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QUARTERLY ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY
SUMMARY 1ST QUARTER 1996 100 200 300 & 600 AREAS

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Quarterly Environmental Radiological Survey Summary

First Quarter 1996

100, 200, 300, and 600 Areas

S. M. McKinney

B. M. Markes

Date Published

April 1996

**Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Environmental Restoration and
Waste Management**



**Westinghouse
Hanford Company**

P.O. Box 1970
Richland, Washington

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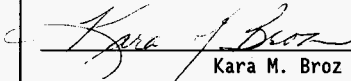
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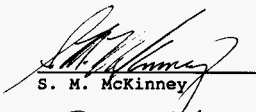
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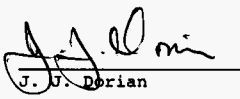
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QUARTERLY
ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY SUMMARY
100, 200, 300, 400, and 600 Areas

1st Quarter 1996

S. M. McKinney
B. M. Markes

HANFORD TECHNICAL SERVICES, OPERATIONS
NEAR-FIELD MONITORING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the radiological surveys performed in support of the operational environmental monitoring program at the Hanford Site. The First Quarter 1996 survey results and the status of actions required from current and past reports are summarized below:

- All the routine environmental radiological surveys scheduled during January, February, and March 1996 were completed.
- One hundred four environmental radiological surveys were performed during the first quarter of 1996, thirty at the active waste sites and seventy four at the inactive waste sites. Contamination above background levels was found at six of the active waste sites and eight of the inactive waste sites. Contamination levels as high as >1,000,000 disintegrations per minute (dpm) were reported. Of these contaminated surveys all were in Underground Radioactive Material (URM) areas. The contamination found within eleven of the URM areas was immediately cleaned up and no further action was required. In the remaining three sites the areas were posted and will require decontamination. Radiological Problem Reports (RPR's) were issued and the sites were turned over to the landlord for further action if required.
- During the first quarter 1996, 6.0 hectares (15.0 acres) were stabilized and radiologically down posted from Surface Contamination (SC) to URM or released from posting.
- No Compliance Assessment Reports (CARs) were issued for sites found out of compliance with standards identified in WHC-CM-7-5, Environmental Compliance.
- No Surveillance Compliance/Inspection Reports (SCIR) were closed during the First Quarter of 1996.
- Five open SCIRs had not been resolved.

Responsibilities for the unresolved SCIRs are as follows:

<u>LANDLORD</u>	<u>OPEN SCIR/CAR</u>
PUREX	1
Tank Farm Operations (TFO)	4

TOP TEN PRIORITY RANKING

Below is a listing of the top ten waste sites in order of highest priority ranking for contamination control. The waste site may have an open SCIR or CAR identifying the contamination. An explanation of the prioritization system is on page 13 of this report.

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>CUSTODIAN</u>	<u>SCIR/CAR</u>
1.	241-C Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO	9008EP200-068
2.	241-B Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO	8909EP200-036
3.	241-BX-BY Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO	9007EP200-056
4.	241-S, SX, SY Tank Farm Perimeters	TFO	9208ERI-006
5.	UN-216-E-16 TC-4 R.R. Spur	PUREX	8901EP200-001
6.	UN-216-E-6 241-BX-155 Diversion Box	TFO	NONE
7.	UN-216-W-35 207-U Retention Basin	ERC	NONE
8.	207-T Retention Basin	TFO	NONE
9.	216-B-64 Basin	B-Plant	NONE
10.	207-A Retention Basin	TFO	NONE

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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 radiological areas at the Hanford Site. The routine radiological surveys are performed by the Southern Area Remediation Support Group and the Site Support Services Radiological Control Group 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 burial grounds, 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 First Quarter of 1996. The status of corrective actions required from current and past reports are also discussed.

A waste site survey schedule, WHC-SP-0098-7, is developed by Near-Field Monitoring and reviewed by the Southern Area Remediation Support Group and the Site Support Services Radiological Control Group. 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 appropriate radiological Control Groups. Should the landlord, of a WHC-managed facility, 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 areas; tank farm perimeters and associated diversion boxes, lift stations, and vent stations; perimeters of active or uncovered waste sites such as burial grounds, 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 radiological areas do not release the site from control but may result in a posting status change.

