

# Brooks takes charge of NNSA

by Nancy Tufano

weapons of mass destruction.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) is placed under new leadership after **John A. Gordon** announced his decision to return to the National Security Council (NSC) as deputy assistant to the president, national director, and deputy national security advisor for combating terrorism.



*The acting administrator of NNSA, Linton Brooks.*

At the recommendation of U.S.

Department of Energy Secretary **Spencer Abraham**, President **George W. Bush** appointed **Linton Brooks** acting administrator of NNSA. Brooks assumes the role of acting administrator after serving as the NNSA deputy administrator for defense nuclear nonproliferation, under which he directed nonproliferation programs involving nuclear, chemical, and biological

Gordon returns to the NSC after serving as NNSA administrator since June 2000. He served at the NSC from 1989 until 1993, as a special assistant to the president for national security affairs and senior director for defense policy and arms control.

“General Gordon launched an ambitious effort to revitalize the nuclear weapons’

complex and its infrastructure after a decade of decline,” stated Secretary Abraham. “He also ensured that the nation’s nuclear weapons stockpile is safe and secure, that our nonproliferation programs are effective, and that we are continuing to meet the nuclear

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## NNSA issues a halt to wind farm project

by Darwin Morgan

The National Security Administration Nevada Operations Office has terminated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for the siting of a wind farm project on the Nevada Test Site.

This action is based on significant impacts identified by Nellis Air Force Base. Officials with the base raised concerns about the potential radar interference caused by the

turbine blades. According to the Air Force, the interference would impact testing, training, and tactics development on the nearby Nevada Test and Training Range.

“We had clearly hoped this project could come to fruition,” stated **Kathy Carlson**, Nevada Operations Office manager.

“However, we must support the mission requirements of the Air Force to train, test, and develop tactics in an unfettered environment.”

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A PUBLICATION FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE NNSA/NV FAMILY

## Brooks takes charge of NNSA

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propulsion needs of the U.S. Navy. We have been able to get our national security programs back on track with a renewed focus and mission as a result of his dedication and hard work," added Secretary Abraham.

Gordon's successor, **Linton Brooks**, has served NNSA since October 2001. Prior to his service with NNSA, Brooks was the vice president and assistant to the president for policy analysis at the Center for Naval Analyses from 1994 through 2001. Brooks served the first Bush Administration as assistant director for strategic and nuclear affairs at the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and was appointed ambassador for the State Department, then the head of the United States Delegation on Nuclear and Space Talks and Chief Strategic Arms Reductions

(START), where he played an instrumental role in the preparation of the START I and II treaties. Also an alumnus of the NSC, Brooks served the council for three years in the capacity of director of arms control. He is a retired Navy captain, having served 30 years in the military.

Secretary Abraham praised Brooks by commenting that "Linton has done an excellent job managing our non-proliferation agenda and is a key member of the NNSA management team. Our programs have never been more effective and he is leading our efforts to address new areas of proliferation concerns, including securing radiological materials in Russia and the former Soviet States. I am pleased that he has agreed to serve as acting administrator and know that he will bring steady leadership to NNSA."

## Linton Brooks at a glance

- Born in Boston, MA, 1938
- Received a bachelor's of science degree in physics, Duke University
- Obtained a master's of arts in government and politics, University of Maryland
- Distinguished graduate of U.S. Navy War College
- Served 30 year military history, including command of the nuclear-powered attack submarine USS WHALE
- From 1985 to 1989 served as director of arms control, National Security Council
- From 1989 to 1990 served as ambassador/deputy head, United States Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks
- In 1991 was head of United States Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks
- Served as assistant director for Strategic and Nuclear Affairs at the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and in the State Department as ambassador and head of the United States Delegation on Nuclear and Space Talks and Chief Strategic Arms Reductions (START) Negotiator during the first Bush Administration
- Served as vice president and assistant to the president for policy analysis, Center for Naval Analyses - 1994 to 2001
- In 2001 through 2002 served as deputy administrator for defense nuclear nonproliferation, NNSA
- In July 2002 appointed as acting administrator, NNSA

*This Six Sigma feature focuses on the Process Improvement Projects (PIPs) at the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operations' complex. Over the next six months, a different article will detail each PIP, the team associated with the PIP, and the anticipated benefits and cost savings involved with implementing the recommendations of the PIP team.*

## Two PIPs projected to increase efficiency

*by Jennifer Morton*

In an effort to improve customer service, Bechtel Nevada's heavy equipment section has initiated two new Process Improvement Projects (PIPs) to reduce the number of unscheduled repairs on heavy equipment and heavy trucks at the Nevada Test Site (NTS).

The two PIPs, Heavy Equipment Preventive Maintenance (PM) and Heavy Truck PM, are assigned concurrently to the same team. The team estimates to decrease the number of unscheduled repairs by 50 percent.

Team members, **Joe T. Gomez**; **Lorraine Marshall** (black belt candidate); **Ricky Medina** (yellow belt); **Herbert Moore**; **Cliff Patterson**; **Pietro Scarafiotti** (yellow belt); **Cathi Tharin** (champion); and **Douglas Trone**, will use the Six Sigma methodology to measure, analyze, improve and control (MAIC) the Heavy Equipment and Heavy Truck processes.

Analyzing data from the Equipment Management System (EMS) will enable the team to identify areas for improvement. The data will allow the team to compile information on the heavy equipment and trucks such as: the frequency of breakdowns and unscheduled repairs, the age of the equipment and trucks; and the preventive maintenance history. While exploring the PM history, the team will also evaluate this data against the manufacturer's suggested periodic maintenance schedule.

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## Two PIPs projected to increase efficiency

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The high-level and detailed-level process maps have been completed for the Heavy Equipment PIP. The next step in the PIP process is to confirm customer requirements, and finalize the detailed process map for the Heavy Truck PIP. Once the PIPs are implemented, an estimated benefit of more than \$1 million is projected.

### Did you know?

“Heavy” refers to equipment and trucks that weigh 10,000 pounds or more (e.g., heavy hauling trucks and earth moving equipment).

Preventive maintenance is scheduled inspections that provide the heavy equipment section’s employees an opportunity to find existing and potential failures before they cause unscheduled downtime for the customer.

During 2001 there were 6,221 unscheduled heavy equipment repairs for customers at NTS equating to a cost of \$2.3 million. For the same year there was 4,801 unscheduled heavy truck repairs for NTS customers equating to a cost of \$1.4 million. These unscheduled repairs impact schedules and create unplanned costs.

