

Project Baseline Summary Report

Data Source: **EM CDB**

Operations/Field Office: **Richland**

Site Summary Level: **Hanford Site**

Project **RL-TP11 / Advanced Reactors Transition**

Report Number: **GEN-01b**

Print Date: **3/9/2000**

HQ ID: **0411**

General Project Information

Project Description Narratives

Purpose, Scope, and Technical Approach:

Purpose: The Advanced Reactors Transition (ART) PBS is made up of three projects: The Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor (PRTR)/309 Building, the Nuclear Energy (NE) Legacies, and prior to FY1999, the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) and Fuels and Materials Examination Facility (FMEF). The purpose of the ART projects is to safely transition assigned facilities to a deactivated state. The FFTF and FMEF were placed in standby and assigned to DOE-NE.

The PRTR/309 Building, originally completed in 1960, provided an operating test reactor in the Hanford Works Plutonium Fuels Utilization Program to research and develop nuclear fuel technology. In 1962, the Plutonium Recycle Critical Facility (PRCF) was added to support the PRTR operation as a location where the reactivity values of fuel assemblies could be checked. Then in 1963, the Fuel Element Rupture Test Facility (FERTF) began operation in one fringe channel of the PRTR. The FERTF was used as a pilot irradiation facility to test new fuel element designs and new operating regimes. Reactor operations ceased in 1969. Several uses of the facility continued until August of 1993, when the PRTR/309 Building facility was declared excess by DOE. The transition of the building to the Environmental Restoration Contractor (ERC) will involve placing the facility in a configuration which reduces surveillance and maintenance costs to a minimum and meets acceptance criteria for turnover to the ERC.

The NE Legacies consist of non-nuclear facilities that were used in the development of the LMFBR programs and in related engineering studies. Some of the facilities contained sodium test loops that were used to study the properties of sodium heat transport systems and to investigate the behavior of mechanical components that would be operated in a sodium environment. Other facilities were used for sodium chemistry studies and for training the FFTF operators prior to the FFTF becoming operational.

The FFTF is a sodium cooled test reactor which operated from 1982 to 1992. It was in the process of transition to shutdown when it was placed in standby in January 1997. During FY 1997 and FY 1998, deactivation activities that would not impact a potential restart continued within the scope of this PBS.

Scope: Specific project scope from the Hanford Site technical baseline is provided below in terms of the systems that the project has responsibility for.

309 Facility

· **Maintain Safe & Compliant 309 Facility:** Provides building administration, building operations, maintenance, and safety analysis.

Building administration includes work management using the JCS system, lock and tag administration, property protection, emergency planning, facility access control, facility orientation and maintenance of the shutdown log.

Building operations includes paying utility bills, maintaining safe conduct of operations, and surveillance. Surveillance includes routine radiation

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protection surveys, operations checks, housekeeping and safety inspections and compliance assurance.

Maintenance includes preventive and corrective maintenance activities to ensure the building's safety envelope is adequate during the transition activities. It also includes input into the maintenance section of the building's D&D plan.

· Transition 309 Facility: Deactivation activities to be accomplished include disposition of the underground emergency diesel fuel oil tank; characterize, cleanout, and stabilize the Transfer Waste Tank farm, the Rupture Loop Annex, the Fuel Storage Basin, the Fuel Examination Cell, the Fuel Transfer Basin and Fuel Transfer Pit, the PRTR reactor cavity and the containment building; configure surveillance lighting; replace the H&V system HEPA filters, characterize, clean out and shutdown the 309-PRTR stack; disconnect and cap sanitary and process sewer lines; remove asbestos bearing coatings from the external surface of the dome and stabilize other friable asbestos materials; and upgrade the roof on other parts of the building. Completion reports will be prepared for key activities.

The facility Safety Basis document will be formatted in the Auditable Safety Analysis style to be consistent with the graded approach philosophy of a radiological facility rather than a nuclear facility.

NE Legacy Facilities

· Maintain Safe & Compliant NE Legacy Facilities: Provide building management and operation for the 335, 337 High Bay, and 3718-M buildings and the sodium systems located in Building 337 High Bay basement and Building 3718M. Provide electrical power and electrical maintenance for buildings 335, 3718M, and 337 High Bay. Provide steam for the 337 High Bay through RL holdback of funds for "energy savings performance contract." Provide inert gas for sodium system protection. Provide building emergency organization support for buildings containing sodium.

