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## **1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

(7.1.1, 7.1.2)

This management plan identifies how the Tank Operations Contractor (TOC) complies with OSHA regulations contained in 29 CFR 1910.120, “Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER).”

The tank farm is a permitted Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF), and, therefore, the requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(p) apply. This plan applies to TSD units operated by the TOC in the Hanford 200 East, 200 West, and 600 Areas. This plan applies to Washington River Protection Solutions LLC (WRPS), other prime contractors to the DOE, and subcontractors to WRPS who may be involved in tank farm work activities such as design, construction, operation, maintenance, decontamination, decommissioning, and environmental restoration activities.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

(7.1.2)

29 CFR 1910.120 is divided into three sections of application. The first section applies to Clean-Up Operations conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The second section applies to operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs). The last section applies to Emergency Response Operations for releases of hazardous substances. Each of these three sections has their own specific and unique requirements that apply to each of their respective operations whether they be Clean-Up; Treatment, Storage, and Disposal; or Emergency Response. The OSHA requirements are driven by these operational designations and not by the use of respiratory protection or characterization of facilities or areas.

The Hanford Tank Farms are operated under a RCRA Permit. Because Tank Farm Operations are regulated by 40 CFR 264 and 265 pursuant to RCRA, the TSDF requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(p) apply. Work activities performed by the TOC either support or facilitate the operations of the Tank Farms as a TSDF. The TOC does not currently have any work activities that would be delineated as Clean-Up Operations under OSHA.

Work such as Vadose Zone Monitoring is part of the TSDF operational activity to assess the status of tanks and systems by determining leak sites. Excavation activities are also part of the TSDF operations which support the infrastructure of existing and new facilities and equipment. If an unexpected potential exposure arises during these activities, such as excavating through an underground waste plume, the WRPS Health and Safety Program would be utilized to protect workers, such as implementation of the work control processes and assessing exposures through industrial hygiene and radiological control methods (i.e., sampling and monitoring activities).

It should be noted that if the work activity is not in direct support of operating, maintaining and upgrading the TSDF and involves the “clean-up” of an identified Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) site, the activity would need to meet the requirements for Clean-Up Operations within 29 CFR 1910.120(b) – (o). Future activities in support of tank farm closure (including removal of contaminated equipment or soil) have the potential to be categorized as “clean-up” activities. These future activities will require detailed planning and approval by the Department of Energy and regulatory agencies prior to performance of field work. All applicable requirements will be integrated into the future planning processes.

## **2.1 Description of Tank Farm Activities**

The tank farms mission is to perform operations to maintain safe storage of waste (i.e., ensure that the public, on-site workers, and facility workers are protected from unplanned releases of radioactive and hazardous materials), support consolidation of waste for future treatment, implement processes to treat and stabilize the waste, and ensure that environmental insult from these activities and operations do not occur. The tank farm mission is described in more detail in [TFC-CHARTER-01](#). Tank farm activities include waste transfer, waste storage, waste characterization, waste concentration at the evaporator, interim stabilization, activities at miscellaneous tank farm facilities, equipment installation or removal, waste surveillance activities, infrastructure upgrades to support retrieval and waste feed delivery to the waste vitrification plant, core drilling and waste sampling, characterization of soil and ancillary equipment, and maintaining the operational systems. These activities and operations are described in more detail in RPP-13033, HNF-12125, and HNF-14755.

The operations organization operates the TSDF (e.g., waste transfers, retrieval, evaporator campaigns). The projects organization oversees construction of upgrades to the TSDF (e.g., ventilation upgrades, pump installation). The maintenance organization performs preventive and corrective maintenance on the TSDF operational systems. The support organizations (e.g., environmental, safety, industrial hygiene, engineering, radiological control) support line organizations to ensure compliance with regulatory and functional requirements through design review, subcontractor oversight, work planning, permitting, exposure assessments, startup and testing, performance assurance, and field monitoring, sampling and inspections. All these organizations are supporting TSDF operations when performing activities in the tank farms.

Tank farm activities are to be conducted within the bounds of the WRPS Health and Safety Program and in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, as mandated through the [TFC-PLN-100](#).