Both PIPs support the Site Mission Strategy of reducing the cost of doing business at the NTS.

## Safety Focus

*This article is one in a series that highlights the various components of Bechtel Nevada’s Construction Safety Program. Over the next several months, a new monthly article will feature a different component of Bechtel Nevada’s unique Construction Safety Program.*

### Toolbox Text keeps BN construction workers apprised

*by Jennifer Morton*

With the lack of computer access in the construction department, Bechtel Nevada’s construction department employees have devised a way to stay apprised on safety topics and weekly updates. This channel of information is called Toolbox Text.

Toolbox Text, distributed weekly to Bechtel Nevada construction workers, is a packet of information designed to make sure everyone receives important information and safety reminders.

Every day, the construction workers assemble for a safety meeting to discuss the daily assigned topic. Mondays are a safety meeting topic; Tuesdays the topics are “lessons learned” and the “Performance Based Safety Program”; on Wednesdays

employees choose their own related topic; and Thursdays the group discusses who the Lockout/ Tagout supervisor is for the weekend and any other additional information. Mondays and Tuesdays are feedback days where employees have the chance to respond to questions listed on the bottom of the topic sheet.

“This [feedback gathered at Mondays and Tuesdays meetings] will give us a better idea on how things are perceived or understood,” said **Pamela Haynes**, who compiles and distributes Toolbox Text.

If people do not know the answers to the questions asked, the issue is addressed in another Toolbox Text. The questions range from company directives to construction department’s operational directives.

Bechtel National Inc.’s, Bechtel Nevada’s parent company, construction department necessitates a weekly safety package for their employees. In

November 1999, Toolbox Text was implemented at Bechtel Nevada to meet these requirements.

“It’s really helping us,” said **Bobby Witt**, who leads the group in stretches prior to the daily safety meeting. “I’ve been here for a while and I see a big difference in the guys. The information sticks with you,” added Witt

“Toolbox Text makes employees aware of safety at Bechtel Nevada, but sometimes the group gets in a pattern that is monotonous,” **Al Carroll**, a Toolbox Text group leader at the NTS, said.

Like any program that becomes a routine, employees need variety. To keep this from happening, a Safety Improvement Process team led by **Lee Romeo** and team members **Pat Bowman, Kent Brown, Juan Lucero, Michael Morgan** and **Mike Thompson** work to revitalize the program to ensure that it stays effective.

# NNSA celebrates groundbreaking for the Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute

by Ross Nelson

In June, Brigadier General **Ronald Haeckel**, principal assistant deputy administrator for military application for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), joined local, state, and national dignitaries for the official groundbreaking ceremony of the Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute in Las Vegas, Nevada.

"The more than 100,000 men and women who have worked at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) played an important role in the national security of our country over the last fifty years," Haeckel said to more than 200 invited guests attending the groundbreaking ceremony. He added the NTS continues to play a crucial role in the nation's national security.

The \$13.1 million dollar, 66,000-square-foot project includes space for the Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute museum which will house exhibits depicting the roles of the NTS during its more than 50-year history. The NTS Historical Foundation, an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, will operate the museum.

The new building will also house a traveling exhibit area; NNSA/NV's Coordination and Information Center collection, which contains more than 370,000 documents related to the nation's nuclear weapons testing program as well as their Public Reading

Facility; and the test site's archaeological collection which consists of approximately 500,000 artifacts maintained by the Desert Research Institute (DRI). This move will enhance access to the reading facility's historical documents, records, and radiation exposure history information. DRI will use the remainder of

Test Site, and the organizations who have and continue to support the national security mission of this country," Carlson noted.

**Troy Wade**, NTS Historical Foundation chairman, presented a special dedication to Dorothy Grier, the wife of the late **Herbert E. Grier**, cofounder of EG&G Inc., a long time contractor of the NTS.

"As a token of the Foundation's gratitude for your generous \$500,000 donation honoring Herb (Grier) and his amazing, trail-blazing work at EG&G, the Scientific Discovery and Innovation Gallery in the new Institute will now, and forever, be known as the Herbert E. Grier Scientific Discovery and Innovation Gallery," Wade announced.

Wade also applauded long time supporter U.S. Senator **Harry Reid** for ensuring \$1 million in funding to help with the design, installation and fabrication of exhibits for the museum.

Keynote speaker **Lawrence M. Small**, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, praised the efforts of the Foundation and its partners for being able to reach this important goal. Adding, "We're sharing with all Americans, wherever they live, the nation's greatest historic, artistic and scientific treasures."



*The U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) joined local, state, and national dignitaries for the official groundbreaking ceremony of the Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute in Las Vegas, Nevada. The museum is scheduled to open the summer of 2003 and will house exhibits depicting the roles of the Nevada Test Site during its more than 50-year history.*

the building for office and laboratory space.

During the ceremony, dignitaries were invited to submit items to a time capsule that is planned for unearthing in fifty years. **Kathy Carlson**, manager of NNSA Nevada Operations Office, donated coins that embodied the past, present and future of the NTS.

"The face of the coin symbolizes the past and future of our organization and its continued support to this nation's national security. The back of the coin characterizes one of this nation's primary assets, the Nevada



# News Briefs



## Nevada facility excess a success

by Gary McDaniel

For more than 50 years, activities at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) mandated the construction, the use, and eventually the relinquishing of vacated facilities required to support atmospheric and underground nuclear weapons testing programs. Through a plan developed by Bechtel Nevada, the NTS managing and operating contractor, 52 excess facilities have been demolished, transferred to other government agencies, or sold to private vendors.

The underground test moratorium of 1992 and the resulting downsizing of the NTS work force further increased the number of unneeded facilities. In September 1999, the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV) in response to a U.S. Department of Energy Headquarters initiative to reduce the facility footprint, declared 257 NTS facilities as excess and directed Bechtel Nevada to develop a plan to dispose of the facilities.

Bechtel Nevada's plan included the disposal, through the General Services Administration, those facilities that could be dismantled and removed from the NTS. Bechtel Nevada's maintenance craft personnel could demolish facilities that were constructed of wood, masonry, or concrete. The plan called for facility disposal beginning in 2000 with completion in 2007 at a funding rate of approximately \$400,000 per year.



*The Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program is on schedule and under budget thanks to innovative demolition techniques, such as the demolition processor (pictured above). This equipment allows for quicker demolition with a greater margin of safety.*

During fiscal year (FY) 2000, Bechtel Nevada disposed of 18 facilities having a gross area of 38,097 square feet. In FY 2001, 50 excess facilities having a gross area of 65,528 square feet were removed from the NTS.

