0021905

13 STA 4 JUN 24 1992

ENGINEERING DATA TRANSMITTAL

Page 1 of 1

1. EDT 156123

2. To: (Receiving Organization)	3. From: (Originating Organization)	4. Related EDT No.:
Decommissioning & RCRA Closure Programn Office	Decommissioning Engineering	N/A
5. Proj./Prog./Dept./Div.:	**6. Cog. Engr.:**	**7. Purchase Order No.:**
81490	D. L. Smith	N/A
8. Originator Remarks: N/A		**9. Equip./Component No.:** N/A
		10. System/Bldg./Facility: N/A
11. Receiver Remarks:		**12. Major Assm. Dwg. No.:** N/A
		13. Permit/Permit Application No.: N/A
		14. Required Response Date: N/A

15. DATA TRANSMITTED

(A) Item No.	(B) Document/Drawing No.	(C) Sheet No.	(D) Rev. No.	(E) Title or Description of Data Transmitted	(F) Impact Level	(G) Reason for Transmittal	(H) Originator Disposition	(I) Receiver Disposition
1	WHC-SD-DD-TI-067		0	Interim Stabilization Plan and	4	1		
				Alternatives Evaluation for				
				UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, and				
				207-S				

16. KEY

Impact Level (F)	Reason for Transmittal (G)	Disposition (H) & (I)
1, 2, 3, or 4 (see MRP 5.43)	1. Approval 2. Release 3. Information 4. Review 5. Post-Review 6. Dist. (Receipt Acknow. Required)	1. Approved 2. Approved w/comment 3. Disapproved w/comment 4. Reviewed no/comment 5. Reviewed w/comment 6. Receipt acknowledged

17. SIGNATURE/DISTRIBUTION (See Impact Level for required signatures)

(G) Reason	(H) Disp.	(J) Name	(K) Signature	(L) Date	(M) MSIN	(J) Name	(K) Signature	(L) Date	(M) MSIN	(G) Reason	(H) Disp.
1	/	Cog.Eng. D. L. Smith	D. L. Smith		B2-77						
1	/	Cog. Mgr. D. R. Speer	D R Speer	6/17/92	B2-77						
		QA									
		Safety									
		Env.									
1		M. C. Hughes	M C Hughes	6/18/92	L4-88						

JUL 1992 RECEIVED EDMC

18.	19.	20.	21. DOE APPROVAL (if required) Ltr. No.
D. L. Smith Signature of EDT Originator — Date: 6-16-92	M. C. Hughes Authorized Representative for Receiving Organization — Date: 6/18/92	D. R. Speer Cognizant/Project Engineer's Manager — Date: 6/17/92	[] Approved [] Approved w/comments [] Disapproved w/comments

BD-7400-172-2 (07/91) GEF097

BD-7400-172-1 (02/89)

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT

1. Total Pages 15

2. Title

Interim Stabilization Plan and Alternatives Evaluation for UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, ~~and 207-S~~ cmj 6/24/92

3. Number

WHC-SD-DD-TI-067

4. Rev No.

0

5. Key Words

Unplanned Release, Surface contamination, Interim stabilization, Decontamination

6. Author

Name: D. L. Smith

D L. Smith

Signature

Organization/Charge Code 81490/PJ44J

7. Abstract

This document describes the actions designed to provide interim stabilization of the radioactive surface contamiantion at UN-216-W-31 Unplanned Release Site. Alternatives to consolidation and stabilization are evaluated.

8. PURPOSE AND USE OF DOCUMENT - This document was prepared for use within the U.S. Department of Energy and its contractors. It is to be used only to perform, direct, or integrate work under U.S. Department of Energy contracts. This document is not approved for public release until reviewed.

PATENT STATUS - This document copy, since it is transmitted in advance of patent clearance, is made available in confidence solely for use in performance of work under contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy. This document is not to be published nor its contents otherwise disseminated or used for purposes other than specified above before patent approval for such release or use has been secured, upon request, from the Patent Counsel, U.S. Department of Energy Field Office, Richland, WA.

