



Idaho Cleanup Project—first high-risk demolition completed

Workers recently reached an early milestone at the \$2.9 billion, seven-year Idaho Cleanup Project when they demolished building CPP-627, the first high-risk structure to be razed at the Idaho National Laboratory site.

Built in the mid-1950s, the building was an integral part of the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center's fuel processing mission. The facility was an analytical laboratory with remotely operated hot cells and equipment for analyzing highly radioactive fuel samples. CPP-627 is one of

several buildings demolished since May 2005 by CH2M-WG Idaho, LLC, exemplifying the visible progress toward removing unneeded and obsolete buildings onsite.

Decommissioning CPP-627 presented unique radiological and structural challenges. Several highly contaminated hot cells had to be removed and disposed of, and the facility's concrete structure had to be separated from two adjoining facilities.

Crews worked 51,000 hours on the demolition of the building since May with a perfect safety record. Over 1,600 cubic yards of debris were removed from the site and disposed in an approved landfill.

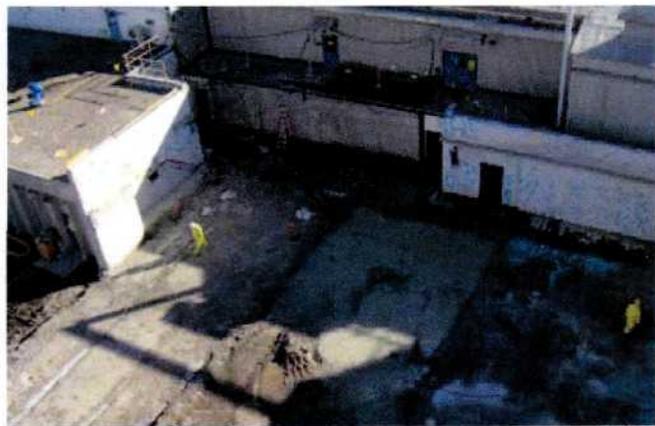
"Our team did an exceptional job in removing this building," said Hoss Brown, project manager. "They never let challenges overcome them and worked to develop creative solutions to complete the job."

The Idaho Cleanup Project's scope of work calls for the decommissioning of more than 200 facilities, including six high-risk structures and three high-risk reactors. The

Idaho Nuclear Laboratory is a Department of Energy site.

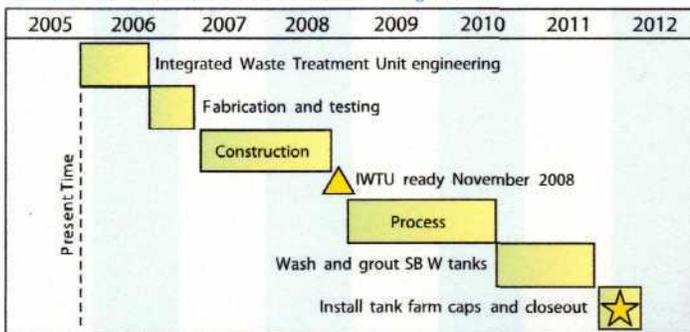
MORE ONLINE
<http://projects.ch2m.com/unlimited/>
 Read about the ultimate to-do list. The recently submitted life-cycle baseline includes more than 9,100 activities and 1,400 milestones.

The site of former building CPP-627 at the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center site.



Cleaning up debris was one of the final tasks in the decommissioning of CPP-627.

The Idaho Cleanup Project critical path. The baseline submittal reflects more than \$2 billion in work through 2012.



CH2M-WG Idaho, LLC, decontamination and decommissioning crews.

Protecting Idaho's drinking water

The goal of the Idaho Cleanup Project is to protect the Snake River Plain Aquifer, which extends in a 200-mile swath across southeastern Idaho. Because the aquifer serves as the principal source of drinking water for the area, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has declared it a "sole-source" aquifer, a designation used to justify maintaining a higher level of protection from human activities that may contaminate groundwater. Post-demolition activities at CPP-627 included construction of a protective cover to protect the aquifer from potential infiltration of water and migration of contaminants.



Project specifics

CH2M-WG Idaho, LLC, a company formed by CH2M HILL and Washington Group International, manages the Idaho Cleanup Project at DOE's Idaho National Laboratory site. The seven-year, \$2.9 billion project, funded through the DOE's Office of Environmental Management, focuses on early risk reduction and protection of the Snake River Plain Aquifer.

