

HANFORD FORWARD



Hanford Workers Take Major Steps in Burial Ground Cleanup



Safely Reducing Risk at the Plutonium Finishing Plant



Washington River Protection Solutions Completes Waste Retrieval From Tank AY-102



Hanford Workers Achieve Important Step Toward Sludge Removal



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ABOUT HANFORD



The Richland Operations Office is responsible for cleanup of much of Hanford's waste including preparing and demolishing the Plutonium Finishing Plant, disposing of contaminated soil and solid waste, and treating groundwater, while providing occupational medical services and configuring site infrastructure for the future.



CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CH2M) is the prime contractor for the safe, environmental cleanup of the Central Plateau. CH2M's responsibilities include waste retrieval and fuels management, groundwater remediation and demolition of facilities and canyons, and closure of the Plutonium Finishing Plant.



HPMC Occupational Medical Services provides occupational medical services to the Department of Energy and to Hanford employees.



Mission Support Alliance (MSA) is responsible for integrated infrastructure services for the Hanford cleanup mission, including roads and transportation services; electrical and water services; facility maintenance; emergency response (fire and patrol) services; network and software engineering as well as environmental compliance and clean energy solutions.



The Office of River Protection is responsible for the retrieval, treatment, and disposal of Hanford's tank waste in a safe, efficient manner. The River Protection Project is the largest and most complex environmental remediation project in the nation.



Bechtel National Inc. is responsible for designing, building and commissioning the world's largest radioactive and chemical waste treatment plant. When completed, the plant will be used to solidify waste stored in 177 aging underground tanks using a process called vitrification.



Washington River Protection Solutions is responsible for storing and retrieving the approximately 56 million gallons of radioactive and chemical waste stored in Hanford's tanks.



Wastren Advantage, Inc. is the prime contractor responsible for managing the 222-S Laboratory.

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WASHINGTON RIVER PROTECTION SOLUTIONS COMPLETES WASTE RETRIEVAL FROM TANK AY-102

Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS), the Hanford Site's tank operations contractor for the Department of Energy (DOE), has completed waste retrieval at double-shell tank AY-102 to the limits of two retrieval technologies.

By completing the work by March 4, WRPS and DOE met a requirement of a settlement agreement with the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) established in September 2014.

"WRPS did an exceptional job planning, coordinating and executing this work," said Kevin Smith, DOE Office of River Protection manager. "I'm very proud of them for meeting the schedule commitment under challenging conditions, including our unpredictable winter weather."

> *ABOVE: Workers replace funnel valves in an AY-102 transfer pit. Preparing the double-shell tank for sludge retrieval required an extensive effort to upgrade the tank's infrastructure.*



An in-tank image shows air-lift circulators and residual waste in double-shell tank AY-102. Washington River Protection Solutions and Department of Energy completed retrieval work in the tank before the March 4 settlement agreement deadline.

AY-102, one of Hanford’s 28 double-shell tanks, was taken out of service in 2012 after waste was discovered to have leaked from the inner tank into the annulus, the area between the inner and outer tank shells. The waste was contained in the annulus and there is no indication that it had leaked into the environment.

Since waste retrieval operations at AY-102 began March 3, 2016, approximately 725,000 gallons of radioactive and chemical waste – 98 percent of the tank’s original waste volume – have been retrieved and moved to other double-shell tanks.

“The work we do at Hanford is difficult and hazardous, making it imperative that safety is at the forefront of everything we do,” said Mark Lindholm, WRPS president and project manager. “Our workers are highly trained, highly skilled and dedicated to completing the job safely. Additional safety precautions were put in place to protect them from workplace hazards associated with waste retrieval.”

After completing waste retrieval, DOE and WRPS provided Ecology with a status report on the waste remaining in the tank and a determination of whether conditions allow for a video inspection of the leak site(s). WRPS will complete video inspection of the tank to determine the cause of leak. WRPS will then provide Ecology with inspection results, which will include recommendations for repairing or closing the tank.

