

# Hanford Communities

Spring/Summer 2019  
Newsletter

Richland • West Richland • Kennewick • Pasco • Franklin County • Benton County • Port of Benton

Volume 25

[www.ci.richland.wa.us/richland/hanford](http://www.ci.richland.wa.us/richland/hanford)

Edition 2

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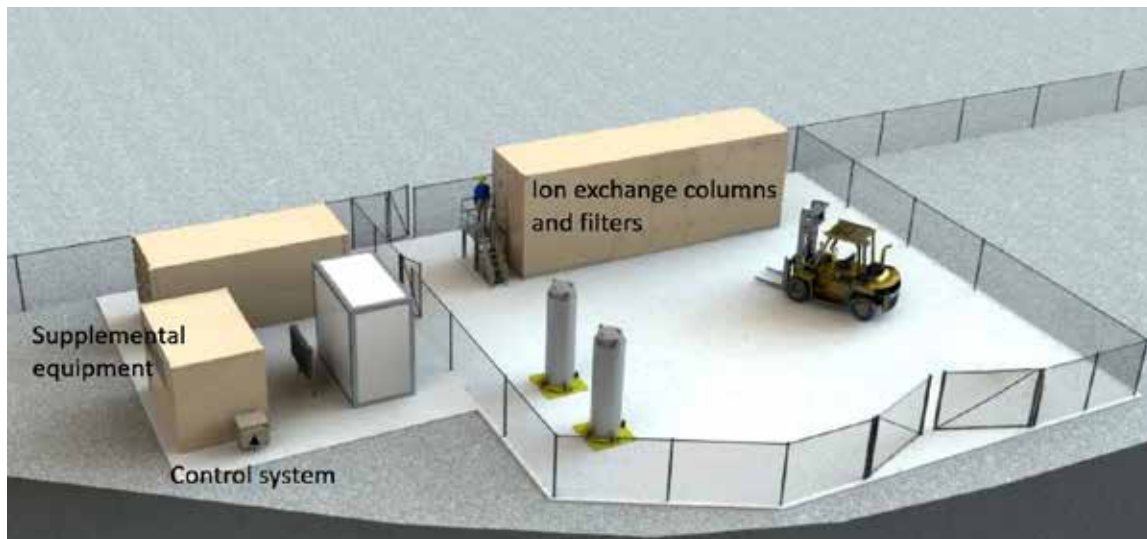
- ORP Moves Forward with Tank Side Cesium Removal

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#### Speakers' Bureau

If you would like to have a member of the Hanford Communities Speakers' Bureau address your organization, please call (509) 942-7348.



*This mockup shows the components of the tank side cesium removal process DOE is using to treat waste in the tank farms before piping it to the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant.*

## ORP Moves Forward with Tank Side Cesium Removal

The U.S. Department of Energy Office of River Protection (DOE-ORP) is moving forward with a plan to remove cesium and solids from tank waste before vitrification of low-activity waste (LAW). Using an ion exchange process coupled with filtration, workers can treat waste within the tank farms before piping it to the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP). The effort is based on a September 2017 external technical review of previous plans to develop a LAW feed and follows a small test case.

The effort consists of two phases. In the first phase, ORP will process an estimated 170,000 gallons of waste, removing as much as 100,000 curies of radioactive cesium from the double-shell tanks. This phase will allow an evaluation of how well the process works. It will also provide an initial feedstock to allow hot commissioning of the LAW Treatment Facility at the WTP by December 2021. The second phase may consist of a much larger volume of waste, which will allow engineers to optimize the process.

The treatment approach has three main components: the ion exchange columns and

filters housed in an enclosure, the control system, and supplemental support equipment. Workers will install the components first in the AP tank farm, along with a number of transfer lines running to the WTP. The design for all components was 90% complete as of the middle of May.

“This is a ‘first feeds’ effort until DOE can conduct an alternatives analysis to determine a long-term feed solution,” said Sahid Smith, federal project director for DOE-ORP. “We are currently running technology maturation tests. We wanted to have a good level of confidence going forward regarding the performance of the approach.”