## **2.2 Tank Farm Work Control**

The tank farm work control process utilizes the Integrated Environment, Safety, and Health Management System (ISMS) to conduct work activities safely, as described in RPP-MP-003. The work control process requires interaction among organizations and personnel who schedule, plan, approve, release, and perform the work.

The tank farm work control process is detailed in [TFC-OPS-MAINT-C-01](#). This procedure defines work control from initiation of a work request through post-job work review and closeout, specifies when formally written work instructions are required, and specifies the degree of planning required.

Field work is planned and performed using teams composed of operations, maintenance, construction and support organizations (health physics, training, environmental, engineering, quality, and safety and health personnel). These teams are responsible for work package planning and preparation; completion of corrective maintenance, surveillance, and calibration field activities; and providing support to operations, projects, construction, and characterization activities.

Operations, construction and maintenance personnel perform the work activities under approved procedures and work control documents. Work is authorized through work release through the tank farm work control process.

### **3.0 TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITY TRAINING REQUIREMENTS** (7.1.2)

HAZWOPER training requirements for TSD operations are found in 29 CFR 1910.120 (p)(7). Under this subsection, WRPS is required to develop and implement a training program. The training program applies to employees exposed to health hazards or hazardous substances associated with the hazardous waste as part of TSD operations. These training requirements do not apply to operations that are not directly associated with TSD operations. The training is designed to enable the employees to perform their assigned duties and function in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger themselves or other employees.

#### **3.1 Dangerous Waste Training**

[TFC-PLN-07](#) outlines the introductory and continuing training programs designed to prepare employees to operate and maintain the tank farms in a safe, effective, efficient, and environmentally sound manner, and to ensure that employees are prepared to respond in a prompt and effective manner should abnormal or emergency conditions occur. This plan identifies training requirements for four categories of workers: all employees, waste workers, advanced waste worker, and waste worker supervisor/manager.

Introductory training includes general Hanford facility training and TSD unit-specific training. TSD unit-specific training is provided to TOC personnel, allowing personnel to work unescorted and, in some cases, is required for escorted access. Hanford facility personnel cannot perform a task for which they are not trained, except to gain required experience while under the direct supervision of a supervisor or coworker who is qualified to perform the task.

#### **3.2 Initial and Refresher Training** (7.1.2)

All employees and subcontractors, including vendors, who enter a tank farm to support TSD operational activities, have the potential to be exposed to safety and health hazards. These individuals need 24 hours of initial training and 8 hours of annual refresher training. TSD operational activities, not only includes normal work activities conducted by construction, maintenance and operational crafts, it also includes rounds, inspections, engineering evaluations, and support of operations in the TSD areas by Radiological Control, Safety & Health, Engineering, Environmental, Quality, Nuclear Safety and other Functional Organizations. Vendors performing hands on work on tank farm systems (e.g., trouble shooting system components) will require initial and refresher training. All management/supervision who are directly responsible for, or who supervise employees engaged in operational activities within the Tank Farms also need this training.

#### **3.3 Initial Training Content**

There is no specific subject matter required for TSD HAZWOPER Training. The initial required training must be a total of 24 hours and enable the employees to perform their assigned duties and function in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger themselves or other employees. Completion of this training can be completed in a variety of ways (e.g., a single class

or credit from several already provided classes as defined by the Safety & Health Program). Ultimately this training must enable employees to perform their assigned duties safely.

### **3.4 Refresher Training Content**

Anyone who receives initial training is required to receive 8 hours of annual refresher training. Completion of this training can be completed in a variety of ways (e.g., a single class or credit from several already provided classes as defined by the Safety & Health Program). Employees shall complete their refresher on an annual basis. An employee who does not receive the refresher training by their one-year anniversary date should attend the next available refresher course. A qualification can be extended up to 30 days beyond the anniversary date to maintain ongoing qualifications if approved by a Safety and Health Program manager.

An employee's individual knowledge and retention of information shall be considered for personnel who have had extended periods of lapsed refresher training. In some cases, only 8 hours of refresher training may be needed to obtain requisite knowledge. Other cases may require the initial 24-Hour HAZWOPER training to be repeated. Ultimately employees must be trained sufficiently to allow them to perform their expected job duties in a safe and healthful manner. Initial Training will be repeated if there is a lapse of training greater than 3 years.