Preparing for retrieval required more than two years of infrastructure upgrade work on AY-102 and receipt tank AP-102. The construction team rehabilitated contaminated tank pits using specialized long-reach tools to remove old equipment, including five obsolete pumps that had been in contact with tank waste. Crews then installed two pumps in the AY-102 and AP-102 primary tank pits, one pump in the annulus of AY-102, two sluicing cannons and thousands of feet of transfer piping.

DOE and WRPS met an earlier settlement agreement requirement by beginning waste retrieval by March 4, 2016. The first phase of retrieval was transferring 551,000 gallons of liquid waste (supernate) to double-shell tank, AW-105.

The next phase involved transferring about 151,000 gallons of sludge material to double-shell tank AP-102. To accomplish this, the project team used two standard sluicing cannons positioned in pits 180 degrees from each other. The sluicing cannons, which spray recycled supernate from a fixed height several feet above the sludge, proved highly successful at loosening the sludge and making it pumpable. By April 30, 2016, the team had

removed and transferred about 113,000 gallons of sludge – 95 percent of the original waste volume. About 41,000 gallons remained in the tank.

Next, the project team worked over the summer of 2016 to replace the standard sluicing cannons with four articulating extended-reach sluicers that can reach the tank bottom. The team resumed retrieval operations in December 2016 and proceeded to remove another 23,000 gallons of sludge before the extended-reach sluicing system reached its limits in late January 2017.

Tank AY-102 was placed into service in 1971, with a planned service life of 40 years. The 1-million-gallon-capacity tank consists of a 75-foot-diameter primary carbon steel tank inside a secondary carbon steel liner, which is surrounded by a reinforced concrete shell. ✱

“OUR WORKERS ARE HIGHLY TRAINED, HIGHLY SKILLED AND DEDICATED TO COMPLETING THE JOB SAFELY. ADDITIONAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WERE PUT IN PLACE TO PROTECT THEM FROM WORKPLACE HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH WASTE RETRIEVAL.”

– Mark Lindholm, WRPS president & project manager



Demolition proceeds on the upper floors of Plutonium Reclamation Facility in March 2017.

SAFELY REDUCING RISK AT PLUTONIUM FINISHING PLANT

Outside and inside, risk reduction progress at the Plutonium Finishing Plant is evident. CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company has made significant progress in 2017 safely advancing demolition and demolition preparations in the facility.

Demolition of the Plutonium Reclamation Facility (PRF) canyon is underway. The plutonium canyon operated for about 30 years, using chemical processes to recover radioactive plutonium from waste produced during the plutonium production process. Those activities left the facility contaminated due to leaks and spills, which required significant effort to decontaminate to prepare the canyon for demolition. Demolition of the canyon will take place slowly and methodically, and should be complete in late summer.

In March, crews safely completed demolition of the hazardous and historic McCluskey Room, or Americium Recovery Facility. This is a significant accomplishment, considering the room was off-limits due to the hazards from the 1976 explosion that gave the facility its nickname. This is the first of the four main facilities to be demolished at PFP, and allows demolition crews greater access to continue demolition of the PRF.

In the coming weeks, demolition will begin on the main processing facility (234-5Z) and the ventilation fan house (291-Z). This spring, crews focused on removing the last of the

contaminated ventilation duct, or applying fixative so it can be removed during demolition. Four asbestos teams are removing the hazardous insulation from pipes in the building. “These crews have done a great job performing the work safely,” said Tom Bratvold, CH2M Vice President for the Plutonium Finishing Plant Project. “It’s awkward, difficult and important work, and they did it well – significantly moving us closer to demolition.”

Demolition of 234-5Z and 291-Z will progress through the summer. Controlled explosives will bring the facility’s ventilation stack down in July. By late summer, crews should be well on their way to demolishing the buildings to their foundations.