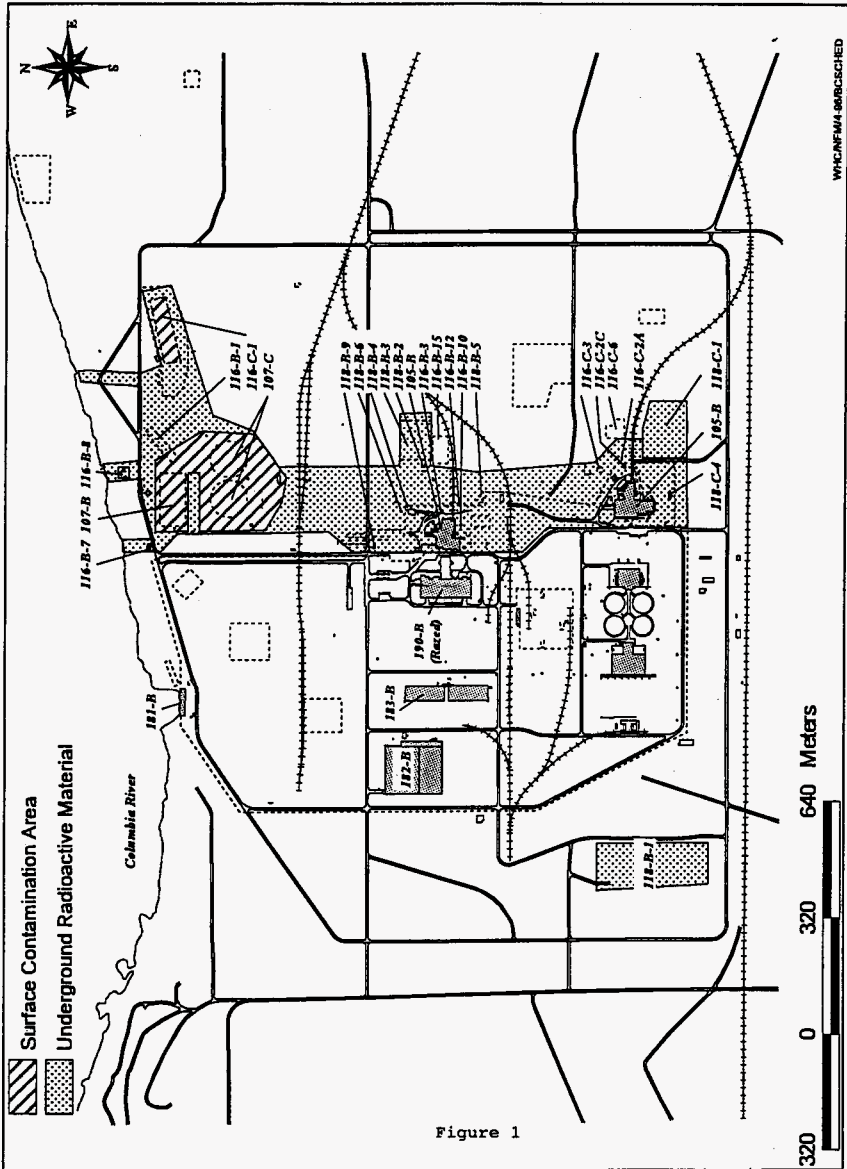


Figure 1

