

Quarterly Environmental Radiological Survey Summary

Fourth Quarter 1994 100, 200, 300, and
600 Areas

S. M. McKinney

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January 1995

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**Westinghouse
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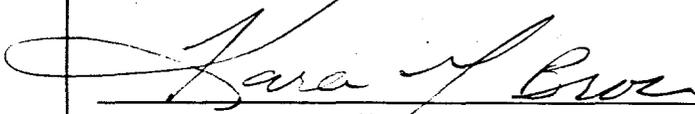
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QUARTERLY
ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY SUMMARY
100, 200, 300, 400, and 600 Areas

4th Quarter 1994

S. M. McKinney

ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD SERVICES
NEAR-FIELD MONITORING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the radiological surveys performed on waste disposal sites located at the Hanford Site. The Fourth Quarter 1994 survey results and the status of actions required from current and past reports are summarized below:

- All the routine environmental radiological surveys scheduled during October, November, and December 1994 were completed with the exception of the 100-D Island survey which has been rescheduled for 1995.
- Six hundred eight environmental radiological surveys were performed during 1994. Contamination above background levels was found at 120 of these sites. Contamination levels as high as 1,000,000 dpm were reported. Of these contaminated surveys 63 were in Surface Contamination (SC) areas and 57 were in Underground Radioactive Material (URM) areas or unposted. Thirty nine of the 57 contaminated sites found in URM areas were immediately cleaned up and no further action was required. Radiation Problem Reports (RPR's) were issued and the remaining sites were turned over to the landlord for further action.
- No Compliance Assessment Reports (CARs) were issued for sites found out of compliance with standards identified in WHC-CM-7-5, Environmental Compliance.
- Two Surveillance Compliance/Inspection Reports (SCIRs) were closed during the Fourth Quarter of 1994.
- Eleven open SCIRs had not been resolved. responsibilities for the unresolved SCIRs are as follows:

<u>LANDLORD</u>	<u>OPEN SCIR/CAR</u>
Environmental Restoration Contractor (ERC)	1
B Plant	2
PUREX	1
Tank Farm Operations (TFO)	7

TOP TEN PRIORITY RANKING

An explanation of the prioritization system is on page 12 of this report. Priority rankings for all open SCIRs and CARs are listed in Table 1. The ten sites with the highest priority ranking for contamination control include:

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>CUSTODIAN</u>
1.	UN-216-E-41 Cross Site Transfer Line	TFO
2.	241-C Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO
3.	241-B Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO
4.	241-BX-BY Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO
5.	UN-216-E-36 216-B-64 Basin Area	B-Plant
6.	241-S, SX, SY Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO
7.	UN-216-E-23 B-Plant R.R. Spur	B-Plant
8.	UN-216-E-5 241-B-154	TFO
9.	UN-216-E-16 TC-4 R.R. Spur	PUREX
10.	241-U Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO

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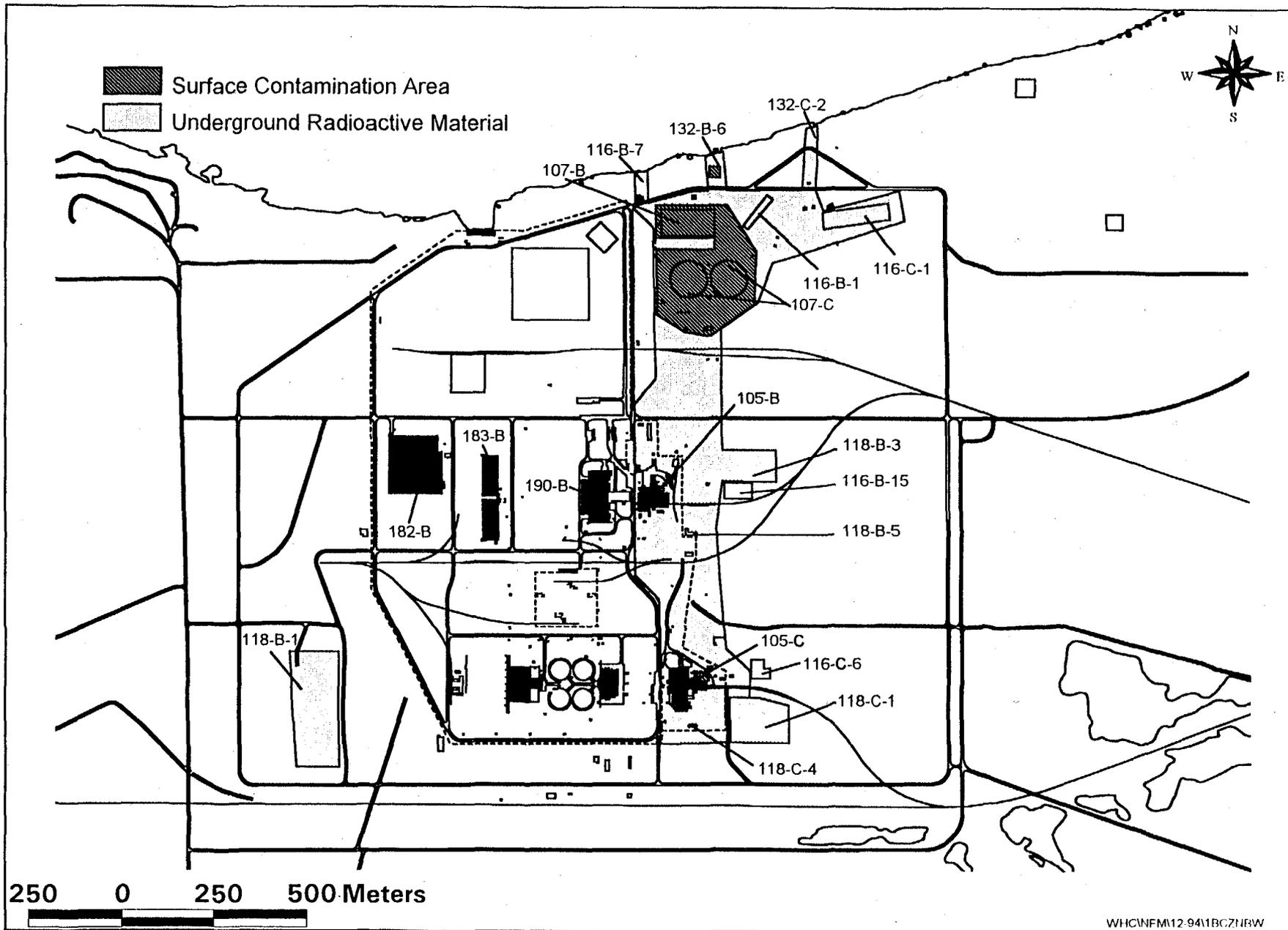
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Routine radiological surveys are part of the near-facility environmental monitoring program which monitors and helps direct the reduction of the radiologically controlled areas at the Hanford Site. The routine radiological surveys are performed by Environmental Restoration Radiological Control and Site Surveillance Radiological Control Groups as directed by Near-Field Monitoring. The surveys included in this program consist of inactive waste sites; outdoor radiological control areas; tank farm perimeters and associated diversion boxes, lift stations, and vent stations; perimeters of active or uncovered waste sites such as retention basins, ponds, process trenches, and ditches; and road and rail surfaces (Figures 1 through 10). This report provides a summary of the radiological surveys performed during the Fourth Quarter of 1994. The status of corrective actions required from current and past reports are also discussed.