While the approach is simpler than those evaluated in the past, a number of hurdles must be overcome before full implementation. DOE-ORP needs to know how to extract the ion exchange media from the columns, what to do with the canisters once the cesium has been removed from the waste, and whether transfer lines will need replacing sooner than expected. Also needed is a contingency plan should the approach not prove as viable as expected. ■

## Meetings

June 12

### Hanford Regional Dialogue

5:30pm Open House  
6:00pm to 8:30pm Meeting  
Hanford Regional Dialogue  
Best Western Plus, Richland

June 13 and 14

### Hanford Advisory Board Meeting

8:30am to 5:30pm  
Red Lion, Richland  
Contact Kristen Holmes  
(509) 376-5803

September 18 and 19

### Hanford Advisory Board Meeting

8:30am to 5:30pm  
Best Western Plus, Richland  
Contact Kristen Holmes  
(509) 376-5803

# Single-Shell Tank Structural Integrity Deemed “Good”

The structural integrity of Hanford's 149 underground single-shell waste tanks was recently assessed by an independent qualified registered professional engineer, who deemed the integrity “good.” The structural integrity review doesn't evaluate the inner carbon steel liner; it evaluates the concrete and rebar on the outside of the tanks.

DOE-ORP and Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS) continue to monitor these aging tanks in 12 farms for waste level changes, leaks, and structural integrity. The tanks were built between 1943 and 1964 and range in size from 55,000 gallons to 1 million gallons. To determine the appropriate approach and frequency of monitoring, WRPS considers the type of construction, the types of wastes, and the different processes used to produce the waste.

“The structural integrity assessment is one part of the overall program to assure continued, long-term storage of waste in the single-shell tanks,” said Jeffery Lyon, Tank Systems Operating and Closure Project Manager for the Washington State Department of Ecology's Nuclear Waste Program.

Other parts of the program include checking tank waste levels at least quarterly, waste sampling, visual inspections of the tanks at about 12 tanks per year, dome deflection surveys, and dome loading monitoring. Engineers look at waste chemistry, corrosion rates, storage histories, and changing conditions. For example, if rainwater is suspected of intruding in specific tanks, workers prioritize visual inspections for those tanks and monitor monthly rather than quarterly.

In addition, DOE continues to respond to recommendations from the Tank Integrity Expert Panel. Established in 2014, this blue-ribbon panel includes experts from other DOE sites, national laboratories, industry, and academia. Experts review information about the tanks and provide recommendations for increased safety and efficiency.

After the December 2018 structural integrity assessment, the professional engineer recommended that the assessment be repeated in 16 years. The Washington State Department of Ecology agrees with that recommendation and encouraged DOE-ORP to continue to look for new ways to improve monitoring technology in the meantime. ■



*The external structure of Hanford's underground storage tanks, shown here during construction more than 50 years ago, was recently deemed “good” by an independent qualified registered professional engineer.*



*The Analytical Laboratory at the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant has transitioned to startup testing.*

## WTP Analytical Lab Now in Startup and Testing

Workers at Hanford's WTP have completed turnover of the Analytical Laboratory systems to the full startup testing phase.

"The laboratory is the first major WTP facility to complete systems turnover work," said Tom Fletcher, WTP project director for the DOE-ORP. "Finishing major construction and turning the laboratory systems over to the startup phase moves us closer to treating radioactive tank waste."

The turnover comes after WTP contractor Bechtel National Inc. (BNI) successfully energized the laboratory's lights, panels, and outlets this past fall. Engineers tested 34 systems, including electrical, mechanical, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and high-purity gases systems. Startup testing will verify the laboratory equipment and systems are in safe and working order for handover to the commissioning phase. This testing is anticipated to finish in 2019.

The Washington State Department of Ecology contributed to this latest success by providing the permitting required to allow construction. In addition, Ecology completed a Dangerous Waste Permit Application, which

was needed to support startup activities for the Lab Operations.

The laboratory's key function is to confirm that all glass produced by the LAW facility meets regulatory requirements and standards. When that facility is operational, laboratory technicians will analyze approximately 3,000 process samples each year. Analyses will confirm the correct combination of chemicals to produce a consistent glass form. Workers will also take samples throughout the vitrification process to confirm a high-quality glass product and good process controls.

"This accomplishment involved many people and teams," said Valerie McCain, BNI principal vice president and WTP project director. "It represents the full range of work including design and engineering, environmental permitting, procurement, construction, and many support organizations."

