HANFORD FORWARD

CENTRAL PLATEAU

Plutonium Finishing Plant Now a Demolition Zone

SITEWIDE

DOE Leaders Tour Hanford Cleanup Projects

TANKS

Workers Assemble 300-Ton Nuclear Waste Melter at Vit Plant

RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES AT HANFORD

FALL 2017 ISSUE

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION COVERING
HANFORD CLEANUP NEWS & PROGRESS

RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE
United States Department of Energy

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.

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

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

MSA Mission Support Alliance

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.

OFFICE OF RIVER PROTECTION
United States Department of Energy

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

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

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.

WAI
WASTREN ADVANTAGE INC

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

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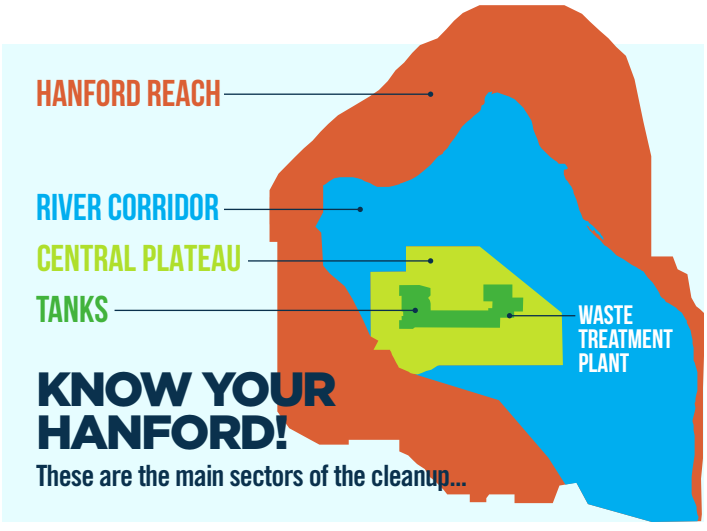


HANFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT SHINES DURING BUSY FIRE SEASON

Hanford Fire Department fights the 'Silver Dollar Fire' north of the Hanford Site in early July.

This year's wildland fire season followed a cold and wet winter — giving way to an optimal spring growing season. Combined with the extended heat and dry weather our region experienced this summer, it made for a volatile fire season.

Through late-September, there have been 20 wildland fires burning more than 22,500 acres on the Hanford Site compared to only nine wildland fires for the 2016 season. The Hanford Fire Department has responded to 15 mutual aid wildland fires, in addition to four out-of-area fire assignments in Washington and Oregon.

The site went to extreme fire danger in early July and by the first week of August, there had already been nine red flag warnings – signifying the most hazardous conditions which could result in a fire.

The Hanford Fire Department is working diligently to keep equipment fully functional, and personnel trained and properly relieved given the demanding summer.

In late July, the team responded to a major wildland fire at the Yakima Training Center, burning more than 25,000 acres of military training land. U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Jarret Mathews wrote a letter of appreciation stating, "Your actions clearly demonstrate teamwork, professionalism and dedication to duty, and reflect greatly on your team members, your district and our surrounding first responder partners." ✱

MSA Fleet Maintenance support is an important part of wildland fire support.

New LERF Basin Cover in Place

Facility essential for treating wastewater

In July, Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS) completed installing a new cover for one of three large storage basins at the Liquid Effluent Retention Facility (LERF) in the 200 East Area.

LERF stores wastewater sent to the nearby Effluent Treatment Facility (ETF) for treatment. The wastewater is generated by 242-A evaporator campaigns, groundwater projects, solid waste disposal facilities and other Hanford cleanup activities. Each of the lined storage basins can hold about 8 million gallons of wastewater.

Basin covers serve a variety of functions, including keeping wastewater free of foreign materials that could affect its processing at ETF.

Work to install the new 290-foot-by-310-foot cover on Basin 43 began in late May with the removal of the cover that had been in use for more than 20 years.

To remove the old cover, workers cut and rolled 16-foot by 25-to-30-foot sections of the cover into bundles that were then lifted from the basin by a crane and placed in a container for eventual shipment to the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility.

In June, the team rolled out prefabricated panels of the polyethylene synthetic rubber cover material inside the massive basin and bonded them together. Workers then reinstalled hardware around the basin's perimeter that allows the cover to move as it floats on the surface of the waste water in the basin.