A waste site survey schedule, WHC-SP-0098-5, is developed by Near-Field Monitoring and approved by the Environmental Restoration Site Investigative Survey and Site Surveillance Radiological Control Groups. Near-Field Monitoring reviews the radiological survey reports and files a copy for historical purposes and reference. Radiological conditions are tracked and trends noted. All sites are surveyed at least once each year. The survey frequencies for particular sites are based on site history, radiological conditions, and general maintenance. Special surveys may be conducted at irregular frequencies if conditions warrant (e.g., growth of deep-rooted vegetation is noted at a waste site). Radiological surveys are conducted to detect surface contamination and document changes in vegetation growth, biological intrusion, erosion, and general site maintenance conditions. Survey data are compared with standards identified in WHC-CM-7-5, Environmental Compliance, as well as previous surveys to recognize possible trends, assess environmental impacts, and help determine where corrective actions are needed.

Landlords of the sites found out of compliance may be issued a Radiological Problem Report (RPR) from the Environmental Restoration Site Investigative Survey and Site Surveillance Radiological Control Groups. Should the landlord fail to respond to the identified problem in a timely manner, or if the corrective action will require a long-term commitment, Near-Field Monitoring will issue a Compliance Assessment Report (CAR). The Compliance Assessment Report, formerly called Surveillance Compliance Inspection Report (SCIR), is tracked to completion by Near-Field Monitoring. Open SCIRs and CARs are listed in Table 1 of this report.

The surveys scheduled for this program consist of inactive waste sites; outdoor radiological control areas; tank farm perimeters and associated diversion boxes, lift stations, and vent stations; perimeters of active or uncovered waste sites such as retention basins, ponds, process trenches, and ditches; and road and rail surfaces. Surveillance of the active nuclear facilities and inside the tank farms is the responsibility of the facility. These radiological surveys are to determine surface radiological conditions and do not constitute a release survey. Therefore, surveys that detect no contamination in radiologically controlled areas do not release the site from control but may result in a posting status change.



MHC-SP-0665-15

WHC/NFM12-941BC7NRW

Figure 1

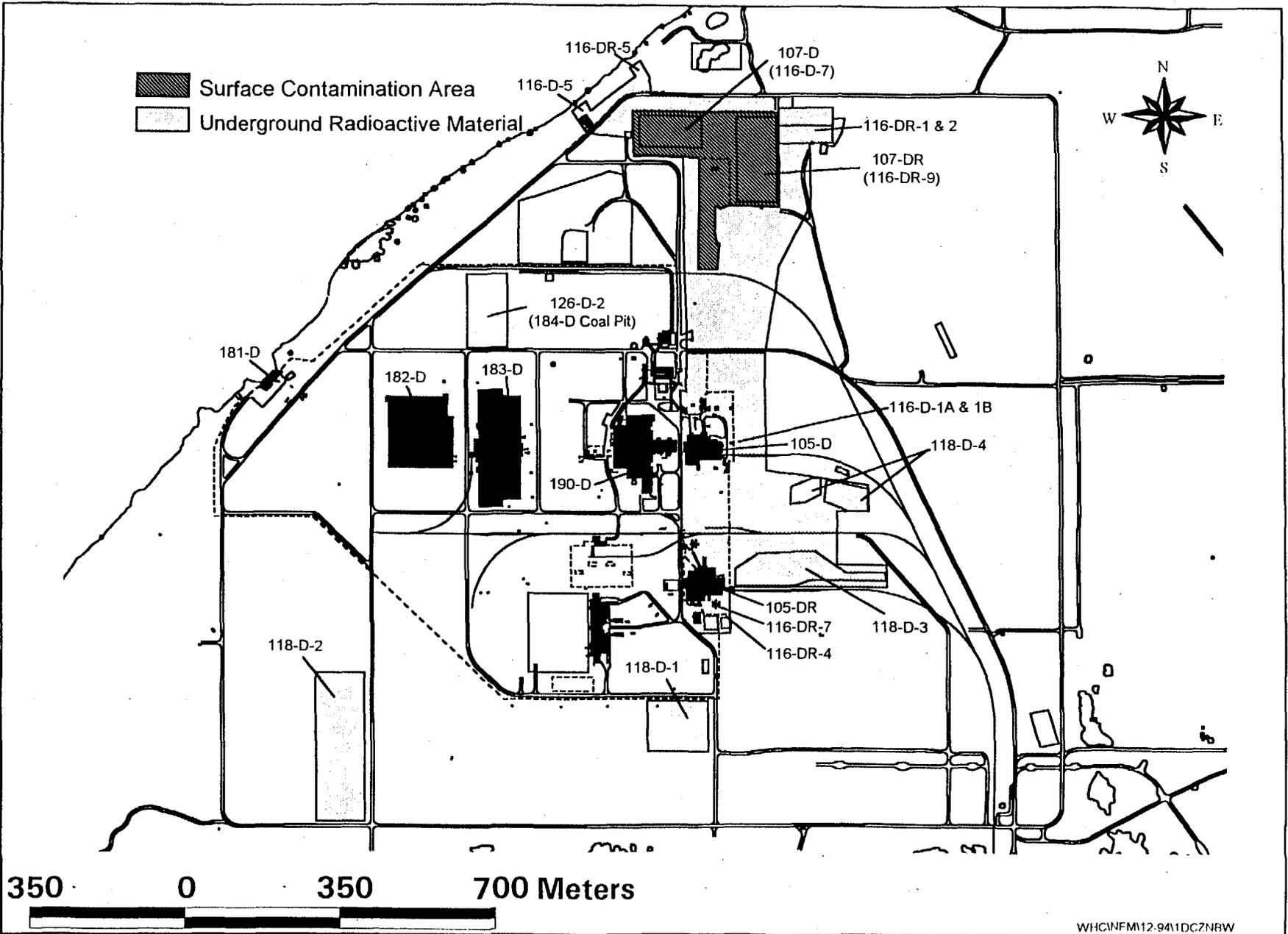
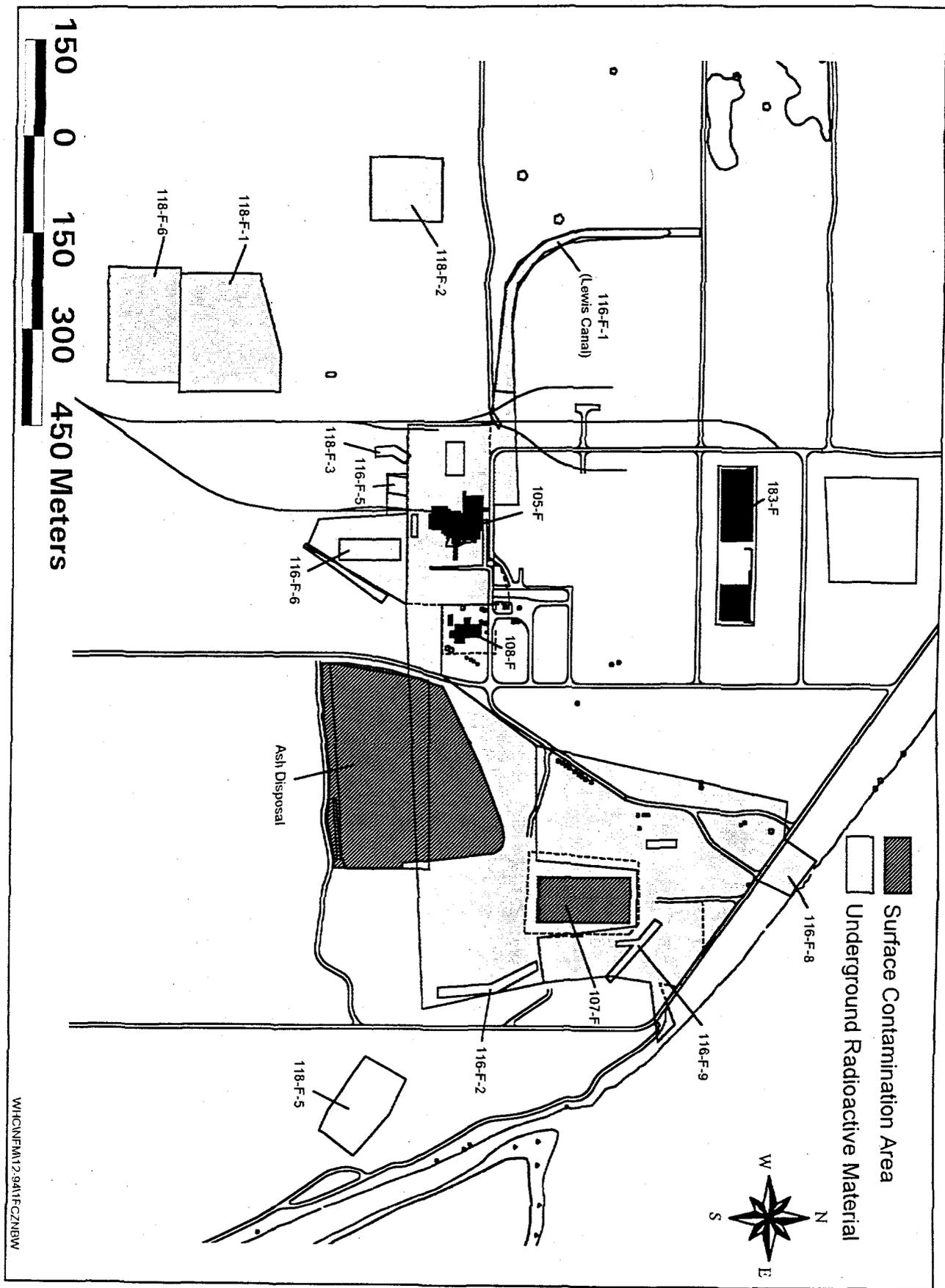
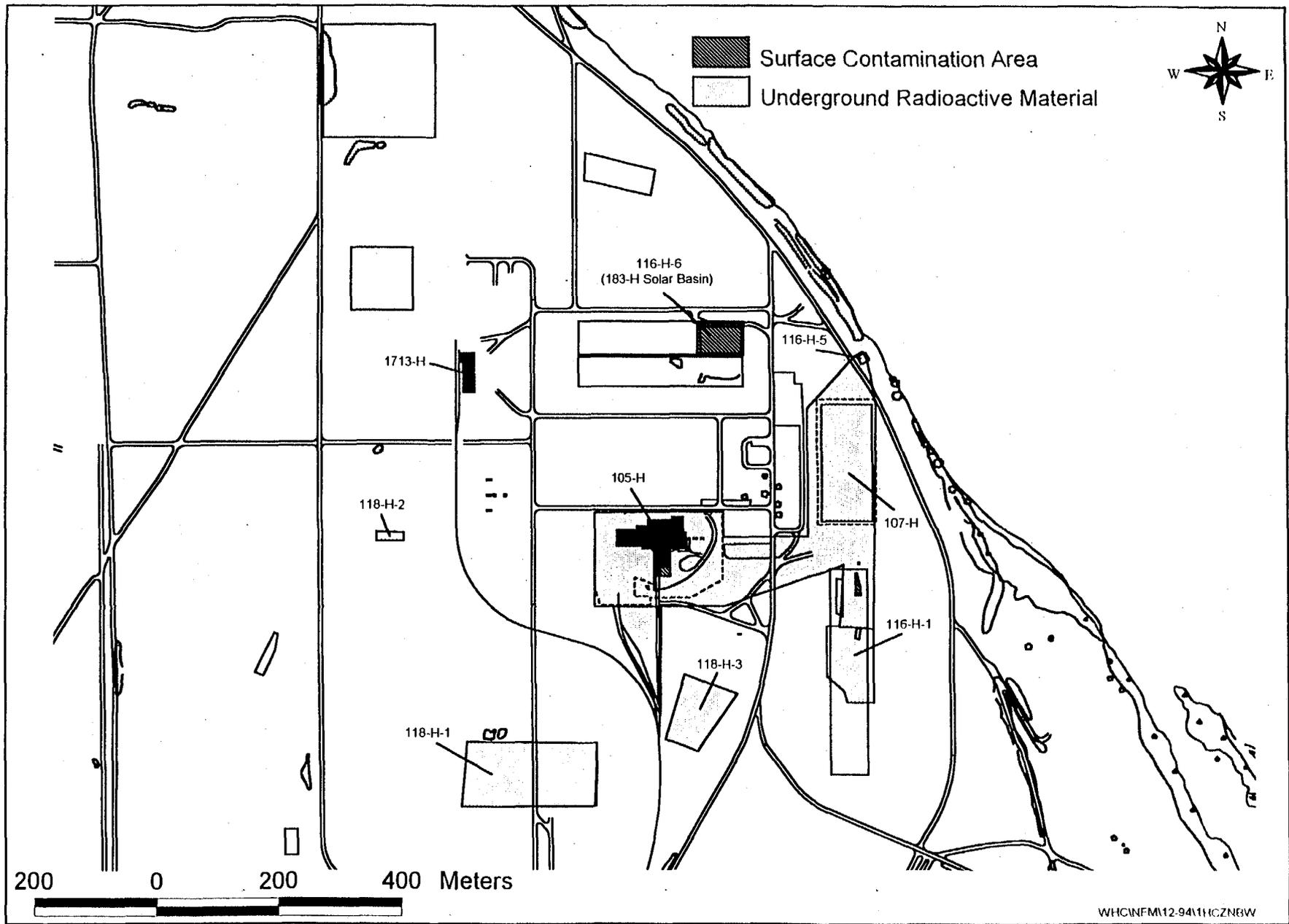


