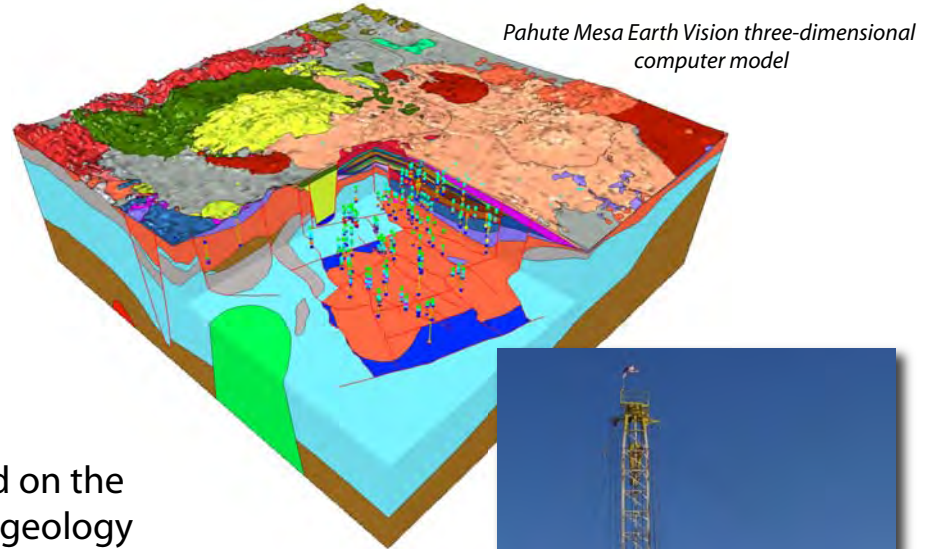




Nevada Test Site Underground Test Area (UGTA) Sub-Project

828 underground nuclear tests were conducted on the Nevada Test Site from 1951 to 1992. Some of the tests occurred near or below the water table, resulting in groundwater contamination.

UGTA Sub-Project staff are responsible for evaluating the impact of historic nuclear tests on groundwater resources and studying the extent of contaminant migration.



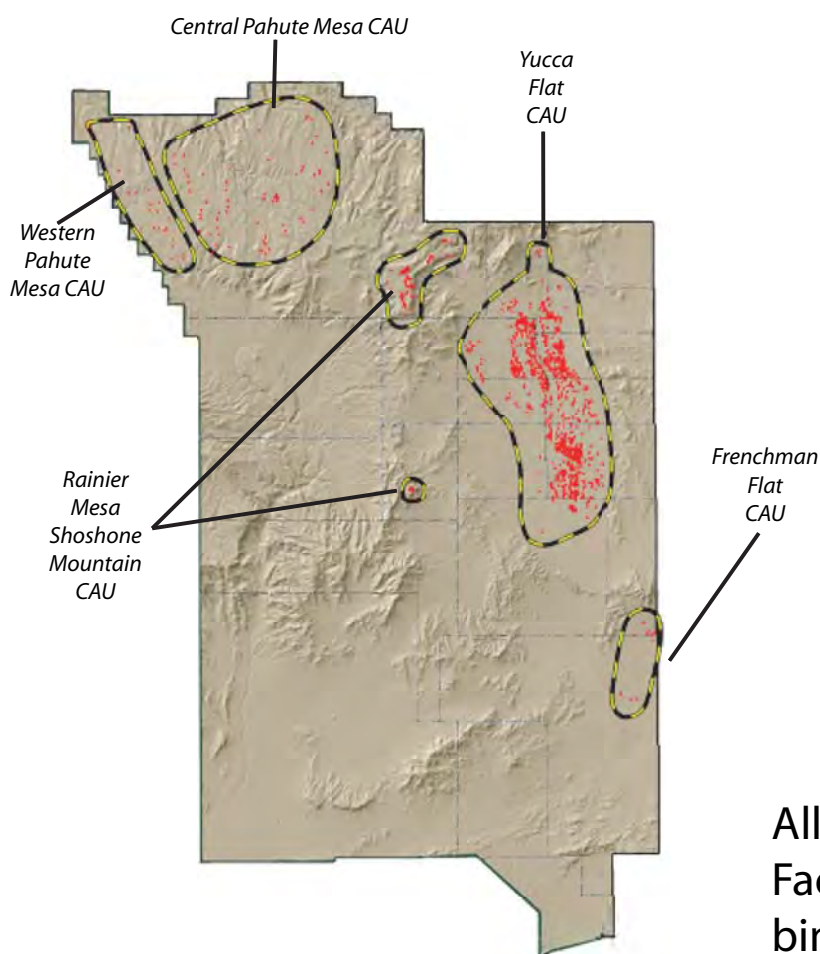
Pahute Mesa Earth Vision three-dimensional computer model