· Transition NE Legacy Facilities: Provide management, technical lead and coordination for the disposition of the non-reactor NE facilities.

The scope of this effort includes: development and implementation of the plans to eliminate NE programs legacies; implementation of the Sodium Management Plan reflecting coordination with DOE and WA-Ecology and addressing potential RCRA issues and applicability; disposition of excess material associated with these facilities. Approximately 50,000 gallons of alkali metal must be dispositioned from various test loops and storage tanks. These include a 5,000 gallon tank in the 100 DR area, the Containment Systems Test Facility in the 200 West area and in the 300 Area a 50,000 gallon storage tank, two small test loops, and the Composite Reactor Test Activity, which contains an estimated 3,000 gallons of sodium.

Technical Approach: The end point targets in the Hanford Strategic Plan addressed by this project include:

· Reuse facilities in the south 600 area for economic diversification where feasible.

· Transition high cost surplus facilities in the South 600 Area to a low cost, stable, deactivated condition.

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The technical approach and technology initiatives for the Project to accomplish the Hanford Strategic Plan end point targets are identified below.

- ART: · Maintain the PRTR/309 Building in a safe condition and in compliance with DOE Orders and environmental requirements.
- Continue transitioning the PRTR/309 Building in accordance with the approved baseline in a cost effective manner while ensuring safety and environmental compliance. Complete characterization of facility spaces and equipment; remove or stabilize contaminants, and document conditions for future use in decommissioning.
- Continue dispositioning NE Legacy items in a regulatory compliant manner and in accordance with established priorities. Included in the NE Legacy items is the transfer of selected components to LM Manufacturing under the Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA). Completion will result in the complete removal of alkali metals from these facilities through shipment offsite or through conversion to useable sodium-hydroxide caustic.

Project Status in FY 2006:

309 Facility

- The baseline scheduled completion of the Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor deactivation is prior to FY 2006. The facility will be in interim surveillance and maintenance mode within the scope of PBS RL-ER05.

NE Legacy Facilities

- The baseline scheduled completion of the NE Legacy Facilities deactivation is prior to FY 2006. The 335 Building, the 337 High Bay building, and the 3718-M sodium storage building will be cleaned of sodium and available for economic diversification or other DOE use.

Post-2006 Project Scope:

309 Facility

- No scope remains within this PBS.

NE Legacy Facilities

- No scope remains within this PBS.

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Project End State

Specific work activities to close the facilities under this Project to be performed by others at the end of this Project's mission are identified below.309 Facility

Work associated with facility performed by 300 Area Source Remedial Action:

Decontaminate and Decommission (D&D) the 309 Facility

NE Legacy Facilities

Work associated with facility performed by Decontamination & Decommissioning:

D&D NE Legacy Facilities

Cost Baseline Comments:

The cost baseline reflects the new funds being expended to perform the work scope. An Activity-Based Cost (ABC) estimate has been developed as the basis for the baseline budget requirements. An escalation rate of 2.1% from FY 1999 to FY 2000 and 2.2% per year for the out years was assumed in the baseline.

The FFTF and the FMEF standby costs are reflected in the prior year costs. During FY 1997, EM provided the funding for deactivation activities; standby costs were funded from DOE-NE. In FY 1998, all funding was from EM. After FY 1998, all FFTF and the FMEF costs are included in the DOE-NE Program budget. Funding in this PBS for FY 1999 and beyond is associated with only NE Legacies and 309 Building activities.

Safety & Health Hazards:

The Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor (PRTR) in the 309 Facility and the Nuclear Energy Legacies Facilities are in the process of deactivation and stabilization. Included in this scope are the S&H functions necessary to maintain safe, compliant, and operable buildings and operations in compliance with the approved safety analyses. The necessary S&H functions are also included in the planning and execution of deactivation activities.