In addition to LERF and ETF, WRPS, the tank operations contractor for the U.S. Department of Energy's office of River Protection, also manages the Effluent Disposal Facility and the State-approved Liquid Disposal Site. ✱

ABOVE: Workers at the Liquid Effluent Retention Facility roll a panel of the new basin cover. The cover material is noted for its resistance to chemicals, temperature extremes and ultraviolet light.

RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES AT HANFORD

The Hanford Site received worldwide attention in May when the roof of a waste storage tunnel partially collapsed. The tunnel is one of a pair adjacent to the Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) Plant that contain railcars filled with radioactively contaminated processing equipment. Workers with contractor CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CH2M) immediately filled and stabilized the collapsed portion with sand and soil, and there were no injuries or contamination spread.

Immediately after the discovery of the partial roof collapse and the efforts to fill in the collapsed area, hundreds of thousands of visitors viewed online videos, photos, and status updates sent from Hanford's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

For the Mission Support Alliance (MSA) Emergency Management Program, the tunnel collapse was a chance to put the EOC's processes, procedures and training into practice. EOC staff, comprising federal and contract personnel from several Hanford organizations, performed crucial steps to ensure Site employees were protected throughout the event, responders had safe travel routes to and from the scene, and employees and offsite officials had timely, accurate information.

> "THE EMERGENCY WAS A NUMBER ONE TRENDING TOPIC ON TWITTER FOR PART OF THE DAY ON MAY 9TH."
>
> *– Erik Olds, Director of Communications and Chief of Staff for DOE's Richland Operations Office*

Representatives from the states of Washington and Oregon and Benton and Franklin counties worked side-by-side with EOC staff to ensure the public was protected and kept informed. More than 50 EOC positions were staffed around the clock. Many EOC volunteers continued to stay long after their shifts ended to lend a helping hand wherever they could.

"The EOC's success rests on federal and contractor volunteers and support from their managers, to allow the volunteers to work in the EOC instead of at their usual jobs, both during events and for scheduled drills and training," said Donna Thelen, director of the MSA Emerging Management Program.

"There was intense interest in the emergency by employees, the community, and the media," said Erik Olds, director of communications and chief of staff for the Department of Energy (DOE), Richland Operations Office. "In fact, the emergency was a number one trending topic on Twitter for part of the day on May 9. Much of

A 20-by-20 foot hole on the Plutonium Uranium Extraction Plant tunnel was discovered on May 9.

Crews brought in truckloads of dirt to fill the hole.

In October 2017, CH2M Hill Plateau Remediation Company began placing engineered grout in the partially-collapsed tunnel.

Thanks to collaboration among Hanford contractors, the hole was filled safely and covered with a protective cover.

that interest was created by posts on social media by people speculating about what happened and the hazards we have at the site."

A DOE and CH2M structural analysis of both tunnels showed that Tunnel 2 also could collapse. The engineering study and options for continued safe storage of the waste in Tunnel 2 were presented to the public at a workshop on July 20. Approximately 50 people, including employees, members of the public, and media representatives attended the workshop. DOE, CH2M, and the Washington State Department of Ecology will continue working together to ensure safe storage of the waste in Tunnel 2. In the meantime, workers will conduct an enhanced surveillance and monitoring schedule of Tunnel 2, ensuring safe operations until a further response action is selected and implemented. ✱

C-105 WASTE REMOVAL RESUMES

Tank will be the last of 16 in C Farm to be retrieved

In August, Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS) resumed waste retrieval from single-shell tank C-105, the last of 16 tanks in C-Farm to be retrieved.

"A sincere thanks to all who have worked so hard to prepare us for this important job," said WRPS Retrievals Manager Doug Greenwell. "It took an entire team working around the clock in some cases, over nearly two years, to retrofit, test and prepare to operate the retrieval system in C-105."