The plan for FY 2002 called for the disposal of 60 facilities with a gross area of 147,000 square feet. However, in January 2002, the NNSA/NV received funding from NNSA earmarked for facility disposal through the Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program. This funding has considerably accelerated the disposal of excess facilities. The FY 2002 Plan now calls for the disposal of 79 facilities having a gross area of 195,000 square feet, an increase of 43 percent in square footage this fiscal year.

Through May 31, 2002, Bechtel Nevada has disposed of 52 NTS excess facilities. Of these, 42 were demolished, 3 were transferred to other government agencies and removed from the site, and 8 were sold to private vendors and removed from the Site. The project is on schedule and well under budget thanks to innovative demolition techniques, such as leasing a demolition processor, a piece of equipment that allows for quicker demolition with a greater margin of safety.

olition with a greater margin of safety.

The benefits derived from this project include avoidance of surveillance and maintenance costs for excess facilities, elimination of environment, safety, and health hazards (such as hantavirus, friable asbestos, lead paint, and numerous other hazards) posed by long vacant, deteriorated facilities. This project will also eliminate the attractive nuisance hazard posed by vacant facilities.

The success of the excess facility disposal project is the realization of the NNSA Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program initiative goals and objectives.

## Safety doesn't take a day off

by Joe Holden

How did 26 Bechtel Nevada site services managers and supervisors spend a recent Friday?

They spent it in a North Las Vegas conference room discussing safety performance, the company's zero accident strategy, and ways to close the gap between the current accident rate and the goal of zero accidents.

The meeting was led by **T.C. Cantrell**, Johnson Controls' corporate health and safety director at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Cape Canaveral, **John McNeil**, Johnson Controls health and safety manager from Los Alamos National

Laboratory in New Mexico, and **Lee Kapit**, Bechtel Nevada's manager for site services at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) and senior management representative for Johnson Controls.

Kapit opened the meeting with an explanation of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration's (OSHA) Emergency Medical Rate (EMR), how it is calculated, and what it means to companies seeking to retain current work or bring in new work, and more important, what EMR means to each individual employee.

Cantrell and McNeil had conducted a week-long review of the NTS site service operations. They shared their observations of the safety culture, their assessment of its strengths, and their recommendations to improve the safety performance to bring down the accident and incident rate to zero.

To highlight the very personal dimension of safety, Cantrell and McNeil shared a videotaped testimony of a former Exxon worker. The worker was severely burned at a New Jersey refinery as a result of his negligence in not wearing the proper personal protective equipment and not following safety rules. The video had a very profound effect on everyone in the room.

Later in the day, participants broke into smaller groups to discuss the safety-related programs that are producing positive results, enhancing safety at NTS, and those things that inhibit safety improvement. Kapit presented a plan involving the site services department that will help lead to the zero accident goal.

At the conclusion of the meeting, all participants signed a written pledge to make safety their number one goal.

## Protecting desert tortoises

by Cathy Wills

Desert tortoises, a federally protected threatened species, are found throughout the southern one-third of the Nevada Test Site (NTS). They are most active above ground from late March to late October. The National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV), in consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, has implemented measures which NTS workers must follow to protect the tortoise.



photo by Mary Scodwell

*Desert tortoises, a federally protected threatened species, are found throughout the southern one-third of the Nevada Test Site (NTS).*

Bechtel Nevada's ecological services wants to remind workers and anyone visiting the NTS of the following protective measures.

**Tortoises on Roads** – Because of drought conditions at the NTS, desert tortoises may use roadside vegetation more than usual. Tortoises are especially susceptible to being run over by vehicles when they try to cross well-traveled roads. Drive carefully and watch for tortoises that may appear on the road. If you find a tortoise on a heavily used, maintained road and it is in imminent danger of being run over, you must move the tortoise off the road in the direction it was headed. Pick up the tortoise gently with two hands, keeping it level, and carry it close to the ground. Place the tortoise in the shade of a shrub about 25 feet from the edge of the road. Report the sighting to **Station 900** via a radio or by calling **295-3570**.

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## Protecting desert tortoises

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**Tortoise Sightings** – If you see a live or recently killed tortoise, take note of its size, location, and any unusual markings. Provide this information to a biologist at **295-0392** or to **Station 900**. Leave any dead tortoise alone until a biologist can remove it.

**Litter Control** - Ravens and other predators are known to kill young tortoises. Since most predators are attracted to human food, put trash in tightly covered containers.

**Pets** – Do not collect wild tortoises as pets. If you already have a pet tortoise, do not release on the NTS. Do not release pet tortoises into the wild as they often carry contagious diseases that may kill wild tortoises. Give unwanted pet tortoises to any local animal groups for adoption.

**Surveys** – Before any surface-disturbing activity takes place on the NTS, in certain areas within the range of the tortoise, surveys must be conducted at least one day prior to the start of any

work. To find out if a survey is needed, contact **Bechtel Nevada's ecological services (702-295- 0393)** or **Bechtel Nevada's environmental compliance department (702-295-6179)**.

To obtain additional information about the desert tortoises on the NTS or on any of the procedures, contact **Cathy Wills, Bechtel Nevada (702-295-0392)** or via e-mail at **willsc@nv.doe.gov**.

## Beyond the call

### BN presents Performance Awards

*compiled by Jennifer Morgan*

Bechtel Nevada's General Manager Fred Tarantino recently presented Performance Awards for performance during fiscal year 2002.

#### Holiday Party Emergency Team

**Gina Cook, Chuck Fauerbach, Tom Fitzmaurice, Michael Flammini, John Gamby, and Ted Jensen** (Another member of this team, **Dr. Jim Collet**, was not eligible for an award because of his salary grade.)

This team came to the aid of a Bechtel Nevada holiday party guest, who fell unconscious to the floor during the party. This team assessed that he was suffering symptoms of some type of heart attack, and began administering CPR. The majority of team members worked tirelessly to maintain the victim's life functions while waiting for hotel security to locate their monitors and lifesaving equipment. Other team members, during this time, went to the aid of the employee who had invited the

victim. They kept her calm and under control while the others worked on the guest. County paramedics finally arrived and retrieved the guest for transport to a local hospital. They complimented this team on their diligence and the professional job during this crisis. Two of the team members accompanied the employee to the hospital, where she was notified that her significant other had passed away. The team members stayed with her during her meeting with county guardians and the coroner and did not leave her until she was taken care of and resting comfortably.

