ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

EM UPDATE

Working Today To Protect Your Future

Spring 2006

DOE/NV--1119

AMEM Corner

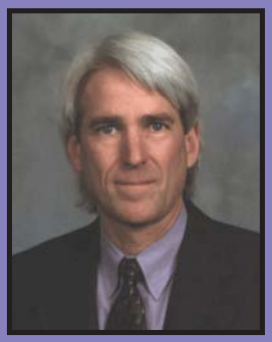
by Stephen Mellington

Now that we are more than half-way through fiscal year 2006, it is apparent that the Environmental Management Program at the Nevada Site Office is going to have another successful year of remediating contaminated sites and disposing of radioactive waste.

On April 11, the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex accepted its first off-site mixed low-level waste shipment since 1990. As previously reported in the EM Update, this is a result of an agreement between the Nevada Site Office and the State of Nevada which allows U.S. Department of Energy generators to dispose no more than 20,000 cubic meters of mixed low-level waste at the Nevada Test Site through the year 2010.

I am also pleased to announce the Community Advisory Board (CAB) has submitted a letter to the Nevada Site Office recommending locations for future wells. This recommendation comes to us as a result of an offer we made to the CAB to suggest a well location to help provide additional data to the Underground Test Area Project. The CAB's recommendation for a well focuses on the area of Pahute Mesa. We will continue to work with the CAB in regards to this recommendation and other Environmental Management projects.

In conclusion, I want to thank all of the Environmental Management federal and contractor staff at the Nevada Test Site for diligently working to meet our fiscal year 2006 milestones. Your outstanding work has led to a safe and productive 2006!



Stephen Mellington, Assistant Manager for Environmental Management (AMEM)

Mixed Waste Disposal Unit Accelerated Closure

by Chantelle LaGrow

In accordance with the Nevada Test Site Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B Permit, the Nevada Site Office submitted a closure plan for the Pit 3 Mixed Waste Disposal Unit (MWDU), on January 19, 2006 three months ahead of schedule. The State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) officially accepted the report on February 10, 2006. Completion of this milestone so far ahead of schedule is indicative of the Nevada Site Office's commitment to accelerate the closure of Pit 3.

The milestone is one of three conditions detailed in the NTS RCRA Part B Permit which was renewed on November 21, 2005. The Permit states that in exchange for accelerating closure of Pit 3, NDEP will allow the disposal cell to remain operational under interim status for a period not to exceed five years, which concludes in December 2010. The other two conditions that the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) must meet are (1) limiting the amount of mixed low-level radioactive waste disposed during this period to 20,000 cubic meters, and (2) ensuring that all mixed low-level radioactive waste disposed satisfies the criteria of the Waste Analysis Plan.

At the foundation of these conditions was NDEP's acceptance of the NTS Waste Analysis Plan in September 2005. In 1990, the lack of an adequate plan prompted the NDEP to place a provision into the NTS Permit which prohibited the disposal of off-site-generated mixed low-level radioactive waste in the Pit 3 MWDU. NDEP determined this prohibition was necessary because early drafts of the NTS Waste Analysis Plan did not adequately characterize waste from off-site generators. Until this issue could be resolved, the Pit 3 MWDU could only be used for the disposal of mixed low-level radioactive waste generated by DOE activities within the state of Nevada.

Now that the resolution is incorporated into the conditions agreed upon by DOE, the prohibition has been lifted and the Pit 3 MWDU is available (subject to the volume and time limitation) for the disposal of mixed low-level waste generated by all NSO approved DOE sites across the United States. In fact, the first shipment of mixed low-level radioactive waste was received from Idaho National Laboratory on April 11, 2006.

By working together, NDEP and DOE have assisted many DOE sites trying to achieve accelerated cleanup goals and reaching closure.

First off-site mixed low-level waste being unloaded on April 11, 2006 at the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex

All low-level and mixed low-level radioactive waste accepted for disposal at the Nevada Test Site has undergone a rigorous approval process. The Nevada Site Office Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program is charged with the responsibility to ensure that all generators meet the requirements detailed in the Nevada Test Site Waste Acceptance Criteria. Please visit http://www.nv.doe.gov/emprograms/environment/wastemanagement/rwap.aspx for more information on this program.