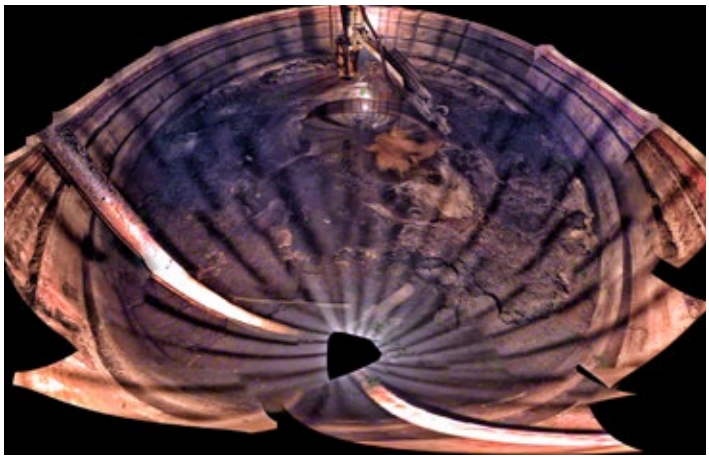
C Farm is one of the oldest tank farms at Hanford, dating back to the Manhattan Project. When C-105 retrieval is completed, C Farm also will be the first of Hanford's 12 single-shell tank farms to be retrieved.

This final phase of retrieval is targeting the approximately 30,375 gallons of radioactive and chemical waste remaining in the tank. The retrieval process includes sluicing with liquid waste from double-shell tank AN-106, sluicing with high-pressure water, hot water rinsing and caustic dissolution. The hot water and highly caustic solutions will soften and dissolve the waste, allowing hard-to-retrieve material to be transferred to AN Farm.

According to Greenwell, "The goal for the C-105 retrieval project is to meet the regulatory requirement of leaving no more than 360 cubic feet of waste in the tank."

> **"IT TOOK AN ENTIRE TEAM WORKING AROUND THE CLOCK IN SOME CASES, OVER NEARLY TWO YEARS, TO RETROFIT, TEST AND PREPARE TO OPERATE THE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM IN C-105 TO GET US TO THIS POINT."**
>
> *— Doug Greenwell, WRPS Retrievals Manager*

In the first phase of C-105 retrieval, which took place between June 2014 and September 2015, WRPS used the Mobile Arm Retrieval System Vacuum (MARS-V) to remove 92,000 gallons of waste. Afterward, removing the MARS components safely and efficiently was a complex project that required detailed planning, teamwork and practice. The team had to design and fabricate many of the necessary tools and procedures.



A composite photo shows the interior of single-shell tank C-105, the last of 16 tanks to be retrieved in C Farm.

Before beginning the final retrieval phase, WRPS worked with the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council to develop controls for addressing chemical vapor concerns. Sampling includes ventilation-stack monitoring, Industrial Hygiene monitoring and sampling, and strategically placed air monitoring instruments. A mobile laboratory records and analyzes air samples from areas around the tank farms.

Once retrieval activities are complete, WRPS will record an in-tank video of C-105, determine the final waste volume and complete waste sampling. A report summarizing retrieval activities will be compiled, and WRPS will work with DOE and Ecology to evaluate the next steps leading to tank closure.

"Congratulations to the entire C-105 project team and those who have provided support along the way," WRPS President Mark Lindholm said in a message to employees. "It's because of your hard work, dedication and commitment to safety that we are one step closer to a major cleanup accomplishment. ✱

PLUTONIUM FINISHING PLANT NOW A DEMOLITION ZONE

After about 20 years of preparation, the facility's focus is now demolition. Crews are no longer draining process lines, performing characterization, or removing ventilation ducts, glove boxes, and asbestos. Those tasks are done, clearing the way for safe facility demolition.

In September, crews began demolishing the Plutonium Finishing Plant's main production facility.

LEFT: In July, explosives felled the Plutonium Finishing Plant's 200-foot-tall ventilation stack. The stack was the most visible portion of the facility's ventilation system.

BELOW: October 2017 aerial photo of the demolition work at the Plutonium Finishing Plant.

Plutonium Finishing Plant employee Duane Mullen shut off the facility's criticality alarm system for the last time in August, signifying that a criticality, or uncontrolled nuclear reaction, is no longer a risk as a result of the hazard reduction efforts inside the plant.

"Our job these days is rip/tear, process, load and ship – and to do it safely," said Tom Bratvold, CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CH2M) vice president for the Plutonium Finishing Plant Closure Project. "If not for the hard work and dedication of hundreds of employees past and present, we wouldn't be where we are."

Demolition is proceeding concurrently on the main processing facility, 234-5Z, (once home to two plutonium processing lines, laboratories and other support facilities) as well as the Plutonium Reclamation Facility. Most of the demolition debris is going to the Hanford Site's regulated landfill, the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility, but other, more contaminated items, such as ventilation filter boxes and glove boxes that were prepared for removal during demolition, will eventually be shipped offsite.