“Every day, every accomplishment, brings us closer to that goal,” Bratvold said. “The most important thing is we approach every day like it’s our first day – taking our time to do things safely.” *



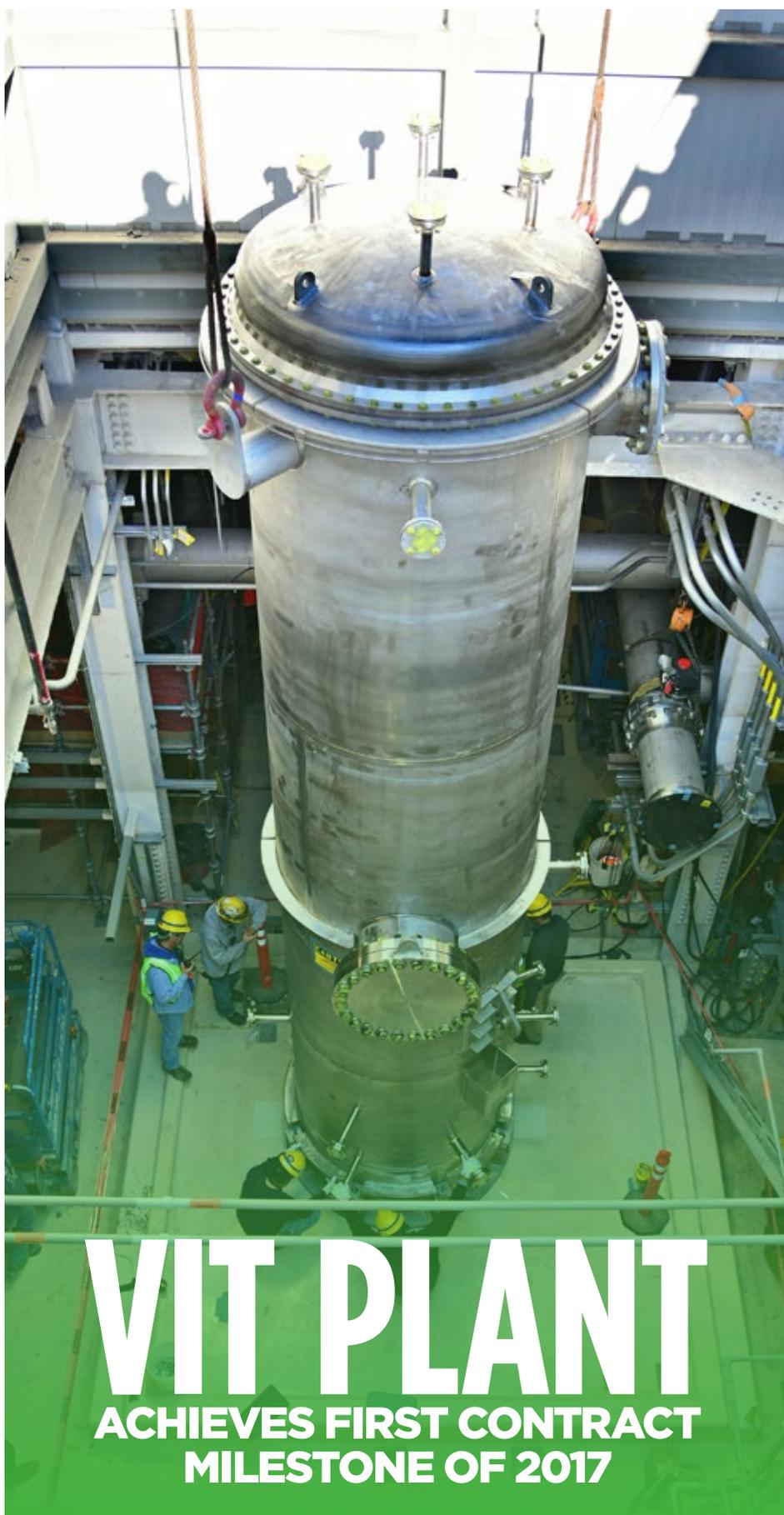
ABOVE: A crane removes a tank from the Americium Recovery Facility during demolition of the facility.