DISCLAIMER - This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof or its contractors or subcontractors. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

9. Impact Level 4

10. RELEASE STAMP

OFFICIAL RELEASE 13
BY WHC
DATE JUN 24 1992
STA 4

INTERIM STABILIZATION PLAN AND ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION FOR UN-216-W-24, -26, AND -30

D. L. Smith

March 1992

Westinghouse Hanford Company
P. O. Box 1970
Richland, Washington

CONTENTS

1.0 PURPOSE. 4

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION 4
2.1 UN-216-W-26 AND 204-S 4
2.2 UN-216-W-24 AND -30 6

3.0 OBJECTIVE AND CONSTRAINT 8

4.0 INTERIM STABILIZATION AND DECONTAMINATION ACTIVITIES 8
4.1 SITE PREPARATION. 8
4.1.1 UN-216-W-26 and 204-S 8
4.1.2 UN-216-W-24 and -30 9
4.2 CONSOLIDATION AND STABILIZATION 9
4.2.1 UN-216-W-26 and 204-S 9
4.2.2 UN-216-W-24 and -30 10

5.0 COMPARISON OF INTERIM STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES 10
5.1 CRITERIA FOR COMPARISON 10
5.2 EXPECTED PERFORMANCE TO CRITERIA. 12
5.2.1 UN-216-W-26 and 204-S 12
5.2.2 UN-216-W-24 and -30 13

6.0 CONCLUSIONS. 14

7.0 REFERENCES 14

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Site Map of UN-216-W-26 and 204-S. 5

2. Site Map of UN-216-W-24 and -30. 7

INTERIM STABILIZATION PLAN AND ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION FOR UN-216-W-24, -26, AND -30

1. PURPOSE

This document describes the actions designed to provide interim stabilization of radioactive surface contamination associated with UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, and 207-S. Surveillance Compliance Inspection Reports (SCIR) have been issued for each of the sites. Hanford Restoration Operations is landlord of these sites and is responsible for corrective actions.

These sites have a high priority for corrective action based partially on the relative rankings presented in WHC-EP-0489, *Hanford Site Surface Soil Radioactive Contamination Control Plan for Fiscal Year 1992* (WHC 1992), and WHC-SP-0665-3, *Quarterly Environmental Radiological Survey Summary Fourth Quarter 1991 100, 200, 300, and 600 Areas* (WHC 1991).

UN-216-W-24 and -30, and 207-S will be carried out as one job. UN-216-W-26 and 204-S will be carried out as another job. Similarities between the projects allow evaluation of similar alternative corrective actions for each site. The close proximity of each site grouping makes it desirable and expedient to undertake corrective action at these sites concurrently.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