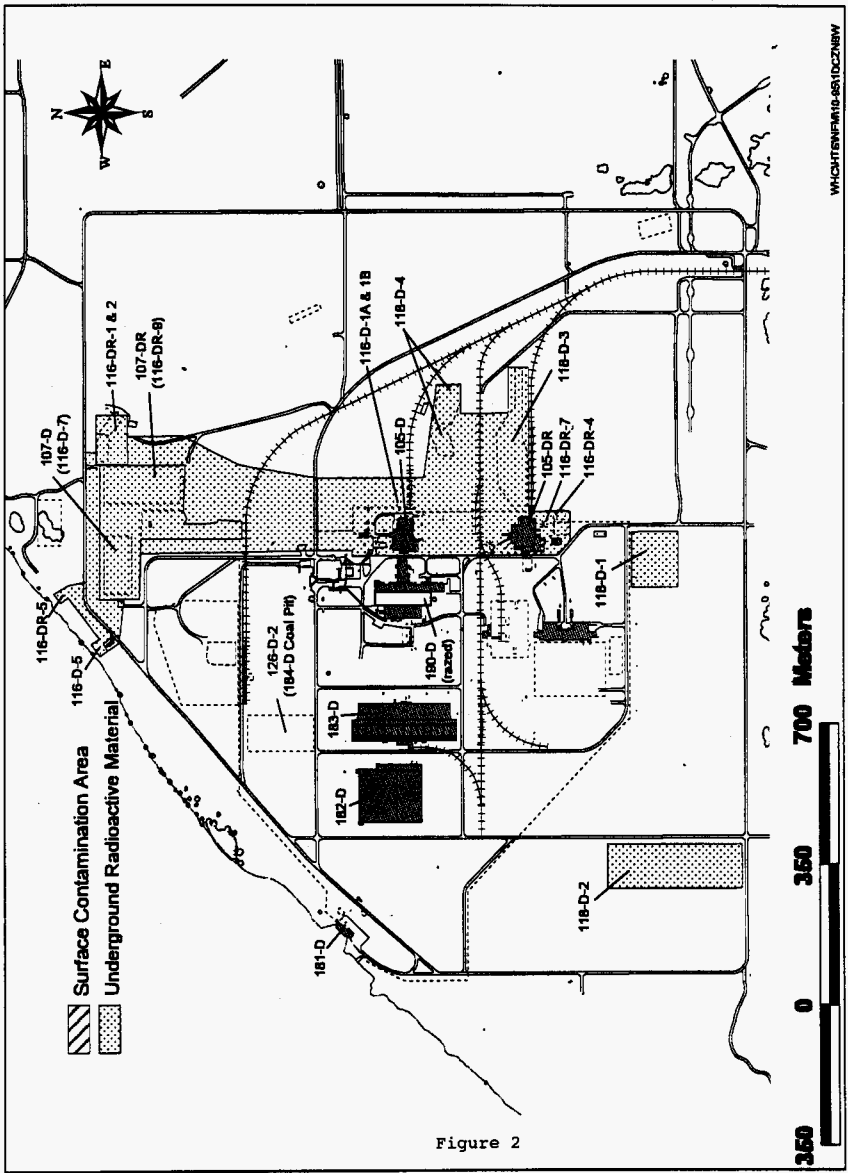
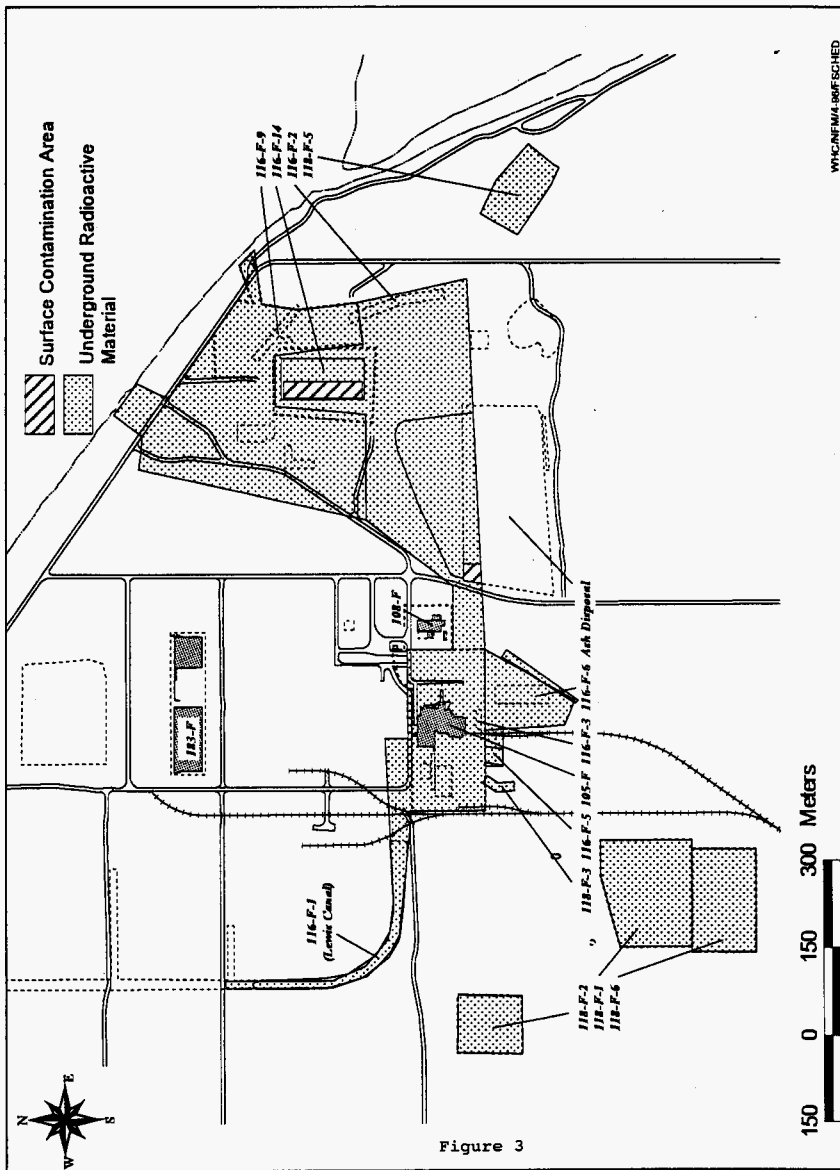