The UGTA Approach:

- Organized into five Corrective Action Units (CAUs)
- A CAU is a grouping of Corrective Action Sites (CASs), based on the locations of historic underground nuclear tests and similar geology
- Each CAU is analyzed and evaluated
- Wells are drilled to collect field data (samples)
- Field data is used to create three-dimensional computer models
- Models are used to estimate groundwater flow and transport parameters
- Models are the preferred decision tools for predicting current and future location of contamination
- Monitoring of groundwater is used to evaluate model predictions and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements



UGTA well ER-2-1 during mobilization on Yucca Flat



UGTA Corrective Action Unit (CAU) Boundaries

DOE staff works with other organizations in a collaborative approach to understand the nature and extent of groundwater contamination:

- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- Desert Research Institute
- United States Geological Survey
- State of Nevada
- National Security Technologies
- Navarro-Intera

All activities are conducted in accordance with the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO), a legally binding document agreed to by the State of Nevada, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Defense.



April 2010, DOE/NV-1387

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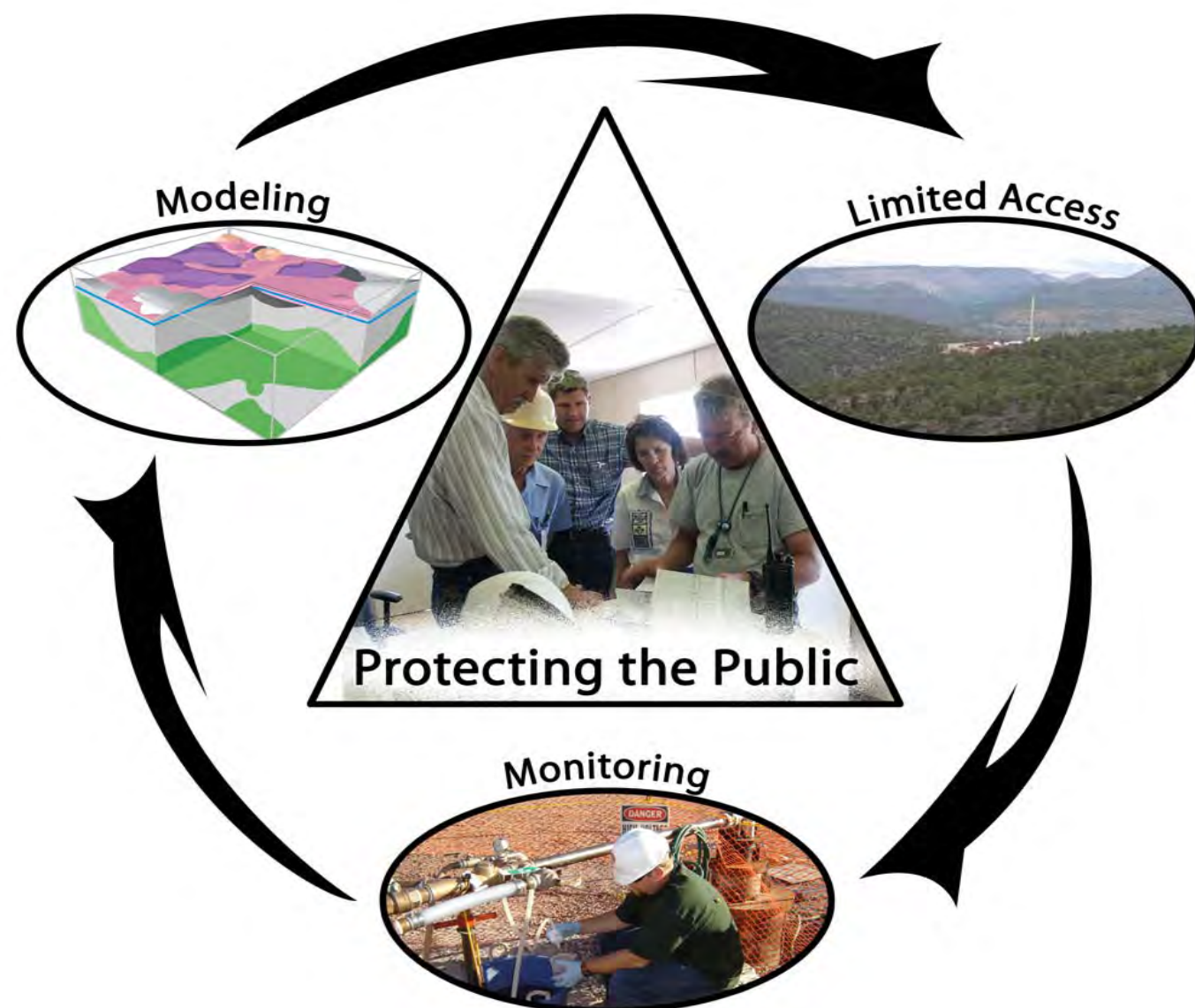