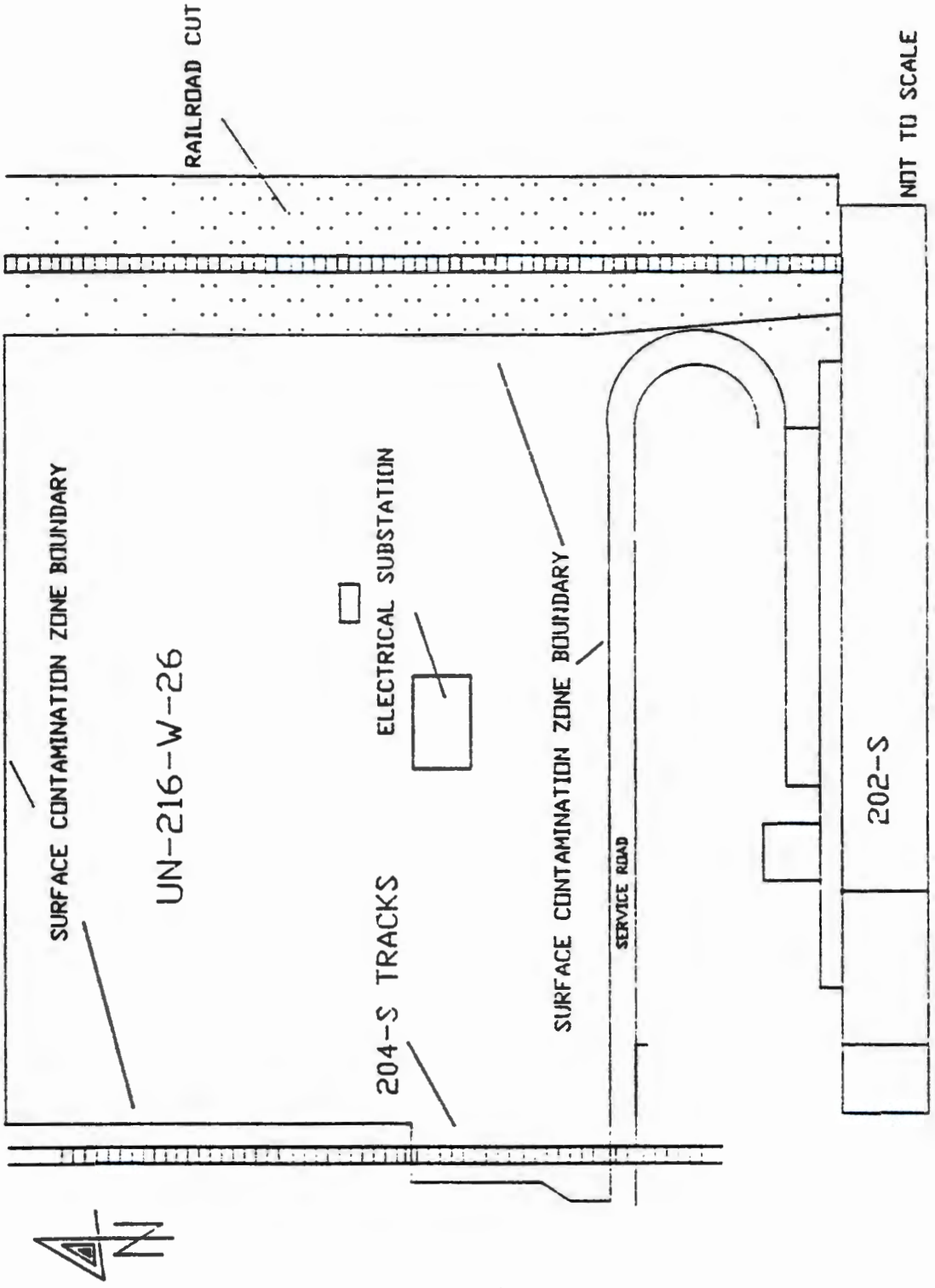
2.1. UN-216-W-26 and 204-S

UN-216-W-26 is a surface contamination zone encompassing approximately 4 acres. The area's south border is located approximately 100 ft north of the 202-S Building along a service road, the east border is the 202-S railroad cut (marked with a chainlink fence), and the west border is approximately bounded by a second set of railroad tracks. The zone extends a maximum of 300 ft north of the 202-S Building. See Figure 1 for a site map.

Within the bounds of the unplanned release site is an active electrical relay station. There are also several underground pipe encasements and associated diversion boxes. Vegetation is sparse or nonexistent over much of the site.

204-S is a decommissioned rail tanker unloading station that was located north and west of 202-S. The set of railroad tracks used to service this facility became contaminated when rail cars loaded with liquid radioactive material leaked. The tracks are the suspected source of radioactive contamination for this unplanned release site.

Figure 1. Site Map of UN-216-W-26 and 204-S.



There are several rail cars located on these tracks. The cars contain hexone, which is currently being removed. The rail cars will be removed from the site once their contents are emptied. Interim stabilization and decontamination work will occur regardless of the status of the rail cars. Work that could not be accomplished due to the presence of the rail cars will be completed at a later date. This includes removal of the steel tracks and interim stabilization of the ballast and ties with 18 to 24 inches of clean soil. Since the tracks are the suspected source of radioactive contamination, monitoring of the site will occur to detect migration of radioactive contamination. A buffer zone may be left around the tracks. Corrective action will be initiated if radioactive contamination is migrating. Note that it is anticipated that the rail cars will be removed prior to beginning interim stabilization and decontamination work.

2.2. UN-216-W-24 AND -30

UN-216-W-24 is located east of the 241-SX Tank Farm, adjacent to Camden Avenue. The zone is nearly rectangular in shape, and extends a maximum of 510 ft east of Camden Avenue. The northern border is 13th Street. Contained within the bounds of the surface contamination zone are the 216-S-1, 216-S-2, and 216-S-8 cribs. A total of approximately 6.5 acres are posted as surface contamination.