LEFT: Mission Support Alliance employees cut the power lines that serviced the main production facility at PFP.



“THESE CREWS HAVE DONE A GREAT JOB PERFORMING THE WORK SAFELY. IT’S AWKWARD, DIFFICULT AND IMPORTANT WORK, AND THEY DID IT WELL – SIGNIFICANTLY MOVING US CLOSER TO DEMOLITION.”

– Tom Bratvold, CH2M vice president for the PFP Project



LEFT: Waste Treatment Plant craft workers place the caustic scrubber in the top level of the Low-Activity Waste Facility.

Bechtel National Inc. (BNI) achieved its first contract milestone of 2017 when employees completed installation of the caustic scrubber, a 19-ton piece of vitrification melter offgas exhaust equipment, in the Low-Activity Waste (LAW) Facility at the Hanford Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP), also known as the Vit Plant.

The caustic scrubber was the final piece of a system that will treat the gases produced by the melter to ensure it meets air quality requirements. With the caustic scrubber's installation, work crews can complete the subsequent work of installing the remainder of plant items and equipment in the LAW Facility.

"Not just meeting – but in fact beating – our first contract milestone of the year is an example of our commitment to ensuring we are ready to receive low-activity waste for vitrification as soon as 2022," said Peggy McCullough, BNI project director for the WTP Project.

Three interim contract milestones remain to meet the LAW Facility construction completion contract milestone: completing assembly of both 300-ton melters and the installation of bulk electrical cable remaining near the offgas equipment. BNI is on schedule to meet those interim contract milestones in the first quarter of 2018. A multi-year startup, testing and commissioning process will follow. The LAW Facility will produce about 30 tons of vitrified glass a day when fully operational.

VIT PLANT

ACHIEVES FIRST CONTRACT MILESTONE OF 2017



“It is very rewarding to see the continued progress we are making toward completing the LAW Facility construction,” said Bill Hamel, WTP Federal Project Director for the Department of Energy Office of River Protection.

Other components of the LAW Facility offgas treatment system, including the thermal catalytic oxidizer and ammonia dilution skid, can be seen in the [Vit Plant Virtual Tour](#).

BNI holds the prime contract to design, construct, start up and commission the Vit Plant, which includes the LAW Facility, Analytical Laboratory, High-Level Waste (HLW) Facility, Pretreatment Facility and a collection of more than 20 support facilities. The LAW Facility, Analytical Laboratory and set of support facilities are part of DOE’s Direct Feed Low-Activity Waste System to treat low-activity tank waste ahead of full WTP commissioning, taking advantage of those facilities that are close to completion while working through technical issues on those facilities and proceeding with design and eventually full construction. Civil construction continues on the HLW Facility while significant progress was made recently in resolving technical decisions associated with the Pretreatment Facility. ✱

LEFT: The caustic scrubber was lowered into the Low-Activity Waste Facility by crane through a roof hatch. Vit Plant employees hand-manuevered the unit into position as the crane operator lowered it from outside the facility.

“NOT JUST MEETING — BUT IN FACT BEATING — OUR FIRST CONTRACT MILESTONE OF THE YEAR IS AN EXAMPLE OF OUR COMMITMENT TO ENSURING WE ARE READY TO RECEIVE LOW-ACTIVITY WASTE FOR VITRIFICATION AS SOON AS 2022.”

— *Peggy McCullough, BNI project director for the WTP Project*



The caustic scrubber is nearly 30 feet tall, 6 feet in diameter and weighs 14 tons. Once all the internal components are installed, it will weigh 19 tons. It is one of three major components that make up the offgas treatment system.



HANFORD WORKERS MAKE SIGNIFICANT CONTAMINATION REMOVAL PROGRESS

> Workers recently remediated 80 vertical pipe units after augering waste using this equipment.



Workers recently removed the last of the sources of contaminated soil and the last buried piece of pipe filled with contaminated waste. These two achievements occurred at the 618-10 Burial Ground Complex, where work there is now nearly wrapped up.

