Nevada National Security Site Tour Booklet

Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

October 15, 2015

Prohibited Articles On Nevada National Security Site Public Tours

The following items are prohibited within the boundaries of the Nevada National Security Site public tours. Tour escorts are required to do random checks.

- Cellular Phones
- Bluetooth Enabled Devices
- PDA, BlackBerry, etc.
- Computers
- Portable Data Storage Devices
- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Cameras/Camcorders
- Binoculars
- Optical Instruments
- Recording Devices
- Pets and Animals
- Explosives
- Ammunition
- Incendiary Devices
- Chemical Irritants
- Alcoholic Beverages
- Controlled Substances
- Any Item Prohibited by Law

Possession of these items may delay the tour and prevent your participation.

If at any point during the tour these items are discovered, the tour may be terminated.

Tour Agenda*

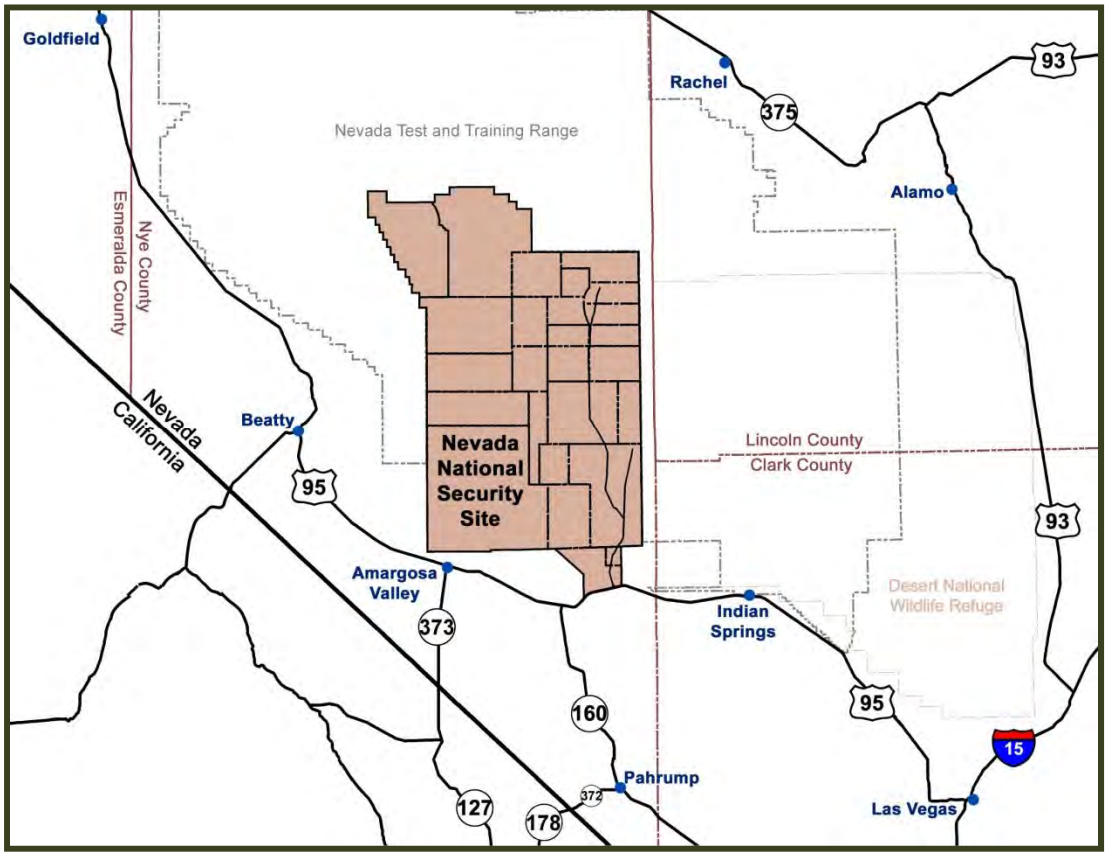
7:15 a.m.	NSSAB meets charter bus in front of lot 3 at Centennial Hills Transit Center Park and Ride in Las Vegas
7:30 a.m.	Bus leaves Park & Ride promptly for Mercury, NV
8:20 a.m.	Arrive at Mercury Badge Office
8:40 a.m.	Arrive at Gate 100 for badge check
8:45 a.m.	Depart for Frenchman Flat Overlook
9:00 a.m.	Arrive at Frenchman Flat Overlook, Frenchman Flat Long-term Monitoring Plan (Closure Report), Work Plan Item #5
9:30 a.m.	Depart for Frenchman Flat
9:45 a.m.	Arrive at Frenchman Flat, Corrective Action Alternatives for CAU 573, Work Plan #1
10:15 a.m.	Depart for Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC)
10:25 a.m.	Arrive at Area 5 RWMC, Revegetation at CAU 111, Area 5 Closed Mixed Waste Sites, Work Plan #3
11:30 a.m.	Depart for Stockade Wash Overlook
12:15 p.m.	Arrive at Stockade Wash Overlook, lunch, Path to Closure for Rainier Mesa/Shoshone Mountain, Work Plan #6
1:05 p.m.	Depart for U1a Complex
1:30 p.m.	Arrive at U1a Complex
2:00 p.m.	Depart for Mercury
3:00 p.m.	Arrive at JLON Building for rest stop
3:30 p.m.	Depart for Gate 100 for badge check
4:30 p.m.	Arrive at Park and Ride in LV

FY 2016 Work Plan at back of tour booklet.

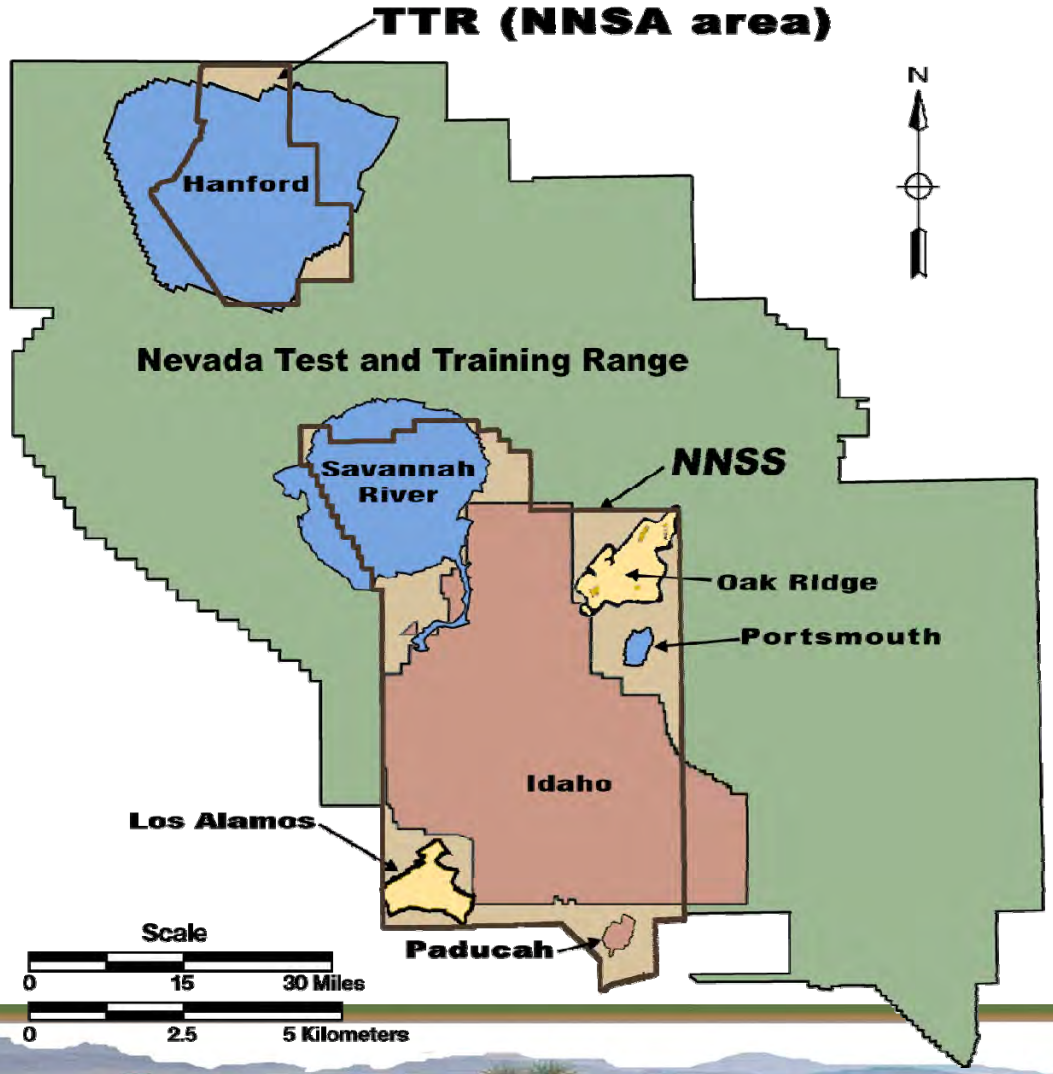
** Subject to change*

Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)

- Approximately 1,360 square miles of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)-controlled land
  - Surrounded by approximately 4,500 square miles of federally-controlled land
- Located approximately 65 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada



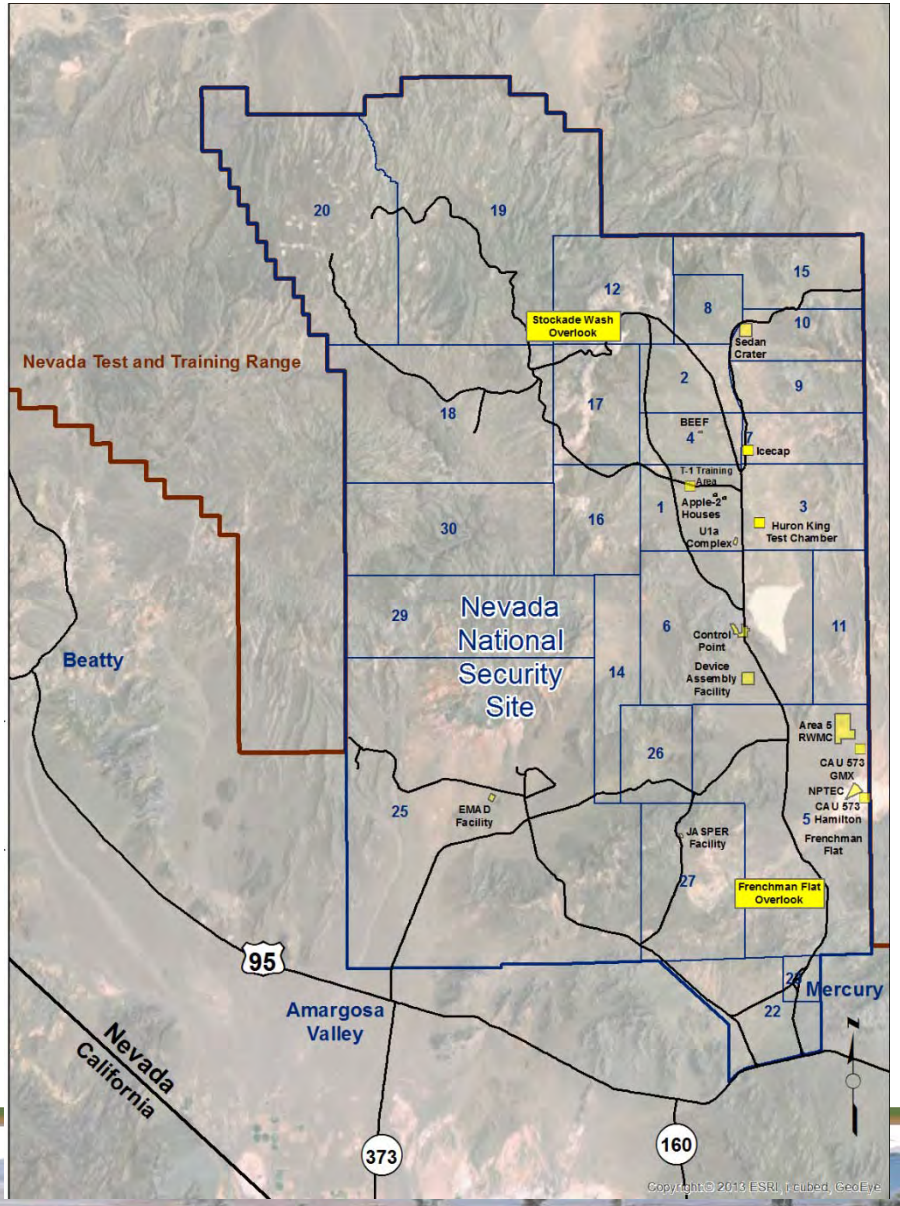
DOE Site Comparisons



Site	Sq. Mi.
Hanford	560
Idaho	893
Los Alamos	43
Oak Ridge	53
Paducah	5
Portsmouth	6
Savannah River	310
TOTAL	**1,870**
NNSS	~1,360
TTR (NNSA area)	~280
TOTAL	**~1,640**

NNSS

Tour Map



Life in Mercury

Life in Mercury
(continued)

Nuclear Testing Road to the NNS

- U.S. enters World War II in 1941 after Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
- U.S. Manhattan Project begins developing first atomic bomb in 1942 to influence the outcome of the war
- Manhattan Project tests first atomic bomb in New Mexico on July 16, 1945, called “Trinity”
- U.S. drops two atomic bombs on two cities in Japan on August 6 and 9, 1945 – Japan surrenders August 14, 1945
- Nuclear testing begins in the South Pacific Ocean in 1946

NNSS Established in 1950

- Atomic testing in the South Pacific presented challenges
  - Logistics
  - Weather
  - Security
  - Safety
- Urgent need for continental test site
  - Top secret feasibility study, code named *Nutmeg*, commenced to search for a continental test site
  - Study concluded arid, southwest section of U.S. as an ideal location
- President Truman officially established Nevada Proving Grounds, now the NNSS, on December 18, 1950

Historic Activities

- First NNSS atmospheric nuclear test detonated on January 27, 1951
- 928 atmospheric and underground nuclear tests conducted between 1951 and 1992
- Development and testing of nuclear weapons generated radioactive waste

United States Nuclear Tests

Location	Tests	Detonations
South Atlantic	3	3
Pacific	106	106
Alamogordo, NM	1	1
Amchitka, AK	3	3
Carlsbad, NM	1	1
Central, NV	1	1
Fallon, NV	1	1
Farmington, NM	1	1
Grand Valley, CO	1	1
Hattiesburg, MS	2	2
Nellis Range	5	5
Rifle, CO	1	3
NNSS Atmospheric	100	100
NNSS Underground – U.S. NNSS Underground – U.S./U.K.	804 24	921
	1,054	1,149

A test is defined in the Threshold Test Ban Treaty as either a *single underground nuclear explosion* (detonation) or *two or more underground nuclear explosions* (detonations) conducted within an area delineated by a circle having a diameter of two kilometers and conducted within a total period of time not to exceed 0.1 second.