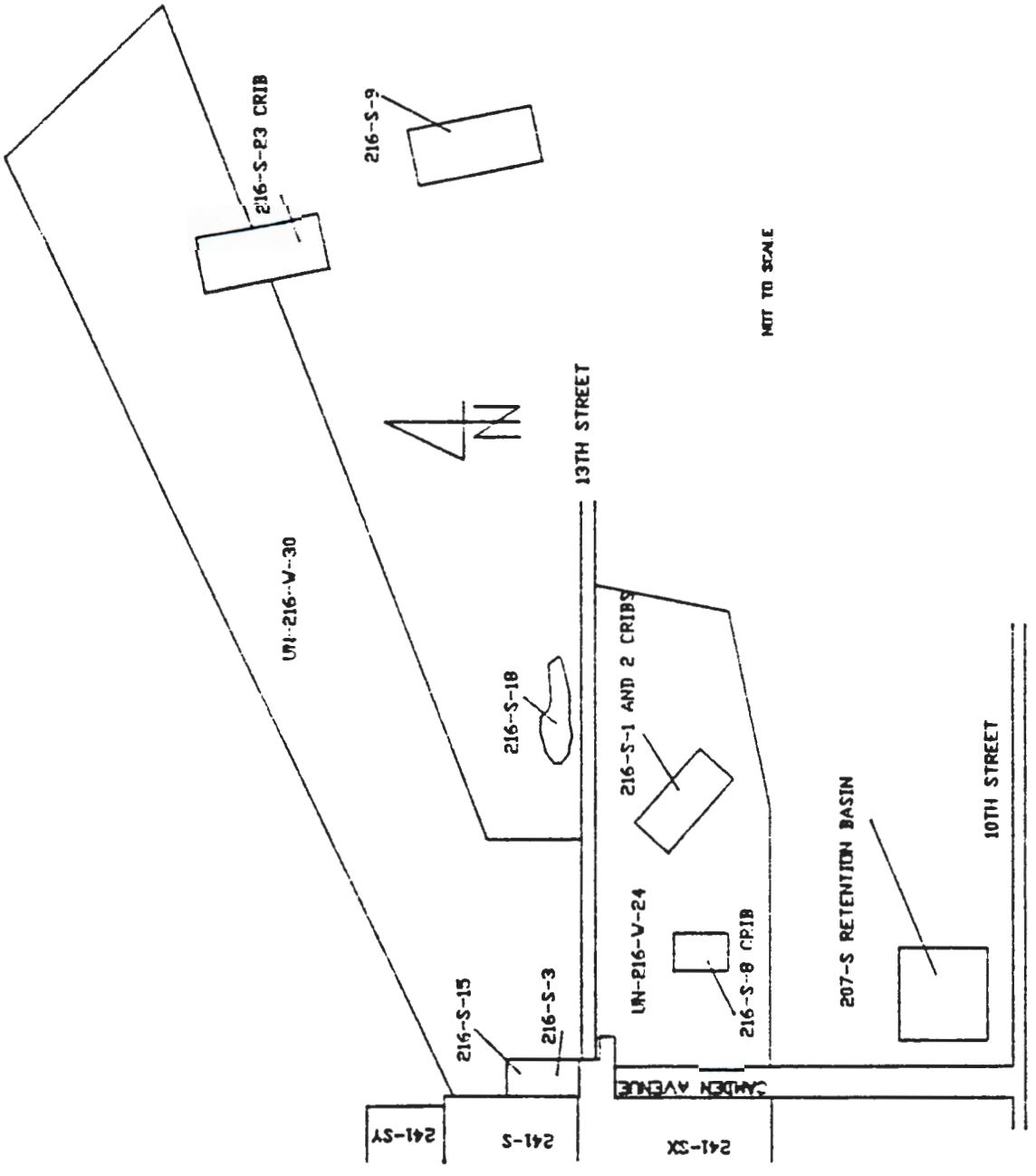
UN-216-W-30 is located east and northeast of the 241-SY Tank Farm. The southern boundary is formed by 13th Street. Partially contained within this zone is the 216-S-3, -8, -15, and -18 inactive waste sites. 216-S-9 and -23 cribs are also associated with the planned activities. The 207-S retention basin, due to its proximity to the job site, will also be included in the work scope. A total of approximately 19.5 acres is contained within the surface contamination posting.

207-S is a inactive retention basin located south of the 241-SX Tank Farm. It is bordered to the west by Camden Avenue, and to the south by Tenth Street. It is a concrete basin with dimensions of 130 ft by 130 ft by 8 ft deep. This facility was used to receive process cooling water and steam condensate from 202-S. Due to radioactive contamination, the facility was deactivated in 1954. The basin was then partially backfilled with soil. After being recontaminated due to biological uptake, the basin was again partially backfilled. The area has since become surface contaminated.

Both unplanned release sites are characterized by mildly disturbed land, with some bunchgrass, sage, and other plants typical of the surrounding desert. There are 10 groundwater monitoring wells in this area. See Figure 2 for a site map.

The source of the contamination for both unplanned release sites appears to be the 241-SX and 241-SY Tank Farms. Recent radiological surveys indicate that significant surface contamination exist in both of these farms. Interim stabilization and decontamination of UN-216-W-24 and -30 may not be practical until corrective action is taken inside the 241-SY and 241-SX Tank Farms.

Figure 2. Site Map of UN-216-W-24 and -30, and 207-S.



3. OBJECTIVE AND CONSTRAINT

The primary objective of interim stabilization is to bring the facilities and sites described in this document into compliance with the requirements of WHC-CM-7-5, *Environmental Compliance* (WHC 1988b), and subsequently maintain it in that condition until the final remediation strategy is implemented. Based on the requirements of WHC-CM-7-5, Part L, "Inactive Radioactive Waste Sites," UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, 207-S, and 204-S do not have an adequate barrier over the contamination to prevent migration, and the contamination of the soil surface is higher than allowed. These deficiencies have been documented in SCIRs ECU-86-022 for the 207-S retention basin, ECU-86-046 for UN-216-W-24, ECU-86-048 for UN-216-W-30, and EP-87-038 for UN-216-W-26.