In May, employees from the Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) contractor CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CH2M) completed the removal of more than 300,000 tons of soil from the 316-4 Waste Site and dug 67 feet to the groundwater to remove all sources of soil

contamination caused by a former uranium disposal site from the 300 Area laboratories.

“I am very thankful to the workers for their commitment for staying focused and reaching the achievement for removing the source of contamination from the 316-4 Waste Site and



LEFT: CH2M workers clad in personnel protective equipment imperative for their safety. ABOVE: A forklift driver transports treated waste that has been placed in a new drum.



Workers support transport of waste.

reducing the risk to the environment,” said Bryan Foley, DOE-RL federal project director for the project. “Completing these tasks are truly amazing accomplishments and we have the team of

hard-working, highly experienced people at the 618-10 Project to thank for it.”

A few weeks earlier, workers removed the last vertical pipe unit (VPU) from the 618-10 Burial Ground. A total of 94 VPUs once contained highly radioactive waste that came from Hanford’s 300 Area laboratories and fuel development facilities during plutonium production and were buried 20 feet below ground.

Remediation of 80 VPUs was completed in February. The remaining 14 units, made of heavy-gauge steel and smaller in diameter, required a new innovative method to remediate that exposed short segments of the pipes, which were then sheared and processed under a grout mixture. Workers finished removing the last of these 14 VPUs May 8.

In March, workers completed retrieval of the 2,201 contaminated drums and other debris waste at the 618-10 Burial Ground.

In total, workers have removed more than 400,000 tons of low-level waste from the 618-10 Burial Ground.

“These achievements are the result of years of preparation,” said Tammy Hobbes, vice president of the 618-10 Project at CH2M. “We are near the end of this remediation project, and we are proud of the teamwork and safe progress made.”

The 618-10 Burial Ground is now going through a final excavation effort to remove any remaining waste or contamination that, once completed later this year, will be followed by verification sampling to validate cleanup levels have been achieved and then complete backfilling the excavated site.

“THE WORKFORCE REMAINS INSTRUMENTAL IN ACCOMPLISHING OUR MISSION OF REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS ACROSS THE HANFORD SITE .”

– Tammy Hobbes, CH2M 618-10 and Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility vice president

Workers are also preparing to remediate a nearby waste site that resulted from soil migration testing during the operational days. Work there should be done by September 2017. *



LEFT: Workers kept safety as their priority working to remediate the contaminated pipe containers and drums adjacent to one another.



BEFORE



DURING



AFTER

ELECTRICAL FOOTPRINT REDUCTION CONTINUES ON HANFORD SITE

As part of continued footprint reduction efforts at the Hanford Site, Mission Support Alliance (MSA) recently removed a ¾-mile section of electrical line in the 100 N Area, including all hardware and poles.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) worked for more than two years with local Tribal Nations and the Washington State Historical Preservation Society to receive approval for this project.

Driven by a performance incentive, MSA expended a considerable effort to support the environmental and ecological authorizations required to work in these culturally sensitive areas. MSA's effort included considerable management planning, field walk-downs, waste disposal planning, material handling and training.

Electrical Utilities completed the work safely and to the satisfaction of the oversight parties in only eight days. With this task's completion, the land is back to its original natural appearance and condition. All materials will be disposed of at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility.

MSA has not finished their footprint reduction efforts. Over the coming year, MSA will remove an additional 11 miles of distribution line in the 100 Area and return these lands to their natural state. *

This series of photos shows the area before, during and after the electrical lines and poles were removed from the 100 N Area.

HANFORD WORKERS ACHIEVE IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD SLUDGE REMOVAL



Sludge Treatment Project employees.

The Department of Energy (DOE) and contractor CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CH2M) recently installed sludge removal equipment in the 105K West Fuel Storage Basin and adjacent sludge transfer annex.

The basin currently stores approximately 35 cubic yards of radioactive sludge under 17 feet of water, 400 yards away from the Columbia River.

“The workers have done a great job getting us to this point. Their continued progress will help us deliver the project ahead of schedule,” said Mark French, DOE project director for Hanford’s sludge removal project.