Figure 2



WHC/NFMA-BMF/SCHIED

Figure 3

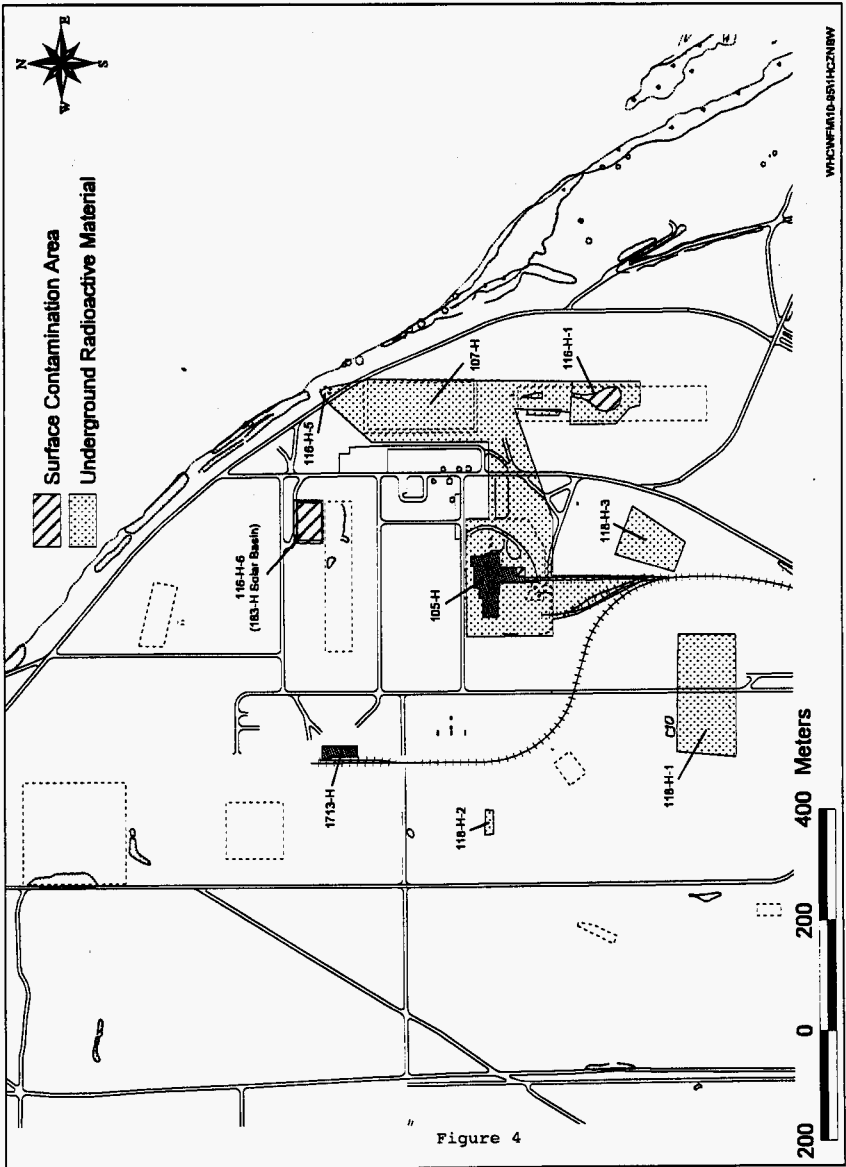
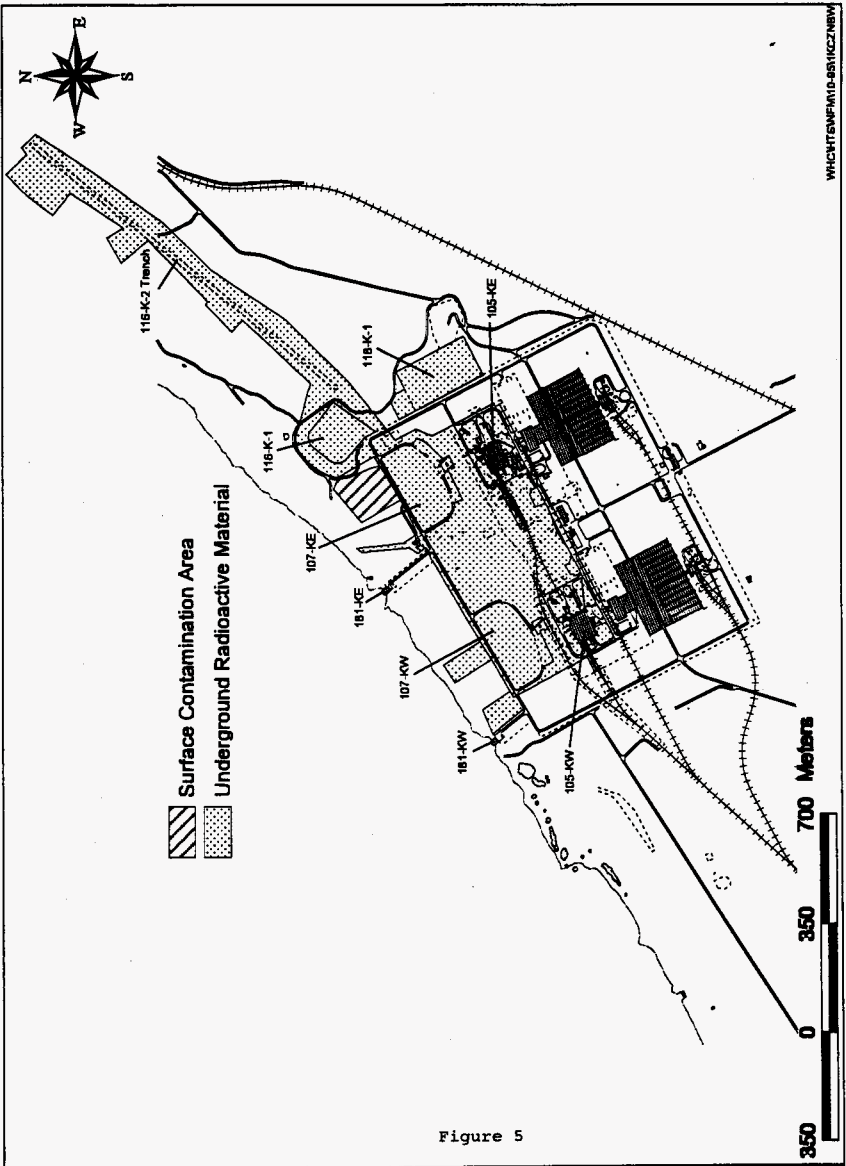