### **3.5 Supervised Field Experience**

The OSHA training requirements for TSDFs do not include supervised field experience. However, the TOC has determined that requiring supervised field experience prior to unescorted entry in the tank farms is an effective practice to provide workers with information regarding tank farm access requirements and provide a familiarization with TSDF operational activity hazards and controls. Therefore, in addition, after completion of the 24 hours of initial training, 8 hours of supervised field experience will be required for unescorted access into the Tank Farms. Workers obtaining the 8 hours of supervised field experience must be escorted by a 24-hour trained individual with full access to the tank farm and the worker will be allowed to perform operational activities in all areas including those areas controlled by an activity specific RWP or an area controlled by a posted/down-posted Vapor Control Zone.

### **3.6 Visitors**

Those who manage the project at a higher level and who only visit the Tank Farms on a sporadic basis do not need 24-hour HAZWOPER training. Other visitors many also have a need to enter the Tank Farms for reasons other than operational activities (e.g., tours and audits). These visitors may include WRPS personnel, corporate personnel, representatives of DOE, representatives of the State, representatives of other regulatory agencies, or vendors not performing hands-on work (e.g., giving technical direction to a trained worker). Visitors shall be given a site-specific safety briefing and made aware of procedures in case of an emergency incident. Visitors must be escorted by 24-hour trained individuals with full access to the tank farm and will not be allowed in areas with potential exposures (e.g., work areas controlled by an activity specific RWP or an area controlled by a posted/down-posted Vapor Control Zone). All activities requiring an escort must be approved by a Safety and Health Program manager. The assigned escort has the responsibility to ensure the people they are escorting comply with postings and any other exposure control requirements.

### **3.7 Emergency Response Training**

(7.1.2)

The emergency response training requirements for TSDF employees are found in 29 CFR 1910.120 (p)(8)(iii). In the OSHA requirements for emergency response training, there is an exception that applies to the TOC. The exception is that the company need not train all employees to the degree specified in OSHA if arrangements have been made in advance for an outside fully-trained emergency response team to respond in a reasonable period and all employees, who may come to the incident first, have sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and they have been instructed to call the designated outside fully-trained emergency response team for assistance. The Hanford Fire Department (HFD) provides emergency response services for the TOC. The HFD training meets the emergency response training required in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q). All TOC employees receive training on recognizing an emergency and contacting the HFD. In addition, the TOC ERO team members receive Tank Farm Emergency Response Facility Specific Training (#35E001) with an annual refresher.

### **3.8 Chemical Hazard Awareness Training**

Chemical Hazard Awareness Training (CHAT) is part of the Tank Farm specific training on hazardous substances at TSDF operations. CHAT provides tank farm workers with relevant chemical and vapor information about the hazardous waste stored at the TSDF. CHAT also provides information on industrial hygiene exposure assessment strategies and results, new technology for gas and vapor monitoring, methods to minimize exposures (e.g., existing engineering controls, work practices, tools), and lessons learned.

### **3.9 TOC Training Requirements to Access Tank Farms**

Hazardous waste training requirements for access to the tank farms to perform operational activities are found in [TFC-ESHQ-RP ADM-C-15](#). This procedure describes the Access Control Entry System (ACES), a system for controlling access to the tank farms. ACES provides a standardized system for verifying personnel qualifications to meet access requirements which comply with radiological, non-radiological/hazardous waste regulatory requirements.

## **4.0 WRITTEN HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS**

(7.1.2)

The written Health and Safety program requirements for operations of a TSDF are found in 1910.120(p)(1). The WRPS Health and Safety Program satisfies these requirements as defined in the following subsections. This program has been developed and implemented to identify, evaluate, and control safety and health hazards in a TSDF facility for the purpose of employee protection. It provides for emergency response and addresses as appropriate site analysis, engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous waste handling procedures and uses of new technologies.

### **4.1 Industrial Safety and Health**

(7.1.1)

[TFC-PLN-47](#) describes the methods for compliance with the requirements in 10 CFR 851, "Worker Safety and Health Program," Subpart C, "Specific Program Requirements." The WSHP includes compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(p).

[TFC-PLN-91](#) and [TFC-PLN-55](#) describe the program elements (e.g., material handling, new technology for worker protection, exposure assessment), document hierarchy, and responsibilities for developing and implementing the WRPS industrial safety and industrial hygiene programs. The programs are designed to protect the safety, health, and well-being of employees by assisting employees in the recognition, understanding, and control of hazards in the workplace.