A CH2M official commended the company’s employees for helping resolve project issues.

“Our workers helped solve many of the challenges associated with this one-of-a-kind task,” said Eric Erpenbeck, a CH2M senior technical advisor for the sludge treatment project.

DOE and CH2M have planned this project for several years. Over the last three years, engineers developed and procured more than 270 sludge removal tools and equipment.

In January, workers finished shipping sludge retrieval equipment from a full-scale mockup facility where it was tested to Hanford’s 100-K Area. With installation complete, workers are set to test



Workers install a sludge storage treatment container to transport sludge from the Hanford Site’s 100-K Area to the Central Plateau.



Workers Install a booster pump in the basin for sludge removal.

the equipment in the basin and annex.

They are preparing for a challenging project phase expected to begin in April and designed to measure the equipment’s readiness,

while operators mitigate concerns.

On Hanford’s Central Plateau, workers are modifying a facility, T Plant, to receive and store containers of sludge until they are processed and packaged for disposal. The Sludge Treatment Project officially entered its startup phase. This is a significant transition at 100K – to take the project from design to installation and now acceptance testing! The K Basin Acceptance Process is important because it proves all of our equipment in the basin works as designed and is ready to remove sludge.

The sludge removal project is key to the DOE 2020 cleanup vision, which focuses on completing cleanup projects along the River Corridor to eliminate risk to the Columbia River; transitioning cleanup activities to the site’s central portion, where much cleanup remains; and increasing focus on key infrastructure projects that require upgrades and maintenance. *



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS TAKING PLACE AT HANFORD



Mission Support Alliance crews use a crane to lift a section of the new water line into place.

A significant challenge at the south-central Washington’s Hanford Site is aging infrastructure coupled with shifting needs across the Site as cleanup projects are completed and others begin. The U.S. Department of Energy’s site services contractor, Mission Support Alliance (MSA), is responsible for maintaining and improving Site infrastructure to facilitate the cleanup mission.

Most of the site’s water lines are more than 70 years old, with leaks and line breaks becoming more frequent. For example, the recently replaced a nearly five-mile-long section of water line had 12 line breaks and several leaks since 2009. When MSA finished replacing the water lines, they not only eliminated the need for frequent emergency repairs, but improved the efficiency of this section of the system with new control, vent and drain valves.

“It was exciting to be a part of the team to help successfully execute this important project. It required both coordination and communication within various organizations at MSA, our subcontractors and with other Hanford contractors,” said Dan Parr, MSA project



Newly installed water lines are backfilled.

manager. “Completion of this project means that the workers on the Central Plateau have the reliable water necessary to continue Hanford cleanup.”

This project, completed on schedule and under budget, also focused on safety and minimizing impact to the environment. The team was careful with the old-growth sagebrush and minimized possible impacts to biological communities. At the completion of construction, MSA ensured all disturbed ground was revegetated with native shrubs, grasses, and other local plants to help restore the land to its natural state.

The Hanford Site water system supports more than 8,000 workers on the Central Plateau, the focus for cleanup work in coming years. This system provides the source water for the sanitary water system and supplies the raw water grid and reservoirs. The water system also provides source water from the Columbia River for fire protection and construction use. ✱



HANFORD SITE CONTRACTORS RECEIVE AWARD FOR PROCUREMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ELECTRONICS

ABOVE: Members of Mission Support Alliance, CH2M Plateau Remediation Company and Washington River Protection Solutions accept their awards for the procurement of sustainable information technology products.

Recently, Hanford Site contractors Mission Support Alliance (MSA), CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CH2M) and Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS) were recognized as leaders in the procurement and use of sustainable information technology products.

The Green Electronics Council recognizes the companies for their efforts to reduce costs while also taking steps to protect the environment and reduce greenhouse gases.