As startup testing continues, WTP chemists are developing the processes needed to analyze radioactive tank waste, working at Columbia Basin College in Pasco. Ecology is currently conducting certification reviews to ensure that the Lab was built according to the permit. ■

# MSA Develops New Approach to Hanford Site Revegetation

As part of the Long-Term Stewardship Program at Hanford, DOE contractor Mission Support Alliance (MSA) is revegetating cleaned up land. Most of this land stretches along the Columbia River corridor. A new approach may help this revegetation thrive.

After areas are revegetated with native plants and shrubs, they are routinely monitored for at least five years to ensure the new vegetation continues to grow. Environmental scientists set goals for shrub density, native plant cover, and lack of invasive species. Unfortunately, monitoring in 2017 identified 140 acres where revegetated areas were not meeting these goals. Historically, if monitoring showed a location was failing, the contractor cleared the area and planted it again. Such repeated plantings didn't always work.

Taking into consideration the different landscapes, current plant life, and soil conditions, MSA environmental scientists determined a mixture of seeds that would increase survival rates of certain native species. They also used results from a Hanford Site pollinator study to create a specially formulated seed mix to encourage pollination and species diversity.

In more than half of the areas where revegetation wasn't thriving, MSA implemented supplemental planting (in lieu of full-scale revegetation) to save areas of successful growth. In some areas, they opted to plant flower plugs, which are small seedlings with a few inches of growth, soil, and a root structure. These plugs act as a seed source for the revegetated site.

"Using these new approaches will help to improve the sustainability of these habitats at Hanford," said Randall Krekel, DOE land management program manager.

The 2019 revegetation project was completed in March, and MSA will closely monitor the results over the next few years to determine success rates and help refine future efforts. ■



*An environmental scientist mixes a unique blend of seeds to increase survival rates of native species in revegetated areas at Hanford.*

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Edition 3

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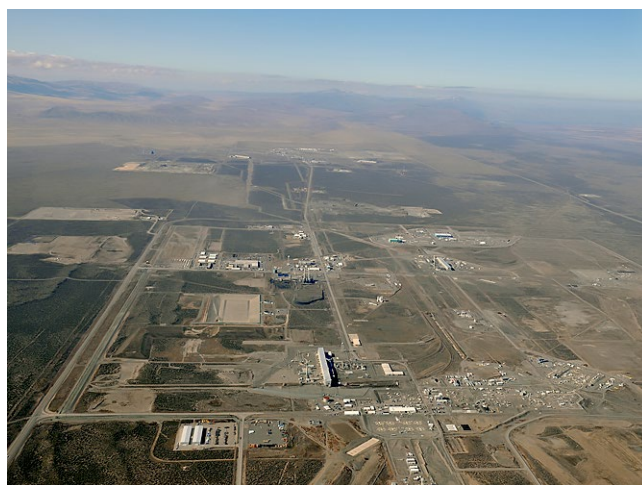
## New Tool Provides More Informed Look at Hanford Cleanup Decisions

Since 2018, Hanford contractor CH2M Hill Plateau Remediation Company (CHPRC) has been working with the U.S. Department of Energy Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) to develop a Cumulative Impact Evaluation (CIE) toolset. Currently, impacts from contamination and cleanup decisions are assessed on a site-by-site or operable-unit-by-operable-unit basis. The new tool enables a holistic look at impacts across the 75 square miles and nearly 1,000 waste sites of Hanford's Central Plateau.

"This tool will give us the ability to make educated decisions on alternatives related to cleanup," said Moses Jaraysi, CHPRC Vice President for Environmental Programs. "It is unique in that it evaluates cumulative impacts for contamination from source units and tank farms as that contamination comingles with existing groundwater contamination."

As a decision support tool, the CIE provides a consistent evaluation process and common framework for cleanup decisions. For example, it can be used to inform feasibility studies or determine when changes are needed to groundwater pump and treat systems. The CIE can adapt to changing conditions and can compare cleanup alternatives, such as placement of an evapotranspiration barrier versus chemical stabilization of deep contamination.

Built on established models of site soil and groundwater interactions, the CIE uses data from groundwater monitoring wells; source units including landfills, waste sites, and tank farms; Columbia River water levels; and many other



*The Cumulative Impact Evaluation toolset enables a holistic view of impacts across the Central Plateau.*

sources to estimate the presence and spread of contamination in the soil and groundwater.