Nevada Test Site

Protecting the Public

It is a top priority to protect the public from access to groundwater contaminated by historic Nevada Test Site activities.

Protecting the public is best achieved through accurate computer modeling, ongoing monitoring and limiting access.



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Nevada Test Site UGTA Strategy

The Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO) is a legally-binding agreement between the State of Nevada and the DOE.

Section 3, Appendix VI Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order

NDEP - State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

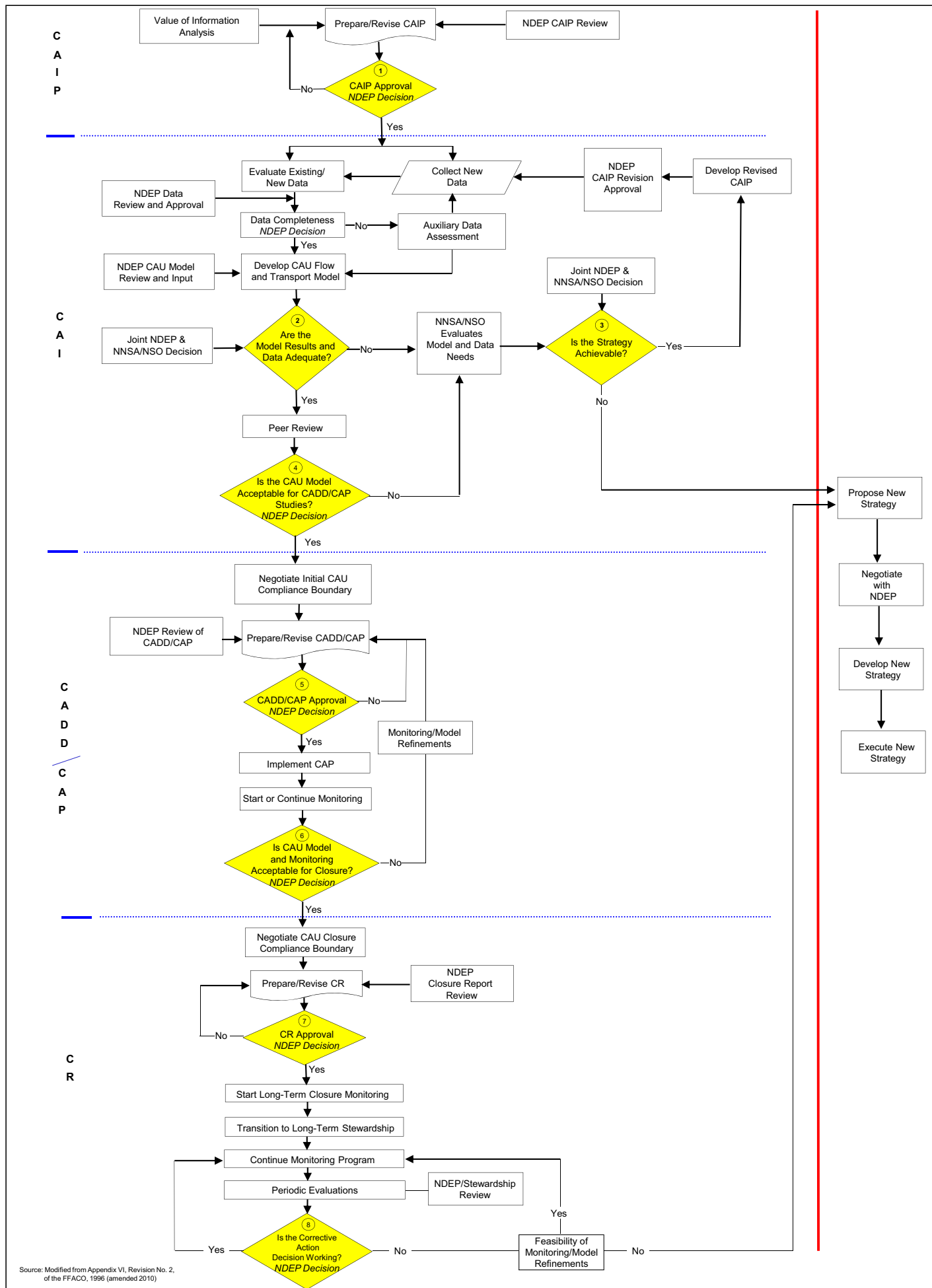
CAU - Corrective Action Unit: group of sites under investigation. There are five CAUs within the UGTA Sub-Project.