Figure 2



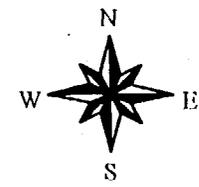
WHC/NEM/12.94/1F/CZ/NBW

Figure 3



WHC-SP-0665-15

Figure 4



 Surface Contamination Area
 Underground Radioactive Material

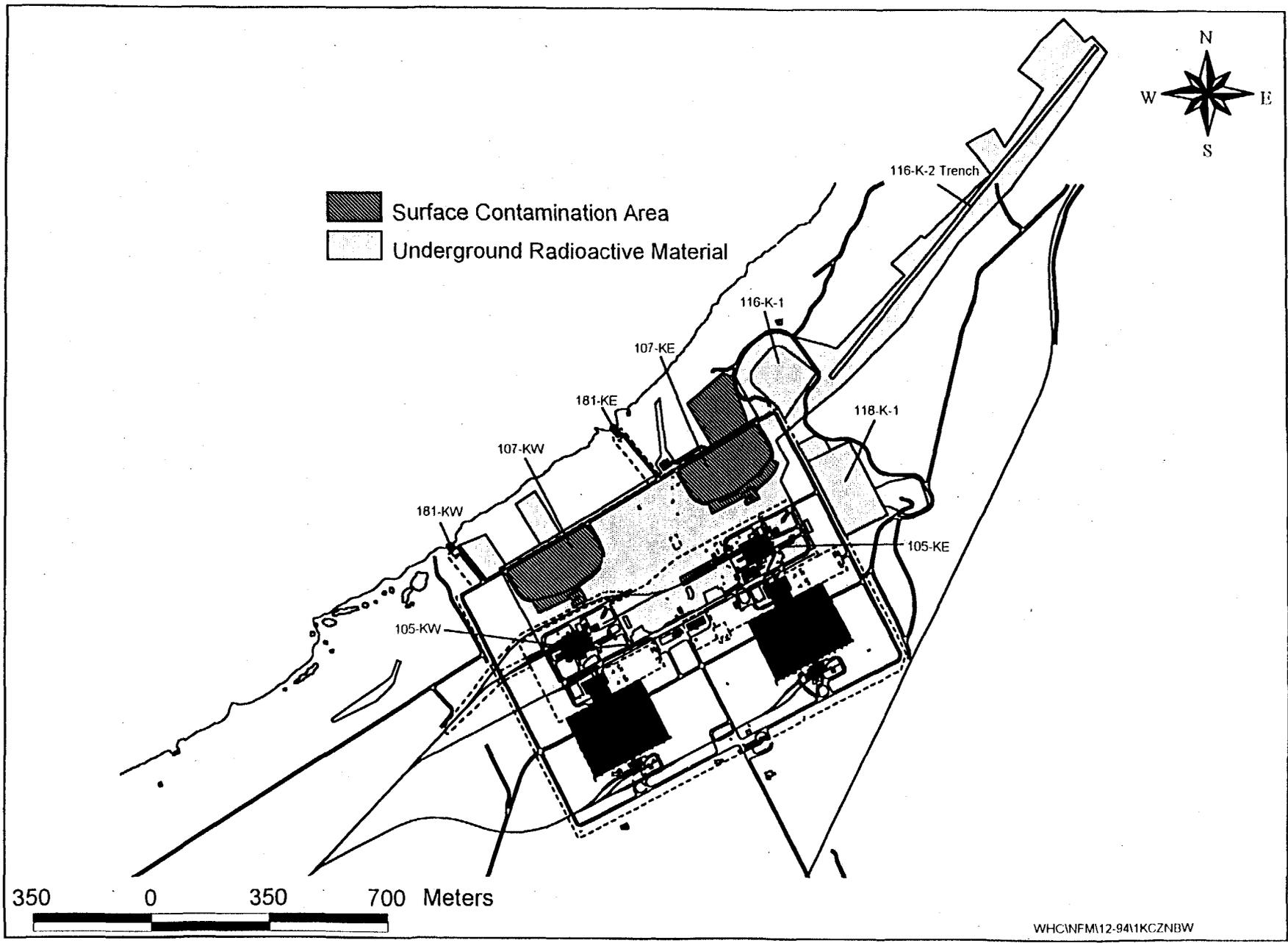


Figure 5

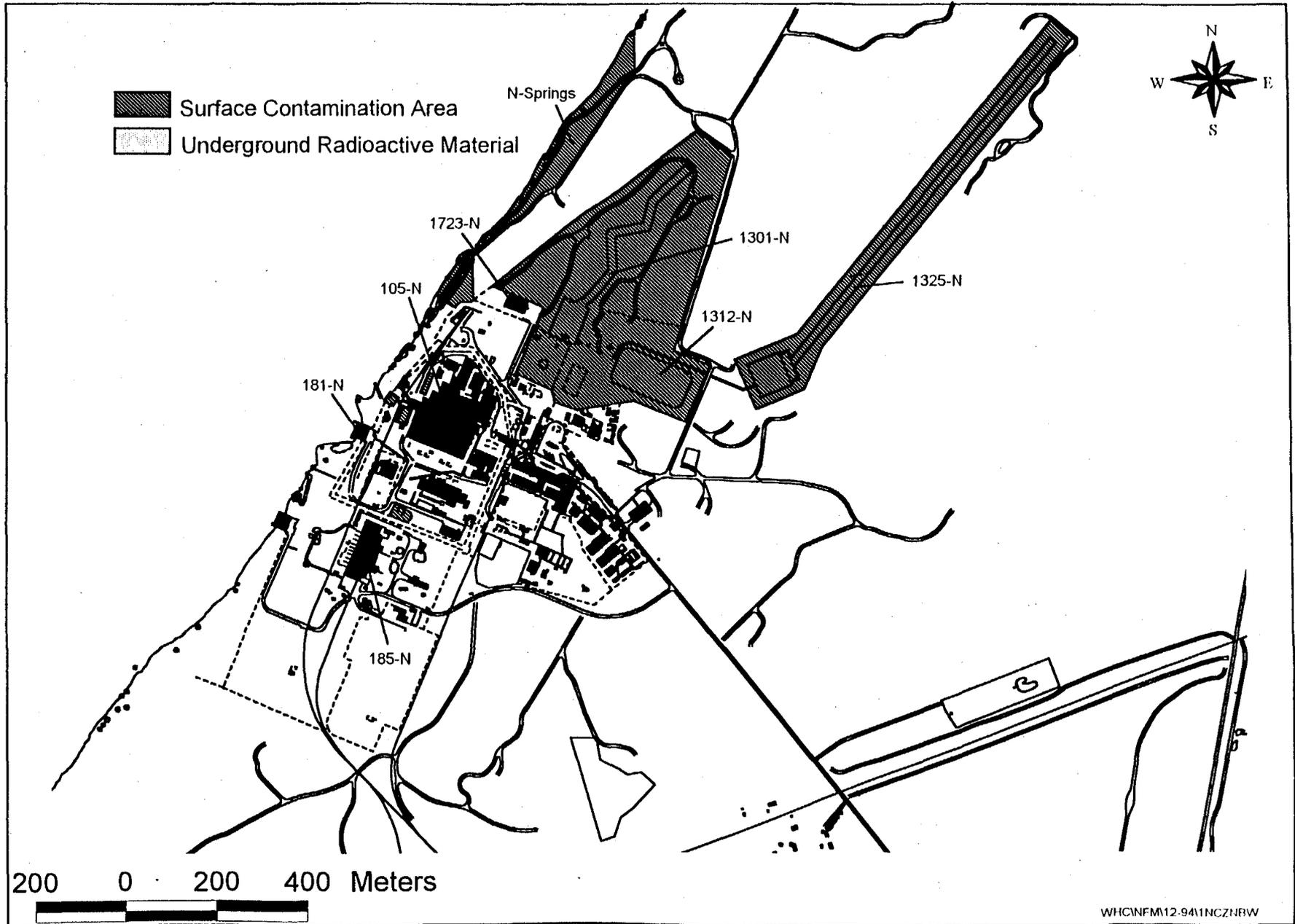
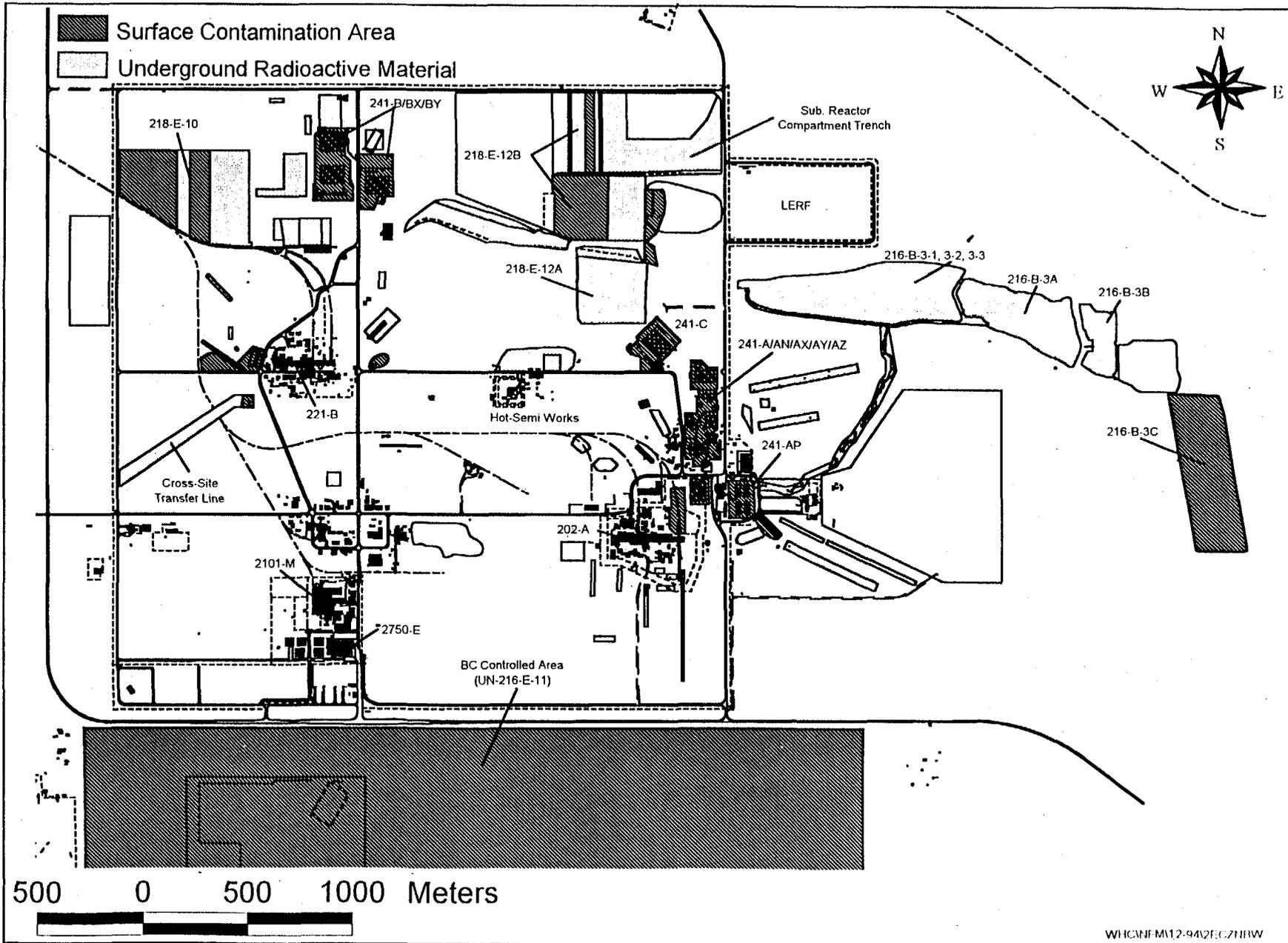