All Aboard the CAB!

by Carla Sanda

The Community Advisory Board (CAB) has been "knee-deep" in a major recruitment campaign designed to inform stakeholders of their mission and invite their participation as a member. The CAB is comprised of 15-20 volunteer residents who serve as voting members, as well as non-voting liaison members to ensure adequate representation of governmental, tribal, and other relevant entities. CAB members represent a broad cross-section of Nevada's communities and serve a two-year term, renewable up to a maximum of six years.

Since its formation in 1994, the CAB has been an integral part of the Environmental Management program's decision-making process. CAB members have carefully studied issues related to the effects of historic nuclear testing on the groundwater at the Nevada Test Site; low-level and mixed low-level radioactive waste management disposal and related transportation activities; budget prioritization; and a myriad of other Environmental Management activities. Their feedback has provided a unique opportunity for Nevada's stakeholders to have a voice in Environmental Management activities at the Nevada Test Site.

A key component of the Board's charter is diversity in its membership…and diversity can mean many different things, including gender, ethnicity, age, background, residency, and interests to name just a few. To ensure that the recruitment reached out to all elements of Nevada, the CAB published ads in the Las Vegas Review Journal, Las Vegas Sentinel Voice, El Mundo, Lincoln County Times, Tonopah Times, Pahrump Valley Times, the University of Nevada Las Vegas (UNLV) Rebel Yell - and provided public service announcements on KUNV, UNLV's radio station. CAB members also hit the streets by personally inviting friends, neighbors, and colleagues to apply. In addition, the recruitment campaign was a major topic of discussion at the CAB's February public meeting held in Pahrump, Nevada.

The CAB's Diversification Committee reviewed all applications and scheduled individual interviews to further explain its mission and get better acquainted with each of the applicants. Upon completion of their review and interview process, the Committee provided its recommendations to the full Board, which in turn forwarded the proposed slate to the U.S. Department of Energy for final review and approval.

Although the recruitment process can be a months-long process, the proposed candidates are invited to join the CAB in May to begin understanding the issues and serving as a non-voting citizen representative until the final appointment is made.

To learn more about CAB activities, including a full schedule of upcoming meetings, check out their website at http://www.ntscab.com .

…Citizens Working Together on Environmental Issues

Formed in 1994, the CAB is one of nine Site-Specific Advisory Boards convened by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) at its facilities located in Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Board members provide citizen review and recommendations to the DOE's Environmental Management Program.

NNSA/NSO Making Changes to Nevada Test Site Access

by Nick Duhe

Beginning March 1, 2006 in addition to the required U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) badges, employees wishing to gain access to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) must also possess an NTS access badge. Non-employees or people who will spend limited time at the NTS must receive a copy of the NTS brochure.

The reason for the change was brought about by NV Order 450.X, Nevada Test Site Access and Area Control, which establishes general and training requirements for access and area control to Mercury and the forward areas and specific requirements for remote and controlled areas of the NTS.

For people who need access to the NTS on an infrequent basis or one-time only, a DOE badge and an NTS Brochure will be needed. The brochure is available online or can be acquired at Gate 100 or 510 at the NTS.

NTS tours are also subject to the new requirement of the NTS. The tour guide or host has to possess the required NTS access badge. In addition to the access requirement, tour participants must be aware of the items that are prohibited on the NTS. The following is a list of the prohibited articles:

Cameras
Cellular phones
Dangerous weapons
Explosives
Any item prohibited by law
Controlled substances
Ammunitions
Incendiary devices
Binoculars
Optical devices
Transmitting and receiving devices (PDA, BlackBerry, etc.)
Alcohol
Chemical irritants
Computers and associated media
Pets and animals
Other weapons
Global positioning system (GPS)
Recorders
Portable data storage devices

For information on NTS tours and the prohibited articles list contact Frances Guinn at 702-295-0941. For a list of upcoming tour dates click here: Nevada Test Site Tours .

Industrial Sites Working Smarter, Not Harder, in Fiscal Year 2006

by Nick Duhe

This fiscal year the Industrial Sites sub-project (IS) is scheduled to close a total of 340 Corrective Action Sites (CAS) while meeting all regulatory requirements. Project staff members are determined to meet this goal despite budget and time constraints.

One way the project is accomplishing this goal is by utilizing historical information, data from similar sites, and by using action levels based on the potential risks to human health and the environment.