CH2M plans to have Plutonium Finishing Plant demolished to its foundation by the end of this year or early next year. "Safety, above schedule and milestones, continues to drive PFP demolition progress," said Bratvold. ✱

JUNE 2017

Hanford Site Cleanup By the Numbers

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 were 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 current mission at Hanford — cleaning up the waste — began.

6 of Hanford's nine reactors have been "cocooned" or demolished down to the reactor building and covered with steel and cement. With this process, the radioactivity in the reactors will continuously and safely decrease over many decades, making the reactor cores easier and safer to dismantle in the future.

2 more reactors will be "cocooned" in coming years, with the final- B Reactor - remaining as a National Historical Landmark.

100% — or about 2,300 tons — of the site's spent fuel, a type of radioactive waste, has been removed from areas around the Columbia River and placed in safe, secure dry storage.

12.5K cubic meters of waste stored underground have been removed for disposal.

882 facilities, many contaminated, have been demolished.

1,342 waste sites, including hundreds along the Columbia River's south shores, have been remediated — or cleaned of pollution and contaminants — to ensure future protection of human health and the surrounding environment.

7.5M gallons of pumpable liquid waste have been removed and transferred from underground single-shell tanks to safer double-shell tanks, completing the interim stabilization project for the 149 single-shell tanks. These tanks vary in size from 55,000 to 1 million gallons each.

18M tons of soil and debris disposed of in the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF), the Hanford Site's engineered and regulated landfill, which covers an area of 107 acres – about the size of 52 football fields.

>2.8M gallons of chemical and radioactive thick sludge and saltcake waste have been retrieved from 16 single-shell tanks and one double-shell tank, reducing the risk to workers and the environment.

17B gallons of contaminated groundwater have been treated in facilities along the Columbia River and in the center of the Hanford Site.

ABANDONED LATTICE STRUCTURES REMOVED

Footprint reduction is an important part of the ongoing work at Hanford. Mission Support Alliance, site services provider, recently removed a lattice structure that was previously used to support electrical switching for the U Plant.

The abandoned lattice structure incorporated multiple switches, lightning arrestors and uninsulated jumpers, all of which posed a risk for electrical outages and a hazard to wildlife. For two days, four linemen disconnected and removed the lattice structures before installing new hardware and a single electrical line on poles. Todd Synoground, vice president for Public Works, was impressed with this project. "The removal of the lattice structure was hazardous and complex. Our crews executed the work with precision and they did it safely – we're fortunate to have this level of expertise at Hanford." The lattice structure will be disposed of at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility.

Electrical Utilities continues to be proactive to reduce footprint and right size the electric system for increased efficiency and cost savings through reduced energy use. MSA uses specific insulated wiring to protect wildlife from coming into contact with the high-volt system and potentially causing outages. ✱

PICTURED AT RIGHT: Electrical Utilities workers safely removed lattice structures as part of ongoing footprint reduction efforts on site.

Water Line Replacements Continue

New piping is installed with the help of subcontractors.

Mission Support Alliance (MSA) is replacing another section of Hanford's aging water system. This project will install approximately 2.4 miles of 20-inch diameter pipe to replace existing 1967 piping that has exceeded its design life.

The export water system is necessary for fire protection, process and domestic water and construction water in the Central Plateau. These water lines will be used for the duration of the Hanford cleanup mission. "Replacement of these lines offers a potential cost savings" says Jeff Pratt, MSA project manager. "There have been several breaks in recent years, all of which were costly to repair." Construction on the export water lines began in April and was completed in August. ✱

Aerial view of the Low-Activity Waste Facility. The facility will turn low-activity radioactive and chemical waste into glass to be permanently stored at Hanford.

WORKERS ASSEMBLE 300-TON NUCLEAR WASTE MELTER AT VIT PLANT

Achievement marks largest vitrification equipment of its kind in the U.S.

Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI), safely completed final assembly of the first melter at Hanford's Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP), also known as the "Vitrification" or "Vit Plant," in May. The 300-ton nuclear waste melter is one of two located inside the WTP's Low-Activity Waste (LAW) facility.