Some of these team members do not engage in this type of behavior on a daily basis. Those team members that are trained in this area had no tools to work with but their knowledge, hands and breath. This team is commended for their efforts in an unfamiliar setting, surrounded by 500 onlookers and worked with little or no equipment to assist them.

#### **James Cozby**

As part of Bechtel Nevada's lock-out/tagout (LOTO) procedures, wiremen must verify the functionality of test equipment before and after testing for absence of voltage. As a best practice, the meter is not in con-

tact with the worker while testing is performed. Often, an alternate source of power is not readily available to verify the operation of the meter. As a result, delays are incurred as craftsmen leave the immediate area to locate a power source to verify meter operation.

Jay developed an innovative and cost-effective solution. He taped a 1.5 volt battery to the front of the Teagam (an electrical testing device used to verify absence of voltage). This provides a readily accessible power source to verify that the meter is working. As an added benefit, the battery supports the meter, allowing the user to obtain the readings without holding the meter in his/her hand. This innovation enhances safety by removing a barrier in the work process, encouraging the ability to check the meter by eliminating the extra effort required to locate a power source. It also improved the efficiency of the LOTO process by eliminating delays. Jay's innovation has been widely accepted by construction wiremen as a best practice and viable solution.

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## Beyond the call

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### Key Alert Flag

#### **Rosalie Robledo and Vernon Hall**

Certain secure phones require the insertion of a key into the phone to operate. A security violation may occur if the key is left unattended in the phone. Because of the low profile of the key when inserted into a secure phone, it is possible to accidentally leave the key in the phone. These team members recognized a requirement for a device which would visually notify the user or security official when a key is inserted into the phone. They developed an inexpensive mechanical device which can attach to a secure phone and raise a fluorescent plastic flag when a key is inserted into the phone.

At the Special Technologies Laboratory in Santa Barbara, California, 20 prototype devices were fabricated for evaluation and installed, resulting in significantly reduced violations. The design has since been modified and presently there is a request for 50 additional units for use in other parts of Bechtel Nevada. Officials of the DOE-Germantown security office have also requested a copy of the device.

#### **William Colucci**

Immediately following the events of September 11, 2001, the Remote Sensing Laboratory-Nellis and Andrews were required to conduct radiological emergency standby operations with the fixed-wing airplane 24-hours daily, seven days a week. Bechtel Nevada did not employ enough pilots to do so without a severe interruption to personal lives, as well as a safety concern regarding crew rest. William surmised that since the current DOE Order on Aviation Safety allowed

part-time or contractor pilots, we could "procure" pilots on a nonpermanent basis to fill the copilot role in either work location. With management approval, he wrote the scope of work, processed it through procurement, and in less than two weeks "procured" two highly qualified individual contractors to serve in the standby capacity on a full-time basis. This procurement alone saved \$114,000 annually over the burdened cost for one full-time employee.

#### **Lloyd Desotell**

Bechtel Nevada operates and maintains three pilot wells around the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Site. Groundwater from the wells is periodically sampled and analyzed by the waste site environmental monitoring project. For each sampling event, the wells use a removable Bennet pump and tubing assembly that are lowered and removed from the well. During a recent sampling event, it was noticed that there was a potential for a pinch point injury between the support frame and the rotating pump tubing reel. Exposed spoke-like ribs on the reel could have jammed an operator's hand or other items between the frame and the rotating tubing reel. This observation prompted Lloyd to design and install a modification to the reel design. This modification of the manufacturer's design has significantly reduced the risk of a pinch point injury while operating this equipment.

#### Livermore Operations Electro Optics Streak Camera Team

#### **Jerry Cradick, Eric Hillenga, Jerry Knecht, Al Traille, Dick Vorheis, and Leisa Wyatt**

This team took 10 underground test (UGT)-surplus downhole streak cameras and performed significant redesign and modifications to permit

utilization in high-explosives experiments. Modifications consisted of removal of obsolete CCD cameras, fiber optic reducers, fixed-speed sweep circuits and the design and installation of the new, four-speed, switch-selectable sweep circuit. Modifications also included installation of a film recording pack and new vacuum hand-sown assembly. The work included complete retests of the image intensifier tubes, streak tubes, and the overall camera as a system. A 62-page manual addendum was also written and delivered with the cameras.

These cameras are worth approximately \$1,000,000 and had been sitting in long-term storage. This modification effort restores these cameras back into useful service while increasing their basic performance in a wider variety of applications. They have been delivered to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory High Explosives Application Facility for service in stockpile stewardship experiments. If needed in their original condition for a future underground nuclear test, the modifications are reversible.

#### VITO T&F/Control Room/Engineering Support

#### **Timothy Campbell, Michael Carlisle, David Lancaster, Larry McKiernan, Christopher Moore, Preecha Sempolkrung, Dell Spencer, and Hans Valja**

This team assisted a group of experimenters from the United Kingdom that had no previous experience at the Nevada Test Site. They were not aware of any of the procedures/requirements for getting their required signals from the Timing Station/Red Shack. Team members assisted them in their

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## Beyond the call

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signal requirements, completing the necessary connections, and testing their systems. The team also helped with the timing relays, monitors, and to change the timing system to give late timing pulses to the British alcove. Team members provided additional equipment on short notice to reduce noise to acceptable levels. Additionally, at the request of the experimenters, timing runs were initiated to check timing jitters. Extensive runs were executed to reduce noise that would have masked important data measurements. The expertise of this team led to a data success of approximately 98 percent by all users.

### Beryllium Swipe Team

**Gary Boyd, Gina Cook, John Davey, Victor Dunn, Teresa Morgan, Charles "Chuck" Meyer, Gaylene Parmenter, Stephanie Prothro, Angela Ray, Glenn Schaefer II, Michael Schnars, Robert Skier, and Earl Trail**

After a worker at the North Las Vegas (NLV) facility was diagnosed with Chronic Beryllium Disease, a determination was made to sample both air and surfaces in the B-buildings throughout the complex. A massive initial emergency sampling program was accomplished and processed. A follow-up sampling program was then established to determine the extent of any beryllium contamination and to determine the need for corrective actions; this is an ongoing program, and all facilities in the NLV complex are checked.

This team performed the sampling program tasks in a highly professional and safe manner, even while working under pressure. By accomplishing this task in less than 96 hours, the team was able to relieve

the concerns of the general manager, who was able to notify employees that the buildings were safe. The team was instrumental in stemming not only a potential health problem, but they also saved the U.S. Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration incalculable expenses by preventing the unnecessary move of building occupants.