A great example of applying these principles is the risk-based strategy developed for closing a specific group of Corrective Active Units (CAUs) that consists of 268 mud pits. Instead of using traditional closure strategies, the sub-project developed a risk-based corrective action strategy that saved significant resources, including time and money. This strategy used the application of historical documentation, existing sample results from similar sites, statistical sampling, and risk-based decision-making.

Historical documentation was used to show that all the mud pits had similar characteristics and thus the same potential contaminants. Existing samples results from mud pits that had previously been investigated were used to limit the number of analytical tests that were required to identify contamination. A statistical sampling approach was then developed to limit the number of mud pits sampled to 20 percent of the total and to limit the number of samples required per mud pit. This representative percentage is then used to apply the findings to the entire mud pit population of 268. The analytical results are then compared to risk-based action levels to determine a path forward to close all 268 mud pits. Therefore, closure decisions for all 268 mud pits will be based on the sampling and analysis conducted at 52 mud pits and will meet the state regulatory requirements for protection of health and safety of the public and Nevada Test Site workers.

Another example of how the sub-project is working smarter is demonstrated at the Tonopah Test Range. Previous assessments of Antelope Lake bomblet target area had mapped out a 26 square mile area as a bomblet target area. After researching

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One of the 268 mudpits on the Nevada Test Site closed using the risk-based strategy.

Corrective Action Site (CAS)

Site that has been identified as needing remediation. These sites can include everything from a simple vehicle battery to entire buildings.

Corrective Action Unit (CAU)

A CAU is a grouping of CASs that are similar in remediation technique, type of contaminates or proximity to each other.

Industrial Sites Working Smarter, Not Harder, in Fiscal Year 2006
(continued)

historical data provided by Los Alamos National Laboratory, which pinpointed the target areas, they were able to reduce the effected area down to three square miles saving millions of tax-payer dollars.

With the savings that the Industrial Sites sub-project has been able to achieve they have moved projects forward from out years. To date there have been a total of 33 remediation projects that were scheduled for 2007 and 2008 that have been moved up to this fiscal year. Most importantly, all of this is being done in a safe manner while saving time, money, and meeting all regulatory requirements for human health.

For more information about IS visit http://www.nv.doe.gov/library/factsheets/DOENV_936.pdf .

Mississippi Stakeholders Updated on Salmon Site

by Carla Sanda

Although most of us remember the devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina - how many of us could have imagined that her treacherous trail of winds and rain would impact Nevada Site Office activities? Yet, that is exactly what happened as Katrina howled her way northward through Mississippi. Although much of Katrina's energy had dissipated by the time it blew through the area, it did leave a trail of downed trees and debris at the heavily-wooded historical underground nuclear test site known as the Salmon Site. As a result, a crew was dispatched to the site in late February to clear the roads of debris and clean up approximately 200 downed trees. While there, the project team inspected the monitoring wells that are in place and confirmed that the hurricane had not affected or damaged any of those important resources.

The hurricane was just one of the topics discussed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) at a public meeting held on Wednesday, March 29, 2006, in Purvis, Mississippi. The meeting purpose was to announce the upcoming transition of the Salmon Site from DOE's Office of Environmental Management to its Office of Legacy Management. Beginning in fiscal year 2007, the Office of Legacy Management will assume responsibility for interaction with regulators and stakeholders and the management and maintenance of the site's post-closure activities.

The Office of Legacy Management was established in December 2003 to oversee DOE sites where active remediation had been completed. Responsibilities include:

- long-term surveillance and maintenance;
- records management;
- work force restructuring and benefits continuity;
- property management;
- land use planning; and
- community assistance.