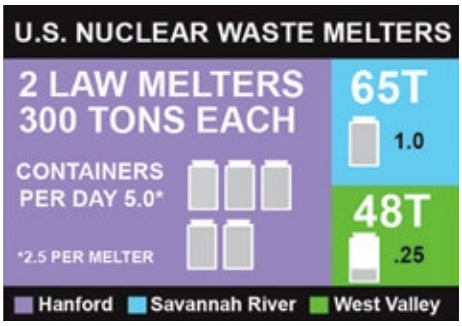
The melters will be used to heat Hanford's low-activity tank waste and glass-forming materials to 2,100 degrees Fahrenheit – a process called vitrification – before the mixture is poured into stainless steel containers for permanent storage. During plant operations the two LAW facility melters will produce 30 tons of glass daily, 10 times the capacity of the melter operating at the DOE Savannah River Site's Defense Waste Processing Facility in South Carolina.

"The melters are the heart of the WTP low-activity waste vitrification process, and completing the assembly marks another step toward completing construction and shifting to commissioning," said Bill Hamel, WTP federal project director for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of

> **"FOR OUR EMPLOYEES, THIS ACHIEVEMENT REPRESENTS A SUBSTANTIAL DESIGN, FABRICATION, AND ASSEMBLY EFFORT FOR THE LARGEST NUCLEAR WASTE MELTER EVER BUILT IN THE U.S."**
>
> ***– Peggy McCullough, BNI Project Director***

In 2014, workers installed refractory brick inside a Low-Activity Waste facility melter. During operations the refractory brick will provide thermal insulation and structural support for the melter.

The LAW facility melters, along with other components of the facility, can be seen in the VIT PLANT VIRTUAL TOUR.



In 2012, a Low-Activity Waste Facility melter was pulled from the building for inspection.

River Protection. "The melters are large complex pieces of equipment critical to WTP's success."

Construction crews are slated to safely complete assembly of the second LAW melter in September.

"The melter final assembly brings us one step closer to completing Low-Activity Waste facility construction," said Peggy McCullough, BNI project director for the WTP Project. "For our employees, this achievement represents a substantial design, fabrication, and assembly effort for the largest nuclear waste melter ever built in the U.S."

The WTP project team remains on track to support DOE's Direct Feed Low-Activity Waste approach to treat low-activity tank waste as soon as December 2021, ahead of full WTP commissioning, taking advantage of the facilities that are close to completion. Construction of the LAW facility will be complete in 2018; nearly all its primary components and equipment are already in place. A supporting analytical laboratory and more than 20 support facilities also are nearing completion. ✱

DOE LEADERS TOUR HANFORD CLEANUP PROJECTS AND MEET WITH WORKERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Office of River Protection Manager Kevin Smith briefs Energy Secretary Rick Perry, center, and U.S. Representative Greg Walden (right) at the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant.

Energy Secretary Rick Perry and Deputy Secretary Dan Brouillette each visited the Hanford Site in August to view cleanup progress and meet with workers, elected and Tribal leaders, and other stakeholders.

"It is a privilege for me to be here today," Secretary Perry said to a gathering of approximately 200 employees and simulcast to workers at other site facilities. "The Department of Energy's mission here is incredibly important, and coming to this site was very important for me."

Secretary Perry noted the significant roles Hanford and other Environmental Management (EM) sites played in World War II and the Cold War.

"I hope that you appreciate the part of American history you are engaged in," he said during the all-employee meeting.

U.S. Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and Congressmen Dan Newhouse (R-WA) and Greg Walden (R-OR) joined the Secretary for portions of the visit. During their respective visits, Secretary Perry and Deputy Secretary Brouillette toured several Hanford projects, including the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant, Plutonium Finishing Plant, Volpentest HAMMER Federal Training Center, tank farms, and Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility.

Richland Operations Office Deputy Manager Tom Fletcher, right, briefs Energy Secretary Rick Perry and Department of Ecology Director Maia Bellon, left, during a tour of the Hanford Site.

In a meeting hosted by the DOE State and Tribal Government Working Group, Secretary Perry introduced himself to the leaders of the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Wanapum Band of Indians, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and Nez Perce Tribe.

DOE LEADERS TOUR HANFORD – CONTINUED

Energy Secretary Rick Perry observes a demonstration of equipment and training at the Volpentest HAMMER Federal Training Center.