### Beryllium Administrative and Technical Team

**Ross Albright, Andrea Gile, Bruce Hill, Josephine Pascoe, Thomas Peterson, Bobbie Poole, Mitzi Sears, Connie Sheldon, Paula Treider, Terry Wenstrand, and Lisa Yeomelakis**

This team was also involved with the beryllium sampling done in North Las Vegas. This team performed the administrative and technical functions associated with the sampling program. They provided support such as research; developing a Beryllium Work Permit System for monitoring, sampling and the control of beryllium; setup record files for all sample data sheets, chain of custody, laboratory analyses and facility maps; and prepared chain of custody forms for samples being submitted to the laboratories. The team also performed data queries for input information and generated reports to keep management informed on sampling results.

## Montes receives senatorial recognition

*by Kurt Arnold*

**Fran Montes**, Bechtel Nevada's senior workforce specialist, has received senatorial recognition from

U.S. Senator **John Ensign** for her support of a local homeless youth center.

A graduate of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce's Leadership Las Vegas class of 2001, Montes and her class renovated a donated building to create a safe place for homeless teens to spend time. The Sanctuary offers a variety of amenities and services to homeless youth, including a place to eat a meal, take a shower, wash clothing, work in the computer lab, or take classes for the GED exam. Montes and her classmates were recently awarded the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce's Homeless Youth Advocate of the Year.

## Bechtel impacts Las Vegas community

*by Jennifer Morton*

What happens when supply meets demand? The answer is a happy Las Vegas community.

Bechtel National Inc. (BNI), Bechtel Nevada's parent corporation, recently impacted the local community when it donated surplus Compaq Pentium computers to an at-risk Las Vegas elementary school and to the new Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute.

In the consolidation of some its offices, BNI had no use for 19 computers and some excess office equipment. BNI, through Bechtel Nevada, found a school and some local nonprofit agencies that were in need of slightly used desks, chairs, filing cabinets, wastebaskets, a refrigerator, and a fax machine

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## Beyond the call

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Elaine Wynn Elementary School was selected to receive nine Compaq Pentium III computers, ten 15-inch monitors through the Clark County School District's Community Partnership Office, an organization that matches corporate sponsors with at-risk schools.

"I think it's wonderful when businesses think of schools," said **Rosanna Gallagher**, Elaine Wynn Elementary School principal. "We really need this [donation]. It takes the help of the community to go beyond the basics," Gallagher added.

Gallagher, who has been working at Wynn Elementary for less than one month now, has not identified a specific use for the computers. She knows that the school will find a substantial use for them.

Another establishment benefitting from donated surplus computers is the Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute. The museum, funded by the Nevada Test Site Historical Foundation, is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institute and is scheduled to open at the Desert Research Institute the summer of 2003. The Institute plans to use the ten-donated Compaq Pentium III computers



*photo by Kurt Arnold*

*Computers, recently donated to Elaine Wynn Elementary School, await shipment from Bechtel National Inc.'s Las Vegas offices.*

and 11 15-inch monitors for interactive programs. They also received a donation of three filing cabinets and 16 conference chairs.

"We are pleased that the computers are equipped with current technologies," said **Linda Smith**, the coordinator for the new museum. "Once again, Bechtel has provided its support to our project, as they have done on so many other occasions," added Smith.



*photo by Kurt Arnold*

*Keyboards will be used at a local elementary school and the museum at the Nevada Atomic Testing History Institute.*

"We want visitors involved and learning about the science and technology programs associated with the Nevada Test Site," said Smith. "The interactive displays will provide information about programs and will have 'questions and answers' on science and history topics related to the displays, or perhaps opportunities for interactions with artifacts, such as remote instrumentation," Smith explained.

In addition to the computers, BNI donated items such as desks, a fax machine, folding tables, a refrigerator, and wastebaskets to other local organizations including Aid for AIDS Nevada (AFAN), Catholic Charities Services, the Center for Independent Living, and the Girl Scouts.

## NNSA/NV Speakers Bureau

*by Kirsten Kellogg*

A speaker's bureau is one way that the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV) keeps the public informed about the pro-

grams and activities taking place at the Nevada Test Site. A variety of topics are available to meet the needs of civic organizations, professional organizations, schools, churches, and other community groups.

If you want to schedule a speaker, contact **La Tomya Glass, NNSA/NV (702-295-1134)** or **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.



## Travel tips

If you travel for business or personal pleasure, there are a few things

that could make your trip much safer and enjoyable. The National Business Travel Association and Bechtel Nevada's travel department offer the following advice:

- Make your business travel arrangements through a travel agency to minimize mix-ups in your whereabouts.
- Share your travel plans with at least one other person at work, along with your family. Advise them of any changes. Leave an itinerary that includes flight information, hotel telephone numbers, and local contact numbers.
- Carry one copy of your itinerary with you on your trip. It contains confirmation numbers for your hotel and rental car arrangements as well as an emergency travel services telephone number.
- Leave a copy of your personal information including required medications, allergies, and emergency contacts at home, in your office, and on you. Keep a copy in your wallet or billfold so that police or medical personnel can find them.
- International travelers should check State Department advisories in advance and know locations of embassies and consulates. Remember to report all international travel, either business or pleasure, to **Audrey Christian (702-295-8665)** or via e-mail (**christak@nv.doe.gov**). You are required to attend a counterintelligence briefing before and immediately following your trip.
- If you lose your passport while on international travel, report it immediately to the nearest U.S. Consulate.
- Pack as lightly as possible and limit carry-on bags to essentials (laptops, toiletries, purse and briefcase

contents, etc.)

- Clearly identify all luggage, whether checked or carried on. Use covered name tags, this allows some protection so that others cannot casually see your personal information. Insert a copy with your name and address inside your luggage. **Never use your business card as a luggage tag. This is an advertisement that you are an employee of an American defense contractor.**
- Appear confident and maintain an aura of self-assuredness. Assailants tend to pick someone who is more distracted or confused.
- Arrive at the airport at least two hours early and allow time so that airline personnel and security workers can do their jobs.
- Do not carry large amounts of cash. Use travelers' checks whenever large sums of cash are necessary or when traveling to cities or countries where the corporate-sponsored charge card is not easily accepted.
- Carry a fully charged cell phone at all times. Know how to make long distance or emergency calls if you are traveling aboard.
- Do not discuss work on an airplane, especially on a foreign airline. Never mention, discuss, or imply involvement in any special or classified project. Do not indicate you have a security clearance.
- Keep your eyes on your luggage. Keep your luggage close, even when you are at the airport or hotel lobby.
- Report all suspicious activities to your security officer and a United States Embassy.