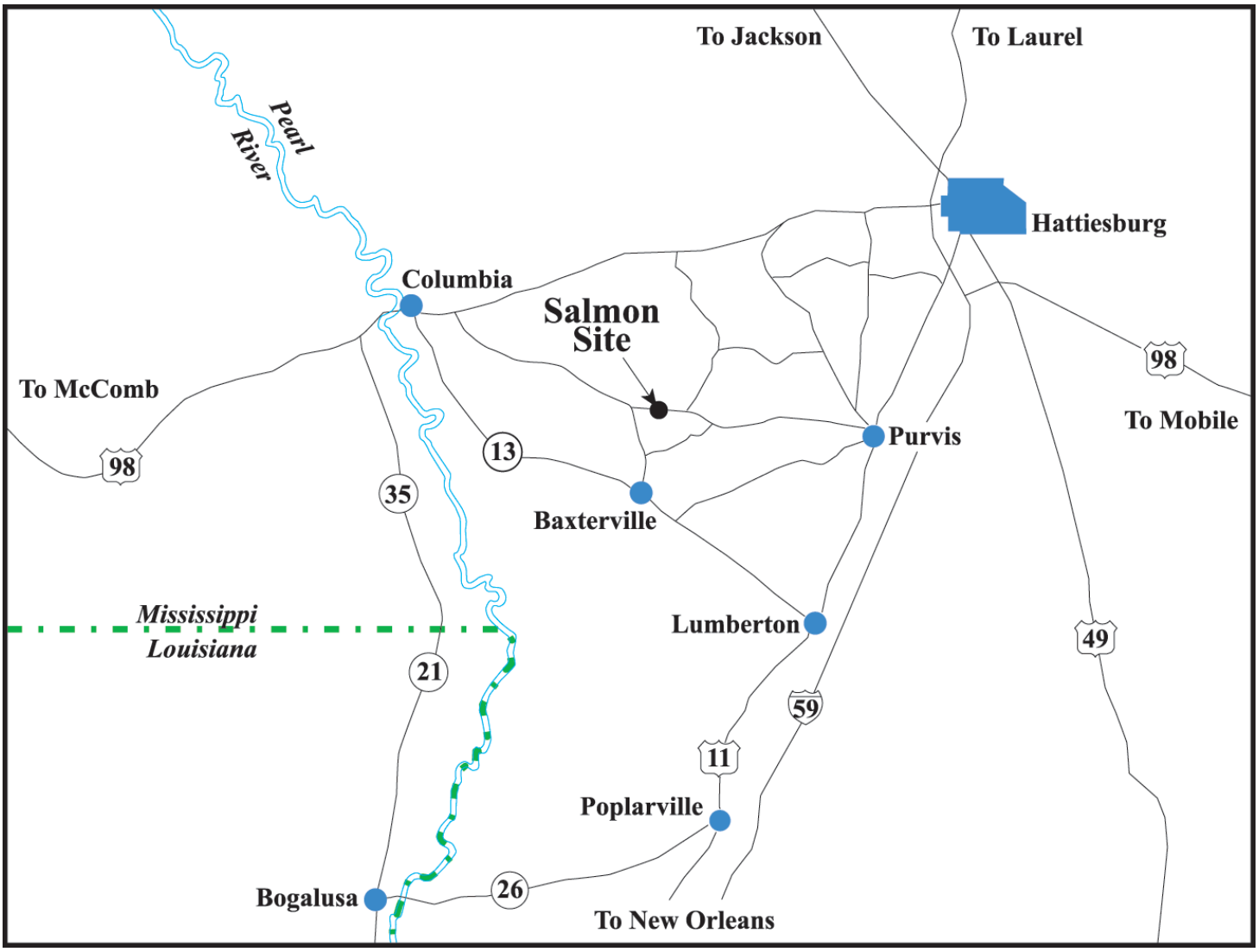
Prior to the public meeting, stakeholders were invited to an open house to review informational posters and meet informally with DOE representatives. The public meeting then kicked off with representatives from DOE's Nevada Site Office providing a recap of Environmental Management activities at the Salmon Site, but primarily provided a forum for representatives from the Office of Legacy Management to clearly explain their commitment to ongoing responsibility for future activities. Ample time was also provided for comments and questions from stakeholders.

The U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Legacy Management and Office of Environmental Management met with members of the public in Purvis, Mississippi to discuss the Salmon Site.

See location map on next page.

Located about 21 miles southwest of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, the Salmon Site was the location of four tests conducted from 1964 to 1970 aimed at improving our nation's ability to detect underground nuclear explosions. The first two tests incorporated nuclear devices, and the final two used conventional explosives. Following cleanup activities by the U.S. Department of Energy, the Salmon Site was officially deactivated and decommissioned in 1972.

Salmon Site Location Map



Generators Revealed

by Steve Hommel

For more than 30 years, environmental remediation activities at U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) facilities across the United States have generated low-level and mixed low-level radioactive waste; much of which has made its way to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) for permanent disposal. Since the first off-site generated low-level radioactive waste stream was disposed in 1976, more than 30 DOE and U.S. Department of Defense facilities (generators) have been approved to ship the waste to the NTS.