Figure 6

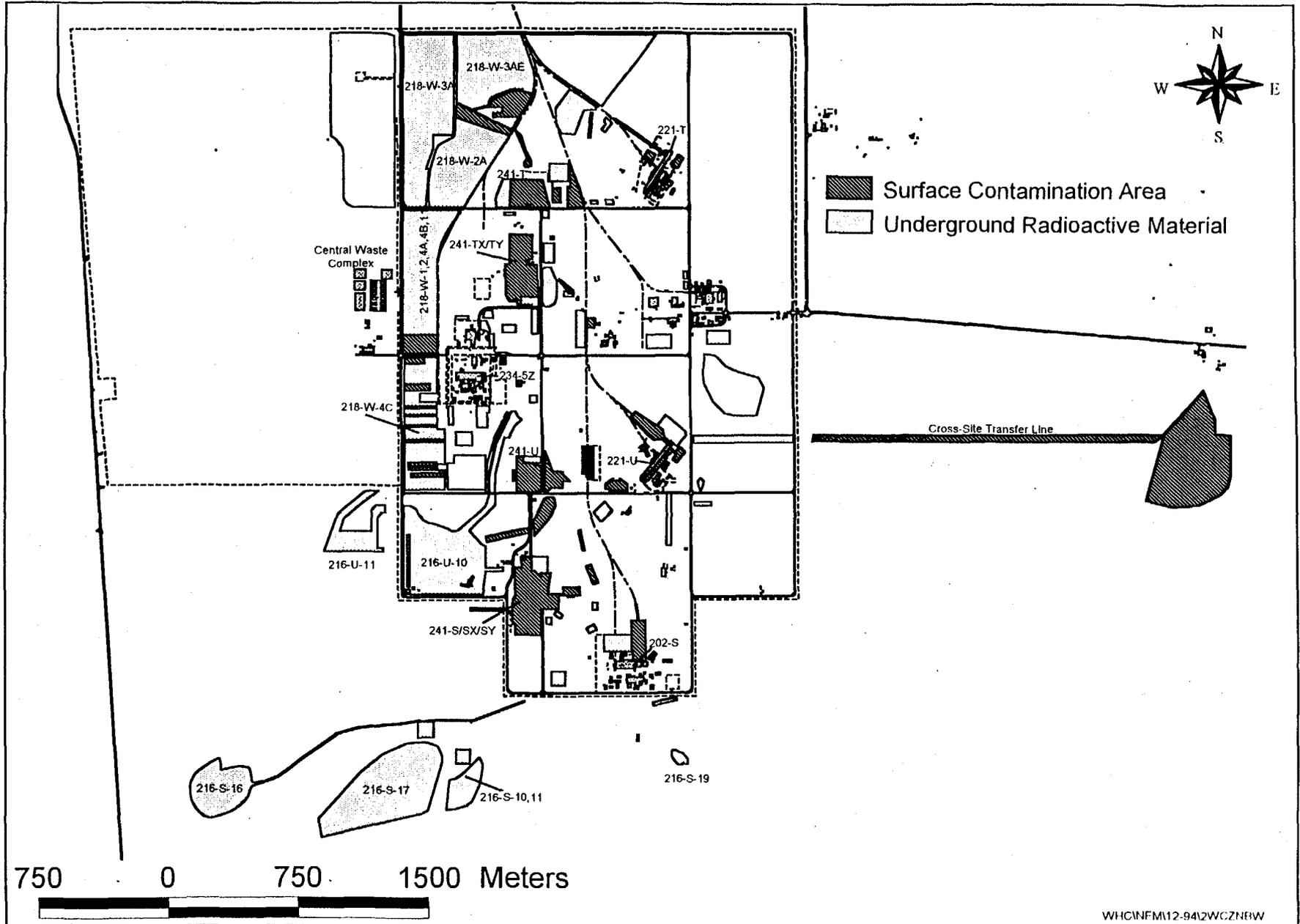


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Figure 7

Figure 8



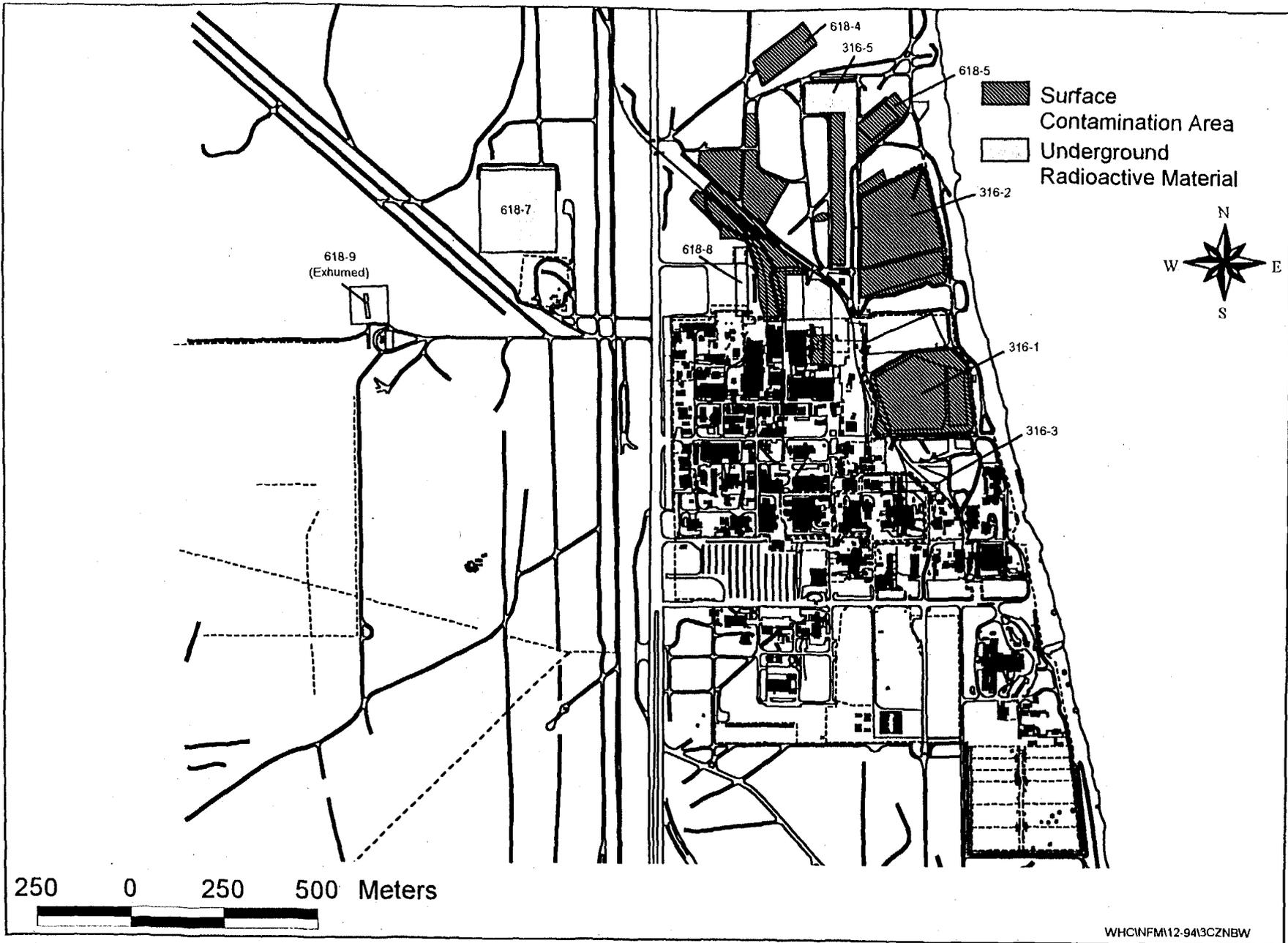


Figure 9

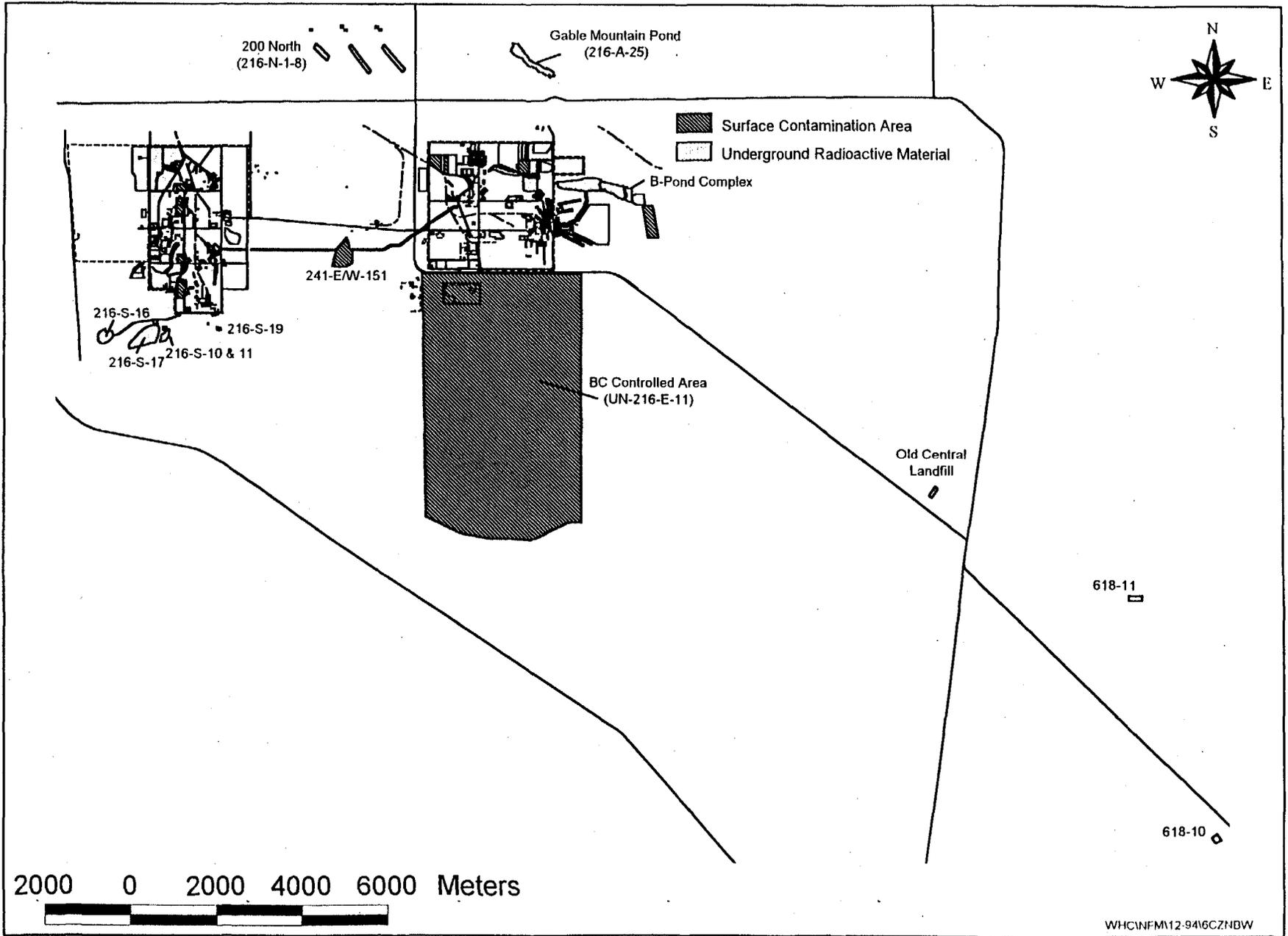


Figure 10

2.0 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Environmental radiological surveys are performed to:

- Identify priorities for environmental cleanup or stabilization of surface contamination.
- Determine compliance with Department of Energy requirements and applicable policies and standards regarding operational control and environmental and radiological protection.
- Identify trends in radioactive contamination levels and radioactive migration at waste sites and other radiation areas.
- Assess the surface integrity of solid and liquid waste disposal sites.
- Monitor for unplanned releases of radioactivity to the operations area environment.

2.2 PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM

A numerical ranking system is used for sorting open SCIRs and CARs relative to environmental radiological concerns. This system provides a priority guideline to responsible landlords for clean-up or stabilization of surface-contaminated areas.

A numerical value is assigned based on the level of contamination, site accessibility, and contamination mobility. Site histories are examined by reviewing past and present radiological surveys. Contamination levels from 1,000 counts per minute (cpm) to greater than 10 mrad/hr (as measured on Radiological Control's field survey instruments) are considered and assigned a numerical value of 1 (lowest value) to 5 (greatest value). Any removable alpha contamination will be considered a high priority and will receive a contamination value of 5. Location is evaluated for accessibility. A restricted area would receive the lowest point value of 1 progressing up to a value of 5 where the public could have access. Mobility refers to contamination that can be or has a history of being transported from where it was originally identified to places outside of the radiologically posted area. Fixed contamination would receive a value of 1 progressing to contamination that is blown by the wind or the result of biological uptake receiving a value of 5. The rankings (a maximum of 15 points is possible) are noted on Table 1.