For additional information on travel tips, visit the National Business Travel Association's web site at [www.nbta.org/exe\\_corner/exe\\_corner.htm](http://www.nbta.org/exe_corner/exe_corner.htm) or visit Bechtel Nevada's travel department's web page at <http://bnhome/CFO/Travel/dos.htm>.

### In the next issue of *SiteLines*...

- Beryllium update
- IT becomes Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure Inc.
- Water donated for sheep

## Water test results yield sparkling results

by Phyllis Radack

Have you ever wondered what is in the tap water at Mercury?

Bechtel Nevada's environmental compliance department and utilities department decided to do some special monitoring of Mercury tap water. They tested four types of water, 1) regular tap water from a service sink, 2) tap water that is filtered through an ordinary household particulate and charcoal filter, 3) tap water from a water fountain, and 4) bottled water. Each sample was tested for bacteria, chlorine level, a variety of metals, and physical conditions used nationwide

as water quality indicators for a distribution system.

Listed below are the surprising results.

**General:** Results indicate that the water quality of the three types of tap water and the bottled water are very good. There were no significant differences between the quality of the bottled water and the tap water. All samples meet the state of Nevada standards for water quality.

**Residual Chlorine:** When chlorine is added to water for disinfection, some of it combines with substances in the water. The remainder of chlorine

available for disinfection of pathogenic organisms is residual chlorine. To ensure the safety of the water and to not impart a strong chlorine taste to the water, the residual chlorine level of the Nevada Test Site (NTS) drinking water is kept between 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and 0.5 mg/l. The data shows that the bottled water in use at the NTS does contain a small chlorine residual, but it is slightly lower than the tap water.

**Total Dissolved Solids:** This measurement indicates the concentration of salts in the water. NTS water is

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## Water Quality of NTS Tap Water and Selected Bottled Water

Sample	Coliforms	Chlorine mg/L	TDS mg/L	pH	Copper mg/L	Iron mg/L	Magnesium mg/L	Manganese mg/L	Chloride mg/L	Sulfate mg/L	Color
NTS regular tap water	None	0.02	321	7.56	0.021	ND	21	ND	29	46	ND
Filtered tap water	None	0.2	337	7.68	0.032	ND	21	0.0035	33	45	ND
Tap water-water fountain	None	0.3	329	7.84	0.035	ND	18	ND	28	45	ND
Bottled water	None	0.11	253	8	0.069	ND	12	ND	21	33	ND
NV Standards	None	0.05	500	6.5-8.5	1	0.5	125	0.05	250	250	15
Las Vegas tap water	None	0.5	609	7.9	0.078	ND	27	ND	68	222	1
A leading brand of bottled water	NA	NA	18	7.2	NA	NA	0.8	NA	3.5	3.4	NA
A leading brand of spring water	NA	NA	110	6.05	NA	NA	1.6	NA	3.2	1.1	ND
A leading brand of spring water	NA	NA	336	7.1	NA	NA	23	NA	2.2	10	NA

NA = data not available

ND = substance not detected

mg/L = milligram per liter (parts per million)

NOTE: Bottled water is regulated as food by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the bottling plants are not subject to the same monitoring requirements as tap water.



## Water test results yield sparkling results

*continued from page 12*

relatively low in salts, especially when compared with Las Vegas tap water derived from Lake Mead.

**Minerals:** The mineral content of water is highly variable, depending upon the source. Minerals are essential for human health and are not considered contaminants.

The data indicates that there is no appreciable difference between NTS water and bottled water.

The table below displays the data and, for comparison, lists data for some

popular bottled waters and the standards imposed on drinking water by the state of Nevada. These standards represent the levels considered safe for consumption in public water systems and cause no health concerns in the general population.

Bottled Water versus Tap Water	bottled water is very similar to tap water.
<p>According to the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA), sales of bottled water have increased by 400 percent over the last decade with consumption per capita increasing 15 fold. Approximately 1 in 15 household's use bottled drinking water.</p>	<p>Another type of bottled water (for example, Aquafina) is derived from regular municipal tap water that receives a minor amount of additional treatment before bottling. Bottled water costs more than \$10 per gallon whereas tap water costs less than one cent per gallon. Eighty to ninety percent of the cost of bottled water goes for packaging, transportation, marketing, profit, and other costs. The water itself costs pennies per gallon.</p>
<p>Bottled water varies greatly in chemistry, depending upon the source. Some bottled water (for example, Evian) come from specially-protected mineral springs, and it is not treated before bottling. Other bottled water comes from springs, then is treated using techniques identical to those used for municipal water supplies. The quality of this type of</p>	<p>Bottled water is convenient and is a good alternative to soft drinks that have high sugar and caffeine content and often does not have a chlorine taste.</p>

# Lessons Learned

## Operating experience information and feedback

*by Dawn Starrett*

The fifth function of Integrated Safety Management is feedback and improvement. Documenting operating experience is essential to complete the feedback loop for improvement. How operating experience is documented varies depending on the function of the organization.

There are many ways to document operating experience information.

Some organizations document operating experience on company forms. Some choose to submit a formal lessons learned to the organization's lessons learned point of contact for distribution over the U.S. Department of Energy's Lessons Learned List Server. Some organizations incorporate operating experience information into their change control or work planning documents. Other organizations enter operating experience information into databases or web sites for future reference.

While lessons learned are a form of feedback, follow-up data may still be needed. Did the corrective action taken solve the problem? If not, were other corrective actions taken? It is important to provide this feedback to

fully complete the feedback and improvement process. It is also important to provide feedback to the originator of lessons learned if you have information about the topic that could affect how the originator develops a corrective action plan.

Do you have a lessons learned or feedback to share? If so, contact **Dawn Starrett, BN (702- 295-4297)** or your organization's lessons learned point of contact. They can assist you in documenting it on the Lessons Learned Feedback Form (NV-111).

# Avoid summer sports injuries

by Patricia May

Summer is here and as temperatures rise so do most people's physical activity. Baseball, volleyball, and soccer teams form for the summer season to take advantage of more hours of daylight. Those who enjoy individual physical activities like running, power walking, aerobics, and dancing are sometimes energized and lengthen the time of their workouts. Whether you take part in physical activities throughout the year or consider yourself a "weekend warrior," you'll want to end the season injury free.