#### **4.2 Hazard Communication**

The purpose of the Tank Farm Hazard Communication Program is to communicate to tank farm workers the potential for illnesses and injuries related to the work environment. The program requires managers to inform their workers of the hazards in the work area and how they can protect themselves. [TFC-ESHQ-S IH-C-02](#) describes the processes that are used to communicate hazard material information to all personnel who work with hazardous materials during any activity in the tank farms, and identifies the location of right-to-know stations and chemical storage areas.

#### **4.3 Radiological Control**

[HNF-MP-5184](#) meets the requirements in 10 CFR 835. [HNF-5183](#) provides the basis for consistent and uniform implementation of radiological control requirements. The manual is applicable to any radiological activity performed within the scope of the WRPS contract. The manual provides acceptable techniques and methods for implementing requirements.

#### **4.4 Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS)**

[TFC-PLN-01](#) identifies programmatic elements and requirements for the TOC Integrated Environment, Safety, and Health Management System (ISMS). All aspects of work planning and execution by TOC personnel are performed within the structure of the TOC ISMS. The scope of this management plan includes the WRPS ISMS related policies, programs, processes, and implementing mechanisms with reference to lower tier documents containing the detailed integration of environmental, safety, health, and quality (ESH&Q) aspects into work planning and execution.

#### **4.5 Quality**

[TFC-PLN-02](#) defines the controls necessary to comply with contractual requirements. It establishes implementing requirements, assigns responsibilities, and describes the management systems established to assure the quality of WRPS's TOC activities and products. The QAPD is WRPS's top level quality assurance document and compliance is mandatory. Implementation of the QAPD is supported, as required, by procedures and instructions to ensure the achievement of quality.

#### **4.6 Emergency Management**

[TFC-PLN-85](#) is designed to protect workers, the public, and the environment by assisting workers in the recognition, understanding, and reaction to hazardous scenarios in the workplace. Emergency management will be controlled within the established requirements documents and processes. The tank farms emergency management process is described in [TFC-ESHQ-EP-C-01](#).

The Hanford Site Emergency Preparedness Program is based upon the incident command system, which allows a graded approach for response to emergency events. RPP-27869 describes the facility hazards, emergency planning, and basic responses to upset and/or emergency conditions within the tank farms; and provides reference to tank farms emergency response procedures and abnormal operating procedures. It is used in conjunction with DOE/RL-94-02. The Hanford Fire Department provides emergency response services per the memorandum of agreement TOC-MOA-FH-0004.

Because of the hazardous nature of many materials used and found in the tank farms, only trained personnel can respond to a hazardous material or hazardous waste spill. It is the responsibility of the employee identifying the spill to immediately notify the shift manager in the event of a release to the environment or if unexpected contaminated spills are encountered at the tank farms.

The requirements for response to a spill of hazardous material or waste are described in [TF-AOP-011](#) and RPP-27869. The requirements for notifying state or other regulatory agencies are included in [TFC-ESHQ-ENV FS-C-01](#).

#### **4.7 Environmental Protection and Response**

TFC-PLN-123 reflects values stated in its Environmental Policy and applies to WRPS and to contractor or subcontractor personnel performing work within WRPS controlled facilities and locations.

The primary purpose of the EMS is to “continually improve environmental performance” and maintain regulatory compliance. In addition, total Environmental, Safety, Health, and Quality (ESH&Q) integration will enable assigned missions to be efficient and effective while protecting the workers, the public, and the environment and is embodied in the ISMS.

#### **4.8 Medical Surveillance**

(7.1.1)

[TFC-ESHQ-S IH-C-17](#) defines the process for determining and obtaining necessary employee medical qualifications and monitoring based on the job requirements, hazards, exposures, and overall risk associated with their assigned work scope. This program also directs the use of an automated Employee Job Task Analysis (EJTA) which supports the collection of the data necessary for a risk-based approach to medical qualification and monitoring. The information collected on the EJTA represents a compilation of hazards and exposures associated with routine work activities, as well as hazards associated with non-routine work activities that can be predicted or anticipated. Hazard and exposure information for non-routine activities that cannot be predicted or anticipated are identified through job hazard analysis, job safety analysis, automated job hazard analysis, or comparable processes.