While the results generally focus from the present out to 100 or 200 years, CHPRC plans to have the toolset look as far as 1,000 years ahead, with capability to extend this period to thousands of years. Current tools to evaluate impacts from specific waste sites can take three or more months to calculate estimates, but the CIE can estimate cumulative impacts in a few weeks or less. More importantly, the modular nature of the CIE allows efficient evaluations (in hours) of specific cleanup or closure decisions, providing decision-makers with a flexible and comprehensive "what if" set of tools.

"Because the CIE is a set of databases, models, and computational modules, it's easier to update and can evolve as our information about Hanford evolves," said Doug Hildebrand, who

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### Speakers' Bureau

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## Meetings

October 31

### National Academy of Sciences Public Meeting for Low-Activity Waste

8:30am to 5:30pm  
Courtyard by Marriott  
Richland, Washington

Contact: Charles Ferguson  
CFerguson@nas.edu

December 4 & 5

### Hanford Advisory Board Meeting

8:30am to 5:00pm  
Best Western Hotel  
1515 George Washington Way  
Richland, Washington

Contact: Jolynn Garcia  
jolynn\_m\_garcia@orp.doe.gov  
(509) 376-6244

# Soil Treatability Technology Shows Promise for Faster Cleanup

A one-acre site near Hanford's former K East and K West reactors was recently used to test a counterintuitive approach to cleanup: flushing a contaminant closer to the groundwater to expedite removal. Normally, workers use pump and treat, soil extraction, and other methods to prevent contaminants from reaching the groundwater, where they could flow into the Columbia River. But by using treated water to drive residual hexavalent chromium in the soil toward existing groundwater extraction wells, contractor CHPRC hopes to shave decades off cleanup time.



*A new approach may speed cleanup by driving contaminants like hexavalent chromium into the groundwater, where it can be removed from groundwater extraction wells.*

Chromium, a toxic chemical used to inhibit corrosion in reactors during Hanford's plutonium processing days, has been reported at levels that exceed drinking water standards in many of the old reactor areas along the river. Rainwater and runoff can naturally push it through the soil, but the process can take many years.

The soil flushing study was conducted from May through mid-August. Results thus far have exceeded expectations.

"We saw spikes in contamination at our extraction wells faster than we anticipated," said Bill Barrett, CHPRC Vice President of Soil and Groundwater Remediation. "But the containment has been good. We have driven down the contamination to near drinking water standards."



*A remote sensor developed by Freestone Environmental Services of Richland is helping track the movement of the chromium underground.*

analyzes, and relays data on the concentration of hexavalent chromium at the moment the contaminant reaches a groundwater monitoring well. This remote chromium monitoring sensor could change the way Hanford collects data to monitor chromium.

"This is real-time data collection rather than much-delayed monitoring and waiting for the manually collected sample results to come back from the laboratories. That can take from 7 to 30 days," said Ellwood Glossbrenner, DOE project scientist. "This technology will tell us exactly when the chromium reaches a well, what the extent of contamination is, and the dynamic nature of the plume in the groundwater aquifer."

"The application of the soil flushing technology along with the real-time data collection are expected to accelerate the soil and groundwater remediation in the 100 K area in the future," said the Washington State Department of Ecology's Dib Goswami. ■

CHPRC will continue to monitor the groundwater over the next few months to see if any contamination returns. If the results are confirmed successful, the system may be implemented at other former reactor areas near the river.

Along with the flushing test, DOE has been testing a sensor developed by Richland-based Freestone Environmental Services. The sensor automatically detects, samples,

# Workers Complete Stabilization of PUREX Tunnel 2

On April 26, 2019, workers with CHPRC finished filling Tunnel 2 near the Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) Facility on Hanford's Central Plateau with engineered grout. This accomplishment reduces both the risk of a collapse and a potential release of radioactive materials.

"The tunnel has been filled with grout, and we've significantly reduced the risk of contaminating Hanford workers, the public, or the environment," said Brian Vance, DOE's Manager for the Hanford Site. "The team did an excellent job performing this work safely."

The tunnel is one of two containing contaminated processing equipment and materials from earlier work at PUREX. When Tunnel 1 suffered a partial collapse in May 2017, an engineering evaluation of Tunnel 2 showed it could also collapse. An independent panel of experts recommended grouting to stabilize this tunnel because grout provides a high level of stability and protection. Grouting does not preclude future remedial actions or limit final closure decisions.