The main constraint which must be considered is that the interim stabilization should not, to the extent possible, eliminate any reasonable alternatives for the final remediation of the site.

4. INTERIM STABILIZATION AND DECONTAMINATION ACTIVITIES

The interim stabilization and decontamination activities for the UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, 207-S, and 204-S are described below. They consist of two phases which are the site preparation, and consolidation and stabilization.

4.1. SITE PREPARATION

In general, site preparation activities are performed to ready the site for safe and efficient performance of the stabilization.

4.1.1. UN-216-W-26 and 204-S

The most significant site preparation activity associated with this site will be the dismantling of the set of contaminated railroad tracks located along the west border of the site. This will entail the removal of only the steel tracks. The ballast and wooden ties will be left in place. Significant contamination may be present in the ballast due to past activities. Other dismantling activities include removal of the chain link fence located along the east boundary of the site. This is necessary to allow consolidation of contaminated soil against the train berm.

Other site preparation activities will include civil surveys, the extension of groundwater wells as needed, health physics sampling and surveying as needed, marking of above grade structures for operator visibility, and raising or removing existing powerlines.

In addition, significant underground pipelines will be surveyed and marked in the field. Work area boundaries will be clearly marked, as well as the area where contaminated soil will be consolidated. Any debris that can be cleared from the site will be removed. All risers will be isolated from the environment.

4.1.2. UN-216-W-24 and -30

The most significant site preparation activities associated with this site will be the extension of groundwater wells and isolation of any above grade risers and vents from the surrounding area. Other site preparation activities will include civil surveys, health physics sampling and surveying as needed, and the marking of above grade structures for operator visibility.

In addition, significant underground pipelines will be surveyed and marked in the field. Work area boundaries will be clearly marked, as well as the area where contaminated soil will be consolidated. Any debris that can be cleared from the site will be removed.

4.2. CONSOLIDATION AND STABILIZATION

The step will involve scraping a large surface contaminated area into a reduced area and interim stabilizing the contaminated soils with clean soil.

4.2.1. UN-216-W-26 and 204-S

A total of approximately 10 acres are surface contaminated. The interim stabilization and decontamination activities planned at this site will remove all radiological posting from the majority of the site, with the remainder posted as underground radioactive material. All radiological posting changes will be made in accordance with WHC-CM-4-10, *Radiation Protection* (WHC 1988a).

Soil will be scraped into windrows from the north, west (excluding the railroad tracks), and south portions of this site. Several lifts will be removed as needed to effectively decontaminate the area. It is expected that contamination can be removed with less than 6 in. of soil. It is possible that contamination will extend deeper than 6 in. These spots will be decontaminated if possible. No more than 12 in. of soil will be removed unless conditions warrant. Areas that can not be successfully decontaminated will be interim stabilized with clean soil. Contaminated soil will be consolidated against the railroad track berm, working west away from the berm. Civil survey information will be used to control earth moving operations. The consolidation soil will then be interim stabilized with 18 to 24 in. of clean soil.

The railroad ballast and ties will be stabilized in place with 18 to 24 in. of clean rock or soil. This railroad bed is the suspect source of radioactive surface contamination for this unplanned release site.

All areas disturbed by earth moving operations will receive application of a soil sterilant, since this area is already receiving annual applications of sterilant. This has been relatively effective in limiting tumbleweed growth.

4.2.2. UN-216-W-24 and -30

A total of approximately 26 acres are surface contaminated. The interim stabilization and decontamination activities planned at this site will remove all radiological posting from the majority of the site, with the remainder posted as underground radioactive material. All radiological posting changes will be in accordance with WHC-CM-4-10 (WHC 1988a).

UN-216-W-24 and -30 will be interim stabilized and decontaminated as one job. As a result of this work, the 216-S-1, -2, -3, -8, -9, -15, -18, and -23 inactive waste sites, and the 207-S retention basin will also be interim stabilized. The job scope will basically entail scraping soil from both UN-216-W-24 and -30 and consolidating the contaminated soil over the individual inactive waste sites.