It should be noted that this system is not intended to be a total risk assessment, but rather a way of communicating environmental significance to the landlords and their program offices. Other elements of the site clean-up process are considered such as costs, location, political emphasis and engineering strategies before a site is actually remediated.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

In this document, radiation survey data are used to determine compliance of Radioactive Waste Sites with the following WHC-CM-7-5, Environmental Compliance, Section 6.0 (Rev. 1), requirements:

1. Facility managers and landlords are responsible:
 - a. When applicable, to provide a barrier over the disposal site to inhibit radionuclide transport to the surface (i.e., as defined in 6.5, soil contamination limits).
 - b. To accurately and permanently mark inactive radioactive site boundaries with Hanford plant standard (AC-5-40) approved concrete marker posts. Sites never used and those that are no longer contaminated do not require marker posts.
 - c. To isolate, cap, or seal off facility effluent lines which are potential discharge points to prevent accidental releases to inactive sites. This shall be verified and documented.
 - g. To ensure the overall safe and secure operation/status of inactive waste sites. This includes required maintenance, housekeeping, and control/access of the sites.
2. Near-Field Monitoring is responsible:
 - a. To establish radiological survey schedules of active and inactive radiological waste sites.
 - b. To conduct compliance assessments of active and inactive waste sites to determine compliance with the physical and radiological requirements.
 - c. To compile and maintain copies of historical records, including radiological survey reports, compliance assessment reports (CARs), surveillance/compliance inspection reports (SCIRs), and other information for each active and inactive radioactive waste site.
 - d. To trend radiological data, and issue reports on the status of radiological surveys and compliance assessments for active and inactive radioactive waste sites.
 - e. To review any proposed activity, other than routine inspections, that may impact or may be impacted by any active and inactive waste site.
 - f. To issue a compliance assessment report to the appropriate facility manager or area landlord for corrective action when violations of this section occur.

3. The facility manager or landlord shall:
- a. Perform the appropriate action from the following list when contamination of any type is detected (either new or in excess of action limits) to prevent the migration of the contamination:
 - * Small-scale stabilization (<5 acres)
 - * Vegetation removal
 - * Radioactive hot-spot removal
 - * Fencing
 - * Posting
 - * Herbicide spraying
 - * Immediate spill response
 - * Other corrective measures
 - b. Provide information regarding routine activities for documentation into the Waste Identification Data System (WIDS) database.
 - c. Accurately and permanently mark inactive radioactive waste site boundaries, including unplanned release areas that have become disposal sites, with concrete posts as specified in AC-5-40. Post areas in accordance with HSRCM-1, Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual, Chapter 2, Part 3 "Posting" and keep records in accordance with Chapter 7, "Records".
 - d. Maintain the inactive sites to control deep-rooted vegetation that could provide transport of contamination to the surface through plant uptake. The application of herbicides or pesticides may be required and shall conform to the requirements of Section 6.3.2.2.4 of WHC-CM-7-5, Environmental Compliance.

The above mentioned requirements apply to all active and inactive radioactive waste sites which include cribs, trenches, ditches, ponds, French drains, burial grounds and other areas of concern such as tank farm perimeters and radioactive contamination due to spills or releases. Interiors of tank farms and radiation areas where operations are ongoing are not included, because monitoring and tracking is done by Tank Waste Remediation System.

In order to compare standards [as established in WHC-CM-7-5, Section 6.0] and field instrument values, a conversion factor is necessary. This conversion factor has been established where 20,000 disintegrations per minute (dpm) (2,000 cpm) are approximately equivalent to one millirem per hour for beta-emitting radionuclides. It must be understood that converting field instrument values, which include both beta and gamma energies, is approximate and does not allow for absolute precision.

2.4 COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORTS

When it is determined that conditions at a site are not in compliance with the standards established in WHC-CM-7-5, the appropriate area landlord is notified. If the noncompliance is not corrected as a result of Radiological Control's Radiation Problem Report (RPR) Near-Field Monitoring may issue a Compliance Assessment Report. Resolution of a CAR is considered initiated when a formal corrective action plan is provided to and accepted by Near-Field Monitoring. However, for tracking purposes it will remain on file and appear in subsequent Environmental Radiological Survey Reports until satisfactory completion of the plan is demonstrated. A visual inspection by Near-Field Monitoring and/or a post-corrective action radiation survey by Health Physics is required before closing a CAR. If a compliance plan is not provided to Near-Field Monitoring within one month, a second notice is issued.

A CAR may be issued for conditions which pose a probable threat of radiological contamination to uncontrolled areas. These conditions include the presence of deep-rooted vegetation, animal intrusion, or obvious migrating contamination. Once the contamination is contained on or removed from a site for which a CAR has been issued, the report will be closed after a follow-up radiation survey has indicated that no further adverse environmental impact is evident.

2.5 SURVEY METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Surveys documented by this report include road/railroad surfaces, cribs, stabilized burial grounds, covered ponds and ditches, tank farm perimeters, active burial ground perimeters, unplanned release sites and other radiation areas. Methods and procedures for these surveys can be found in WHC-CM-7-4, Operational Environmental Monitoring; WHC-CM-1-6, WHC Radiation Control Manual; HSRM-1, Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual; and WHC-IP-0718, Health Physics Procedures.

2.5.1 ROAD/RAILROAD SURVEYS

Road Surveys are performed with a Mobile Surface Contamination Monitor (MSCM) vehicle equipped with sodium iodide detectors or plastic scintillators. Railroad Surveys are conducted with a vehicle equipped with "high railers", which allows the vehicle to travel both on the roads or railroads, and sodium iodide detectors. The detector height is adjustable in all cases and the average survey height is one foot.

The vehicles are driven at less than five miles per hour. When activity above background is detected, the vehicle is stopped and a thorough survey is made with an Eberline Model BNW-1 portable survey instrument equipped with a pancake type probe to identify the extent of the contamination. Appropriate management is notified when road/railroad contamination is identified, and corrective actions are initiated.

2.5.2 WASTE SITES AND OTHER RADIATION AREA SURVEYS

Surveys at waste sites and other radiation areas may be conducted with vehicles equipped with radiation detection instruments or with hand-held field instruments. Field instrument survey results are reported in disintegrations per minute (using a conversion factor of 10 dpm/cpm) as detected by using a Geiger-Mueller detector for beta/gamma radiation equipped with a pancake type probe. Alpha survey results are reported in disintegrations per minute as measured with a portable alpha meter (PAM) or a portable alpha counter (PAC-6). Surveys include the perimeter and portions of the ground surface of radiation areas. Wherever possible, smear surveys are made on the surface of exposed equipment and other hard surfaces within a radiation area. Vegetation, animal burrows, and animal feces are also monitored to detect biological transport. Detailed survey practices and procedures are described in WHC-CM-7-4, Operational Environmental Monitoring; WHC-CM-1-6, WHC Radiation Control Manual; HSRCM-1, Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual; and WHC-IP-0718, Health Physics Procedures.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

All the routine environmental radiological surveys were completed during October, November, and December 1994, with the exception of the 100-D Island vent riser area. The survey of the 100-D Island vent riser area was not completed as transportation to the island was unavailable during this period. The survey of the 100-D Island has been rescheduled for early 1995. The misalignment of the high railers which had caused the rail survey vehicle to become derailed, during the second quarter, was corrected and all the routine rail surveys for the second and fourth quarters were completed during this period. Surveys of inactive waste disposal sites included cribs, trenches, burial grounds, covered ponds and covered ditches. The survey schedule for environmental sites is outlined in WHC-CM-7-4, Section 12, and in WHC-SP-0098-5, Rev. 0.

Six hundred eight environmental radiological surveys were performed during 1994. Contamination above background levels was found at 120 of these surveyed areas. Contamination levels ranging from a low of 1,000 dpm to a high of 1,000,000 dpm were reported. Sixty three of the contaminated surveys were found in SC areas and 57 were found in URM or unposted areas.

Thirty nine of the 57 contaminated sites found in URM areas and four of the contaminated sites found in SC areas were immediately cleaned up and no further action was required. Radiation Problem Reports (RPR's) were issued and the remaining sites were turned over to the landlord for further action.

3.1 RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY SUMMARY

This report provides a synopsis of the radiological survey results conducted in calendar year 1994.