The managers of the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), a ranking system that helps companies compare and select desktop computers and office equipment based on their environmental attributes, recognized MSA for selecting EPEAT products for use at Hanford. The EPEAT products that MSA purchased for use by Hanford contractors will result in a reduction of 363.5 metric tons of primary materials, the avoidance of 1.6 metric tons of water pollutant emissions, the avoidance of disposal of 2.6 metric tons of hazardous waste and a savings of more than one million kilowatt hours of electricity – enough to power 81 average-sized homes for a year.

“As the site services provider for the Department of Energy, we want to bring in products that are environmentally friendly, energy efficient and reduce costs,” said Todd Eckman, MSA vice president for Information Management. “Our IT procurement

team partnered with MSA, CH2M and WRPS to select appropriate products that help reduce our carbon footprint, reflecting the Hanford community’s commitment to environmental awareness.”

Award winners were recognized for their purchases in three product categories: personal computers and displays, imaging equipment and televisions. Award winners earned one star for each product category in which they committed to purchasing EPEAT-registered products. The submission from the three Hanford contractors received a three-star award. *

“AS THE SITE SERVICES PROVIDER FOR THE DOE, WE WANT TO BRING IN PRODUCTS THAT ARE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY, ENERGY EFFICIENT AND REDUCE COSTS.”
– Todd Eckman, MSA vice president for Information Management

WASHINGTON RIVER PROTECTION SOLUTIONS — WINS — INNOVATION AWARD FOR HEAT STRESS MITIGATION

Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS) continues to receive national recognition for developing innovative tools and programs that advance worker safety.

On Feb. 21, the Campbell Institute at the National Safety Council presented WRPS with the 2017 Campbell Innovation Challenge award for establishing a physiological monitoring program. In the past two years, the highly successful program has eliminated heat stress cases at the tank farms.

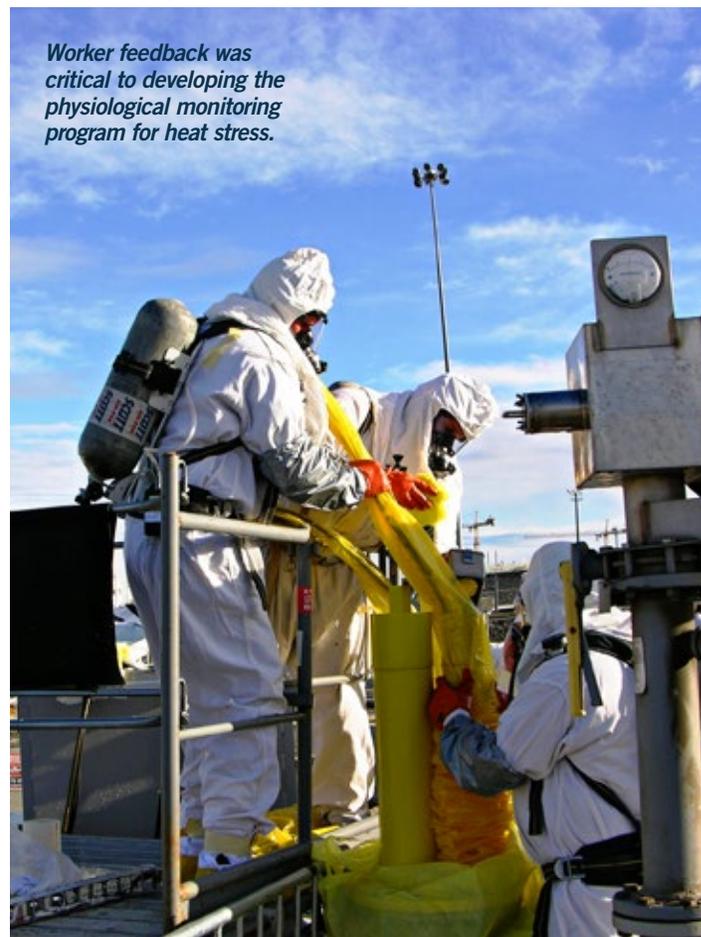
The Innovation Challenge award recognizes organizations for their achievement in the planning or implementation of an innovative program addressing critical environmental, health and safety topics in a way that demonstrates creative thinking, strategic implementation and significant impact.