Figure 4



WHC/HTS/ENR/10-95/1K/2/NEW

Figure 5

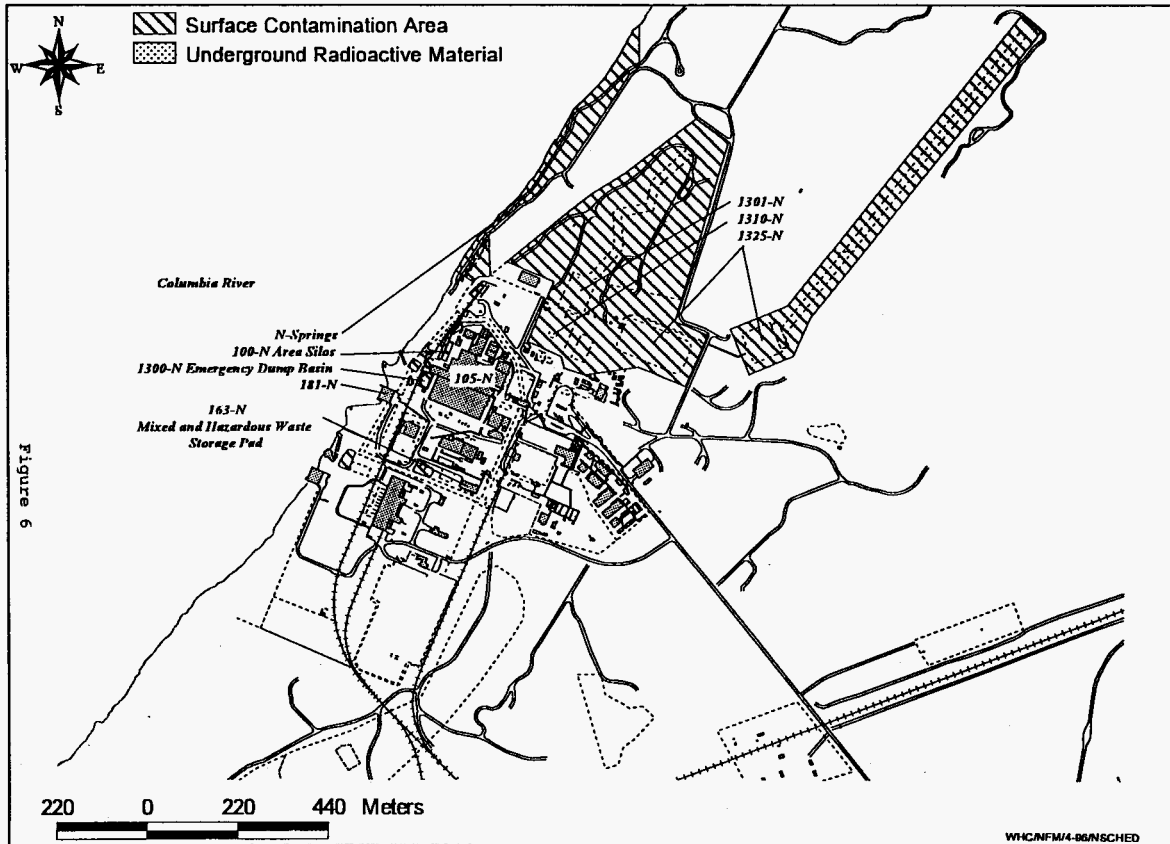
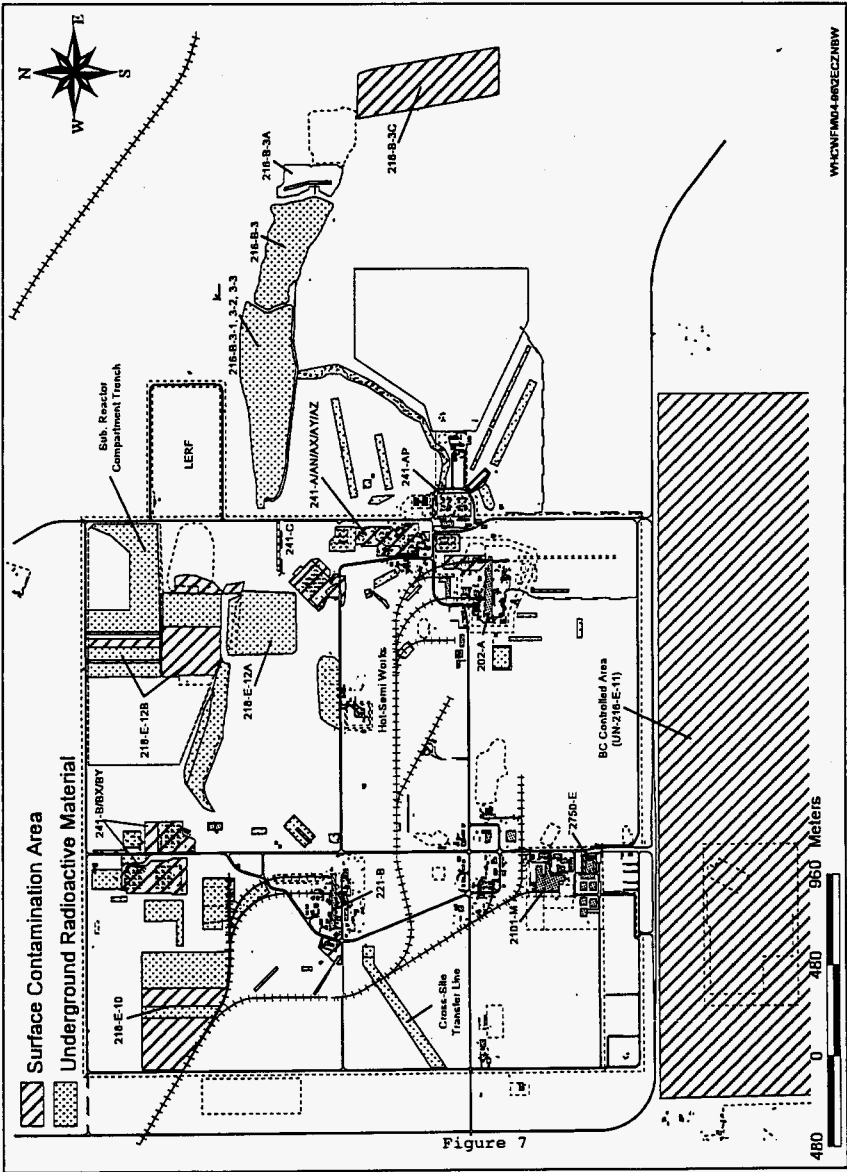