The 309 Facility, PRTR, contains primarily radiological hazards, including an estimated 2.68g of plutonium (Pu-239). This quantity is dispersed in the reactor cavity and the rupture loop annex room. The postulated release mechanism is a structure fire. Chemical hazards are typical industrial materials such as polychlorinated biphenyls in fluorescent lamp ballasts, mercury on electrical contacts of thermostats and pressure switches, and asbestos on steam pipe insulation. The hazards are further described in "PRTR/309 Building Nuclear Facility Preliminary Hazards Assessment," WHC-SD-SP-PHA-001, Rev. 0, December 8, 1994. The deactivation process will minimize these hazards, having previously removed an estimated 5.6g through removal and disposal of used ion exchange columns, however, much of the present 2.68g of plutonium will remain in the facility until decommissioning is performed.

The Nuclear Energy Sodium Facilities contain about 11,400 liters (3,000 gallons) of non-radioactive, metallic sodium. This material is in solid form, except when heated for removal from the systems. This material, when exposed to moisture can react to release sodium-oxide and sodium hydroxide

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aerosols. In close proximity to the release, these aerosols can reach sufficient concentration to cause chemical, caustic burns to personnel and environmental materials. This hazard would primarily impact collocated site workers; dispersal of the aerosol over distance reduces the impact to the off-site population. The deactivation activities will remove all of this sodium from the facilities and dispose of it through either reuse or treatment. Additional information on the current hazards is available in "Hazard Baseline Documentation and Auditable Safety Analysis for the 337B Building (337 High Bay) and the 3718-M Building," HNF-3676, Rev. 0, December 21, 1998.

Safety & Health Work Performance:

The requirements necessary to perform the work safely are identified through the facility safety analyses, the site environmental, health and safety procedures, and the application of the site integrated environmental and safety management system. In estimating this work scope, safety and health resources are budgeted in the following functional areas: emergency preparedness, industrial hygiene, industrial safety, radiation protection, transportation safety, and management and oversight. Fire protection is provided through a separate, site level activity.

Periodic monitoring is performed in the 309 facility by radiation protection staff. Management in both facilities provides management and oversight functions and emergency preparedness preparations. Industrial safety, industrial hygiene, and transportation safety functions are primarily required to support the planning and execution of deactivation activities; their use is minimal when deactivation is on hold and only S&M activities are being performed. Fire protection system maintenance moves from a direct assessment to part of the "essential site services" pool in FY 2000 planning. Therefore, the "direct" fire protection costs are removed from the PBS submittal.

Routine, internal self-assessments will verify compliance with the safety analyses and procedural requirements. Oversight assessments will be conducted, as well as performance monitoring, to ensure that the project is effectively implementing safety and health requirements.

An integrated safety and environmental management system will be used to ensure that safety issues are identified and that appropriate compensatory measures are implemented. Workers are involved in pre-job planning briefings for significant tasks and their opinions and feedback are actively sought.

The average cost per FTE assumed (fully burdened) is \$92K/year for Radiological Controls Technicians and \$110K per year for the other safety and health professionals.

The dramatic reduction in S&H resources between FY 1998 and FY 1999 results from the transfer of the FFTF from this PBS to management by the DOE Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology (DOE-NE). Following the completion of deactivation, S&H resources required for S&M of the 309 Building/PRTR will be provided under PBS RL-ER05; resources for S&H activities in the 337 High Bay will be provided by PBS RL-TP14.

PBS Comments:

PRTR/309 Building: The deactivation of the PRTR/309 Building is necessary in order to complete the DOE activities in the Hanford 300 Area.

NE Legacies: The deactivation of the various facilities is necessary in order to complete the DOE activities on the Hanford Site.

FFTF: Currently being considered for a future production mission. The facility will be the responsibility of the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science,

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and Technology (DOE-NE) beginning in FY 1999.

FMEF: Currently being considered for a future production mission. The facility will be the responsibility of the DOE-NE beginning in FY 1999.