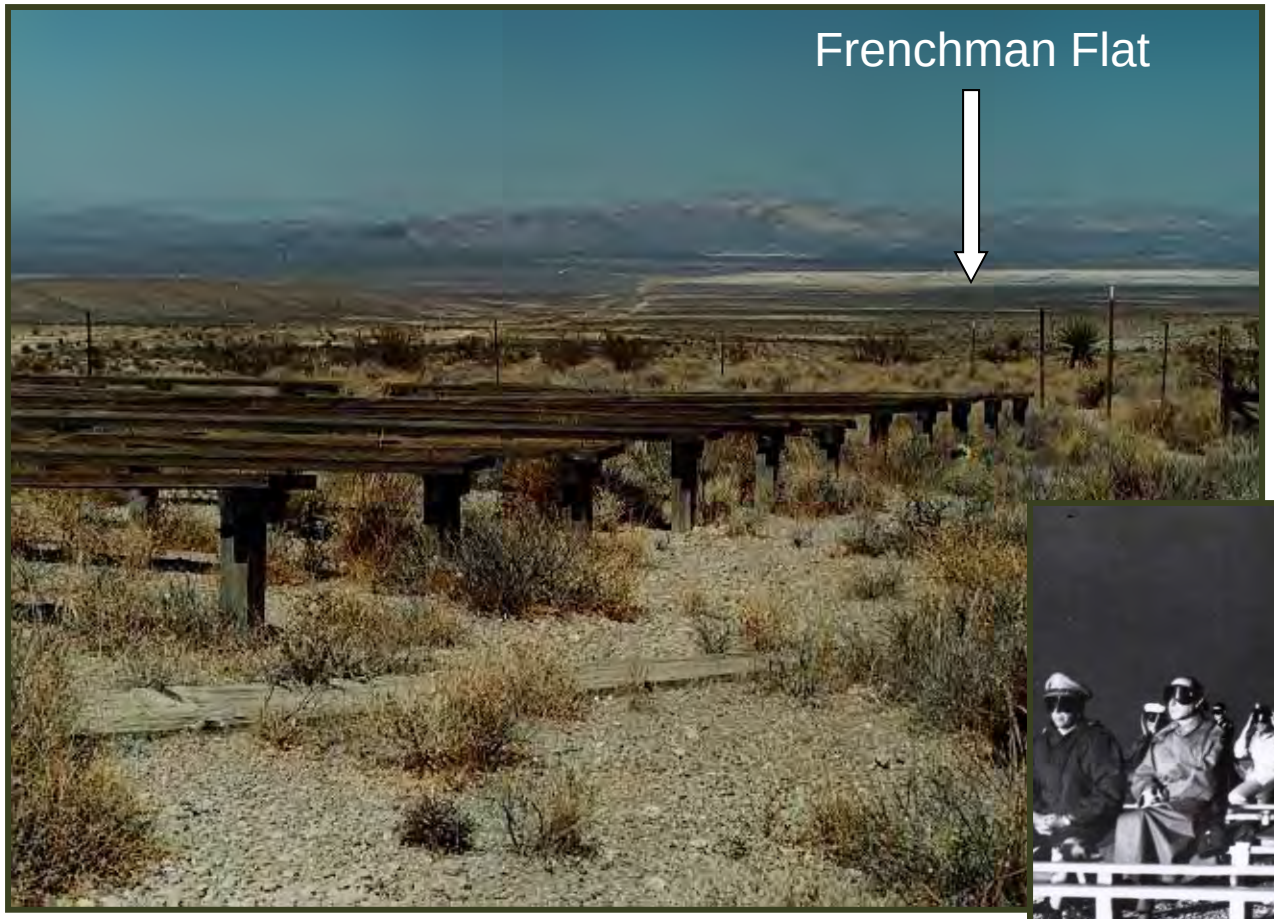
Source: NV-209 Rev 15

Atmospheric Testing at the NNSS

- 100 atmospheric tests conducted at the NNSS from January 1951 through July 1962 to study weapons-related effects, as safety experiments, and to study peaceful effects of nuclear explosions

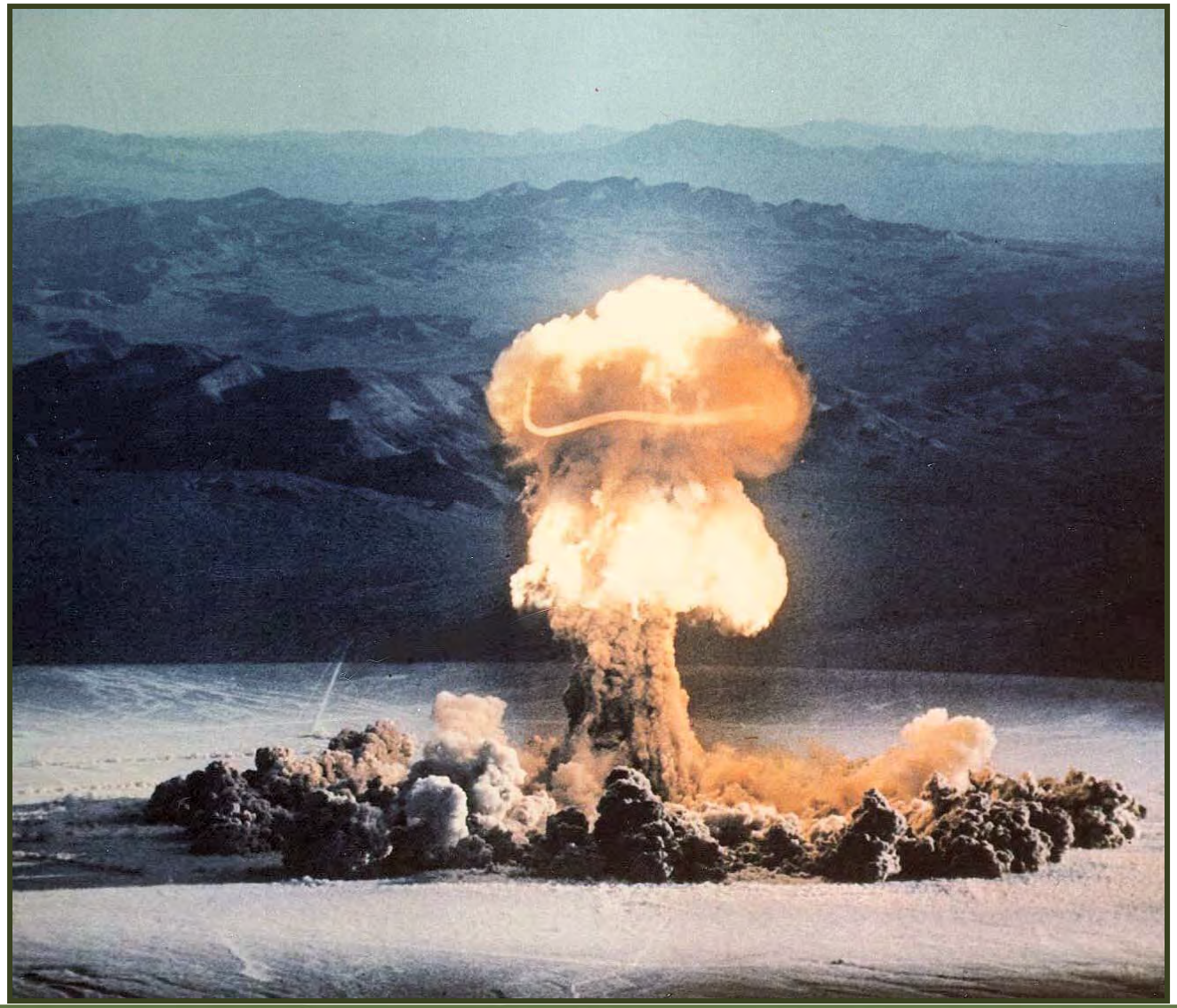
- Conducted aboveground in the atmosphere
  - Tower 43
  - Balloon 23
  - Airdrop 19
  - Surface 13
  - Rocket 1
  - Airburst 1

Climax – an airdrop test at the NNSS on June 4, 1953



Seated at these bleachers, located alongside the Mercury Highway, official observers viewed the detonation of 14 atmospheric tests in Frenchman Flat

37-kiloton *Priscilla* test detonated on June 24, 1957 on the NNSS Frenchman Flat



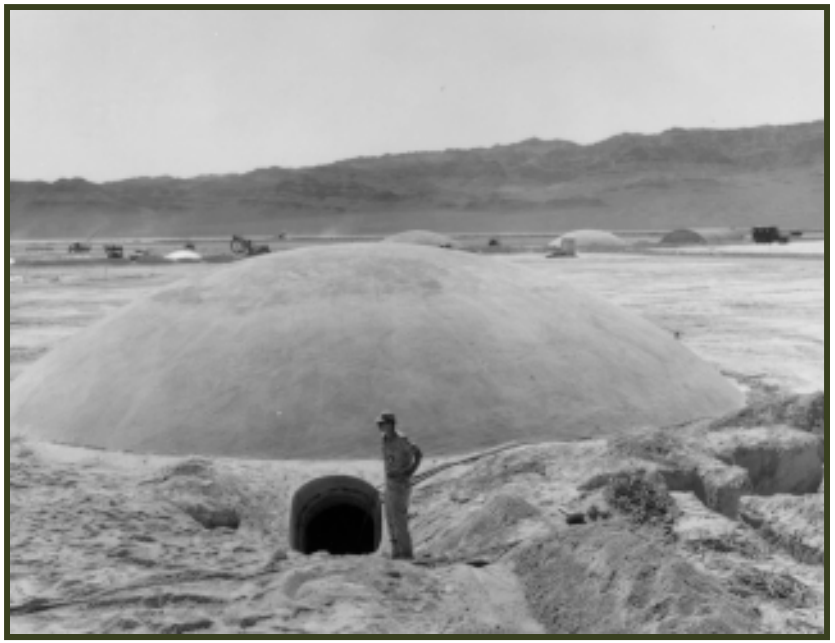
Nonproliferation Test and Evaluation Complex (NPTEC)

- Unique 67-acre facility equipped to test sensors using a variety of release methods, including chemical releases, wind tunnel releases, and portable release systems
- Provides sensor arrays for ground truth data, an explosives pad, weather data instrumentation, calibrated release systems, and 24-hour release capability
- Environmental Impact Statement allows release of hazardous materials for training, field-testing of detectors, plume dispersion experimentation, and equipment and materials testing
- Includes activities at various other locations on the NNSS

Soils

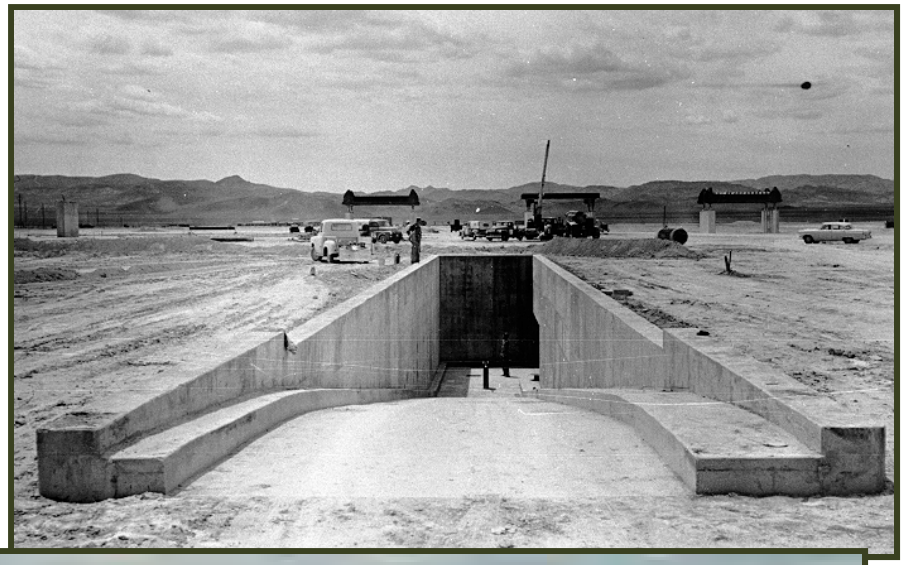
- Atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, nuclear safety experiments, surface releases from underground tests, nuclear testing done in support of nuclear rocket development in Area 25, and evaluation tests for peaceful uses of nuclear explosives conducted at the NNSS and Nevada Test and Training Range (operated by the U.S. Air Force) resulted in the radioactive contamination of surface soils
- Soils Activity includes142 Corrective Action Sites (~ 84% closed as of 8-31-15)
  - Characterizing and remediating surface soil contamination
  - Ensuring appropriate controls (i.e. postings, barriers, etc.) are in place at the sites and conducting long-term site monitoring, as needed

Atmospheric Test Relics

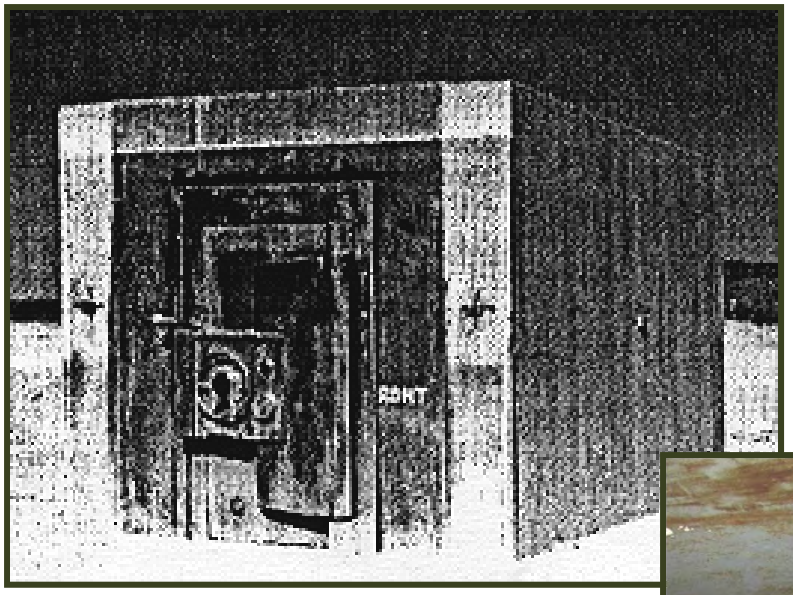


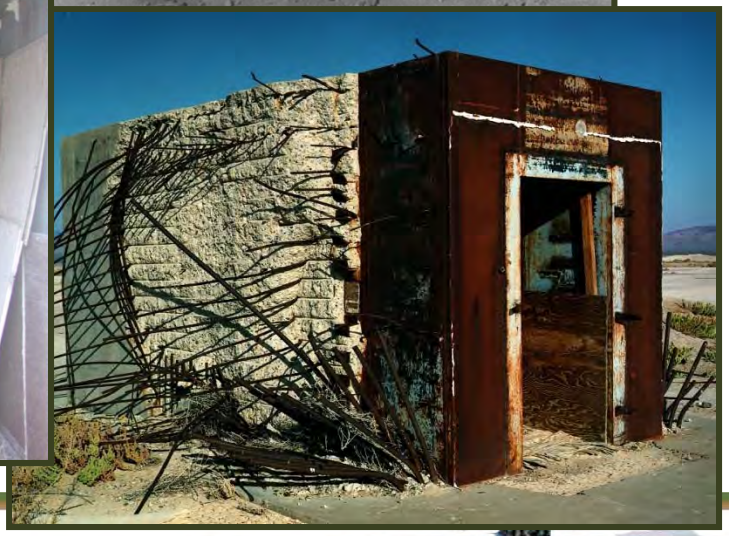
Concrete shelter domes prior to the 1957 *Priscilla* test