Over the years the number of approved generators has fluctuated. Until the Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision was issued by DOE in February 2000, the number of approved generators was holding steady at 15. At the end of calendar year 2003, there were 26 approved generators. In fiscal year 2004, when NTS low-level radioactive waste disposal volumes reached its peak, there were 29. Today, the number of generators currently approved to ship stands at 30 (see map below). This number does not include those generators which have terminated their approved programs due to site closures.

Not only is off-site generated low-level radioactive waste disposed at the NTS, but a limited amount of off-site generated mixed low-level radioactive waste will be accepted for disposal until December 2010. Successful negotiations between DOE and the State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection led to this capability. Idaho National Laboratory was the first generator to take advantage of this resource in April 2006. Two other generators have also submitted the necessary paperwork required to obtain approval to ship mixed low-level radioactive waste to the NTS for permanent disposal.

(Continued on next page)

DOE Accelerated Closure Program

As the era of the Cold War becomes a memory, DOE is remediating and closing sites which are no longer needed. The recent closure of Rocky Flats in Colorado and Mound in Ohio is evidence of this trend. Another example of this trend is the impending closure of the Fernald site (http://www.fernald.gov/) in southwestern Ohio. Fernald, an NTS approved generator, shipped nearly seven million cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste to the NTS over the last 20 years. It is important to note that once a DOE site is closed, responsibility for long-term monitoring of the site transfers to the Office of Legacy Management.

Large map at end of story

Idaho National Laboratory shipped five drums and three boxes containing mixed low-level radioactive waste to the Nevada Test Site in April 2006. This shipment has historical significance, as it is the first off-site generated mixed low-level radioactive waste shipment to be received at the Nevada Test Site in over fifteen years.

Whether it is low-level or mixed low-level waste, approval to ship the waste to the NTS is granted only after a waste generator has demonstrated compliance to the NTS Waste Acceptance Criteria (NTSWAC). The criteria consists of specific requirements for waste form, characterization, packaging, and transportation.

Nevada Site Office Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program personnel provide assistance, interpretation, guidance, and technical expertise for the NTSWAC. Program personnel are also responsible for verifying, through on-site audits, that the waste generator facility has established a program that complies with regulations regarding the management and transportation of radioactive waste. A general outline of the process a potential generator undergoes is as follows:

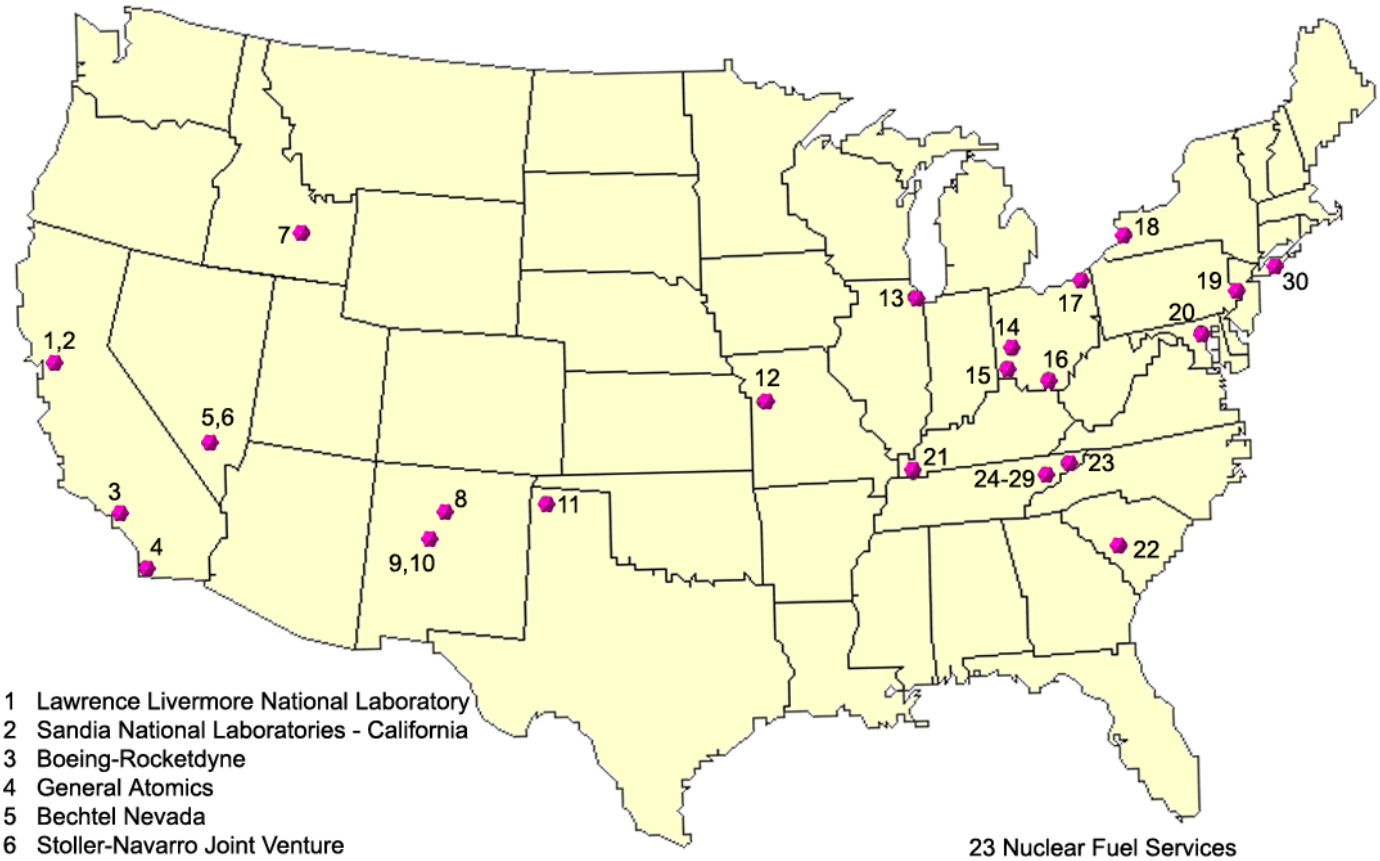
- Potential generator submits a Quality Assurance Plan, NTSWAC Implementation Crosswalk, and waste profile(s)
- Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program team conducts a rigorous review of the documentation submitted
- Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program team performs a thorough inspection at the potential generator's facility
- Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program team provides the potential generator a report (within 30 days) identifying deficiencies which must be resolved within 90 days
- Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program team conducts a follow-up document review of resolved issues and potentially visits the facility to complete a surveillance to close out issues
- Successful completion of the above process (which typically takes three tosix months) results in the Nevada Site Office issuing a letter to the generator approving its program and any profiles submitted.

Please visit http://www.nv.doe.gov/emprograms/environment/wastemanagement/rwap.aspx for more information on the Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program and to download or view the NTSWAC.

March 31, 1976….The first off-site generated shipment of low-level radioactive waste safely completes the 2,000 mile journey to the Nevada Test Site from a U.S. Department of Energy facility in Ohio. The facility, known as Mound, was constructed in the 1940's and played a part in nuclear weapons production. Today, the facility is referred to as the Miamisburg Closure Project (http://www.doe-md.gov/) and aggressive environmental cleanup efforts are nearly complete. The success of the Miamisburg Closure Project could not have been achieved without the Nevada Test Site disposal facilities which accepted more than 2.5 million cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste over the last 30 years.

Did You Know?
The Nevada Site Office Environmental Management Program Waste Management Timeline poster provides information on the historical relationship between Nevada Test Site defense-related and waste management activities. Please visit http://www.nv.doe.gov/library/photosdisplaydetails.aspx?ID=1483 for more information on this display and how it to get it exhibited in your community.

Generator Map



1 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
2 Sandia National Laboratories - California
3 Boeing-Rocketdyne
4 General Atomics
5 Bechtel Nevada
6 Stoller-Navarro Joint Venture
7 Idaho National Laboratory
8 Los Alamos National Laboratory
9 Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute
10 Sandia National Laboratory - New Mexico
11 Pantex Plant
12 Kansas City Plant
13 Argonne National Laboratory
14 Fernald
15 Mound
16 Portsmouth
17 Reactive Metals Incorporated
18 West Valley Demonstration Project
19 Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
20 Aberdeen Proving Grounds
21 Paducah
22 Savannah River Site
23 Nuclear Fuel Services
24 Perma-Fix
25 Duratek
26 Foster-Wheeler
27 Oak Ridge National Laboratory
28 Oak Ridge Reservation
29 BWXT Y-12
30 Brookhaven National Laboratory

Offsites..."Go Long-Term!"

by Kelly Snyder

Another page in history will turn on October 1, 2006 when responsibility for eight historic nuclear testing sites located throughout the United States will be transferred from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management to the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management.

