Updated June 2024

By the Numbers
Hanford Site

The Hanford Site sits on 580 square miles of desert in southeastern Washington state, adjacent to the Columbia River. From 1943 to 1987, chain reactions inside Hanford's nine nuclear reactors changed uranium's chemical composition by exposing it to extra neutrons, producing plutonium that went into nuclear weapons used during World War II and was stockpiled during the Cold War.

Hanford's last reactor was shut down in 1987, but 44 years of plutonium production at the site generated millions of tons of solid waste and contaminated soil, as well as billions of gallons of contaminated liquids. In 1989, the Energy Department's mission to cleanup waste at Hanford began.

22 by 2040

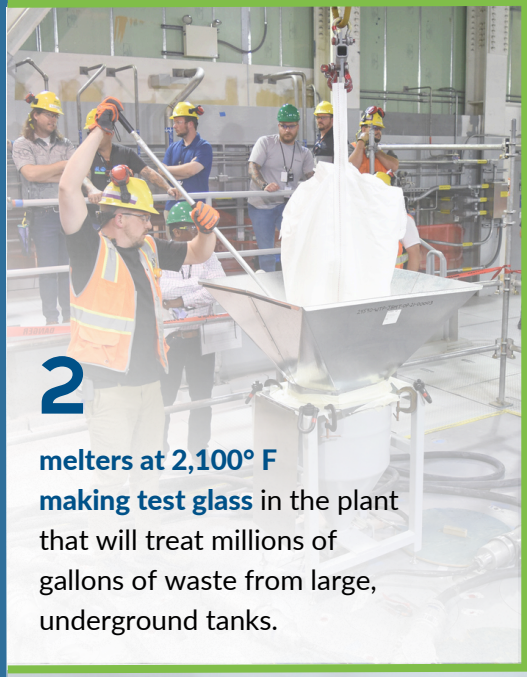
As part of the new Holistic Agreement, waste from **22 tanks** in Hanford's 200 West Area will be retrieved **by 2040.**

2,000

wells supporting **6 facilities** treating more than **2 billion gallons of groundwater** a year for **9 consecutive years** so far.

274

miles of roads, 100 miles of underground water systems, and **186 miles of power lines** delivering more than **20 MW of power** managed to support the long-term cleanup mission.



2

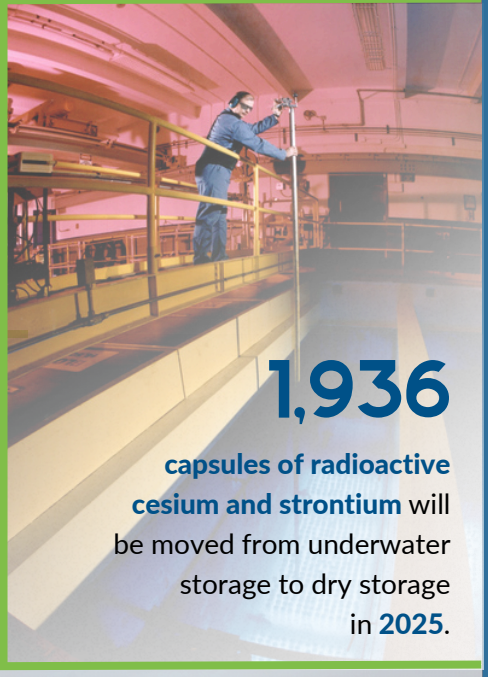
melters at 2,100° F making test glass in the plant that will treat millions of gallons of waste from large, underground tanks.

3 million

gallons of radioactive and chemical waste has been retrieved while emptying 20 underground tanks.

In 2025

Start immobilizing tank waste in glass via the Direct-Feed Low-Activity Waste Program.

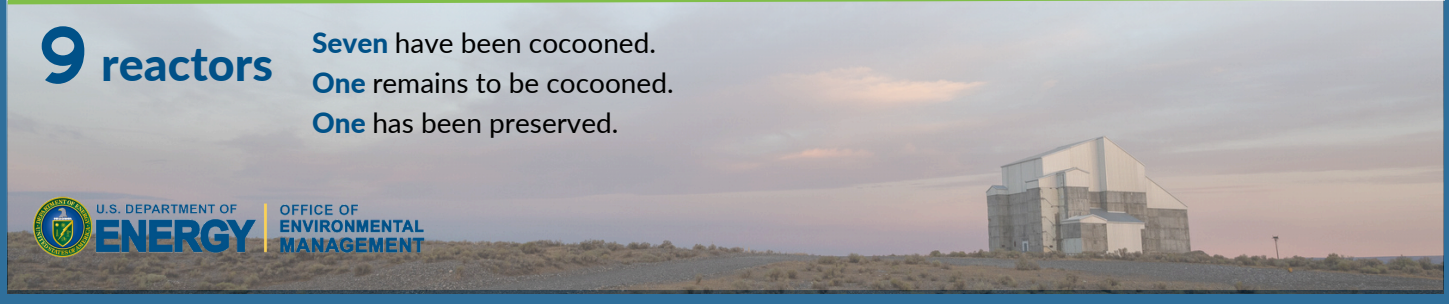


1,936

capsules of radioactive cesium and strontium will be moved from underwater storage to dry storage in **2025**.

9 reactors

Seven have been cocooned.
One remains to be cocooned.
One has been preserved.



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