Effect of the test on the concrete shelter dome



900-square foot underground dual purpose garage and mass shelter built and tested for *Priscilla* in 1957





Mosler Safe Company designed a 12-foot by 8-foot reinforced concrete vault for the *Priscilla* test in 1957; trim on the steel door was loosened by the blast, but the door itself was not damaged – contents placed within the safe remained intact

Four railroad trestles constructed for *Operation Plumbbob* in 1953 – only one structure remains in place today with visible significant bowing of the steel "I" beams

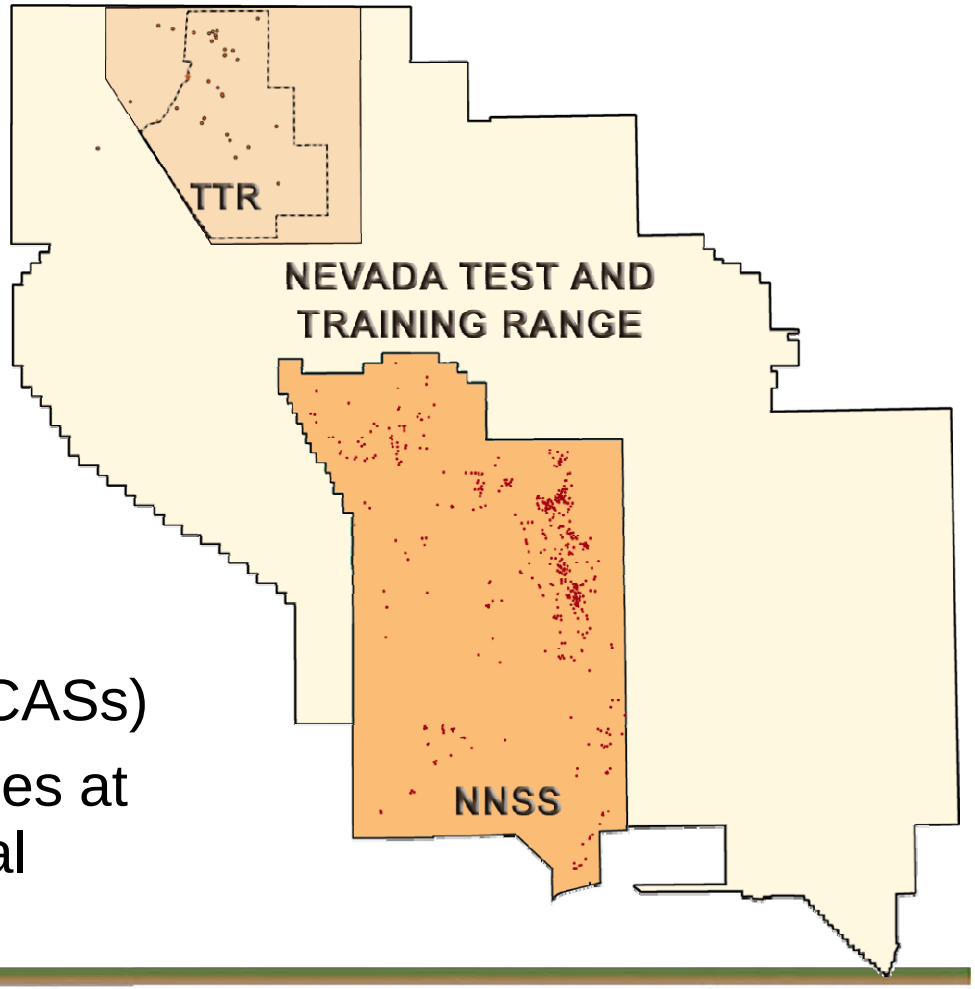
The End of Atmospheric Testing

- U.S. agreed to observe Limited Test Ban Treaty in October 1963, effectively ending atmospheric testing

Little Feller I test location 46 years after the last atmospheric test on the NNSS was detonated on July 17, 1962

Industrial Sites

- Industrial Sites are facilities and land used in direct support of historic nuclear testing which resulted in environmental contamination
  - Sites include leach fields, sumps, disposal wells, tanks, contaminated waste piles, ordnance sites, etc.
- 1,126* Corrective Action Sites (CASs)
  - Completed remediation activities at 1,124* sites with state approval



* Does not include Defense Program funded sites

Use Restrictions

- Use restrictions consist of contaminant boundaries that are entered into the site-wide geographic information system (GIS)
- Use restrictions are put in place to warn site workers of the presence of contamination at levels of potential concern

Use Restrictions
(continued)

- FFACO use restrictions are implemented where contamination exceeds action levels or dose could exceed 25 millirem/year (mrem/yr) based on current and projected land use – these require a higher level of control to include warning signs
- Administrative use restrictions are implemented where dose could exceed 25 mrem/yr if the site were to be used for industrial activities – this is a lower level of control and do not require signage
- Both use restriction types are controlled administratively

Corrective Action Unit (CAU) 111, Area 5 Closed Mixed Waste Cells

- Closure Date - February 21, 2012
- Contaminants of concern - buried radiological and hazardous waste
- Inspection requirements:
  - Quarterly visual inspections of use restriction signs and monuments and to assess the soil cover for erosion, subsidence, cracks, animal burrows, and evidence of intrusion
  - Visual inspections on the following business day if precipitation is recorded in excess of one inch within a 24-hour period

CAU 111 – Revegetation History

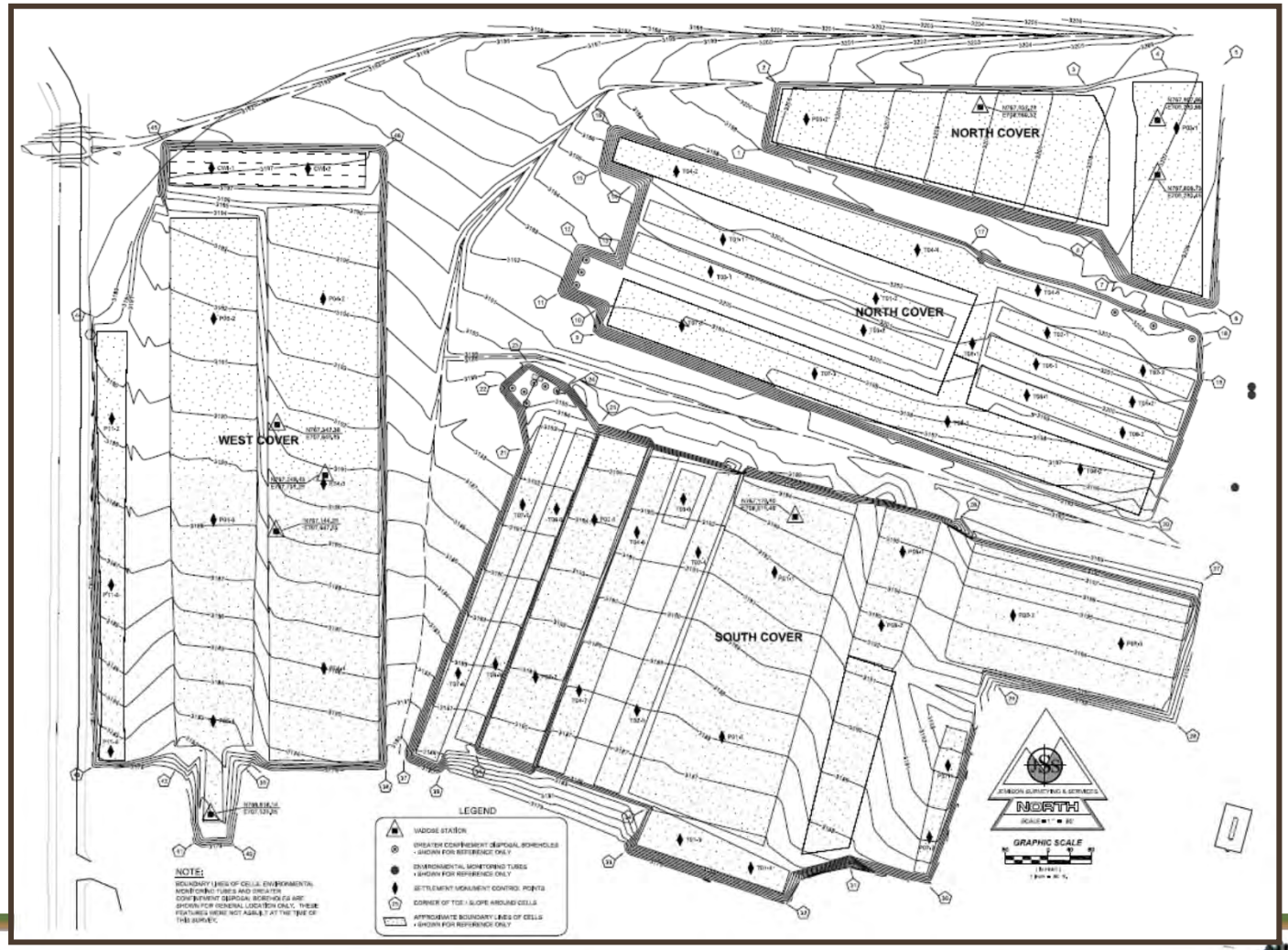
- December 2011 – revegetation of the CAU 111 cover was completed.
- May 2013 – the first vegetation survey was completed. Due to low germination success and high rates of plant mortality, it was concluded that the covers required remedial revegetation.
- June 2014 – vegetation monitoring indicates a viable plant community had not been established on the test plots. Additional test plots on the southern section of the north cover were proposed to evaluate the effects of supplemental irrigation and a no-mulch alternative.

CAU 111 – Revegetation History (continued)

- October 2014 – broadcast seeding was performed in using the highest quality seed available at a rate that was 20 to 30 percent higher to compensate for the reduction in seed viability and germination experienced this year. A rabbit fence was installed around the base of the cover.
- June 2015 – vegetation survey indicates no desirable vegetation is present. Herbicide will be used on undesirable plants and irrigation and monitoring discontinued.

CAU 111 – North Cover Vegetation – June 2015

CAU 111 – Schematic



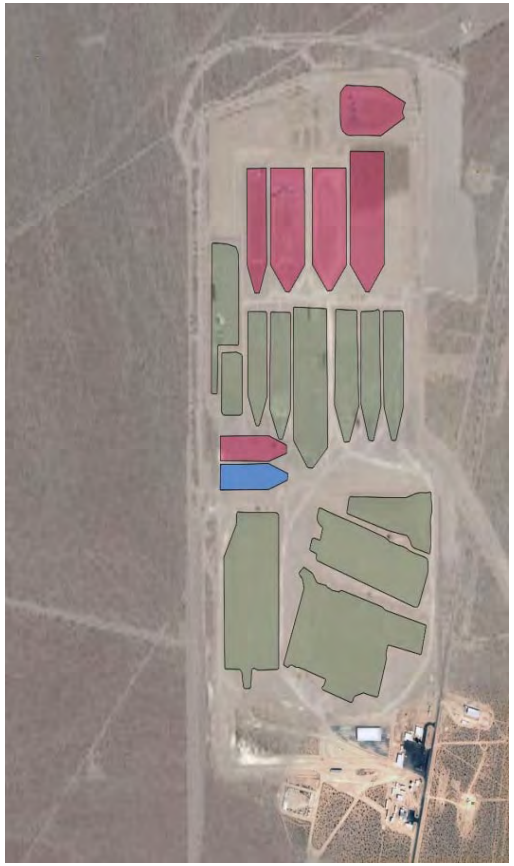
CAU 111 – Schematic
(continued)

Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC)

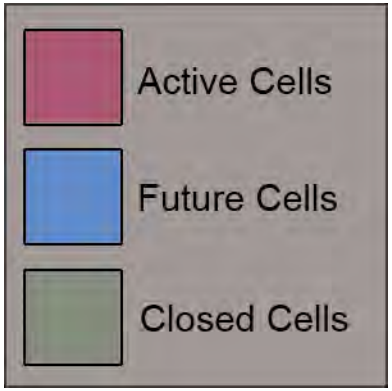
- Low-level radioactive waste disposal began in 1961
- DOE and Department of Defense waste generator sites across the complex ship packaged low-level and mixed low-level waste (MLLW) for disposal
- In addition to disposal, MLLW may be stored at the RWMC in accordance with a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit

Area 5 RWMC
(continued)

- Total disposed volume since inception is more than 27 million cubic feet (ft^3)
- Available capacity in existing cells is greater than 5 million ft^3
- Disposal Cell 28 is being constructed, ~450,000 ft^3 in a new shallow cell



- Six (6) active disposal cells
- Eight (8) operationally closed disposal cells and 26 permanently closed cells



Area 5 RWMC
(continued)

Monitoring Locations

- Air (2)
- Groundwater (3)
- Meteorology (1)
- Radon Flux (1)
- Evapotranspiration(2)
- Soil Moisture (8)
- Soil Temperature (8)
- Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (12)

Depth to groundwater is over 770 feet

Mixed Low-Level Waste (MLLW)

- Per DOE Order 435.1, MLLW is low-level waste determined to contain a radioactive component subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and a hazardous component subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Generators must meet the following criteria in order to ship MLLW to the NNSS for disposal:
  - Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations land disposal restrictions (including treated waste)
  - NNSS Waste Acceptance Criteria (including Performance Assessment requirements)

MLLW Disposal
(continued)

- Nevada Field Office has submitted a five-year renewal application for active MLLW Cell 18
  - NDEP accepted public comments through the end of August 2015
  - Renewal application currently pending
  - NDEP has final approval authority
- Nevada Field Office initiated preliminary planning activities, including discussion with NDEP, and submittal of permit modification for construction of a new MLLW cell in FY 2017
  - At current MLLW disposal rates, MLLW Cell 18 will be at capacity in fourth quarter of FY 2017 or first quarter FY 2018