The eight sites that will be transferred are the Amchitka site in Alaska, the Gasbuggy and Gnome-Coach sites in New Mexico, the Salmon site in Mississippi, the Rulison and Rio Blanco sites in Colorado and the Shoal site and Central Nevada Test Area in Nevada. The surface at each historic site underwent remediation that was compliant with future land-use scenarios.

In addition and throughout the entire remediation process, the Environmental Management Program has worked with the each state government to ensure all regulatory and state requirements were met.

"Countless hours have been spent by both the federal and state governments to ensure the safety of the public and the surrounding areas. This is a major accomplishment for the Department of Energy as well as for the states the sites reside in," said John Jones the Federal Sub-Project Director.

The Office of Legacy Management will be responsible for the long-term surveillance and maintenance of each site. Legacy Management activities will include managing site records; maintenance and review of institutional controls; data collection, evaluation, and dissemination; building, inspecting, and maintaining engineered structures and responding to stakeholder inquiries.

For more information on the Office of Legacy Management visit http://www.lm.doe.gov/.

While conducting a walk-through tour at the Salmon Site, John Jones, Rick Hutton, Tom Pauling, and Pete Sanders inspect one of the monitoring wells.

Student Forum Comes To an End

by Nick Duhe

After five years the U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Site Office Environmental Management (EM) Student Forum is coming to an end.

The EM Student Forum, a pilot program formed in 2001, was designed to provide essential feedback on communication materials and product development. Over the last five years, the EM Student Forum has been comprised of 21 students from the Advanced Technologies Academy High School in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Forum has worked with members of the EM Public Involvement team to review draft informational materials and provide feedback regarding readability, subject understanding, and graphic appeal as well as develop outreach products.

Some of the many accomplishments of the EM Student Forum include the concept and character design for the EM Kids Display, the design and creation of a kid's activity book, and concept and creation of an interactive computer game designed to inform children about radiation. All three of these products are designed to teach elementary and middle-school aged children about activities at the Nevada Test Site.

EM Student Forum members were also asked to participate in one outreach event a year with the Environmental Management Public Involvement staff. One event the Forum participated in was Earth Day where the students met with and talked to children about reducing, reusing and recycling. The 2004-2005 group conducted hands on experiments with students from John S. Park Elementary located in Las Vegas during their annual Science Night. It was hard to tell who was having more fun, the EM Student Forum members or the students from Park Elementary.

The EM Student Forum existence and its close partnership with the EM Program has provided the students the opportunity to see and better understand the Nevada Test Site and its EM projects. By educating the Forum on EM activities, the students have been able to pass on their expertise and knowledge beyond the classroom walls to their family and classmates as well as the thousands of people who will see the outreach products they created.

Former Student Forum member Raul Beltran dressed in Tyvex while manning the Operation Clean Desert Display at the the White Pine County Fair in 2004.

The Student Forum posed for a group photo at Sedan Crater during their annual NTS tour.

EM Partner - Navarro Research and Engineering Focusing on Radioactive Waste Transportation Management

by Chantelle LaGrow

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2006, 230 shipments of low-level radioactive waste were safely received at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) and six shipments of transuranic waste safely delivered to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Tracking, managing, routing and reporting information on these shipments is the responsibility of Navarro Research and Engineering, a contractor to the Nevada Site Office.

One of the most important facets of Radioactive Waste Transportation Management is to ensure that the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) strictly adheres to all U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations pertaining to the transportation of hazardous and radioactive materials. The regulations involve packaging and transportation of hazardous materials. Requirements include rigorous regulatory training, safety implementation, and attention to detail in all shipping operations. These regulations and requirements are an important factor in fulfilling DOE's mission to transport radioactive waste safely, economically, and efficiently.

Navarro's Senior Transportation Specialist Lee Stevens, who has been involved in radioactive waste transportation for approximately 25 years, is responsible for coordinating with other entities involved in transportation including DOT, NRC, the approved NTS waste generators and their contracted carriers, stakeholders, and the seven NTS tenants (each with its own diverse mission). In support of the U.S. Department of Energy and through collaboration with these parties, Stevens is able to address the concerns of neighboring communities. Examples of these efforts include (1) avoiding heavily populated or congested areas in Nevada, (2) avoiding the Hoover and Davis Dams, (3) using the NSO identified preferred routes, and (4) accommodating black-out dates requested by the state of California. In fact, the NSO has summarized the resulting guidelines in a brochure titled "Transporting Low-Level and Mixed Low-Level Waste to the Nevada Test Site" which is available at http://www.nv.doe.gov/library/factsheets/DOENV_990_REV1.pdf.