CAIP - Corrective Action Investigation Plan: looks at existing information from the weapons testing program, the regional flow model, and one-dimensional transport simulations to determine the best options for site characterization and prioritization.

CAI - Corrective Action Investigation: uses the information from the CAIP stage to develop CAU-specific models of flow and transport, taking the uncertainty of each specific hydrogeologic setting into account. These models are then used to forecast contaminant boundaries for 1,000 years.

CADD/CAP - Corrective Action Decision Document/Corrective Action Plan: includes developing and negotiating an initial compliance boundary, developing monitoring programs for model testing and closure, and identifying institutional controls.

CR - Closure Report: involves negotiating the final compliance boundary for CAU closure; developing a closure report, which must be approved by NDEP; and developing and initiating a long-term closure monitoring program.



Source: Modified from Appendix VI, Revision No. 2, of the FFACO, 1996 (amended 2010)



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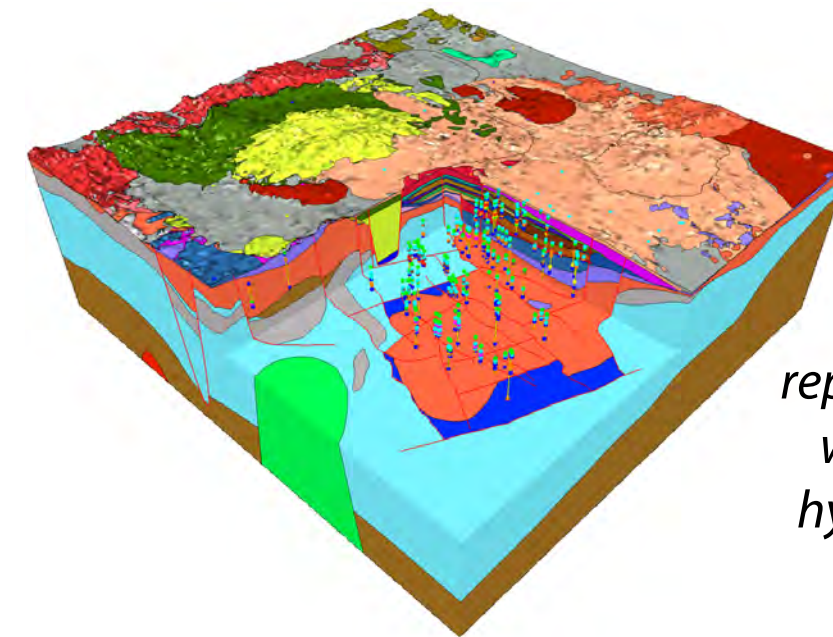
Nevada Test Site

Complex Geology

Geology at the Nevada Test Site is diverse and complex.