Figure 6

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Figure 7

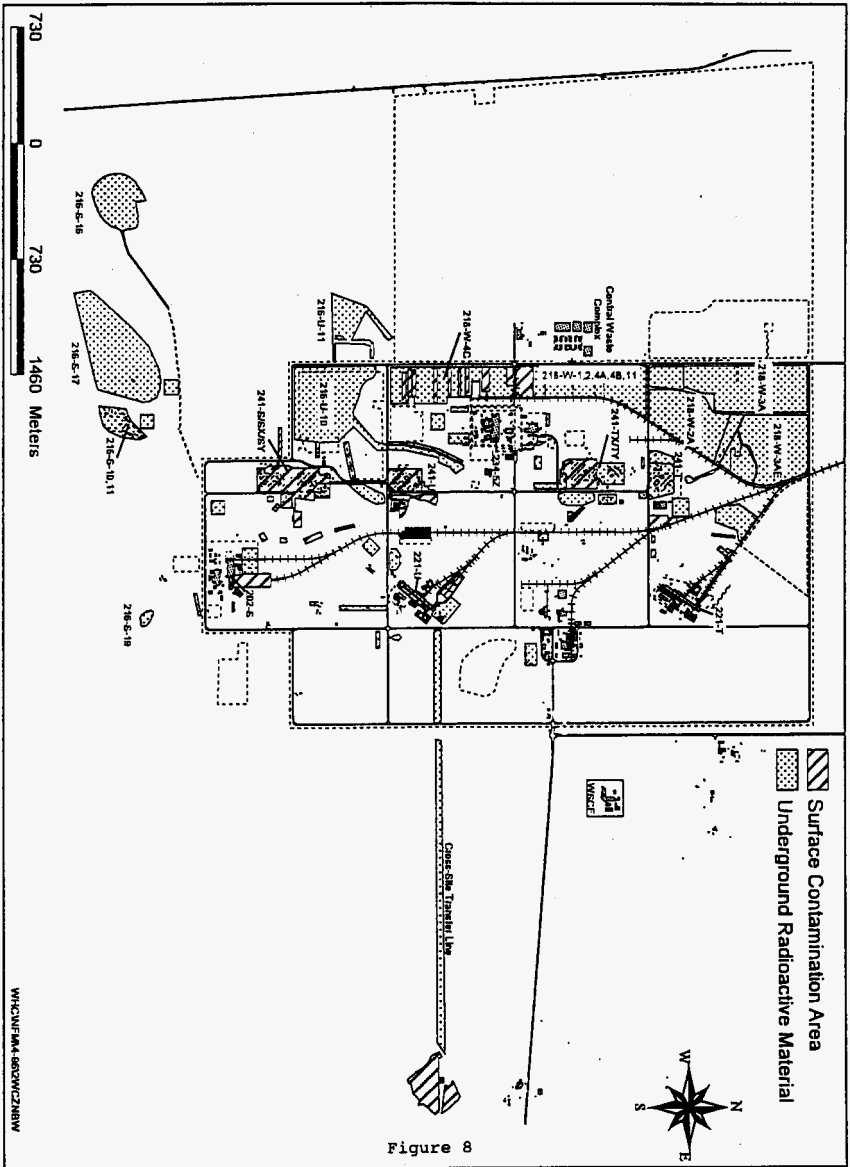
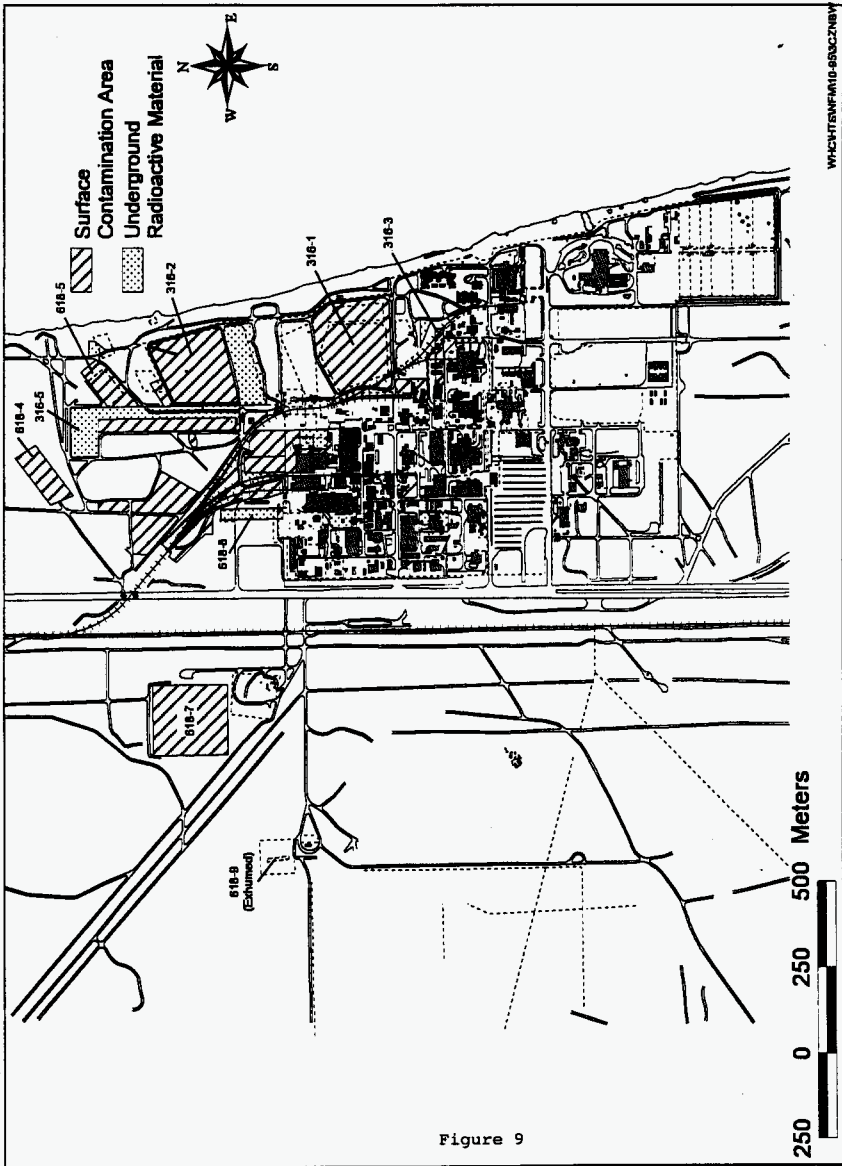