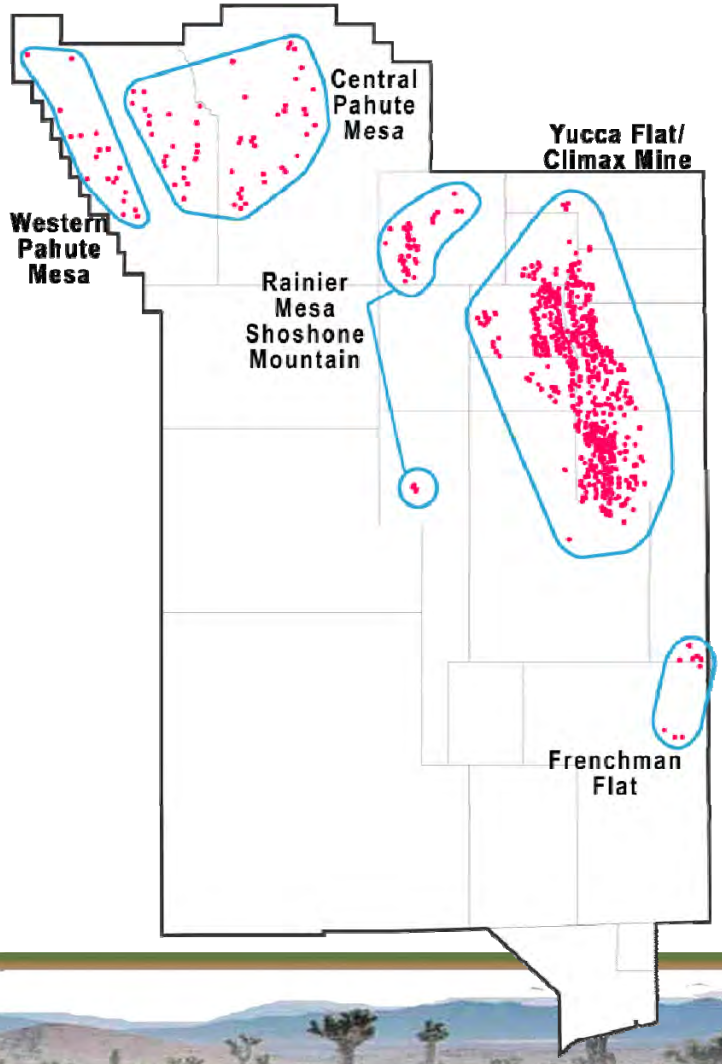
MLLW Temporary Storage Locations

- Four MLLW temporary storage locations at Area 5 RWMC:
  - Transuranic (TRU) Waste Pad Cover Building and storage pad **(1)**
  - Sprung Instant Structure Building **(2)**
  - Visual Examination and Repackaging Building **(3)**
  - Drum Holding Pad **(4)**

- Combined storage capacity limited to 18,426 cubic meters
- MLLW storage at NNSS is permitted by NDEP

Underground Test Area (UGTA)

- 828 underground nuclear tests conducted at depths ranging from approximately 100 to 4,800 feet below the ground surface
- About one-third of tests occurred in, near, or below the water table, which resulted in some groundwater contamination

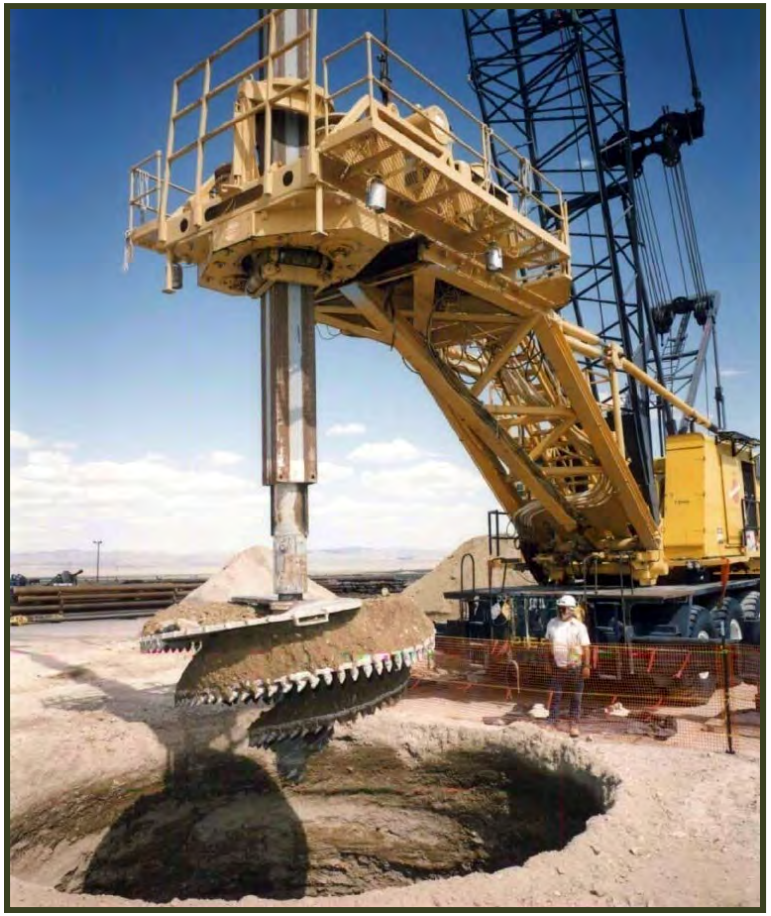


Underground Testing at the NNSS

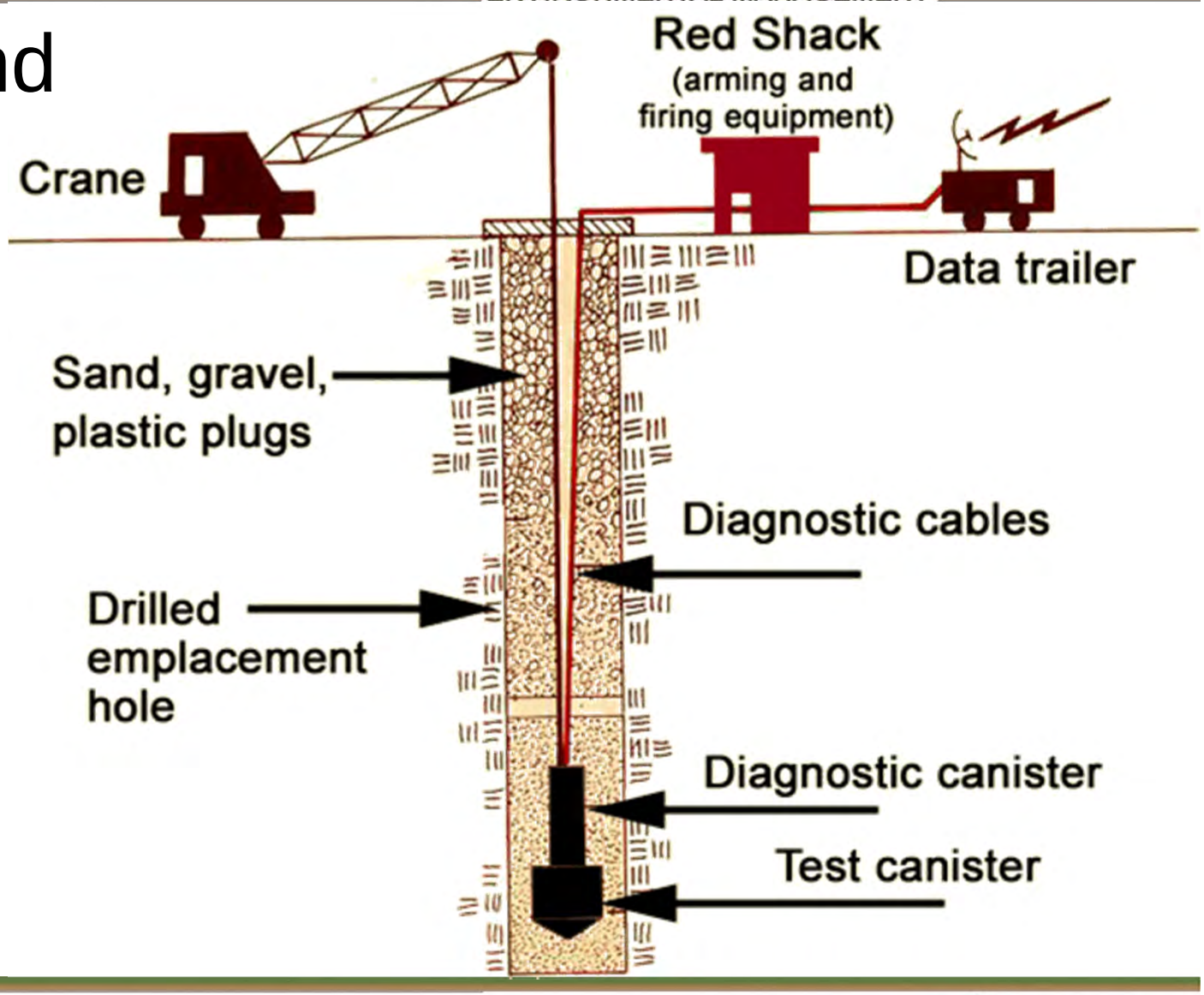
- First underground nuclear test was *Uncle* on November 29, 1951
- Last underground nuclear test, *Divider*, detonated on September 23, 1992

Underground Testing at the NNSS
(continued)

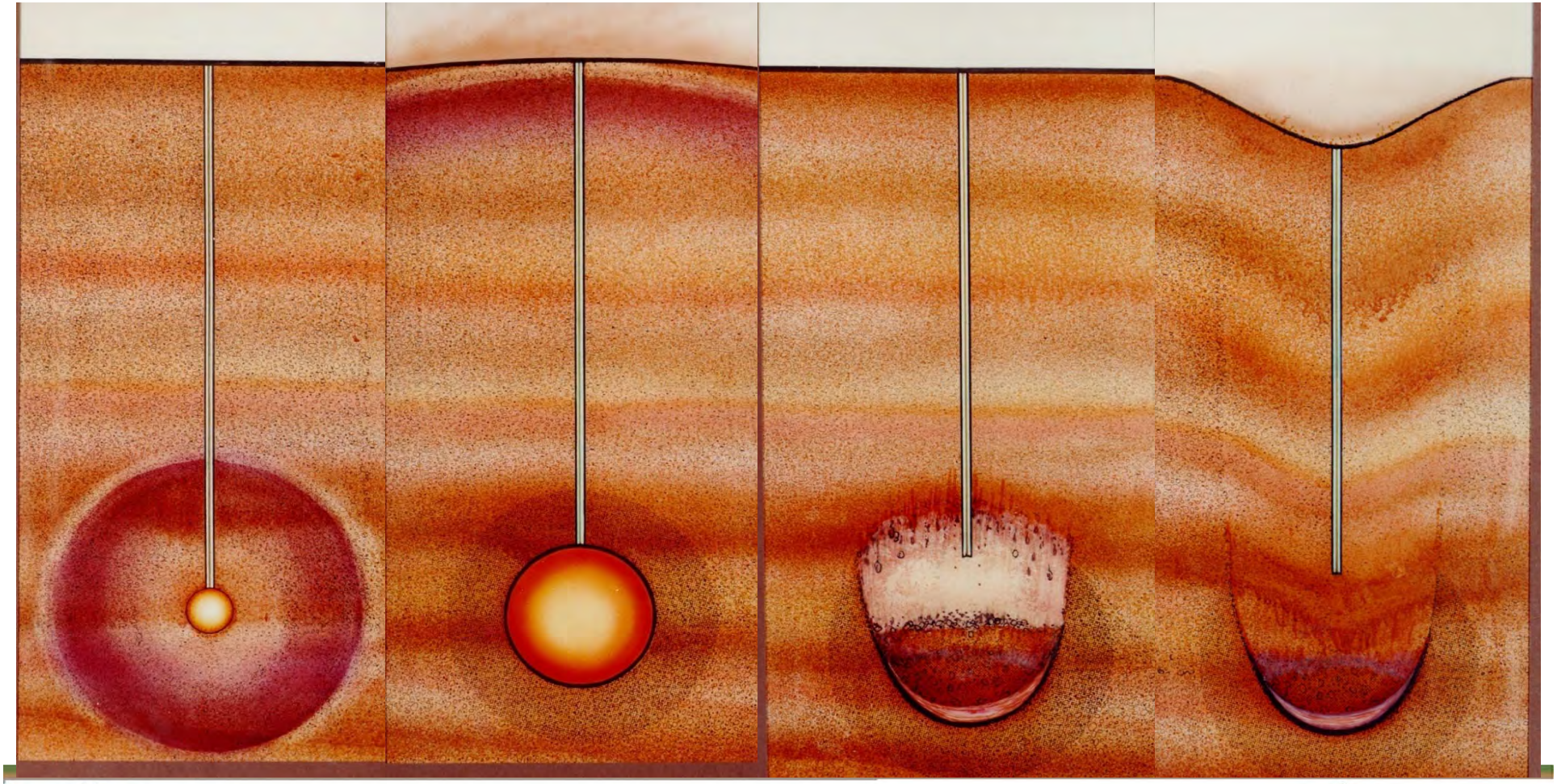
- Holes were three to 12 feet in diameter
- A large hole required the removal of more than 4,280 cubic yards of soil
- If the depths of holes drilled for underground nuclear tests since 1961 were combined, it would total about 280 miles
- Drilling techniques developed at the NNSS continue to be used throughout the world



Underground Test

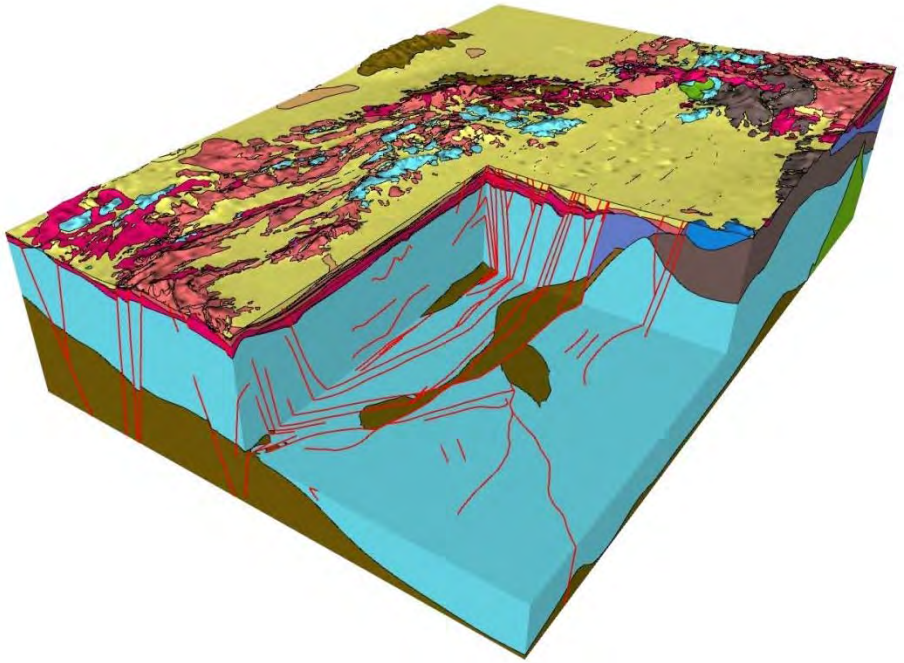


Underground Testing at the NNSS – Subsidence Crater Formation



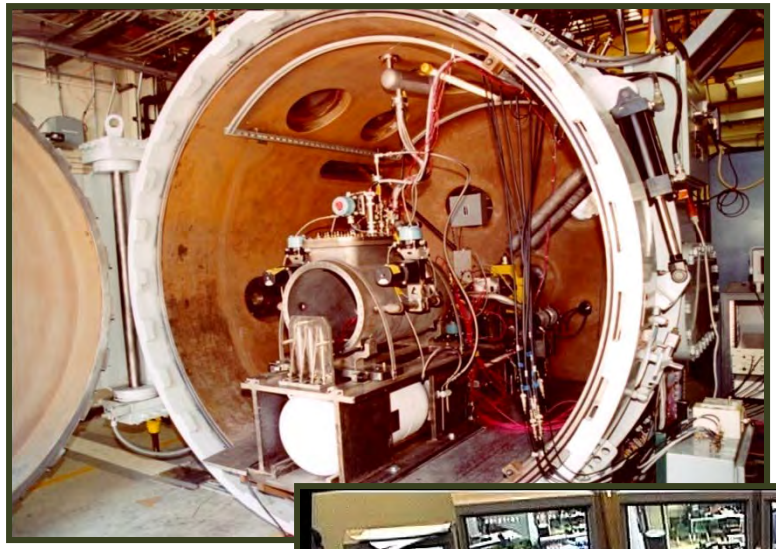
UGTA Groundwater Characterization

- UGTA evaluates historic testing impacts on groundwater resources and studies the extent of contaminant migration
- Groundwater characterization scope includes collection of multiple sources of field data in order to create 3-D computer models
  - Models include groundwater, flow and transport parameters
- Models will be used to aid in the selection of monitoring well locations



Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research (JASPER)

- Study properties and responses of special nuclear materials under high pressure
- 133 shots to date (60 plutonium [Pu] shots)*
  - First shot: JAS001 March 19, 2001
  - First Pu shot: JAS021 July 8, 2003



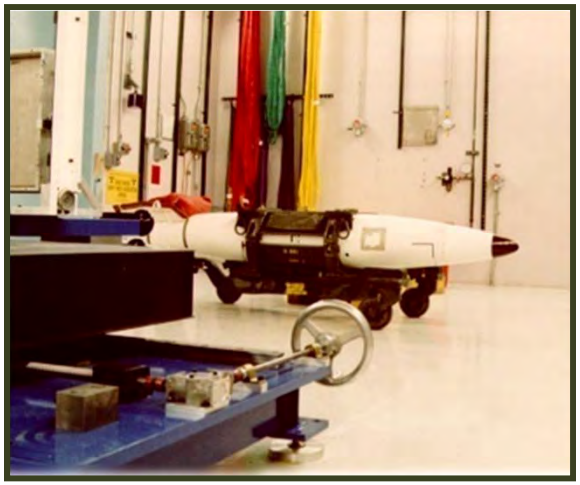
*as of September 22, 2015

Homeland Security
Increasing Activity at the NNSS

- Radiological / Nuclear Countermeasures Test and Evaluation Complex
  - National test bed for radiation detectors/sensors
  - Realistic operational environment allows use of significant quantities of nuclear material
- Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP monitoring)
- Aerial radiological surveys

Device Assembly Facility (DAF)

- 100,000 square-foot facility
- Assembly cells designed to withstand effects of explosions
- Glovebox for JASPER and U1a target assembly
- Current location for National Criticality Experiments Research Center



Control Point-1 (CP-1)

- Command post used for conducting nuclear tests

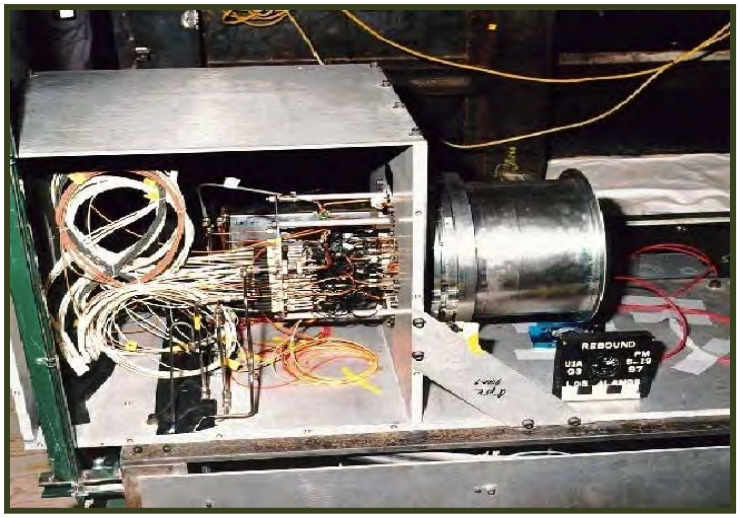
News Nob

Soldiers pose by News Nob, a vantage point for atmospheric tests established for the media

Journalists set up on News Nob to witness an atmospheric test in March 1953

U1a

- Underground laboratory for subcritical experiments
- Data for National Laboratories
- Safety and reliability of stockpile
- 48 experiments conducted at U1a

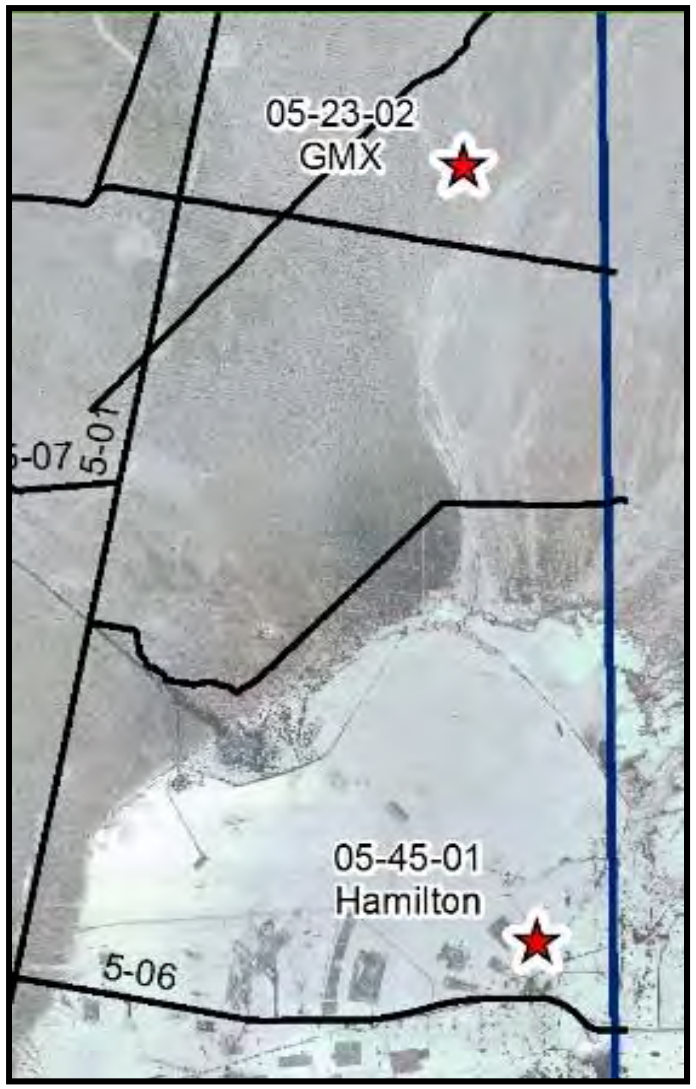


Huron King Test Chamber

- Visual line of sight underground nuclear test (yield less than 20 kilotons) conducted June 24, 1980
- Tested effects of a system generated electromagnetic pulse on a full-scale operating military Defense Satellite Communications System

CAU 573, GMX Overview

- Twenty-nine experiments conducted between December 1954 and February 1956
- Bunker present at ground zero (no environmental concern inside bunker)
- Drainage – sampled and no migration
- Field activities conducted in 2015, including:
  - Terrestrial radiological surveys
  - Radiological soil sampling and thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) placement
  - Geophysical surveys



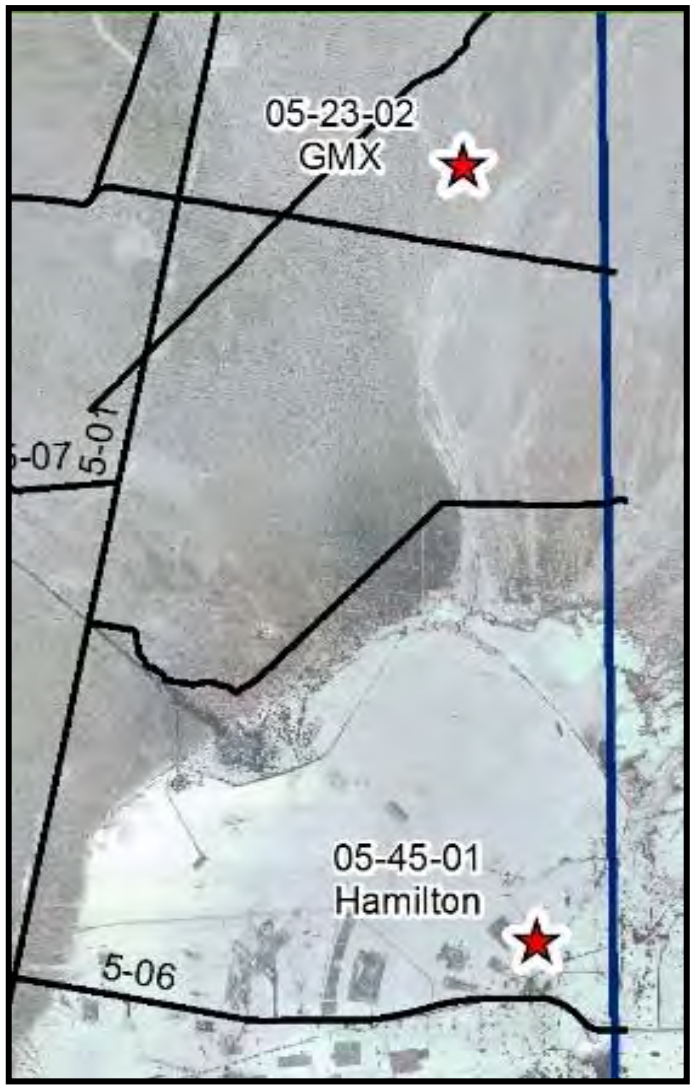
CAU 573, GMX
High Contamination Area and Bunker

CAU 573, GMX Corrective Actions

- Corrective Action required for High Contamination Area which contains the ground zero bunker
  - Removable contamination present on soil/debris

CAU 573, Hamilton Overview

- One tower test with yield of 1.2 tons
- Conducted October 1958 as part of Operation Hardtack II at a height of 50 feet
- Debris/soil pile present near ground zero
- Lead items identified at site
- Field activities conducted in 2015, including:
  - Terrestrial radiological surveys
  - Soil sampling (chemical and radiological) and TLD placement
  - Geophysical surveys
  - Characterization and removal of lead items



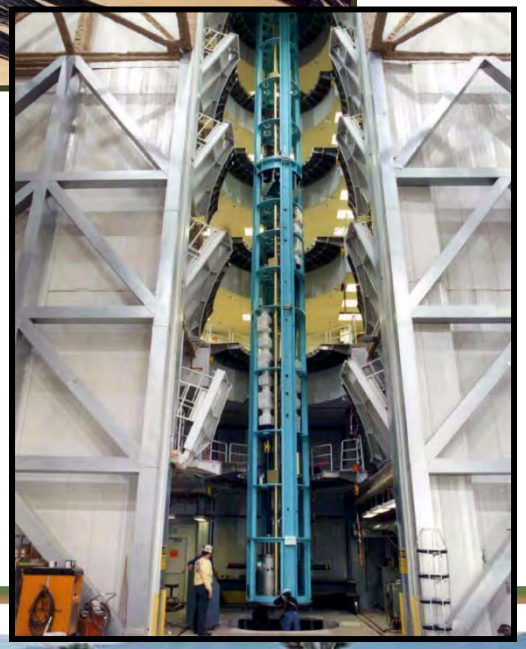
CAU 573, Hamilton Debris Pile

CAU 573, Hamilton Corrective Actions

- Corrective Action required for soil/debris pile located near ground zero
  - Pile consists of radioactively-contaminated soil and testing-related debris

Icecap Ground Zero

- Location for underground nuclear test scheduled for Spring 1993
  - Moratorium on nuclear weapons testing on September 23, 1992
- Planned test range was 20 - 150 kilotons and would have been conducted 1,550 feet underground
- Tower is 157-feet tall
- Inside is a 300,000 pound diagnostic canister suspended from the top of the tower



Big Explosive Experimental Facility (BEEF)

- Non-nuclear high-explosive tests
- Capable of 70,000 pounds of explosives

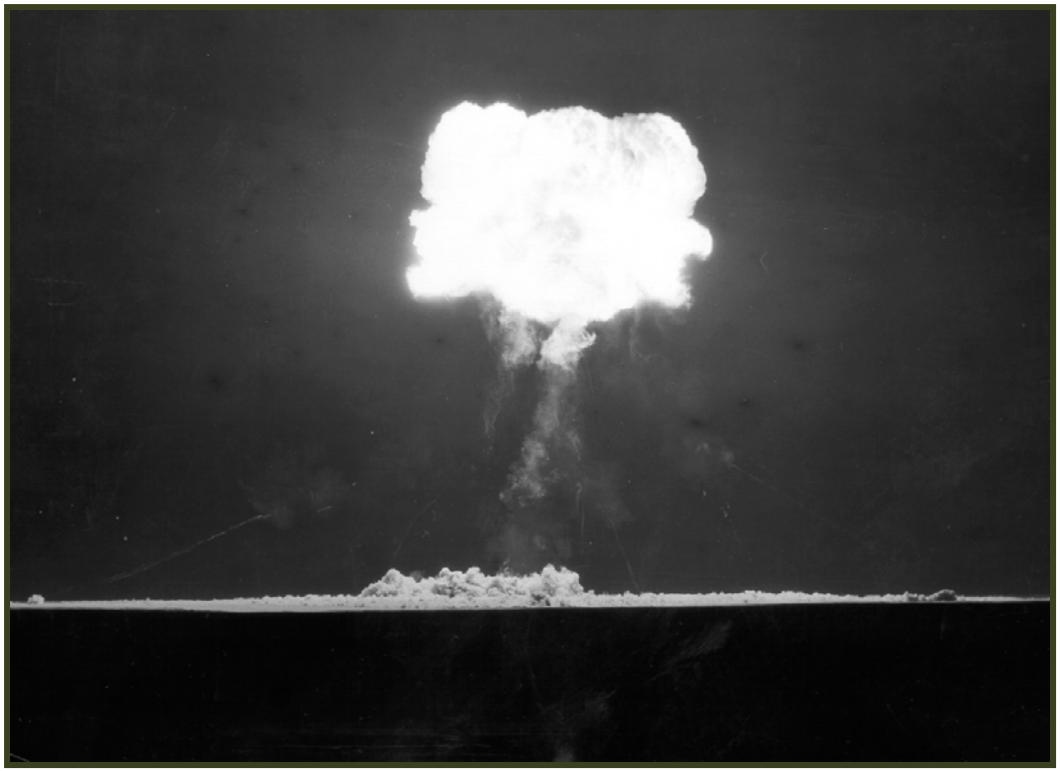
Tower Test Example

Smoky – tower soars 700 feet into the air above Yucca Flat at the NNSS; first atomic tower test of this height (*Smoky* detonation below)