During the first quarter, stabilization efforts for the 216-A-27 Crib, 216-B-57 Crib, 216-S-17 Pond, 216-T-19 Crib, 218-E-12A Burial Ground, and UN-216-W-5 Unplanned Release Site areas were completed and Tank Farm Operations began the stabilization of the 216-A-40 Basin and the 244-AR Lift Station.

During the second quarter, stabilization efforts for the 216-A-40 Basin, 216-B-3 Pond A Lobe, 216-B-5 Crib, 242-B-361 Tank Area and the UN-216-E-43 Area were completed and stabilization of the Cross Site Transfer Line began.

During the third quarter, stabilization efforts (backfill, hydro-mulching and reseeding) for the 216-B-3 Pond and the 216-B-3-3 Ditch were completed; the 216-S-20 and 216-T-19 cribs were surveyed and down posted from SC to URM; the ends of the cross site transfer line within the boundaries of 200-East and 200-West were cleaned up and down posted in an ongoing effort to stabilize the cross site transfer line; and the placement of sealant on the 241-BX/BY and 241-C Tank Farms was completed.

During the fourth quarter, stabilization efforts of the 216-B-63 Ditch and the remaining portion of the cross site transfer line were completed. The radiological survey and down posting of the cross site transfer line remains to be completed during 1995.

3.2 COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORTS ISSUED

No unsatisfactory CARs were issued during 1994.

Seven CARs were issued during the second quarter of 1994, all were satisfactory. The compliance assessments scheduled for CY 1994 for the inactive waste sites were completed during this period. This was done to identify any problems, which might have been encountered, to Bechtel Hanford Incorporated during the turnover of designated surplus inactive waste sites on July 1, 1994.

3.3 SURVEILLANCE/COMPLIANCE REPORTS CLOSED

SCIRs closed during 1994 are as follows:

<u>SCIR</u>	<u>CUSTODIAN</u>	<u>SITE</u>
EP-88-07	ERO	276-U Basin Area
9001EP200-013	ERO	211-S Tank Storage Area
9007EP200-053	TFO	216-A-40 Basin Area
9012EP200-099	TFO	UN-216-E-43 Area
8810EP200-012	ERC	216-U-8 Pipeline Area
9208ERI-007	TFO	244-A Lift Station Perimeters
8810EP200-012	ERC	216-U-8 Pipeline Area
9208ERI-007	TFO	244-A Lift Station Perimeters

3.4 STATUS OF OPEN SURVEILLANCE AND COMPLIANCE REPORTS

Eleven SCIRs, from past activities, remained open at the end of the fourth quarter of 1994. These reports are summarized on Table 1 to include the referenced site number, priority ranking points (maximum of 15 points based on contamination levels, location and mobility), responsible custodian, SCIR report number, and estimated completion date.

Abbreviations used on Table 1 include:

CAR - Compliance Assessment Report
 SCIR - Surveillance/Compliance Inspection Report
 ECD - Estimated Completion Date
 ERC - Environmental Restoration Contractor
 TFO - Tank Farm Operations
 PTS - Points
 TBD - To Be Determined

TABLE 1
OPEN SCIRs AND CARs
(maximum 15 points)

SCIR/CAR	SITE	DATE INITIATED	MONTHS OPEN	ECD	SITE RANKING	CUSTODIAN
ESC-85-019	UN-216-E-23, RR Spur No. of B-Plant	11/01/85	106	12/31/93*	9	B-PLANT
ECU-86-048	UN-216-W-30 NE OF 241-S,SX,SY	10/01/86	94	09/30/95	7	ERC
8810EP200-012	UN-216-W-33 216-U-8 PIPE LINE	10/01/88	67	CLOSED	10	TFO
8901EP200-001	UN-216-E-16 TC-4 RR SPUR	01/01/89	68	04/26/93*	8	PUREX
8909EP200-036	241-B FARM PERIMETERS	09/01/89	60	09/30/95	13	TFO
8910EP200-043	UN-216-E-5 241-B-154	10/01/89	59	09/30/95	10	TFO
9007EP200-056	BX-BY TANK FARM PERIMETERS	07/20/90	48	12/30/95	13	TFO
9008EP200-068	C-TANK FARM PERIMETERS	08/13/90	47	12/30/95	13	TFO
9012EP200-095	UN-216-E-41 X-SITE TRANSFER LINE	12/05/90	41	12/30/95	14	TFO
9110ERI-001	UN-216-E-36 216-B-64 BASIN	12/25/91	29	TBD*	12	B-PLANT
9203ERI-002	241-U TANK FARM PERIMETERS	03/17/92	26	09/30/95	8	TFO
9208ERI-006	241-S, SX, SY TANK FARM PERIMETERS	08/14/92	22	09/30/95	12	TFO
9208ERI-007	244-A LIFT STATION PERIMETERS	08/28/92	15	CLOSED	13	TFO

* Corrective action is delinquent

4.0 SUMMARY

All the routine outdoor radioactive surveys were completed during 1994 in the 100, 200-East/West, 300 and 600 areas with the exception of the 100-D Island vent riser area.

No unsatisfactory CARs were issued (Section 3.2)

Eight SCIRs were closed (Section 3.3)

Eleven SCIRs remained open (Table 1). Open reports have been addressed and clean-up plans with completion dates are being developed or to be provided to Near-Field Monitoring. However, the corrective actions on three of the eleven SCIRs that remain open are currently delinquent.

RADIOLOGICAL POSTING CHANGES

During calendar year 1994, 48.8 Hectares (120.5 Acres) were radiologically down posted from SC to URM or released from posting.

Radiological posting changes, by waste site, noted during 1994 are as follows:

FIRST QUARTER 1994

The 216-A-27 Crib was surveyed and down posted from SC to URM, 0.04 Hectares (0.1 Acres).

The 216-B-57 Crib was stabilized and down posted from SC to URM, 0.04 Hectares (0.1 Acres).

The 216-S-17 Pond was stabilized and down posted from SC to URM, 0.04 Hectares (0.1 Acres).

The 216-T-19 Crib was surveyed and down posted from SC to URM, 0.04 Hectares (0.1 Acres).

The 218-E-12A Burial Ground was stabilized and down posted from SC to URM, 11.3 Hectares (28.0 Acres).

The UN-216-W-5 Unplanned Release Site was stabilized and down posted from SC to URM, 0.4 Hectares (1.0 Acres).

The 107-F and 107-H Retention Basins were surveyed and the areas were down posted to URM, 3.6 Hectares (9.0 Acres).

The 100-KE and 100-KW Flood Plains were surveyed, soil tests were taken and the areas were down posted to URM or released, 10.2 Hectares (25.3 Acres).

SECOND QUARTER 1994

The A Lobe of the 216-B-3 Pond was surveyed, soil samples analyzed and the area down posted from SC to no posting with the exception of the trench in the center of the pond which is posted SC, 4.5 Hectares (11.0 Acres).

The 216-B-5 Crib and the 241-B-361 Tank were backfilled with recycled concrete, surveyed and down posted from SC to URM, 0.04 Hectares (0.1 Acres).

The 216-A-40 Basin and UN-216-E-43 unplanned release site were backfilled and stabilized and down posted from SC to URM, 1.4 Hectares (3.5 acres).

THIRD QUARTER 1994

The 216-B-3 Pond was backfilled, stabilized, surveyed, soil samples analyzed and the area down posted from SC to URM, 16.2 Hectares (40.0 Acres).

The 216-B-3-3 Ditch was backfilled, stabilized and down posted from SC to URM, 0.7 Hectares (1.8 Acres).

The 216-S-20 and 216-T-19 Cribs were surveyed and downposted from SC to URM, 0.03 and 0.4 Hectares respectively (0.07 and 1.0 Acres)

FOURTH QUARTER 1994

The 216-B-63 Ditch was backfilled and downposted from SC to URM, 0.24 Hectares (0.6 Acres).

(SC = Surface Contamination URM = Underground Radioactive Material)

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