Trucks brought approximately 4,000 loads (40,000 cubic yards) of grout to be piped into the tunnel. Cameras in the tunnel allowed workers to monitor the grout flow and ensure it covered the length of the tunnel and the contaminated equipment inside. Workers injected the grout in several layers; they allowed each layer to set before starting to pour the next.



*Workers filled Tunnel 2 near the Plutonium Uranium Extraction Facility with engineered grout to prevent it from collapsing.*

"I couldn't be prouder of the workers in the field, support staff across our company, and cooperation of all the site contractors that led to this important work being completed safely," said Ty Blackford, president and chief executive officer, CHPRC.

Hanford crews will continue to monitor the tunnel until the full mission is complete. A video tells more about how the feat was accomplished. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQkJ1SBV0mE> ■

## New Tool Provides More Informed Look at Hanford Cleanup Decisions, continued

oversees the project for DOE-RL. "It addresses both hazardous and radioactive materials and also takes into account existing or completed cleanup actions, an improvement over previous analyses."

DOE-RL and CHPRC have worked closely with the Hanford regulators — the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Washington State Department of Ecology — as the CIE was developed. Staff from the agencies met to discuss the framework for the evaluation and the models to be included. The tool reached the proof-of-principle stage earlier this year. In October, an independent technical panel will review the approach and tools. CHPRC plans to have the CIE ready for full implementation to support feasibility studies for the Hanford Site Central Plateau by 2021.

"Ecology supports the approach taken by DOE in the CIE process," said Washington State Department of Ecology hydrogeologist Dib Goswami. "We believe, with our technical and regulatory contributions and oversight, DOE will be able to carry out a defensible cumulative evaluation at the Hanford Site." ■

## Watch the Progress in the Demolition of Hanford's Plutonium Finishing Plant

The Hanford Communities filmed a briefing of demolition progress on July 26th. Check out this YouTube link <https://youtu.be/AtChVKKLeXI>

Weekly progress can be monitored on the Hanford.gov website. Click on Richland Operations then choose PFP Updates – Learn More

# Exercises Help Keep Responders Ready

No location is immune from national disasters. The DOE, Washington State Department of Ecology, and Hanford Site contractors team with local agencies and beyond to ensure that responders are trained and ready should a disaster strike.

This spring, for example, staff from the Volpentest Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response (HAMMER) Federal Training Center, managed by Mission Support Alliance, participated in Shaken Fury 2019. This large-scale exercise, held in Nashville, Tennessee, helped strengthen the nation's ability to rapidly respond and recover following a catastrophic earthquake. Shaken Fury 2019 was a simulated 7.7-magnitude earthquake along the New Madrid Seismic Zone, which would create widespread catastrophic damage and economic losses. Thousands participated in the exercise, including personnel from DOE, the U.S. military, state and local governments, and the private sector.

"This is one of many examples of how the expertise provided by environmental management cleanup

operations is benefitting other DOE offices and the nation," said Jill Conrad, DOE-RL program manager for HAMMER.

Exercises such as Shaken Fury 2019 help the response community and stakeholders prepare, evaluate capabilities, and identify areas for improvement. Locally, Benton County and Franklin County work directly with Hanford emergency management to plan responses to a variety of potential incidents. A dedicated line links emergency operations centers onsite and off. When the county emergency management agencies are alerted to an emergency, they in turn reach out to law enforcement and fire departments. Local agencies also practice yearly with Hanford contractors. Exercises include various scenarios and incident locations to keep responder skills sharp.

"Government at all levels has a continuing responsibility for the health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens," said Deanna Davis, Emergency Manager for Benton County. "Responding effectively requires planning, coordination, education, training, and community awareness." ■