Figure 8

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Figure 9

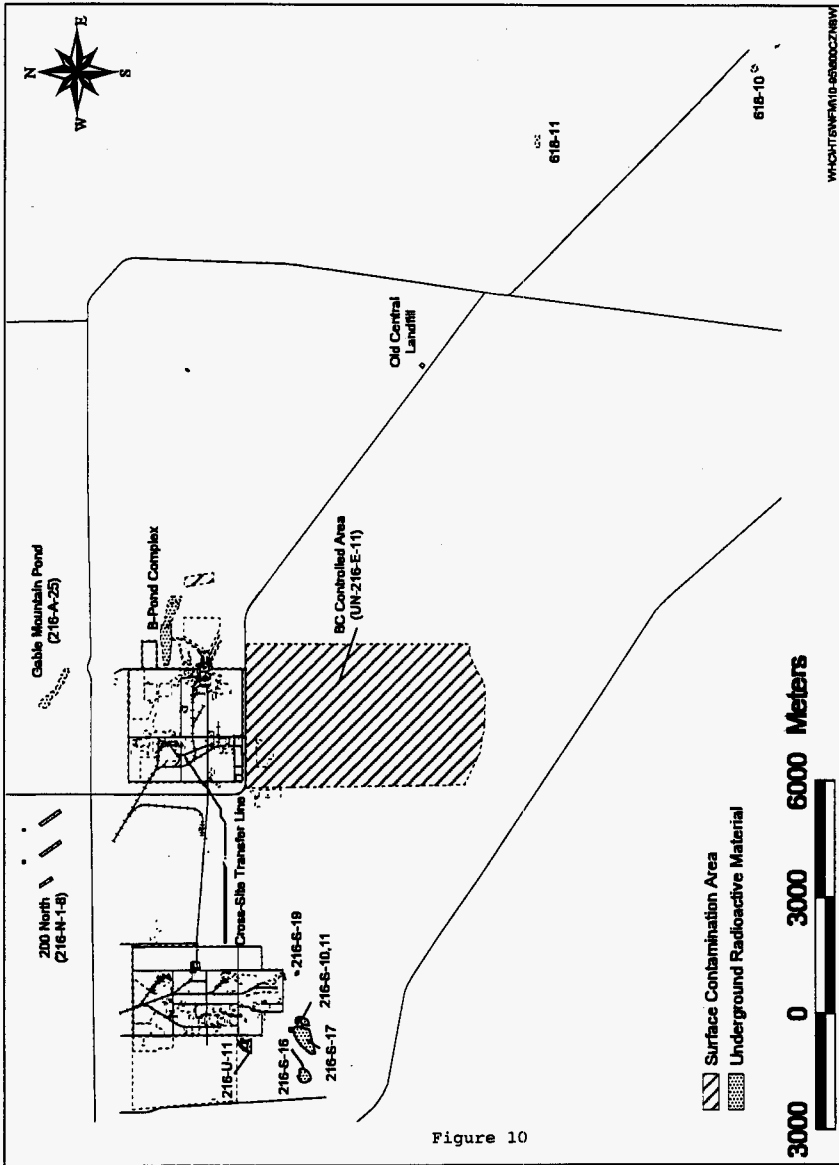


Figure 10

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 contamination migration at waste sites and other radiological 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 contaminated waste sites 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 posted radiological 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. There is a maximum of 15 points possible for this ranking system.

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

Radiological survey data are used to determine compliance of Radioactive Waste Sites with WHC-CM-7-5, Environmental Compliance, Section 6.0 (Rev. 1) and BHI-EE-02, Environmental Requirements, Section 7.0 (Rev. 0), requirements.

Applicable requirements include the following:

1. Engineered barriers shall be provided, where applicable, over the disposal site to inhibit radionuclide transport to the surface.
2. Inactive waste site boundaries shall be accurately and permanently marked 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.
3. Facility effluent lines which are potential discharge points shall be isolated, capped, or sealed off to prevent accidental releases to inactive sites. This shall be verified and documented.
4. Active and inactive waste sites shall be inspected and surveyed at least annually.
5. One or more of the following actions shall be taken when contamination of any type is detected (either new or in excess of action limits) to prevent the migration or mobilization of the contamination:
 - * Small-scale stabilization (<5 acres)
 - * Vegetation removal
 - * Radioactive hot-spot removal
 - * Fencing
 - * Posting
 - * Herbicide spraying
 - * Immediate spill response
 - * Other corrective measures
6. Information regarding all suspect waste sites or newly identified waste sites shall be provided for documentation into the Environmental Sites Database (ESD) formerly called the Waste Identification Data System (WIDS) database.
7. Inactive waste sites shall be maintained 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.

Near-Field Monitoring is responsible for:

1. Establishing radiological survey schedules of active and inactive radiological waste sites.
2. Conducting compliance assessments of active and inactive waste sites to determine compliance with the physical and radiological requirements.
3. Compiling and maintaining 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.
4. Trending radiological data, and issuing reports on the status of radiological surveys and compliance assessments for active and inactive radioactive waste sites.
5. Reviewing any proposed WHC activity, other than routine inspections, that may impact or may be impacted by any active and inactive waste site.
6. Issuing a compliance assessment report or notifying the facility manager or area landlord, as appropriate, when violations of the requirements occur.

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 radiological areas where operations are ongoing are not included, because monitoring and tracking is done by Tank Waste Remediation System and other requirements are applicable to these areas.

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 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 or BHI-EE-02, the appropriate area landlอร์ด is notified. In the case of WHC-managed sites, if the noncompliance is not corrected as a result of Radiological Control's RPR, Near-Field Monitoring may issue a Compliance Assessment Report (CAR). 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 radiological survey by Radiological Control 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 radioactive 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 radiological 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 radiological areas. Methods and procedures for these surveys can be found in WHC-CM-7-4, Operational Environmental Monitoring; HSRCM-1, Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual; and WHC-IP-0718, Health Physics Procedures.

2.5.1 ROAD/RAILROAD SURVEYS

Road and 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 six inches.

The vehicle is driven at less than five miles per hour. If activity above background is detected, the vehicle is stopped and a thorough survey is made with a portable count rate meter equipped with a pancake type probe to identify the extent of the contamination. Appropriate management is notified if road/railroad contamination is identified, and corrective actions are initiated.

2.5.2 WASTE SITES AND OTHER RADIOLOGICAL AREA SURVEYS

Surveys at waste sites and other radiological areas may be conducted with vehicles equipped with radiation detection instruments or with portable 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) (using a correction factor of 7). Surveys include the perimeter and portions of the ground surface of radiological areas. Wherever possible, smear surveys are made on the surface of exposed equipment and other hard surfaces within a radiological 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; HSRCM-1, Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual; and WHC-IP-0718, Health Physics Procedures.

3.0 RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

All the routine environmental radiological surveys scheduled during January, February, and March 1996 were completed with no exceptions.

Surveys of active and 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-0098-7, Rev. 0.

One hundred four environmental radiological surveys were performed during the first quarter of 1996. Contamination above background levels was found at six of the surveyed active waste site areas and eight of the inactive waste site areas. Contamination levels ranging from a low of 6,000 dpm to a high of >1,000,000 dpm were reported. Of the contamination found, all were located in URM areas.

The contamination found in eleven of the URM areas was immediately cleaned up and no further action was required. The contamination found in the remaining URM areas was posted and will require decontamination. Radiological Problem Reports were issued and the remaining sites were turned over to the landlord for further action.