Implementation of this program facilitates compliance with 10 CFR 851, which requires employee job task and hazard analysis information be provided to the medical contractor. The medical services are provided by CSC Hanford Occupational Health Services in accordance with the administrative interface agreement TOC-AIA-AMH-00001. In addition, this program facilitates compliance with various OSHA standards found in 29 CFR 1910 and 1926, and other regulations that either require medical qualification examinations or medical monitoring when specific activities are being performed or when specified hazards and exposures are encountered. In order for the medical surveillance program to be effective, employee monitoring results will be provided to the medical contractor.

The medical contractor is responsible for scheduling employees and the employees of contractors, and lower-tier subcontractors for medical qualification examinations and medical monitoring based on the data provided through the EJTA. Results of medical examinations and monitoring are reported to employees, employees of contractors and lower-tier subcontractors, and their respective managers or supervisors. The medical contractor is responsible for maintaining medical records in accordance with the applicable OSHA and DOE requirements.

#### **4.9 Decontamination**

Decontamination is the process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment. Decontamination protects workers from contact with hazardous substances that may contaminate and eventually permeate protective clothing, respiratory equipment, tools, vehicles, and other equipment used on site. Procedures defining decontamination requirements include [TF-AOP-011](#), [TFC-ESHQ-RP MON-P-03](#), and [TFC-ESHQ-RP MON-P-04](#).

#### **4.10 Nuclear Criticality Safety Program**

[TFC-PLN-49](#) defines the program required by 10 CFR 830.204(b)(6), “Documented Safety Analysis,” and DOE O 420.1B, “Facility Safety.” Requirements in this program are based on the contractor requirements document (CRD) found in Attachment 2 of DOE O 420.1B, Chapter III, “Nuclear Criticality Safety,” and the cited revisions of applicable standards published jointly by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the American Nuclear Society (ANS) as listed in Appendix A. In addition, this plan contains certain best management practices, adopted by TOC management based on successful DOE facility practices.

The TOC has three documented safety analyses (DSAs) associated with TSDF operations: the Tank Farms Documented Safety Analysis (RPP-13033), 222-S Laboratory Documented Safety Analysis (HNF-12125) and the Documented Safety Analysis for the 242-A Evaporator (HNF-14755).

Each DSA establishes the safety basis for the tank farms, laboratory and evaporator by documenting the results of the hazard and accident analyses for the facilities and operations and describing the significant features and programs that prevent or mitigate the identified hazards. The documented safety analyses also establish the envelope within which the facilities can continue to operate safely.

#### **4.11 Training**

[TFC-PLN-61](#) describes the training program elements and training management systems to achieve and maintain a trained and qualified work force capable of safely performing assigned job duties. This plan applies to the TOC, which includes 222-S Laboratory and its subcontractors. The TOC and 222-S Laboratory training organizations have approved Training Implementation Matrices (TIMs). TOC management has overall responsibility and authority for the content and effective conduct of the training and qualification program(s). TOC managers identify required training for personnel by referencing the applicable training program description or Integrated Training Electronic Matrix (ITEM) selection tool, assign required training in individual training profiles, and ensure personnel complete required training and qualification prior to being assigned to perform independently.

#### **5.0 CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS**

(7.1.2)

Clean-up operations are conducted at identified CERCLA sites. Clean-up operations have a different set of OSHA requirements. The TOC is not currently authorized to perform this type of clean-up operation.

Clean-up operations have separate OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(b) for a written health and safety program incorporating the following for the clean-up operation: organizational structure, comprehensive work plan, Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (SSHASP), a safety and health training program, a medical surveillance program, the employer's standard operating procedures for safety and health, excavations, subcontractors and any necessary interface between the general program and the site specific activities. The SSHASP must contain hazard analysis for each task, training, personal protective equipment, site-specific medical surveillance requirements, air monitoring/sampling, site control, decontamination, emergency response, confined space, spill containment, pre-job briefing, and inspections.

Training requirements for clean-up operations are found in 29 CFR 1910.120(e). These training requirements are very specific to the site, operations, anticipated hazards and prescribed controls for the hazardous waste clean-up operation. The training requirements must cover safety organization, site hazards, use of PPE, safe work practices, use of engineering controls, medical surveillance specific to the hazards, and the elements of the SSHASP.