About 95 percent of sports injuries are due to minor trauma involving soft-tissue injuries – injuries that affect muscles, ligaments and/or tendons including the following:

- **Contusions** – A contusion (bruise) is an injury to the soft tissue often produced by a blunt force such as a kick, fall, or blow which results in pain, swelling, and discoloration. Treatment for contusions includes Rest, Ice, Compression, and Elevation (RICE). See a physician for more serious contusions.
- **Sprains** – A sprain is an injury to a ligament and is often caused by a wrench or twist. Sprains often affect the ankles, knees, or wrists. The treatment for sprains includes RICE. If a ligament is torn, surgical repair is often necessary.
- **Strains** – A strain is an injury to a muscle or tendon and is often caused by overuse, force, or stretching. The treatment for a strain is RICE. If a tear in the muscle occurs, surgical repair is often necessary.

Below are basic guidelines to avoid these common sports injuries.

- Always warm up before any sports activity, including practice. Slowly and gently stretch before warming up with jumping jacks, running or walking in place, or stationary cycling.

- Wear protective gear. Helmets, face masks, properly fitting shoes with arch and ankle support, gloves, goggles, and wrist supports help reduce your chances of injury.
- Use proper equipment. Check it carefully to ensure it is not defective and shows no signs of wear and tear.
- Drink fluids. It is essential to avoid cramping, dehydration, and heat exhaustion.
- Know cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and first aid. Know how to administer CPR and first aid treatment for minor injuries such as cuts, bruises, sprains, and strains.
- Cool down. Gradually slow down before stopping. It helps stabilize your heart-beat, pulse, and temperature and helps remove waste products from muscles.
- Environmental factors. Stop outdoor activities when weather conditions may increase chances of injury. Wear sunscreen and tinted glasses when taking part in outdoor summer activities.



Common sense and knowing when to stop (or when not to start) is essential in avoiding injury. Pain and fatigue are warnings to stop physical activity. If you ignore them, you are taking unacceptable risks with your health and well being.

# Water conservation

by Al Karns

The following information is from the United States Environmental Protection Agency EPA-905-F-97-011, dated August 1997.

## How do we use water?

Water is a resource that has many uses, including recreational, transportation, hydroelectric power, agricultural, domestic, industrial, and commercial uses. Water also supports all forms of life and affects our health, lifestyle, and economic well being. As individuals, we use water for sanitation, drinking, and many other human needs. We pay for the public water utilities that provide water.

Examples of the amount of water used by an individual during everyday activities are shown below (compare the gallons to a gallon of milk):

- To flush a toilet 5 to 7 gallons
- To run a dishwasher to 25 gallons
- To wash dishes by hand 20 gallons
- To water a small lawn 35 gallons
- To take a shower to 50 gallons
- To take a bath 50 gallons
- To wash a small load of clothes in a washing machine 35 gallons
- To brush teeth (running water continuously) 2 to 5 gallons

The average American uses 140 to 160 gallons of water per day.

More than three quarters of the earth's surface is made up of water, only 2.8 percent of the Earth's water is available for human consumption. The other 97.2 percent is in the oceans; however, this water is too salty to use for most purposes, and the salt is very costly to remove. Most of the Earth's fresh water is frozen in polar ice caps, icebergs, and glaciers.

## Why are water pollution prevention and conservation important?

Although water flows from our faucets

throughout the day, we often take for granted the amount of fresh water available on Earth. As the world's population increases, water consumption also increases. Preventing water pollution and conserving water are important to assure a continuing abundance of water that is safe to use for ourselves and future generations.

## Water pollution

Water pollution is any human-caused contamination of water that reduces its usefulness to humans and other organisms in nature. Pollutants such as herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and hazardous chemicals can make their way into our water supply. When our water supply is contaminated, it is a threat to human, animal, and plant health unless it goes through a costly purification procedure. Examples of pollution and its effects on water bodies such as Lake Michigan are listed below.

- Pollutants can come from a specific source such as a pipe that discharges used water or other material from a factory into a water body. Such discharges can harm the aquatic ecosystem.
- Pollutants can also come from large areas such as agricultural fields that have been covered with fertilizer or pesticides. Fertilizer and pesticide residues can run off or wash into streams and rivers or seep into soil, contaminating underlying groundwater.
- Pollutants can also come from parking lots, gardens, driveways, sidewalks, lawns, and roads. Rain water or melted snow can transfer materials such as oil, litter, fertilizers, and salt down storm sewer inlets found on the streets. In some areas, the storm sewer transports this polluted water to a water treatment facility. In other areas, the storm sewer transports this polluted water to a nearby river, lake, stream, or wetland.
- Pollutants can contaminate our drinking water sources, reduce oxygen levels which can kill fish and other wildlife, accumulate in the tissue of fish we catch and eat from the lakes, and reduce the beauty of the water.

## Water conservation

As the population increases, more water is used and wasted. In some areas of the country, especially in the western states, water shortages can occur due to limited supply. However, even in Chicago, where there is an abundant supply of fresh water from Lake Michigan, shortages can occur during summer high use periods when the amount of treated water available cannot meet the high demand for it.

## How can pollution prevention help you?

It is hard to imagine that one person can make a difference in protecting and conserving fresh water supplies on this planet, but each individual can help the environment. The following P2- related concepts can help you protect water from pollution, conserve water by reducing the amount of water you use, and save you money.

## Changing what you use

- Replace shower heads and faucet aerators with water efficient models.
- Use a water-filled milk jug or plastic bottle in your toilet tank to displace water; this allows your toilet to operate using less water.
- Choose nonphosphate or low phosphate detergents. High phosphate levels in lakes and streams can kill fish and other wildlife.
- Use a broom instead of water to clean your driveway or garage. Do not sweep debris into the street or storm sewer.
- Put a spray nozzle on the end of your hose for car washing and plant watering to prevent the hose from continually releasing water and to control the amount of water used.
- Use native plants in your garden that require less water.
- Use cat litter or sand instead of salt on icy walks. Salt pollutes water and kills plants.