“The Campbell Innovation Challenge award demonstrates not only the creativity and forward thinking of our employees, but also their steadfast commitment to protecting their coworkers, the public and the environment,” said WRPS President Mark Lindholm, who accepted the award on behalf of WRPS and AECOM at the Campbell Symposium in New Orleans. “I’m very proud to be a part of a team that constantly strives to make the tank farms a safer place to work.”

Physiological monitoring, or PM, measures the level of an individual’s heat strain in response to heat-stress conditions. The WRPS program monitors employees’ heart rates in real

“IT’S REWARDING TO SEE THAT A PROGRAM DEVELOPED AT THE TANK FARMS IS HELPING KEEP WORKERS SAFE NOT ONLY AT HANFORD, BUT ALSO ACROSS THE DOE COMPLEX.”

— Rob Cantwell, WRPS ESH&Q manager



Worker feedback was critical to developing the physiological monitoring program for heat stress.

time using a novel-chest mounted device and also a tympanic membrane thermometer to periodically measure core body temperature, thereby assessing heat strain in the worker.

“The great thing about our program is that it allows us to protect workers by removing them from harmful heat-related tasks

before they develop any heat stress symptoms,” said Edward Sinclair, an industrial hygienist who leads the WRPS Heat Stress Program.

In the past, WRPS and other Hanford contractors conducted assessments for heat stress using wet bulb globe temperature measurement and relied on workers self-reporting symptoms. When workers had symptoms, they exited the

work location and removed multiple layers of personal protective equipment, then had their heart rate measured.

That first full PM campaign, which ran from May through September 2015, was conducted during one of the hottest summers ever on the Hanford Site (the Hanford Meteorological Station reported 28 days at or over 100 degrees). Despite the



The Polar H7 heart rate monitor.

extraordinary temperatures, WRPS conducted 2,290 work sessions without a heat stress-related disorder. In 2016, they had no heat stress-related disorders in 2,510 sessions.

Sinclair said the reason for the physiological program’s success is simple. “Excellent teamwork. I’ve worked at several Department of Energy (DOE) sites, but at Hanford, and especially here at WRPS, everybody works together. In our case, the feedback the [industrial hygiene technicians] IHTs provided throughout the program’s development was pivotal. The industrial hygienists, the Heat Stress Technical Committee, WRPS management, [Hanford Atomic Metals Trade Council] HAMTC, Building Trades – they all played a role in educating and developing protocols and procedures.”

Carrie Jacobs, an IHT with the WRPS Single-Shell Tank Retrievals and Closure organization, added that the program has been well received by field personnel.

“There were quite a few questions during the implementation of the physiological monitoring program; now the workforce has a good understanding of our robust program,” Jacobs said. “The bottom line is we care about each other in the field and will do what we can to ensure everyone’s safety.”

WRPS has shared its PM program with contractors from several Department of Energy sites, including UCOR East Tennessee Technology Park, Savannah River Remediation, Separations Process Research Unit and the Idaho National Laboratory.

“It’s rewarding to see that a program developed at the tank farms is helping keep workers safe not only at Hanford, but also across the DOE complex,” said Rob Cantwell, WRPS Environmental, Safety, Health & Quality manager. Congratulations to everybody involved with the program. Great job!”



WRPS President Mark Lindholm received the 2017 Campbell Innovation Challenge award Feb. 21 at the Campbell Symposium in New Orleans.

This is the third time in the past two years that WRPS – the tank operations contractor for DOE’s Office of River Protection – has received a national award for safety innovation. The company also earned the Voluntary Protection Program’s Innovation award in both 2015 and 2016.

In 2015, WRPS was honored for developing a tool to help reduce worker exposure during surveys of radioactive equipment used to retrieve tank waste. Last year, they were lauded for helping develop a face shield that protects a worker wearing full-face respiratory equipment from an arc flash. ✱