## Hanford Communities

P.O. Box 190  
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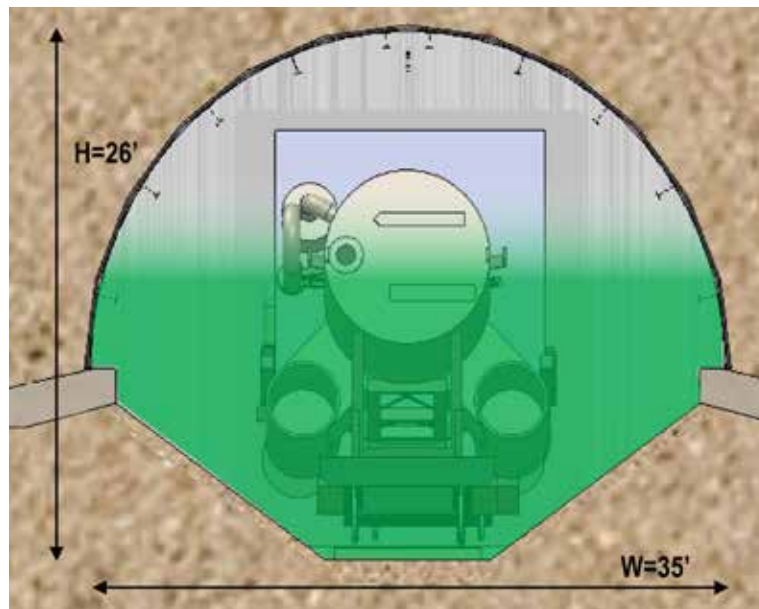
## Grouting Continues at PUREX Tunnel 2

In September 2018, CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CHRPC) began grouting Tunnel 2 at what remains of the Plutonium-Uranium Extraction (PUREX) Plant on the Central Plateau of the Hanford Site. The tunnel, which was built in 1964 and last entered by workers in 1996, contains 28 rail cars loaded with radiologically contaminated plutonium processing equipment. Expert evaluations determined that the tunnel had a high risk of collapsing. The placement of engineered grout is the solution alternative recommended by an independent panel of experts that evaluated options for stabilizing Tunnel 2.

"DOE is committed to the safety of its workforce, the public, and the environment," said Doug Shoop, manager of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Richland Operations Office. "Grouting safely and efficiently reduces near-term risk by providing interim stabilization while DOE and the Washington State Department of Ecology evaluate future closure options."

"We received many thoughtful, well-founded criticisms of grouting," said Alexandra Smith, manager of the Washington State Department of Ecology's Nuclear Waste Program. "But, in the end, we must protect Hanford workers, the surrounding communities, and environment. Grout is the best way to ensure that the tunnel and its contents are safe until final decisions are made on how to deal with the waste."

To confirm the condition of the tunnel and prepare for grouting, CHRPC opened 14 of 17 risers along the 1,700-foot tunnel and inserted



*At the end of December 2018, Tunnel 2 is nearly 65 percent filled with grout.*

cameras for a 360-degree inspection. Workers also collected radiological and industrial hygiene data from the risers and the tunnel interior. They then removed six 30-inch concrete plugs, allowing access to pour the grout.

Using mock-ups, workers tested both the grout formulation and the system for conveying it. They also prepared roads to carry the heavy loads as the grout is trucked to the facility.

As many as six trucks per hour carry grout to the tunnel. Workers pour the grout 8 hours a day, 5 days a week. All equipment is kept on the prepared roads on either side of the tunnel, so no weight is placed on the tunnel itself.

More than 2,500 trucks so far have brought over 25,000 cubic yards of grout. At the end of December, grouting was more than 60% complete, with full completion expected in March 2019. Weekly updates can be found at <http://www.hanford.gov>. ■

### Speakers' Bureau

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## Meetings

February 13 and 14

### Hanford Advisory Board Meeting

8:30am to 5:30pm  
Red Lion Hanford House  
Contact Kristen Holmes  
(509) 376-5803

April 20, 21

### Hanford Advisory Board Meeting

8:30am to 5:30pm  
Location TBD  
Contact Kristen Holmes  
(509) 376-5803

## Sludge Moving Away from K West Basin

In June 2018, CHPRC began removing sludge from the K West Basin, 400 yards away from the Columbia River. Approximately 35 cubic yards of the sludge has been stored underwater since workers vacuumed out the basin between 2006 and 2010.



*Workers are using innovative technology to remove sludge from the K West Basin.*

The sludge, which is considered transuranic waste, is a complex mixture of radionuclides from corroded N Reactor fuel; corrosion products such as iron, aluminum, and uranium; environmental particulates like sand and rocks; and basin operations debris including concrete and paint flakes. CHPRC developed the Engineered Container Retrieval and Transfer System to remove and transport the material. A tractor trailer brings an empty Sludge Transport and Storage Container into the K Annex next to the basin. A mine slurry pump adapted to underwater work pumps sludge from the basin to the annex through shielded lines to protect workers and the environment. When the container is filled, a truck transports it 12 miles to T Plant on the Central Plateau. The T Plant canyon has been modified to store the containers in specially built cells.