## Changing What You Do

- Do not let the water run while brushing your teeth or washing your face (you can save up to 5 gallons).
- Do not leave the water running if you wash dishes by hand.
- Rinse all your dishes at once by using a dish rack placed in the sink.
- Run your dishwasher and

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# MILESTONES

<u>Bechtel Nevada</u>			
30 years	<i>Nevada Test Site - Ephraim Allred</i>	New Hires	<i>Las Vegas - Elizabeth Becerril, Kuan Chin, Ondria Davis, Todd Emmitt, Joshua Friedman, Robert Jacobs, Shawn Lowe, Gregory Lull, Brian Moran, Trenton Otteson, Pete Rappenecker, Jerome Shakal, Mark Stratton, Jonathan Takebayashi, Shane Tempest, Cynthia Truffa, Daniel Wallace, Kathryn Watts; Nevada Test Site - Allen Allshouse, Beth Jayne, Steven Mortensen, Michael Opalka, John Shoemaker, Andrew Testin; Special Technologies Laboratory - Duane Gardner</i>
25 years	<i>Las Vegas - Raymond Eichholz, Jose Gonzales; Special Technologies Laboratory - Gene Capelle</i>		20 years <b>David Givens</b> 15 years <b>Yulonda Paige</b> <u>Desert Research Institute</u> 15 years <b>Arlen Huggins</b> 5 years <b>Xiaolong Hu, Barbara Talkington</b>
20 years	<i>Las Vegas - James Bilan, Gerald Connors, Kathy Lombardo, Kimberly Witt, Karen Worth; Nevada Test Site - Dennis Finney, Rey Montoya, Kenneth Whalum, Mark Williams</i>		<u>Shaw Environmental &amp; Infrastructure Inc.</u> 10 years <b>Brian Cherry, Linda Peterson</b> 5 years <b>Dawn Arnold, Marjorie England</b>
15 years	<i>Las Vegas - Sharon Savage; Special Technologies Laboratory - Duane Gardner</i>		<u>Los Alamos National Laboratory</u> 25 years <b>James Craig</b> <u>Geological Survey, WRD</u> 15 years <b>Ronald Spaulding</b>
10 years	<i>Las Vegas - Tamara Christian-Sheddy, Lauri Damm, Kenneth Partain; Nevada Test Site - Patricia Warburton</i>		<u>Wackenhut Services Inc.</u> 15 years <i>Nevada Test Site - Daniel Cowan, Rufus Ellis, Jay Warner</i> 5 years <i>Las Vegas - Mary Maier; Nevada Test Site - Sandra Dyer</i>
5 years	<i>Las Vegas - Cindy Brown, Edwin Doak, Alberta Patterson; Nevada Test Site - Demetrio Barela, Ricardo Villanueva</i>	<u>National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operation Office</u> 25 years <b>Stewart Thomas, Barbara Yoerg</b>	

— Compiled by Tamiko Brown

## Water conservation

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- washing machine only when they are full.
- Do not open fire hydrants on hot summer days. Opening fire hydrants is illegal. This water is used to fight fires.
  - Do not throw paint, antifreeze, motor oil, or other household hazardous wastes in the trash, down the drain, or dump on the ground. They can migrate to your water source. Dispose of them at a recycling center or at a designated collection point.

- Call your local waste disposal company.
- Dispose of tissues, dead insects, and other waste in the trash can rather than in a toilet.
  - Plant native plants instead of traditional lawn grass to avoid the use of herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers.
  - Do not dump used motor oil on the ground or into sewers; throwing motor oil in the trash is illegal. Recycling centers and many service stations accept used motor oil for recycling.

### Improving Your Housekeeping

- Fix leaks by replacing faucet washers and toilet flappers as needed. A slow drip or leak can

- easily waste more than 100 gallons of water a week, which leads to an unnecessarily high water bill.
- Put all litter in trash cans so it does not get washed into the storm sewers.
  - When walking your pet, remember to clean up any waste.

### Educating Yourself and Others

- Educate your community about the effects of dumping waste, such as pesticides, down drains and into waterways.
- Encourage your neighbors, family, and friends to install low flow water fixtures and to practice water conservation.



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## August 13 (11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.)

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Amargosa Conference Room (C112), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.

## August 14 (11:30 a.m., repeated at 12:15 p.m.)

NNSA/NV's Brown Bag Film Series: "Buster-Jangle [Part II]." Great Basin Room (A-106), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Jeff Gordon, BN (702-295-1628)** or **Michael Brown, RAI (702-295-0552)**.

## August 21

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

## August 27 (11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.)

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Amargosa Conference Room (C112), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.

## September 2

NNSA/NV and contractor offices closed in observance of Labor Day.

## September 10 (11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.)

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Amargosa Conference Room (C112), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.

## September 24

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5

Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

## September 24 (11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.)

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Amargosa Conference Room (C112), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.

## October 8

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Amargosa Conference Room (C112), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.

## October 14

NNSA/NV offices closed in observance of Columbus Day.

## October 22

Energizers Toastmasters club meeting. Amargosa Conference Room (C112), Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Kirsten Kellogg, NNSA/NV (702-295-1821)**.

## October 24

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

## November 11

NNSA/NV and contractor offices closed in observance of Veteran's Day.

## November 19

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-**

**295-0944)**.

## December 12

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

## January 15, 2003

NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby Crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

## Declassified Film Showings

For information on declassified film showings at NTS CP-1, contact **Denise Langendorf (702-295-4015)**. For information on declassified film showings at NTS Yucca Mountain, contact **Rod Rodriguez (702-295-5825)**.

## Upcoming conferences and trade shows

### August 15-16

2002 Annual Regional Training Conference and Diversity Expo. MGM Convention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada. For additional information, contact **John Medina, BN (702-295-2232)** or **Fran Montes, BN (702-295-2802)**.

### October 3-10

Project Management Institute (PMI) 2002. Henry B. Gonzales Convention Center, San Antonio, Texas. For additional information, visit [www.pmi2002.fusionproductions.com](http://www.pmi2002.fusionproductions.com).

### October 12-16

IAEM 2002 Annual Conference and

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Exhibit. Greater Columbus Convention Center, Columbus, Ohio. For additional information, visit [www.iaem.com](http://www.iaem.com).

**November 3-7**

Civil Engineering Conference and Exposition. Washington Convention Center, Washington, D.C. For additional information, visit [www.asce.org/conferences/annual02/conference\\_facts.html](http://www.asce.org/conferences/annual02/conference_facts.html).

September is:  
**National School Success Month**  
 and  
**Baby Safety Month**



*Published monthly for all members of the NNSA/NV family.  
 Kathleen A. Carlson, Manager, NNSA, Nevada Operations Office.  
 Darwin J. Morgan, Director, Office of Public Affairs and Information.  
 Submit articles or ideas to the editor at 702-295-5792 or M/S NLV 106.*

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