Metrics, Section A.4: Due to the transfer of the FFTF from the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Material and Facility Stabilization (EM) to the DOE-NE, buildings and materials tracked in the metrics are removed from the EM totals between FY 1998 and FY 1999. This includes 59 Facilities (section A.4., Table XII), 285.9 kg of Plutonium and 42.7 kg of Uranium in FFTF fuel (section A.4., Table XIV), and 11 metric tons (heavy metal) of FFTF spent nuclear fuel (section A.4., Table XV.) The High Level Waste, identified in section A.4, Table I, is designated such only because it is ultimately disposed of to the Tank Waste stream. This is actually caustic wash water, from washing sodium wetted FFTF components. This wash water also may contain cesium and other fission products. It is processed through the evaporators at TWRS and then sent to the waste storage tanks.

Baseline Validation Narrative:

During the period from September 1995 through February 1996, representatives of Project Time and Cost, Incorporated reviewed the Activity Based Cost (ABC) estimates for the Advanced Reactors Transition project. Although the bulk of this effort focused on the FFTF, the NE Legacies and the PRTR/309 Building activities were also reviewed. Based on this review, portions of the cost estimate have been better documented and more aligned to a product oriented work breakdown structure. Scope reductions which were recommended have been considered and, as appropriate, have been incorporated in routine project baseline changes.

General PBS Information

Project Validated? Yes Date Validated: 2/22/1996

Has Headquarters reviewed and approved project? Yes

Date Project was Added: 12/1/1997

Baseline Submission Date:

FEDPLAN Project? Yes

Drivers:	CERCLA	RCRA	DNFSB	AEA	UMTRCA	State	DOE Orders	Other
		Y				Y	Y	Y

Project Identification Information

DOE Project Manager: O. A. Farabee

DOE Project Manager Phone Number: 509-376-8089

DOE Project Manager Fax Number: 509-376-0177

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DOE Project Manager e-mail address: oliver_a_al_farabee@rl.gov

Is this a High Visibility Project (Y/N):

Planning Section

Baseline Costs (in thousands of dollars)

	1997-2006 Total	2007-2070 Total	1997-2070 Total	1997	Actual 1997	1998	Actual 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
PBS Baseline (current year dollars)	111,490	0	111,490	52,810	14,400	43,547	39,580	1,919	1,418	3,924	4,075	3,098	699	0	0	
PBS Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	110,718	0	110,718	52,810	14,400	43,547	39,580	1,919	1,389	3,761	3,821	2,843	628	0	0	
PBS EM Baseline (current year dollars)	111,490	0	111,490	52,810	14,400	43,547	39,580	1,919	1,418	3,924	4,075	3,098	699	0	0	
PBS EM Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	110,718	0	110,718	52,810	14,400	43,547	39,580	1,919	1,389	3,761	3,821	2,843	628	0	0	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011- 2015	2016- 2020	2021- 2025	2026- 2030	2031- 2035	2036- 2040	2041- 2045	2046- 2050	2051- 2055	2056- 2060	2061- 2065	2066- 2070
PBS Baseline (current year dollars)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBS Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBS EM Baseline (current year dollars)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBS EM Baseline (constant 1999 dollars)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Baseline Escalation Rates

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%
2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2035	2036-2040	2041-2045	2046-2050	2051-2055	2056-2060	2061-2065	2066-2070
2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%

Project Reconciliation

Project Completion Date Changes:

Previously Projected End Date of Project: 3/31/2002

Current Projected End Date of Project: 1/5/2004

Explanation of Project Completion Date Difference (if applicable):

Project Cost Estimates (in thousands of dollars)

Previously Estimated Lifecycle Cost (1997 - 2070, 1998 Dollars):	68,574	Actual 1997 Cost:	14,400	Actual 1998 Cost:	39,580
Previously Estimated Lifecycle Cost of Project (1999 - 2070, 1998 Dollars):	14,594	Inflation Adjustment (2.7% to convert 1998 to 1999 dollars):			394
Previously Estimated Lifecycle Cost (1999 - 2070, 1999 Dollars):	14,988				

Project Cost Changes

Cost Adjustments Reconciliation Narratives

Cost Change Due to Scope Deletions (-):

Cost Reductions Due to Efficiencies (-):

Cost Associated with New Scope (+):

Cost Growth Associated with Scope Previously Reported (+):

Cost Reductions Due to Science & Technology Efficiencies (-):