Continued on next page

Department Of Transportation (DOT) and Nuclear Regulatory Commision (NRC) specify and approve the appropriate transportation packaging based on the material being shipped. To ensure regulatory compliance and public safety, the Department of Energy uses DOT/NRC authorized packaging that are designed to minimize the risk of material releases in transit. Likewise, spent fuel shipments are transported in NRC certified packaging. DOE conducts quality assurance and oversight activities to ensure that approved packaging is used.

For more information on Nevada Site Office Environmental Management waste transportation activities, please visit http://www.nv.doe.gov/emprograms/environment/wastemanagement/transportation.htm.

EM Partner - Navarro Research and Engineering Focusing on Radioactive Waste Transportation Management
(continued)

Transportation Tools
Stevens helps increase efficiency by taking an active role in creating and implementing several tools to ensure success. One such tool is HAZTRAK, a database that is used by NTS tenants for on and off-site shipments of hazardous materials, and by NTS approved waste generators for inbound low-level and mixed low-level waste shipments. Limited unclassified information concerning inbound waste is available via the Internet and is updated every four hours. HAZTRAK is also used by Disposal Operations to help facilitate an efficient offloading and burial process at the Nevada Test Site. Stevens was involved in the creation of HAZTRAK in 1990 and has fostered its growth since. General HAZTRAK information is now available to the public on the NSO transportation web site located at (http://www.nv.doe.gov/emprograms/environment/wastemanagement/transportation.htm).

"Considering the many facets of radioactive waste transportation, it is imperative we have a contractor who has an extensive background in monitoring transportation activities and safeguarding the interests of workers, the public, and the environment," said Angela Colarusso, acting Waste Management Federal Project Director. "Through Navarro Research and Engineering, specifically Lee Stevens, we have that background."

An increase in efficiency was further facilitated in 1999 when Stevens partnered with Bechtel Nevada programmer Dorothy Flangas, to design BNShip, an internal shipping request system which interfaces with multiple business systems to originate shipping requests for Bechtel Nevada, the radioactive waste disposal operations contractor. The system is so successful that it is currently being reviewed by the Yucca Mountain Project and Los Alamos National Laboratory for use at their sites.

In the Works
Two new computing efforts are in the works to create greater efficiencies in the transportation process. One involves the creation of a database of all DOE transportation-related requirements (DOE Orders, Manuals, Guides) that can be queried for use in scoping an appraisal, then creating the appraisal checklist based upon that scoping process. The other effort involves creating an application which would fit on a personal digital assistant that will automate many of the basic radiological calculations used in preparing radioactive shipping papers. When complete, both of these will be available to the entire DOE complex.

Other Navarro Research and Engineering Activities Radioactive Waste Management Transportation is not the only onsite activity Navarro Research and Engineering is responsible for providing support to DOE. Other activities include Radiological Facilities Support, Records Management, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Waste Management Technical Support, and Photo Documentation Support.

In addition to these support activities, Navarro was selected by DOE in 2001 to provide administrative support to members of the NTS Community Advisory Board (http://www.ntscab.com/). The NTS Community Advisory Board is a formal group of volunteers and liaison members organized to provide informed recommendations to the NSO Environmental Management Program.

Please visit http://www.navarro-inc.com for more information on Navarro Research and Engineering.

Nevada Test Site Public Tours 2006 Schedule

May 24, 2006

June 20, 2006

September 13, 2006

October 25, 2006

November 29, 2006

Low-Level Radiocative Waste Management Complex

Sedan Cater

Railroad Bridge

Apple II House

Tour participants will visit historic nuclear test locations, such as Sedan Crater, as well as observe areas where work activities are currently taking place, like the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Complex. The tour covers approximately 250 miles. Call (702) 295-0944 for more information.

Questions should be directed to:
Office of Public Affairs
702-295-3521

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To request information on Environmental Management activities, including the CAB, e-mail your request to the address below.

Include your name, address, phone number and information request.

Envmgt@nv.doe.gov

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