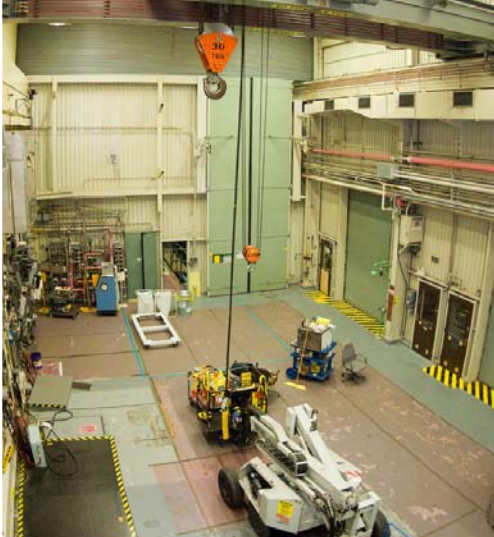


Hanford's Hazardous 324 Building on Schedule for Demolition

Background

For nearly 60 years, the 300 Area was the center of Hanford's radiological research and nuclear fuel fabrication. Located just 1.5 miles north of the city of Richland, the research and fabrication work resulted in highly contaminated facilities and waste sites, and a large inventory of radioactive material. The 324 Building is the most hazardous facility that Washington Closure will clean up in the 300 Area.



B-cell is the most contaminated of the 3-story hot cell research labs in 324. Experiments included stabilizing high-level radioactive waste into glass.

The 324 Building is one of the largest and most hazardous facilities along the Columbia River.

The 324 Building is one of the most complex and hazardous projects Washington Closure is cleaning up along Hanford's River Corridor. Built in 1966, the facility tested nuclear materials and radioactive waste treatment processes.



The 324 office wing demolition was completed in 2009.



The highly contaminated 324 Building contains hazardous materials in piping and chemical processing equipment.



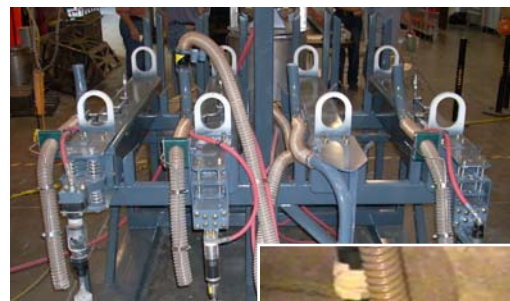
Lead-shielded 60,000 pound casks delivered high-level radioactive materials to 324 for research.



Looking through four-foot thick, oil-filled leaded glass, an operator maneuvers equipment inside a hot cell.



Four massive research labs, or hot cells, have five-foot thick concrete walls with a stainless steel liner. The 324 Building has a Tri-Party Agreement milestone to complete demolition and cleanup in September 2012.



Custom designed tools are remotely operated and used to remove 12,000 curies of radiation from B-cell.