Initially, contaminated soil will be consolidated in the 207-S retention basin. The central portion of the basin will receive the most fill, with the edges being nearly flush with the surrounding grade. The contaminated soil will then be interim stabilized with 18 to 24 in. of rock and gravel. The 207-S retention basin will only hold a portion of the contaminated soil associated with this job. The remainder of the soil will be consolidated on the other inactive waste sites, and interim stabilized with 18 to 24 in. of clean soil. Heavy equipment may not be appropriate in the vicinity of the steam lines due to the limited area to maneuver. This may necessitate a considerable amount of hand digging near the steam lines in order to decontaminate the area.

It is expected that contamination can be removed from UN-216-W-24 and -30 with less than 6 in. of soil. It is possible that contamination extends deeper than 6 in. in isolated areas. These spots will be decontaminated if possible. No more than 12 in. of soil will be removed unless conditions warrant. Areas that cannot be successfully decontaminated will be interim stabilized with 18 to 24 in. of clean soil.

All areas disturbed by earth moving activities will be revegetated at the appropriate time of the year, with the exception of the 207-S retention basin.

5. COMPARISON OF INTERIM STABILIZATION ALTERNATIVES

This section provides a comparison of several alternative methods for interim stabilization of both UN-216-W-26 and 204-S, and UN-216-W-24 and -30, and 207-S.

5.1. CRITERIA FOR COMPARISON

To be considered a viable candidate method for interim stabilization at these job sites, the primary test to be met is availability. Many technologies could be considered for application to various remediation problems at Hanford. The majority have not yet been tested or fully evaluated

for applicability as interim stabilization methods. Since the time needed to accomplish this would preclude timely interim stabilization, they have not been considered as viable. For the comparison here, the following methods are currently available.

Based on availability, four methods were selected for comparison. They are:

- Consolidation of surface contamination and stabilization with soil or rock cover
- Removal of contaminated surface soil and burial as low-level radioactive waste
- Application of a soil fixative
- Application of shotcrete over a nonwoven geotextile cloth with impregnated nodules containing polymer with trifluralin.

The first two methods are currently available and have been used successfully onsite. Soil fixatives have been used previously onsite with mixed results; however their low cost makes them attractive. Shotcrete and a geotextile with trifluralin impregnated nodules were just recently used onsite, so that it is also a viable candidate.

Section 3 identified the objectives and constraint of interim stabilization and decontamination work. These are the prime criteria. Secondary criteria that need to be considered are described below.

- Manual Compliance. Does the method provide an adequate barrier between the contamination and the environment to prevent migration by wind, water, or vegetation uptake? Does the method render the radioactivity in the surface soil less than detectable with a field instrument and less than specified in WHC-CM-7-5, Part K, "Standards of Radioactive Soil Contamination" (WHC 1988b)?
- Cost. What is the total estimated cost? Is the method affordable? Some methods may be affordable for small sites but not for large sites.
- Durability. Will the method hold up to weather and require surveillance and maintenance activities until the final remediation is implemented?
- Level of Maintenance. What type of maintenance does the treatment require to keep it functional?
- Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) Impact. Will the method have an adverse impact on future RI/FS activities at the site?
- Potential Side Effects. Are there any potential side effects which may cause problems in the future?

- Impact on Final Remediation Alternative. What impacts will the interim stabilization method have on the potential final remediation methods in terms of cost and processes or increasing waste volumes? Proposed final remediation alternatives considered are multimedia caps, in situ grouting/stabilization, excavation and soil treatment, is situ vitrification of soil, and excavation and ex situ vitrification. The macro engineering concept, while not a specific technology, is also considered.

5.2. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE TO CRITERIA

5.2.1. UN-216-W-26 and 204-S

Consolidation and soil (or rock) cover have already demonstrated its ability to meet the barrier and surface contamination requirements. It is estimated that the cost for UN-216-W-26 and 204-S will be approximately $280,000 or $0.64/ft^2. This assumes that 10 acres are scraped and consolidated, then interim stabilized with clean fill. The durability is very good. It is not damaged by vehicles which perform routine surveillance nor the trucks or spray rigs which may be needed for maintenance. Normally, the only maintenance required is the periodic application of herbicide. No impact is expected to future RI/FS activities. Sites that are surface contaminated are interim stabilized with soil prior to beginning RI/FS activities. No side effects are expected. Consolidation and stabilization would have a minimal effect on final remediation alternatives of multimedia caps, in situ grouting or stabilization, or in situ vitrification of soil. It will have a impact if excavation and soil treatment is chosen. While processes such as soil washing and ex situ stabilization would not be impacted, a volume increase does occur during interim stabilization activities. Volume increases are directly related to the size of the consolidation pile, and the depth below the consolidation pile that is contaminated. If the macroengineering concept is implemented for this area, the impacts of interim stabilization with clean soil will be minimal.