Subtotal: 14,988

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Project Reconciliation

Additional Amount to Reconcile (+): -627

Current Estimated Lifecycle Cost (1999 - 2070, 1999 Dollars): **14,361**

Milestones

Milestone/Activity	Field Milestone Code	Original Date	Baseline Date	Legal Date	Forecast Date	Actual Date	EA	DNFSB	Mgmt. Commit.	Key Decision	Intersite
COMPLETE ACQUISITION FACILITIES DISPOSAL OF HANFORD SITE SODIUM	B19-99-402	12/31/2049	12/31/2049	12/31/2049	12/31/2049		Y				
COMPLETE DISPOSITION OPTIONS FOR HANFORD SITE NONRADIOACTIVE NA	B69-02-301	3/31/2002	3/31/2002		1/5/2004						
SUBMIT HANFORD SITE SODIUM MANAGEMENT PLAN TO ECOLOGY	B69-99-302	10/31/1998	10/31/1998	10/31/1998	12/31/2049		Y				
TRANSITION BLDG 309 TO SHUTDOWN STATUS	B79-01-901	6/30/2003	6/30/2003		6/30/2003						
Begin Advanced Reactors Transition Project	PBS-97-041		2/28/1997								
PBS Mission Completion	PBS-MC-041		1/5/2004								
PBS Project End	PBS-PE-041		1/5/2004								

Milestones - Part II

Milestone/Activity	Field Milestone Code	Critical Decision	Critical Closure Path	Project Start	Project End	Mission Complete	Tech Risk	Work Scope Risk	Intersite Risk	Cancelled	Milestone Description
COMPLETE ACQUISITION FACILITIES DISPOSAL OF HANFORD SITE SODIUM	B19-99-402										Complete acquisition of new facilities, modification of existing facilities, and/or modification of planned facilities necessary for storage, treatment/processing, and disposal of Hanford site sodium.
COMPLETE DISPOSITION OPTIONS FOR HANFORD SITE NONRADIOACTIVE NA	B69-02-301										Complete removal of unused, non-radioactive, metallic sodium, as defined in the Hanford Sodium Project Management Plan, from the

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Milestone/Activity	Field Milestone Code	Critical Decision	Critical Closure Path	Project Start	Project End	Mission Complete	Tech Risk	Work Scope Risk	Intersite Risk	Cancelled	Milestone Description
SUBMIT HANFORD SITE SODIUM MANAGEMENT PLAN TO ECOLOGY	B69-99-302										Hanford Site. Submit Hanford Site Sodium Project Management Plan (PMP) to Ecology pursuant to Agreement Action Plan section 11.5. The Hanford Site Sodium PMP will include all plan elements required by Agreement Action Plan section 11.5. Should DOE determine (pursuant
TRANSITION BLDG 309 TO SHUTDOWN STATUS	B79-01-901										
Begin Advanced Reactors Transition Project	PBS-97-041			Y							Administrative input to document the start of this PBS.
PBS Mission Completion	PBS-MC-041					Y					Administrative input to document the mission completion of this PBS.
PBS Project End	PBS-PE-041				Y						Administrative input to document the project end of this PBS.

Performance Measure Metrics

Category/Subcategory	Units	1997-2006 Total	2007-2070 Total	1997-2070 Total	Actual Pre-1997	Planned 1997	Actual 1997	Planned 1998	Planned 1999	Planned 2000	Planned 2001	Planned 2002	Planned 2003	Planned 2004
Fac.														
Deact. During Per.	NF	4.00	0.00	4.00			1.00							2.00
Category/Subcategory	Units	Planned 2004	Planned 2005	Planned 2006	Planned 2007	Planned 2008	Planned 2009	Planned 2010	Planned 2011 - 2015	Planned 2016 - 2020	Planned 2021 - 2025	Planned 2026 - 2030	Planned 2031 - 2035	
Fac.														
Deact. During Per.	NF	2.00	2.00											

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Category/Subcategory	Units	Planned 2036 - 2040	Planned 2041 - 2045	Planned 2046 - 2050	Planned 2051 - 2055	Planned 2056 - 2060	Planned 2061 - 2035	Planned 2066 - 2070	Exceptions	Lifecycle Total
Fac.										
Deact. During Per.	NF									5.00