Balloon Test Examples

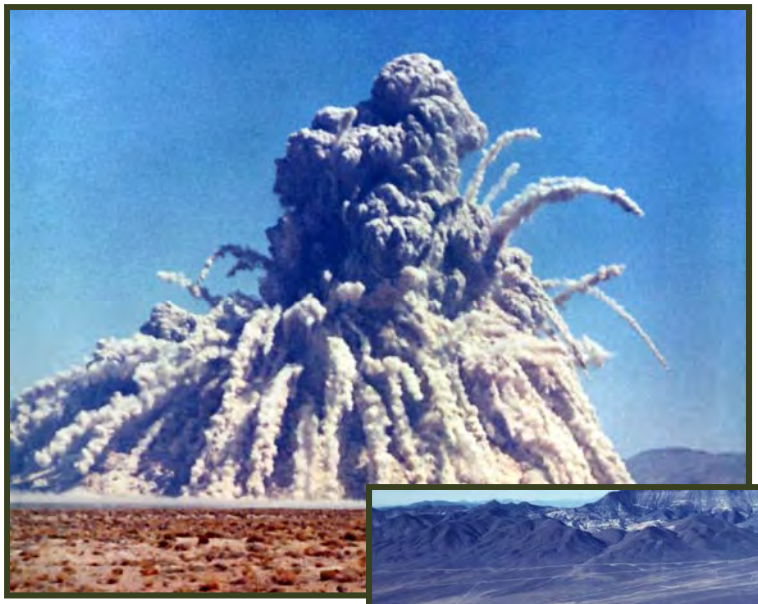
Balloon used in the detonation of *Charleston* on September 28, 1957

Fireball of *Charleston* lights Yucca Flat at the NNSS; 12-kiloton device was suspended by a balloon at a height of 1,500 feet



Sedan Crater

- Excavation experiment using a 104-kiloton thermonuclear device (part of the Plowshare Program)
- Conducted July 6, 1962
- Detonated 635 feet underground
- Displaced 12 million tons of earth
- Crater is 1,280 feet in diameter and 320 feet deep
- Released seismic energy equivalent to a 4.75 magnitude earthquake



Sedan Crater
(continued)

- Listed on the National Register for Historic Places on April 1, 1994
- Completion of remediation activities and implementation of a closure in place with a use restriction and posting, approved by the State in July 2011

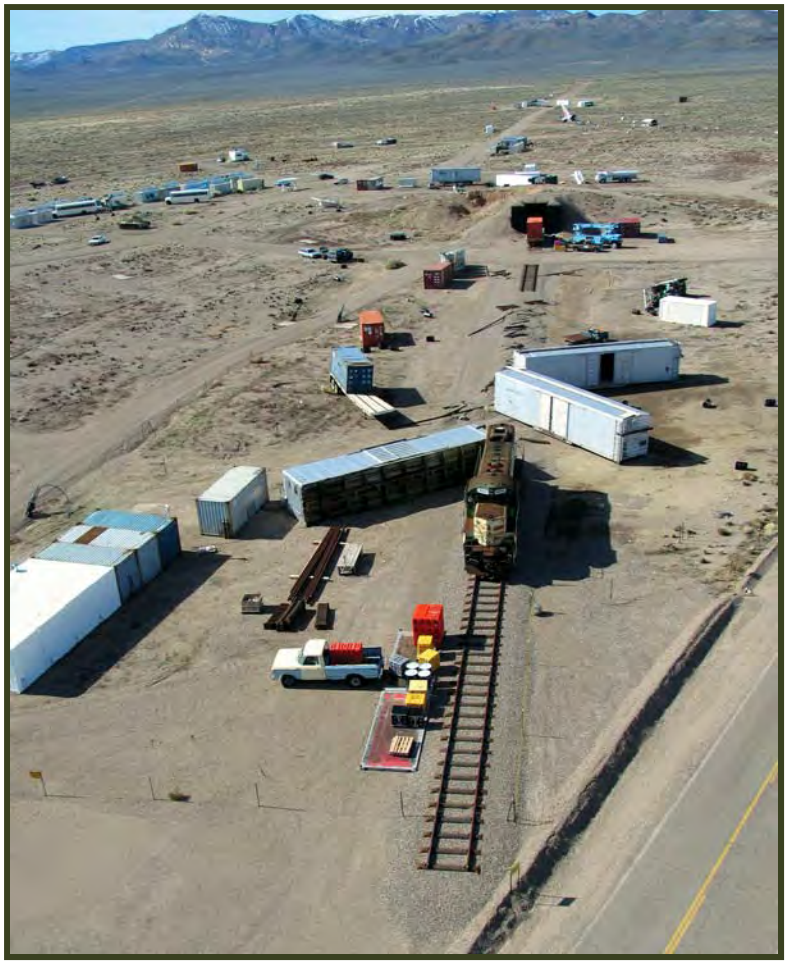
EPA Farm

- Operated 16 years
- Studied radionuclide uptake in cows, horses, pigs, goats, chickens and crops
- Closed in December 1981

AEC had its own brand

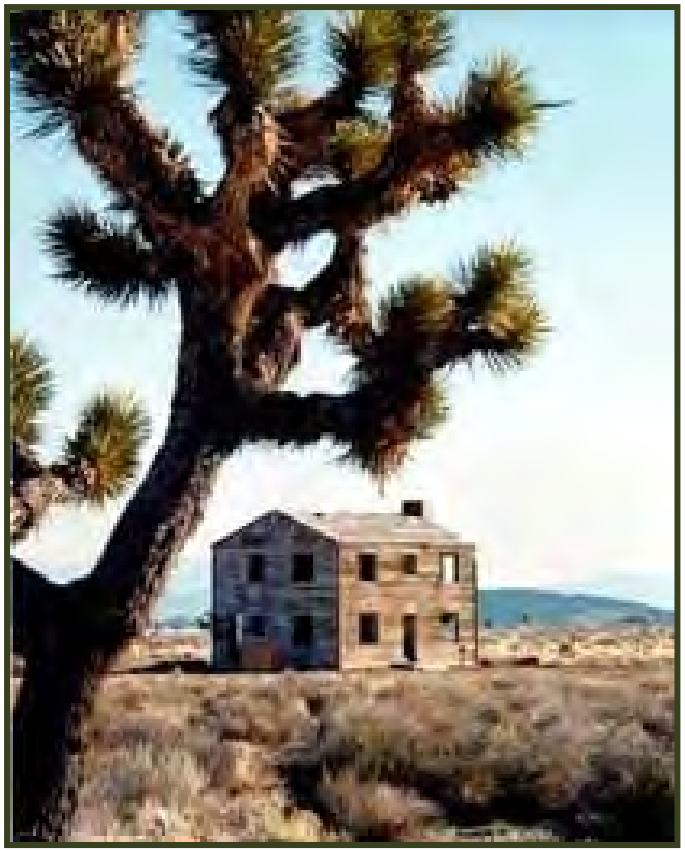
T-1 Training Area

- Counter Terrorism Operations Support (CTOS)/Center for Radiological Nuclear Training
- Includes more than 10 acres with more than 20 separate training venues
- First responder training to take action in preventing or mitigating terrorist use of radiological or nuclear devices
- More than 170,000 first responders trained since 1999



Apple II Houses

- 29-kiloton test was detonated from a 500-ft tower on May 5, 1955
- 7,800 ft to the east of the tower are the remains of a wooden two-story house
- Part of a Civil Defense exercise

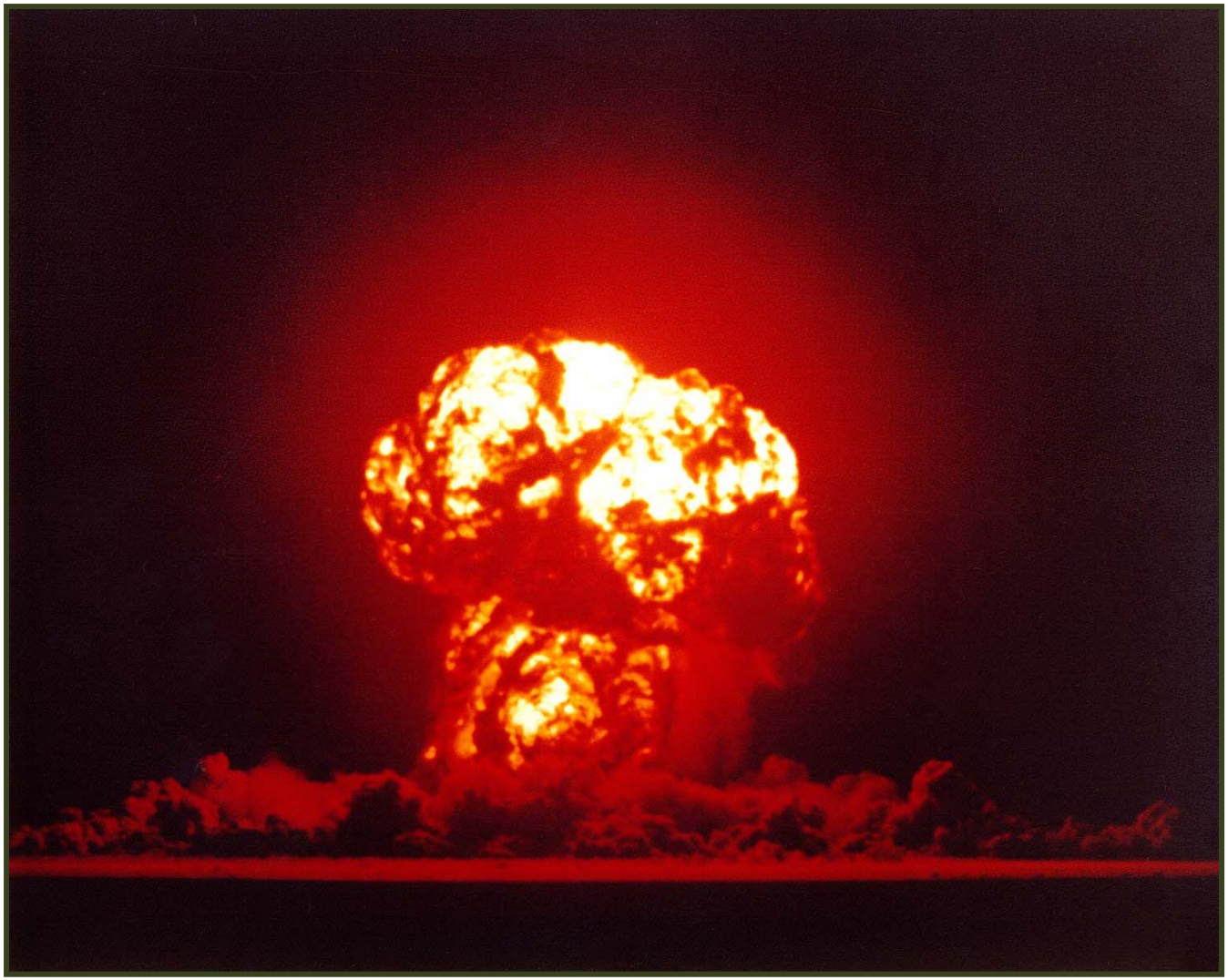


Located 7,800 feet from *Apple-2* ground zero, this existing two-story wooden house was one of two identical structures erected for civil effects tests; the other one, located 5,500 feet from ground zero, was severely damaged

Located 10,500 feet from *Apple-2* ground zero, this existing two-story brick house was one of two identical structures erected for civil effects tests; the other house located 4,700 feet from ground zero was demolished beyond repair

Apple-2 – 29-kiloton nuclear test detonated from the top of a 500-foot tower at the NNSS on May 5, 1955

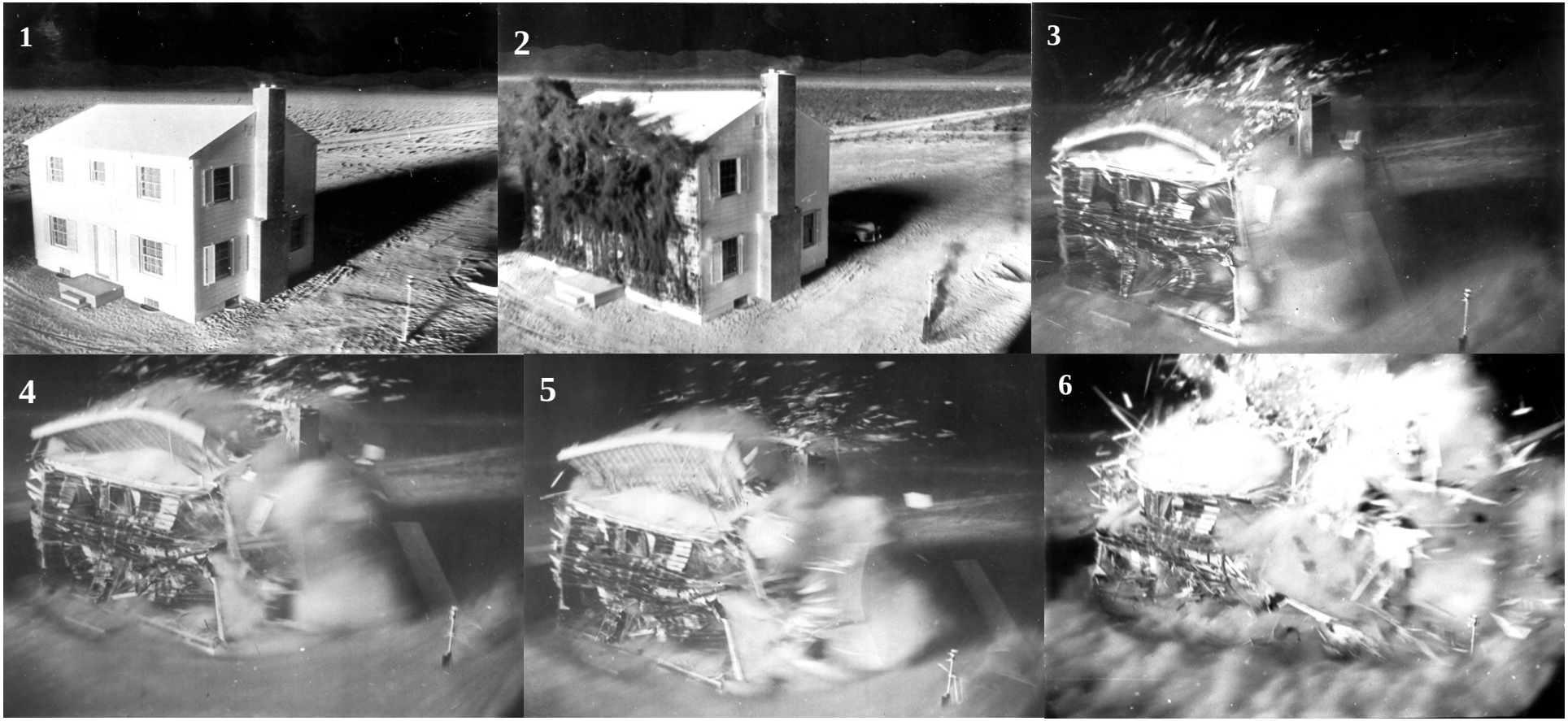
65 associated experiments conducted at various distances from ground zero, including 48 civil effects tests on different types of typical American homes