Removal and burial is routinely used and has been effective in achieving manual compliance. Since the surface contamination is removed from the site, no barrier is needed and the soil remaining meets the standards. This is the most expensive alternative due to the high cost of waste disposal ($67/ft^3 for low-level radioactive waste). This alternative is not viable for large sites due to the cost of burial. As with interim stabilization, this alternative is very durable and only routine herbicide application should be needed. No impact is expected to future RI/FS activities. No side effects are expected since the surface is in the same physical state that occurs naturally. This alternative is the least disruptive of all four on future remediation. No impacts are foreseen.

Fixative application has not been demonstrated to provide an adequate barrier to migration. It would also not change the contamination levels in the soil surface, and therefore not meet the surface contamination standards. The cost for use of the fixative is very low. At $0.10/ft^2, the total cost would be approximately $13,000. This is for application over the consolidated soils (3 acres), and does not include the cost of scrapping and consolidating

an additional 7 acres. This adds an additional $195,000, for a total cost of $208,000. Past experience with fixatives has shown that they are very susceptible to damage by vehicles. It is expected that periodic herbicide application may be necessary. In fact, it appears that vegetation grows better where fixatives have been applied. The use of fixatives would have no impact on future RI/FS activities. Fixatives will result in some loss of permeability of the soil. This could result in run-off accumulations in undesirable locations. In the long term, fixatives would have probably little or no effect on final remediation alternatives of multimedia caps, in situ grouting or stabilization, or in situ vitrification of soil. It may have a impact if excavation and soil treatment is chosen, especially with regards to soil washing. Additional process steps may be required to remove the fixative from the contaminated soil. If the macroengineering concept is implemented for this area, the impacts of fixative use to interim stabilize soil will be minimal.

Shotcrete over a trifluralin impregnated cloth would meet both the barrier and surface contamination criteria. It is moderately expensive at about $2.40/ft^2, which would total about $313,0000 for the entire site. This is to cover the consolidated soils (3 acres), and does not include the cost of scrapping and consolidating an additional 7 acres. This adds an additional $195,000, for a total cost of $508,600. Shotcrete is expected to be durable and the level of maintenance low. The thick, hard cover over the site may impact on RI/FS sampling, but some form of interim stabilization would be required prior to initiating RI/FS activities. Because it is impermeable, shotcrete could have the side effect of run-off accumulations in undesirable locations. Shotcrete application may have minimal effects on the final remediation alternatives of multimedia caps, in situ grouting or stabilization, or in situ vitrification of soil. It may have a impact if excavation and soil treatment is chosen. Additional process steps may be required to process the thick, hard shotcrete layer. If the macroengineering concept is implemented for this area, the impacts of shotcrete use as a interim stabilization method will be minimal.

5.2.2. UN-216-W-24 and -30, and 207-S

Each of the alternatives were evaluated in the previous section. The description of each alternative with job specific changes remains the same, with only the cost changing.

- Consolidation and Soil (or rock) Cover: It is estimated that the cost for UN-216-W-24 and -30, and 207-S will be approximately $386,000 or $0.34/ft^2. This assumes that all of UN-216-W-24 and -30 are consolidated into 207-S. Since this is not possible, cost may decrease due to the need of a consolidation pile. This will shorten the haul distance and reduce the area needing decontamination.

- Removal and Burial: This is not a viable nor realistic alternative due to the high cost of burial and the large volume of contaminated soil.

- Fixative application: The cost would be approximately $17,500. This is for application over the consolidated soils (4 acres), and does not include the cost of scraping and consolidating an additional 22 acres. This adds an additional $325,800, for a total cost of $343,300.

- Shotcrete over a trifluralin impregnated cloth: The cost would total about $418,000 for the entire site. This is to cover the consolidated soils (4 acres), and does not include the cost of scrapping and consolidating an additional 22 acres. This adds an additional $325,000, for a total cost of $743,000.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above criteria, consolidation and soil cover is the best alternative currently available for both the interim stabilization of surface contamination associated with UN-216-W-26 and 204-S, and UN-216-W-24 and -30, and 207-S. Removal and burial would be a good alternative except for the extreme cost. Even so, it remains a good alternative for small sites. Fixatives may prove to be useful for some specific applications in the future. However, its current inability to meet the manual compliance requirements, low expected durability, and expected high impact on soil washing do not make it a good candidate for this site. Shotcrete and a trifluralin impregnated cloth may be useful for certain sites, but the relatively high cost make and unknown maintenance requirements make it a inappropriate choice for this site.