Energy Secretary Rick Perry talks with reporters following briefings and equipment demonstrations at the Volpentest HAMMER Training Center.

Atop the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) Pretreatment Facility, Deputy Energy Secretary Dan Brouillette, right, and WTP Assistant Manager Bill Hamel discuss the Direct Feed Low-Activity Waste process that will be used to begin vitrifying tank waste as early as 2022.

After donning the appropriate protective clothing, Deputy Energy Secretary Dan Brouillette prepares to tour the 324 Building, which sits atop a contaminated waste site.

Energy Secretary Rick Perry speaks to Tribal leaders following his visit to the Hanford Site.

Energy Secretary Rick Perry shakes hands with Chairwoman Mary Jane Miles of the Nez Perce Tribe Executive Committee.

The Secretary listened to the Tribal leaders' perspectives on the cultural and religious significance of many areas of the Hanford Site. The leaders told Secretary Perry their people have lived and thrived around Hanford for thousands of years. Wanapum leader Rex Buck noted that several of his ancestors were born near what is now the site of Hanford's B Reactor National Historic Landmark. Asa Washines, an elected leader of the Yakama Nation, explained that the Yakama have had a "long history when it comes to Hanford" and that "Tribal members are on the front lines" in wanting to help protect Tribal interests.

Umatilla Trustee Board Member Woodrow Star said that the Tribes have the "experience, knowledge and culture to help the government take care of this land," and the willingness to help DOE make better cleanup decisions. Chairwoman Miles of the Nez Perce Tribe expressed appreciation for how EM's Richland Operations Office "reached out to the Tribes" and listened to their concerns and desires for the future of Hanford.

Acknowledging his responsibility to "be a good steward" of Hanford, Secretary Perry thanked each Tribal representative for meeting with him. The Secretary said it will be a great privilege to work with the Tribes and added that the meeting "was the start of a long, productive relationship." The Tribal leaders conveyed their appreciation to the Secretary for taking time to visit with them. ✱

WASHINGTON RIVER PROTECTION SOLUTIONS raised nearly **$16,000** for the ***Cystic Fibrosis Foundation*** by participating in the annual Cycle for Life bicycle ride. The money is used for laboratory research, therapeutic development and high-quality specialized care.

HANFORD CONTRACTORS IN THE COMMUNITY

MSA CARES was a top fundraiser at ***Tri-Cities Cancer Center's Run for Ribbons.*** The event raised nearly **$60,000** to continue supporting services for local cancer patients and the Tri-Cities Cancer Center.

The Arc of Tri-Cities' summer Partners N' Pals camp primarily focuses on children with disabilities to give them an opportunity to make friends, develop social skills and increase independence. This year was the 21st year for the Partners N' Pals "Horse Day", sponsored by **CH2M PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY**. Volunteers helped with horseback rides, games, a hay ride and a petting zoo to make this a special day of camp for these youngsters.

BECHTEL employees from Hanford's Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant project participated in a ***Trailwork Party*** at Badger Mountain. The event was sponsored by Friends of Badger Mountain and REI to celebrate National Public Lands Day. Employees improved safety at the popular hiking spot by clearing, flattening, and widening trails.

▲ For the fifth time in six years, **WASHINGTON RIVER PROTECTION SOLUTIONS (WRPS)** received the corporate Community Impact Award from the ***Tri-Cities Regional Chamber of Commerce***. The award goes to the company providing the most financial support to the chamber during the past year. WRPS was recognized for its ongoing support of three community programs – the Women in Business Conference, Small Business Incentive Grants and Meet the Buyer workshops.

150 school-aged foster children received backpacks full of school supplies, thanks to the generosity of **MISSION SUPPORT ALLIANCE** employees! More than 100 foster children will benefit from these donations through the local Department of Children and Family Services.

▲ **MISSION SUPPORT ALLIANCE'S** Hanford Fire Department participated in the annual Fill the Boot campaign, benefitting the ***Muscular Dystrophy Association.*** Hanford employees generously donated nearly **$6,000!**

◀ Twenty-eight volunteers from **CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY (CH2M)** gave **89 HOURS** of their time to help with Habitat for Humanity houses in Pasco. While some volunteers painted, others measured, sawed and nailed the frame for a new home. Additionally, the CH2M Women's Network spent several days building and preparing finished homes for new owners.