As of the end of December, workers had transferred seven containers to T Plant. Approximately 24 shipments are planned to remove all the sludge. CHPRC is planning to have the work completed in September 2019, ahead of the Tri-Party Agreement (TPA) milestone of December 31, 2019. Storage in T Plant is considered an interim measure. The TPA requires that DOE have a plan for removal to permanent storage by 2022.

For more information on the process, see the Hanford Communities issue briefing at <https://youtu.be/rKer2EP3URU>. DOE and CHPRC also have a video showing how the work is being conducted. See [https://youtu.be/-Y\\_CO3vukd8](https://youtu.be/-Y_CO3vukd8). ■



*Members of the Hanford Communities Board recently toured the 324 Building mockup, where workers are preparing to remediate the high-contamination area.*

# PFP Prepares to Resume Higher-Risk Work

Workers at the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) are preparing to resume higher-risk demolition work following a December 2017 event that spread contamination and led to a shutdown of demolition work.

Monitoring resulted in a detection of plutonium and americium contamination at PFP in the summer of 2017. Work resumed when no further contamination was detected. However, the December 2017 demolition of the Plutonium Reclamation Facility, part of the PFP complex, resulted in a widespread release of plutonium and americium, some of which was found outside posted boundaries for radioactivity. The discovery and potential spread of the contamination caused the U.S. Department of Energy Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) to issue a stop work order. After a review, the Washington State Department of Ecology and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued an order to prevent work from resuming until DOE-RL could demonstrate improved safety protocols.

More than 200 workers requested bioassays. Most had zero dose detected. A total of 42 recorded some radiation dose. State experts considered the amounts found to be too small to pose a health risk.

Work analysis identified several root causes. One was over-reliance on certain types of data gathered during and after demolition, which was used in making decisions on the rate and methods of demolition. Another was that

risks and consequences associated with emerging and changing conditions were not adequately reviewed and evaluated. DOE, the regulators, an expert panel, and workers identified 131 corrective actions. These included revising air dispersion/ground deposition models, analyzing options for engineering with input from workers and a DOE expert panel, developing enhanced controls, and planning to resume work.

Based on further analysis, DOE and the regulators determined that lower-risk demolition work could resume after an independent review of readiness by a team of experts in conduct of operations and radiological control, a week of documentation review, and a week of field work. This field work included mock-up demonstrations and emergency drills.

Workers started in June by reducing the amount of demolition debris left from the Main Processing Facility. A Hazard Review Board evaluated the plans for the next steps: demolishing the two former processing lines inside the Main Processing Facility. No further radiological issues have been raised, nor has any contamination been found outside the radiological buffer area.

Recent progress was highlighted in a video, which can be found at [https://youtu.be/f9RQPqL9\\_KI](https://youtu.be/f9RQPqL9_KI). Weekly updates on cleanup progress can be found at <http://www.hanford.gov>. When the picture for PFP Updates appears, click on the words "Learn More." ■



*Higher-risk demolition work will start up again at the PFP shortly.*



# Hanford to Improve Water Infrastructure

Hanford needs reliable water, nearly 400 million gallons a year, for operations, dust management during construction, waste processing, fire protection, and employee health and safety. DOE-RL and contractor Mission Support Alliance (MSA) recently began work on a \$7.8 million project to improve the water system.

The largest portion of the work involves installing a new pipeline to connect the separate water grids in the 200-East and 200-West areas in the center of the Hanford Site. This 4-mile section of 30-inch pipe is planned to be completed in spring 2019.

“With about 9,000 workers, many near the center of the Site, where this project takes place, ensuring the dependability of the water system is key,” said Jeff Frey, DOE-RL Assistant Manager for Mission Support.

Another upgrade will install a backup water supply to the 200-West Water Treatment Facility.

“This is a large-scale and critical project for Hanford’s water needs, which will last for many years. We’re excited to see this project through to completion,” said Dan Parr, MSA project manager.

Once construction of the water line is complete, workers will revegetate disturbed areas with native grasses and shrubs to restore the environment close to its original state. They will also install wild bee habitats to encourage pollination of revegetated areas. ■

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