Two colonial, two-story homes were erected at 3,500 feet and 7,500 feet from *Annie* ground zero

House at 3,500 feet was completely destroyed

House at 7,500 feet was badly damaged



Sequential photos show the complete destruction of the colonial style house located 3,500 feet from *Annie* ground zero

Nuclear Rocket Development at the NNSS – Project Rover

- U.S. launched nuclear rocket development program in 1955
- Ground tests conducted at facilities in southwest corner of NNSS
- Four basic segments:
  - KIWI tested non-flyable nuclear test reactors
  - PHOEBUS Extension of KIWI, designed to produce higher power levels and longer duration operations than KIWI reactors

Nuclear Rocket Development at the NNSS – Project Rover (continued)

PHOEBUS 2A was the most powerful, non-flyable nuclear rocket reactor ever built. Reactor operated for about 32 minutes; 12 minutes at power levels more than a million watts

Nuclear Rocket Development at the NNSS – Project Rover
(continued)

- NERVA (Nuclear Engine for Rocket Vehicle Applications) developed the first nuclear rocket engine suitable for space flight; and
- RIFT (Reactor In-Flight Test) objectives were to design, develop, and flight-test a NERVA-powered vehicle as an upper stage for a Saturn V launch vehicle

Project Rover, a technical success, terminated in 1973 as a result of the cancellation of Saturn V launch vehicle program in 1969

March 1963

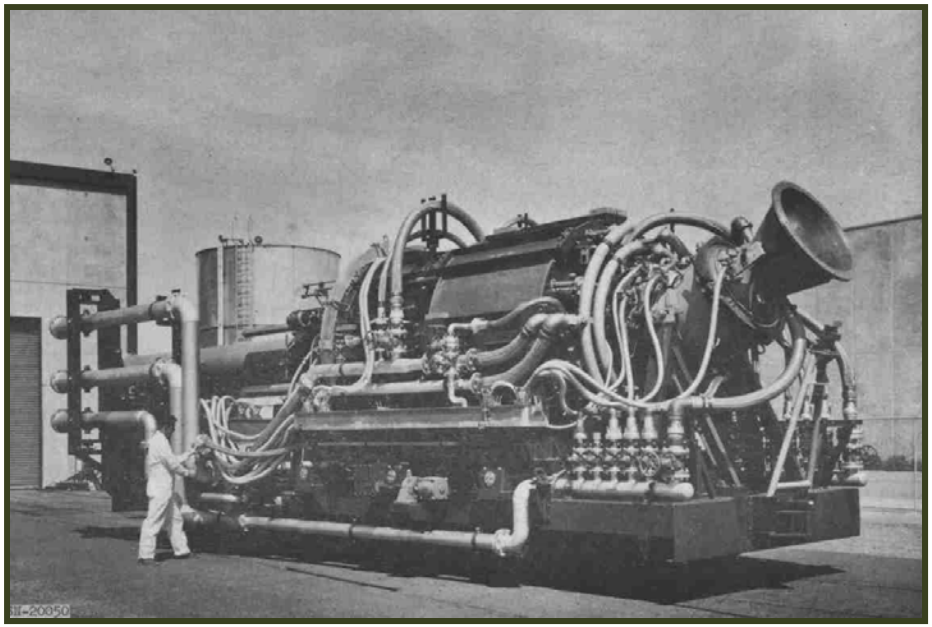
President Kennedy visits Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Area 25

Engine Test Stand 1

Nuclear Rocket Development at the NNSS – Project Pluto

- Code name for the project to develop a nuclear powered ramjet for a Supersonic Low-Altitude Missile (SLAM)
- Principle was to draw in air at the front of the vehicle under ram (great pressure), heat it to make it expand, and then exhaust it out the back, providing thrust
- Reactor designed for experiment named *Tory* and was capable of 35,000 pounds of thrust
- Testing conducted at the Pluto Facility in NNSS Area 26

On May 14, 1961, the world's first nuclear ramjet engine, Tory II-A, mounted on a railroad car, roared to life for just a few seconds



Three years later, Tory II-C was tested for 5 minutes. Despite its success, the Pentagon and Pluto sponsors had second thoughts about the project and on July 1, 1964, seven years after its inception, Project Pluto was cancelled.

Homeland Security and Defense

- Train responders in prevention/ response to terrorist radiological/ nuclear material
- Unique NNSS training complexes and capabilities simulate realistic scenarios in radiation and chemical environment

COUNTER TERRORISM
OPERATIONS SUPPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

NNSS Plays Central Role in National Emergency Response

- Remote Sensing Laboratory (RSL) provides technologies, equipment, and national response teams to search for improvised nuclear devices and radiation dispersal devices ("dirty bombs")
  - RSL-Andrews provides the national capital region response
  - RSL-Nellis provides other national response
- Also provides consequence management teams if a device were to detonate
- Provides support during other emergencies including response to the Nuclear Power Plant disaster in Fukushima, Japan

NSSAB FY 2016 Work Plan

Item 1	Work Plan Item:	*Corrective Action Alternatives for Corrective Action Unit (CAU) 573, Alpha Contaminated Sites*
	Deadline for Recommendation:	November 2015
	Description:	In November 2015, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB that outlines the nature and extent of contamination, the potential risk to human health and the environment, and an overview of the Corrective Action Alternatives for CAU 573. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation on which corrective action alternative (closure in place or clean closure) should be selected by the Nevada Field Office.

Item 2	Work Plan Item:	*Proposed Changes to Long-Term Monitoring at Closed Sites*
	Deadline for Recommendation:	May 2016
	Description:	In May 2016, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB on proposed changes to some of the current long-term monitoring requirements for closed Corrective Action Sites on the Nevada National Security Site. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation regarding the proposed changes to current long-term requirements

NSSAB FY 2016 Work Plan
(continued)

Item 3	Work Plan Item:	***Revegetation at CAU 111, Area 5 Closed Mixed Waste Cells***
	Deadline for Recommendation:	May 2016
	Description:	In May 2016, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB on the revegetation efforts on the cover at CAU 111, *Area 5 Closed Mixed Waste Cells* on the Nevada National Security Site. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation suggesting a path forward regarding the cover at CAU 111.

Item 4	Work Plan Item:	***Air Monitoring Stations at the Tonopah Test Range***
	Deadline for Recommendation:	July 2016
	Description:	In July 2016, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB on air monitoring stations collecting data at Soils sites on the Tonopah Test Range. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation for whether air monitoring at these stations should be discontinued, the stations should be moved to different locations or continue at the current locations, or a combination.

NSSAB FY 2016 Work Plan
(continued)

Item 5	Work Plan Item:	Frenchman Flat Long-term Monitoring Plan (Closure Report)
	Deadline for Recommendation:	November 2015 or January 2016
	Description:	In November 2015, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB explaining the draft Frenchman Flat long-term monitoring plan (Closure Report). From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation as to if the draft plan meets communities expectations and if there are any recommended changes.

Item 6	Work Plan Item:	***Path to Closure for Rainier Mesa/Shoshone Mountain***
	Deadline for Recommendation:	January 2016
	Description:	In January 2016, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB describing the current status of *Rainier Mesa/Shoshone Mountain* groundwater. The briefing will include a planned path forward to closure for this Corrective Action Unit. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide recommendations on if the Board supports the plan and how it could be enhanced.

NSSAB FY 2016 Work Plan
(continued)

Item 7	Work Plan Item:	*Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program (RWAP) Assessment Improvement Opportunities*
	Deadline for Recommendation:	March 2016
	Description:	In March 2016, the Nevada Field Office will provide a briefing to the NSSAB on the RWAP assessment process. Up to two members will be able to observe a generator surveillance (March 22-23, 2016) at the Nevada National Security Site. The NSSAB members who participation in the observation will present their observations to the Full Board. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation for ways to improve the RWAP assessment process.

Item 8	Work Plan Item:	*FY 2018 Baseline Prioritization*
	Deadline for Recommendation:	March 2016
	Description:	In March 2016, the Nevada Field Office will provide briefings on planned FY 2018 baseline activities. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide a recommendation ranking the activities.

NSSAB FY 2016 Work Plan
(continued)

Item 9	Work Plan Item:	*Low-Level Waste Transportation*
	Deadline for Recommendation:	September 2016
	Description:	Transportation related briefings will be provided throughout the year during educational sessions and Full Board meetings. From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide recommendations on how waste transportation could be improved by the Department of Energy.

Item 10	Work Plan Item:	*Communication Improvement Opportunities*
	Deadline for Recommendation:	September 2016
	Description:	From a community perspective, the NSSAB will provide recommendation(s) at each Full Board meeting on ways that DOE can improve/enhance communication to the public (i.e. presentations, open houses, documents, fact sheets). These interim recommendations would be documented in the official minutes of each Full Board meeting with a final recommendation letter submitted to DOE at the end of the fiscal year.

For More Information

For more information on

U.S. Department of Energy,

National Nuclear Security Administration

Nevada Field Office programs and activities:

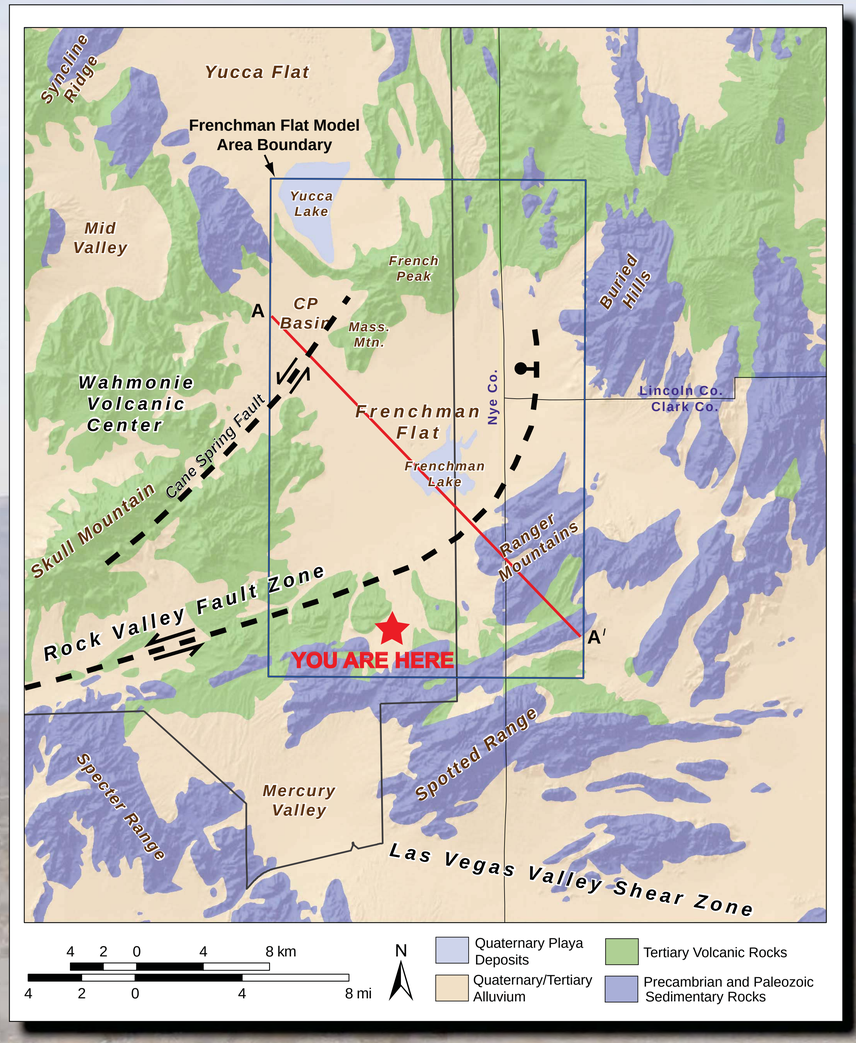
visit our website at www.nv.energy.gov

or call the

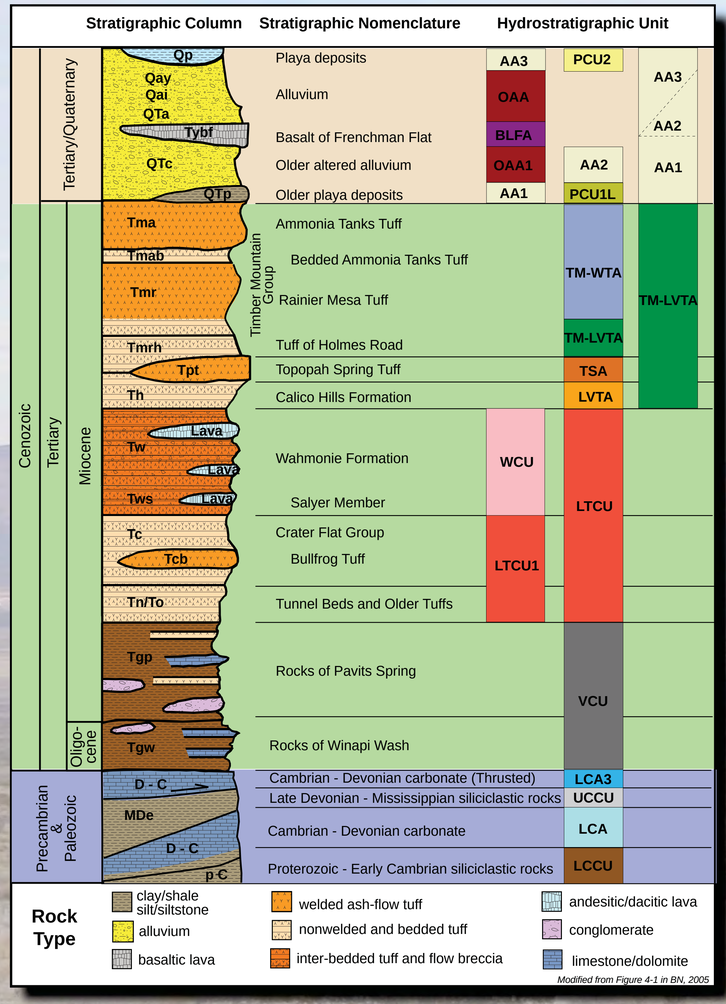
Office of Public Affairs at

(702) 295-3521

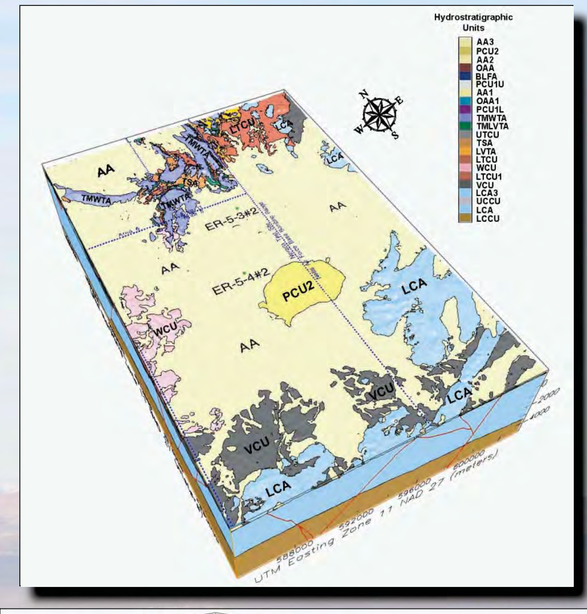
Geologic Setting of Frenchman Flat

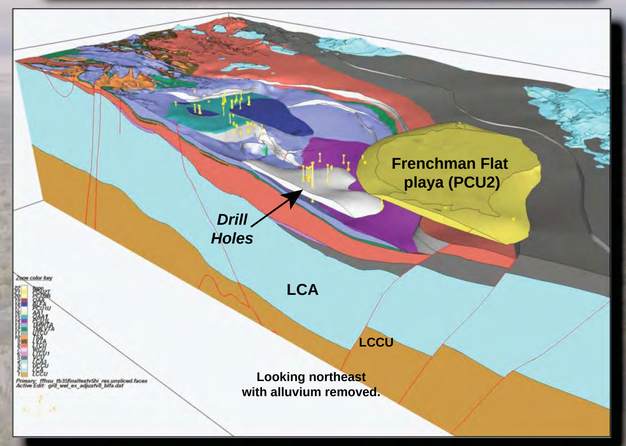


Generalized Geologic Map

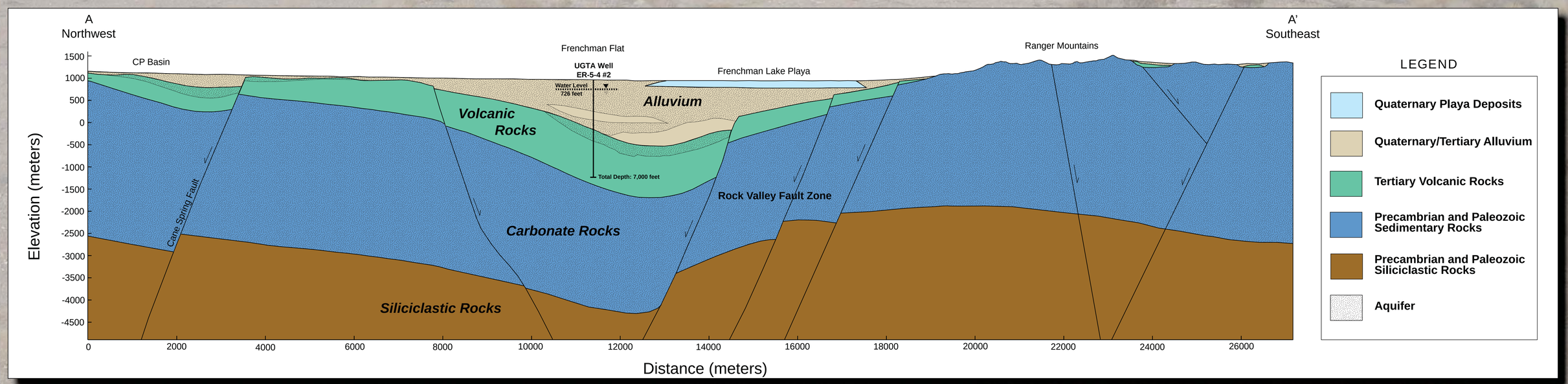


Stratigraphic and Hydrostratigraphic Columns





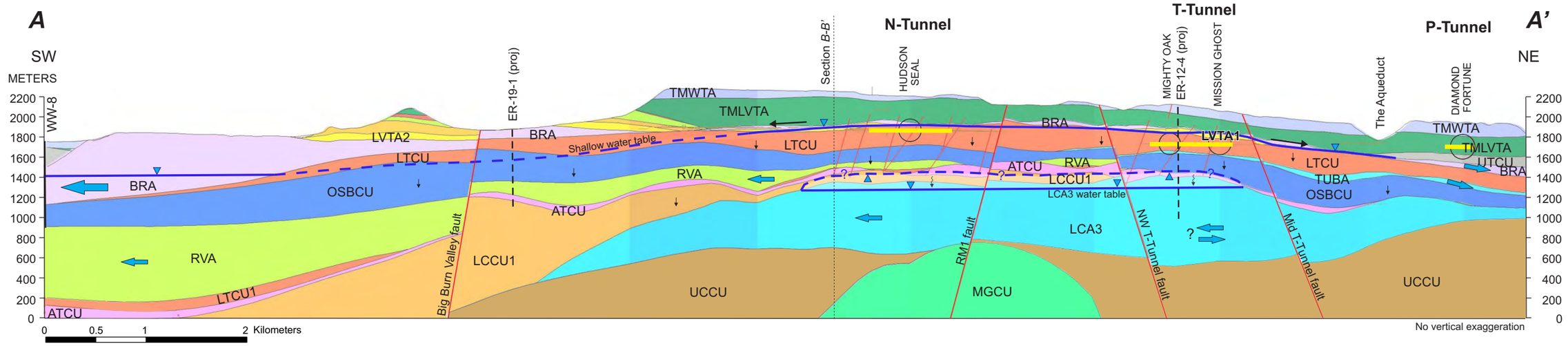
3-D Hydrostratigraphic Framework Model

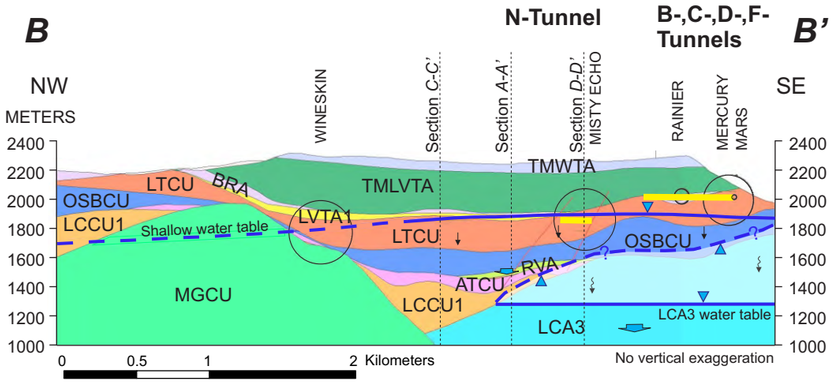


Generalized Northwest - Southeast Geologic Cross Section

(Looking Northeast)

This work was done by National Security Technologies, LLC, under Contract No. DE-AC52-06NA25946 with the U.S. Department of Energy.





EXPLANATION

- **Shallow lateral flow on surface of LTCU**
- **Vertical leakage in saturated zone**
- **Vertical leakage in unsaturated zone**
- **Water table**--Dashed where uncertain. Inverted triangle indicates base of perched zone
- **Portion of three cavity radii (3 Rc) sphere intersected by trace of section**--Cavity radii based on maximum announced yield (DOE/NV, 2000) and equation 1 in Pawloski (1999).
- **Tunnel**
- **Lateral groundwater flow--Arrow indicates flow direction. Arrow size indicates relative flow volume**
- Southwesterly lateral flow in AFFCR or OV groundwater basin.
- Southerly (out of page) lateral flow in AFFCR groundwater basin
- Northeasterly lateral flow in OV or AM groundwater basin
- Southwesterly or northeasterly flow direction uncertain

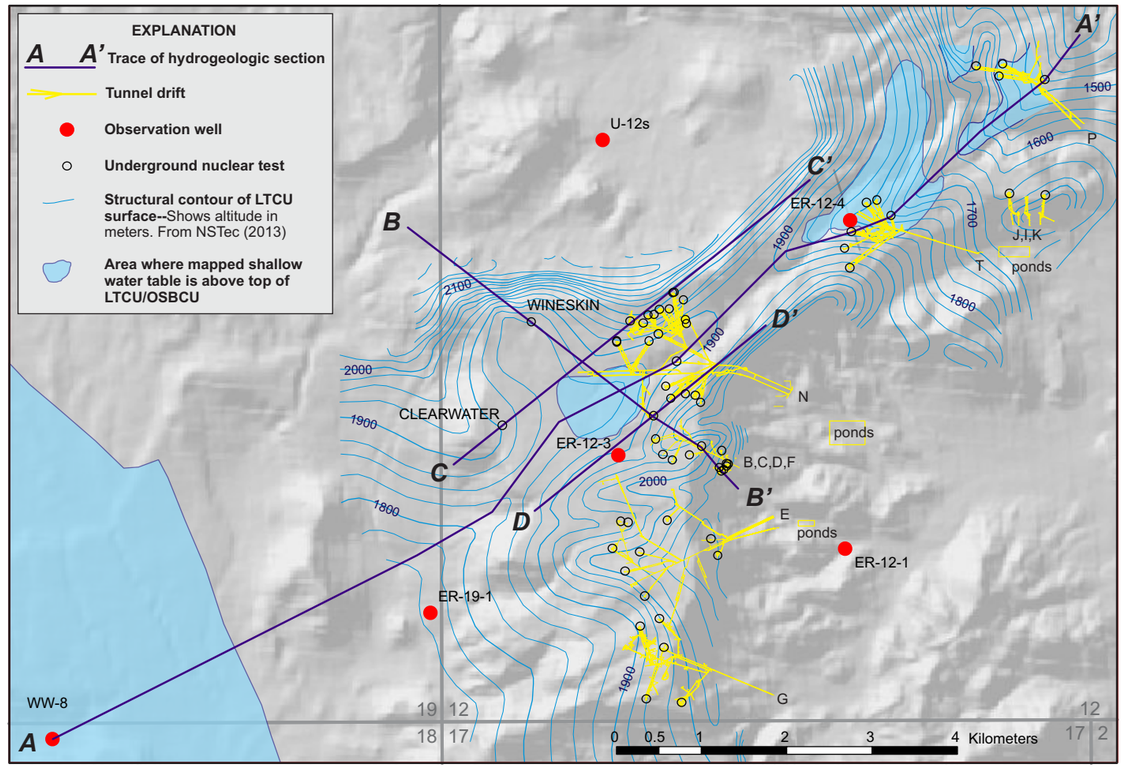
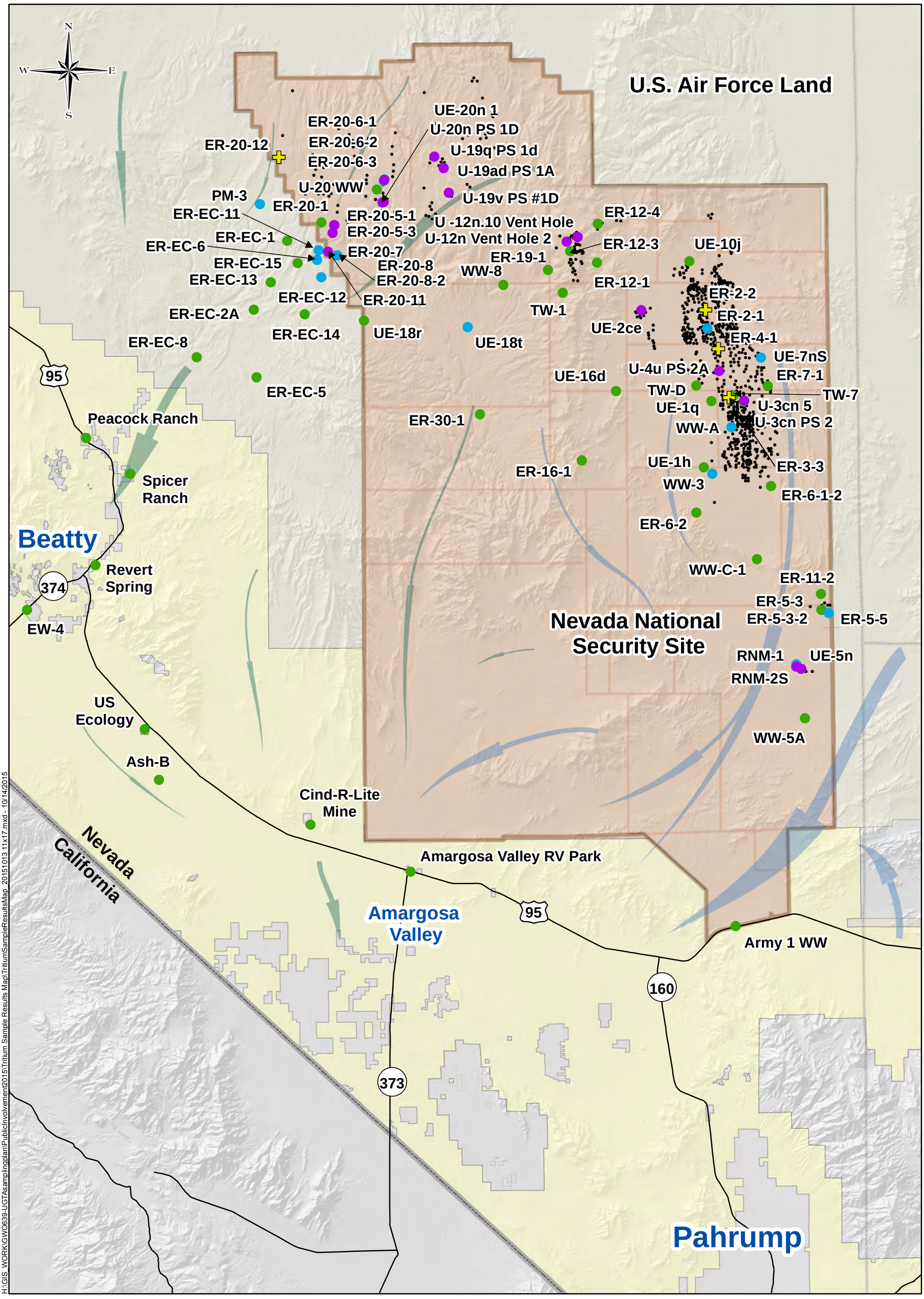


Figure xx-4
Hydrostratigraphic sections through RM

Tritium Levels Relative to Safe Drinking Water Act Limits for NNSS Integrated Sampling Plan Locations



H:\GIS_WORK\GWO639-UGTAsamplingplan\PublicInvolvement2015\Tritium Sample Results Map\TritiumSampleResultsMap_20151013 11x17.mxd - 10/14/2015

Explanation

Tritium Levels

- Non-Detect
- Below Safe Drinking Water Limit
- At or Above Safe Drinking Water Limit
- Underground Nuclear Test Location

Wells to be Drilled in 2015/2016 Campaign

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Groundwater flow direction – Arrow width indicates relative flow volume. Green and blue colors denote alluvial-volcanic and carbonate flow systems, respectively. Source: Modified from USGS_PP_1771 (2010)

0 5 10 15
Kilometers

0 3 6 9
Miles