## **6.0 DEFINITIONS**

Clean-up operations. Operations where employees are engaged in clean-up of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. These operations include those under CERCLA. Examples of types of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that would be covered include those:

- Listed or proposed for listing on the National Priority List (NPL),
- Listed or proposed for listing on a State priority list,
- Identified or listed by a governmental agency as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site (NOTE: this includes voluntary cleanup operations), and
- Regulated as a corrective action covered by RCRA.

Examples of clean-up operations at an uncontrolled hazardous waste site would include underground storage tank removal.

Emergency response operations. Operations where employees in emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threat of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard. Examples of emergency response operations include fire department response to a chemical fire or to a tank farm spill.

Treatment, storage, and disposal facility operations. Operations where employees are engaged in operating TSD facilities regulated under 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 pursuant to the RCRA. Examples of operations at a TSDF include treating waste for disposal at a RCRA permitted tank farm and handling waste at a RCRA storage facility.

## **7.0 SOURCES**

**7.1 Requirements**

1. 10 CFR 851, "Worker Safety and Health Program."
2. 29 CFR 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response."

**7.2 References**

1. #35E001, "Tank Farm Emergency Response Facility Specific Training."
2. 10 CFR 830.204(b)(6), "Documented Safety Analysis."
3. 10 CFR 835 "Occupational Radiation Protection."
4. DOE/RL-94-02, "Hanford Emergency Management Plan."
5. HNF-12125, "222-S Laboratory Documented Safety Analysis."
6. HNF-14755, "Documented Safety Analysis for the 242-A Evaporator."
7. HNF-5183, "Tank Farms Radiological Control Manual."
8. HNF-MP-5184, "Radiation Protection Program."
9. RPP-13033, "Tank Farms Documented Safety Analysis."
10. RPP-27869, "Building Emergency Plan for Tank Farms."
11. RPP-MP-003, "Integrated Environment, Safety and Health Management System Description for the Tank Operations Contractor."
12. TF-AOP-011, "Response to Chemical and/or Radiological Events."
13. TFC-CHARTER-01, "Tank Operations Contractor Charter."
14. TFC-ESHQ-ENV\_FS-C-01, "Environmental Notification."
15. TFC-ESHQ-RP\_ADM-C-15, "Entry and Exit Controls."
16. TFC-ESHQ-RP\_MON-P-03, "Personnel Decontamination."
17. TFC-ESHQ-RP\_MON-P-04, "Personal Effects Decontamination."
18. TFC-ESHQ-S\_IH-C-02, "Hazard Communication."
19. TFC-ESHQ-S\_IH-C-17, "Employee Job Task Analysis."
20. TFC-ESHQ-EP-C-01, "Emergency Management."
21. TFC-OPS-MAINT-C-01, "Tank Operations Contractor Work Control."

22. TFC-PLN-01, "Integrated Environment, Safety, and Health Management System Plan."
23. TFC-PLN-02, "Quality Assurance Program Description."
24. TFC-PLN-07, "Dangerous Waste Training Plan."
25. TFC-PLN-47, "Worker Safety and Health Program."
26. TFC-PLN-49, "Tank Operations Contractor Nuclear Criticality Safety Program."
27. TFC-PLN-55, "Industrial Hygiene Program."
28. TFC-PLN-61, "Tank Operations Contractor Training and Qualification Plan."
29. TFC-PLN-85, "Emergency Management Program Plan."
30. TFC-PLN-91, "Industrial Safety Management Program Plan."
31. TFC-PLN-100, "Tank Operations Contractor Requirements Basis Document."
32. TFC-PLN-123, "Environmental Management System Description."
33. TOC-AIA-CSC-00018, Rev. 0, Administrative Interface Agreement between Washington River Protection Solutions LLC WRPS Contract Number: DE-AC27-08RV14800 and CSC Hanford Occupational Health Services CSC HOHS Contract Number DE-AC06-04RL14383 For Performance of Services.
34. TOC-MOA-FH-0004, "For the Performance and Payment of Services Between Washington River Protection Solutions LLC and Fluor Hanford, Inc."