The radiologically contaminated areas have been reposted to meet the new requirements as outlined in the Hanford Site Radiological Control Manual, HSRM-1. The posting includes Contamination, High Contamination (activity >100,000 dpm/100 cm² B/Y and/or >10,000 dpm/100 cm² α), Soil Contamination, Underground Radioactive Material, Radiological Buffer, and Radiation/High Radiation Areas. For continuity between quarterly reports issued in 1995, the use of Surface Contamination (SC) areas in this report includes Contamination, High Contamination, and soil Contamination areas.

3.1 RADIOLOGICAL SURVEY SUMMARY

This report provides a synopsis of the radiological survey results conducted during the first quarter of calendar year 1996. The stabilization efforts and release survey for one waste site resulted in the down posting from SC to URM or released of 6.0 hectares (17.0 acres).

During the first quarter, stabilization efforts and a release survey for the 126-F-1 (100-F) Ash Disposal Pit resulted in the down posting of 6.0 hectares (17.0 acres) from SC to URM or released from posting. Of the original area which was posted SC only a small portion 0.1 hectares (0.3 acres) remained posted SC and approximately 4.0 hectares (10.0 acres) were released from posting.

While conducting radiological surveys, contaminated media was encountered and collected for analysis and/or disposal. The samples that are deemed appropriate are sent in for analysis (Table 2). The results of these analysis can be found in the Westinghouse Hanford Company Operational Environmental Monitoring Annual Report which is published in August of each year.

Table 2
1996 Contamination Samples

SAMPLE NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	DOCUMENT	ACTIVITY (dpm) B/G
NS	01/03/96	Specks	N & E sides of 241-B Tank Farm	TANKFARM-96-001	900,000
NS	01/12/96	Soil Speck	216-C-7 Crib	RSR-239247	500,000
6291	01/12/96	Soil	216-A-25 pipeline @ Rt. 11A at RR crossing	KHFSS-96-002, SS-96-004	20,000
NS	01/12/96	Ant Hill	218-E-12B Burial Ground	96-TS-019	600,000
NS	01/13/96	Tumbleweed Fragments	218-E-12A/B	BHI-DND-96-001	500,000
NS	01/15/96	Specks	241-B Tank Farm	TANKFARM-96-0005	20,000
NS	01/15/96	Tumbleweed	216-B-2-1	96-TS-020	>1,000,000
NS	01/15/96	Tumbleweed	218-E-12B	96-TS-020	>1,000,000
6292	01/16/96	Vegetation	Above pipeline 50' west of 216-A-30 Crib	TANKFARM-96-0019, SS-96-005	100,000
NS	01/16/96	Tumbleweed	241-BX Tank Farm	TANKFARM-96-0006	10,000
NS	01/16/96	Mouse Feces & Urine	241-ER-152	TANKFARM-96-0004	300 mrad/h
NS	01/17/96	Speck	218-E-4	96-TS-025	300,000
NS	01/18/96	Vegetation	216-A-6 @ URM Pipeline	TANKFARM-96-0008	100,000
NS	01/18/96	Mouse Feces	241-ER-151	DPE, 2/9/96 @ 3:37	250 mrad/h
6293	01/22/96	Clams	207-B Basins	None	NR
NS	02/12/96	Speck	216-C-7	SS-96-010 & RSR 239247	500,000
NS	02/09/96	Tumbleweeds	300m SW of 151-ER on X-Site Transfer Line	SS-96-009	6,000
NS	02/09/96	Soil	250m SW of 151-ER on X-Site Transfer Line	SS-96-009	50,000
NS	02/13/96	Speck	216-B-63 Trench	96-TS-033	1,000,000
NS	02/22/96	Speck	216-N-7	96-TS-040	40,000
NS	03/01/96	Speck	216-A-30	RSR 239414	150,000
NS	03/06/96	2 Specks	0.4 mi. E of 241-EW-151 Vent Station	RSR 239470 & 239457	200,000
NS	03/06/96	Soil & Gravel	SE corner of 221-T @ Section R-19	TPLANT-96-002	55,000
6303	03/12/96	Mouse	241-AN Tank Farm under Laundry Shack	TANKFARM-96-0025	1,000
NS	03/11/96	Concrete	216-B-51 French Drain	96-TS-051	6,000
NS	03/12/96	Speck in Asphalt	216-C-2 Crib	96-TS-053	20,000

Table 2
1996 Contamination Samples

SAMPLE NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	DOCUMENT	ACTIVITY (dpm) B/G
6304	03/12/96	Mouse	241-AM Tank Farm under Laundry Shack	TANKFARM-96-0025	>1,000,000
NS	03/19/96	Tumbleweed	218-E-12B Trench 94	SOLIDWASTE-96-003	400,000
6301	03/22/96	Bird Feces	221-U	None	15,000
6302	03/22/96	Owl Pellet	221-U	None	10,000

NS - Not submitted for analysis.
NR - No activity recorded.

3.2 COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT REPORTS ISSUED

No unsatisfactory CARs were issued during the first quarter 1996.

3.3 SURVEILLANCE/COMPLIANCE REPORTS CLOSED

No SCIRs were closed during the first quarter of 1996.

3.4 STATUS OF OPEN SURVEILLANCE AND COMPLIANCE REPORTS

Five SCIRs, from past activities, remained open at the end of the first quarter of 1996. 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 2 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

4.0 SUMMARY

All the routine outdoor radiological surveys were completed during the first quarter of 1996 in the 100, 200-East/West, 300 and 600 areas.

No unsatisfactory CARs were issued (Section 3.2)

No SCIRs were closed (Section 3.3)

Five SCIRs remained open. Open reports have been addressed and clean-up plans with completion dates are being developed or are to be provided to Near-Field Monitoring.

RADIOLOGICAL POSTING CHANGES

During the first quarter 1996, 6.9 hectares (17 acres) were radiologically down posted from SC to URM or released from posting.

Radiological posting changes by waste site are as follows:

The 126-F-1 (100-F) Ash Pit was stabilized/release surveyed and down posted from SC to URM or released, 6.9 hectares (17 acres).

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