7. REFERENCES

WHC 1988a, WHC-CM-4-10, *Radiation Protection*, March 1988, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

WHC 1988b, WHC-CM-7-5, *Environmental Compliance*, 1988, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

WHC 1991, *Quarterly Environmental Radiological Survey Summary Fourth Quarter 1991: 100, 200, 300, and 600 Areas*, WHC-SP-0665-3, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

WHC 1992, *Hanford Site Surface Soil Radioactive Contamination Control Plan for Fiscal Year 1992*, WHC-EP-0489, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

Date Received: 6/24/92	**INFORMATION RELEASE REQUEST**	Reference: WHC-CM-3-4

Complete for all Types of Release

Purpose

- [ ] Speech or Presentation (Check only one suffix)
  - [ ] Full Paper
  - [ ] Summary
  - [ ] Abstract
  - [ ] Visual Aid
- [ ] Speakers Bureau
- [ ] Poster Session
- [ ] Videotape
- [ ] Reference
- [X] Technical Report
- [ ] Thesis or Dissertation
- [ ] Manual
- [ ] Brochure/Flier
- [ ] Software/Database
- [ ] Controlled Document
- [ ] Other

ID Number (include revision, volume, etc.): WHC-SD-DD-TI-067 Rev. 0

List attachments: None

Date Release Required: N/A

Title: Interim Stabilization Plan and Alternatives Evaluation for UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, and 207-S

Unclassified Category: UC-

Impact Level: 4

New or novel (patentable) subject matter? [X] No [ ] Yes
If "Yes", has disclosure been submitted by WHC or other company?
[X] No [ ] Yes Disclosure No(s).

Information received from others in confidence, such as proprietary data, trade secrets, and/or inventions?
[X] No [ ] Yes (Identify)

Copyrights? [X] No [ ] Yes
If "Yes", has written permission been granted?
[ ] No [ ] Yes (Attach Permission)

Trademarks?
[X] No [ ] Yes (Identify)

Complete for Speech or Presentation

Title of Conference or Meeting: N/A

Group or Society Sponsoring:

Date(s) of Conference or Meeting:

City/State:

Will proceedings be published? [ ] Yes [X] No
Will material be handed out? [ ] Yes [X] No

Title of Journal:

CHECKLIST FOR SIGNATORIES

Review Required per WHC-CM-3-4	Yes	No	Reviewer - Signature Indicates Approval: Name (printed) / Signature / Date
Classification/Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information	[ ]	[X]	
Patent - General Counsel	[ ]	[X]	
Legal - General Counsel	[ ]	[X]	
Applied Technology/Export Controlled Information or International Program	[ ]	[X]	
WHC Program/Project	[ ]	[X]	
Communications	[ ]	[X]	
RL Program/Project	[ ]	[X]	
Publication Services	[ ]	[X]	
Other Program/Project	[ ]	[X]	

Information conforms to all applicable requirements. The above information is certified to be correct.

	Yes	No
References Available to Intended Audience	[ ]	[X]
Transmit to DOE-HQ/Office of Scientific and Technical Information	[ ]	[X]

Author/Requestor (Printed/Signature) Date: D. L. Smith

Intended Audience: [ ] Internal [X] Sponsor [ ] External

Responsible Manager (Printed/Signature) Date: D. R. Speer 6/17/92

INFORMATION RELEASE ADMINISTRATION APPROVAL STAMP

Stamp is required before release. Release is contingent upon resolution of mandatory comments.

Date Cancelled | Date Disapproved

DISTRIBUTION SHEET

To: Decommissioning & RCRA Closure Program Office

From: Decommissioning Engineering

Date: 06/01/92

Project Title/Work Order:

Interim Stabilization Plan and Alternatives Evaluation for UN-216-W-24, -26, and -30, and 207-S

EDT No.: 156123 ECN No.:

Name	MSIN	With Attachment	EDT/ECN & Comment	EDT/ECN only
D. R. Baker	X7-02	X		
G. T. Berlin	R1-62	X		
R. G. Dieffenbacher	H4-16	X		
S. R. Durfee	T3-11	X		
W. M. Hayward	R2-77	X		
D. O. Hess	L6-57	X		
M. C. Hughes	L4-88	X		
R. E. Jennings	X7-02	X		
A. R. Johnson	T1-30	X		
R. L. Miller	L4-88	X		
K. J. Moss	R3-12	X		
W. L. Osborne	T3-11	X		
F. A. Schmorde	L6-57	X		
K. A. Smith	T3-06	X		
D. L. Smith	R2-77	X		
D. R. Speer	R2-77	X		
B. F. Weaver	T3-11	X		
F. G. Zwiesler	T3-06	X		
DE File R.6.11	R2-77	X		
Central Files	L8-04	X		
EDMC	H4-22	X		