The complexity of the sub-surface geology creates technical challenges for scientists to accurately determine where and how fast groundwater and contaminants migrate. The Underground Test Area Sub-Project works extensively to characterize the geology and represent the uncertainty of contaminant migration. The geologic models provide the initial framework for all groundwater modeling.

Pahute Mesa Geologic Model

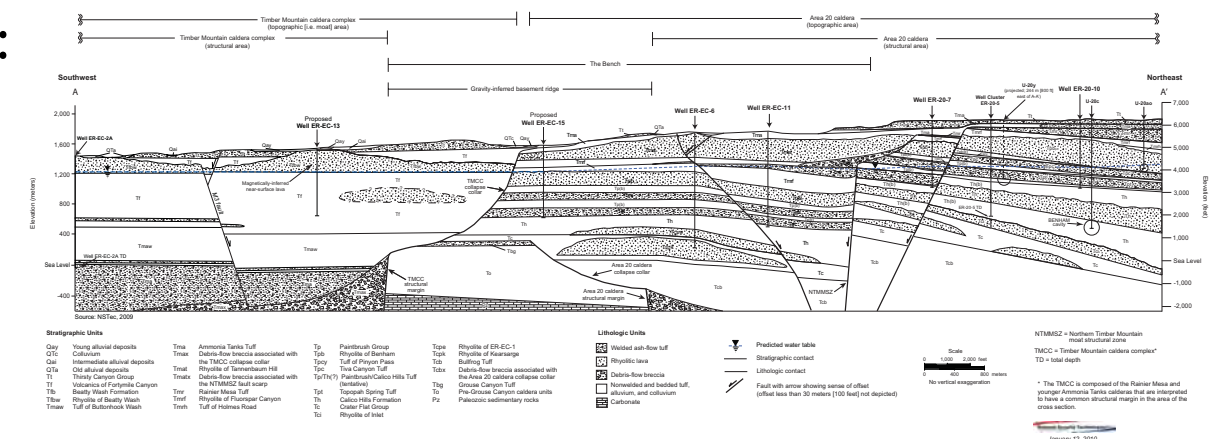


Each color represents rocks with distinct hydrogeologic properties.

The complex geologic features of Pahute Mesa include:

- At least six Tertiary-age calderas
- Basin-and-range normal faults
- Mesozoic-age thrust faults
- Granite bodies intruded through a basement of highly deformed sedimentary rocks

Geologic Cross Section at Pahute Mesa



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Nevada Test Site Groundwater Well Drilling

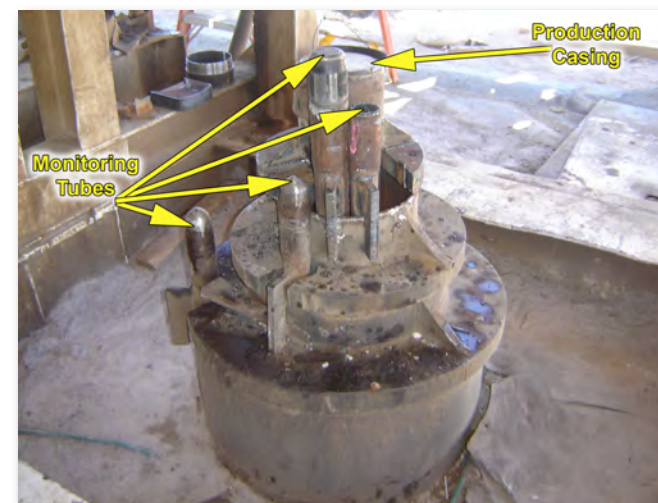
Wells are drilled to collect geologic and aquifer data, which is used in computer models to predict groundwater movement and contaminant boundaries.

- Four wells drilled during 2009 - well ER-EC-11 is the first location off the Nevada Test Site to have tritium detected in groundwater samples

Well ER-EC-11 During Drilling



Lined Sump at ER-EC-11 to Hold Up to Four Million Gallons of Water During Well Drilling & Pumping Activities



Well ER-EC-11 Well Head with Four Monitoring Tubes and One Production Casing

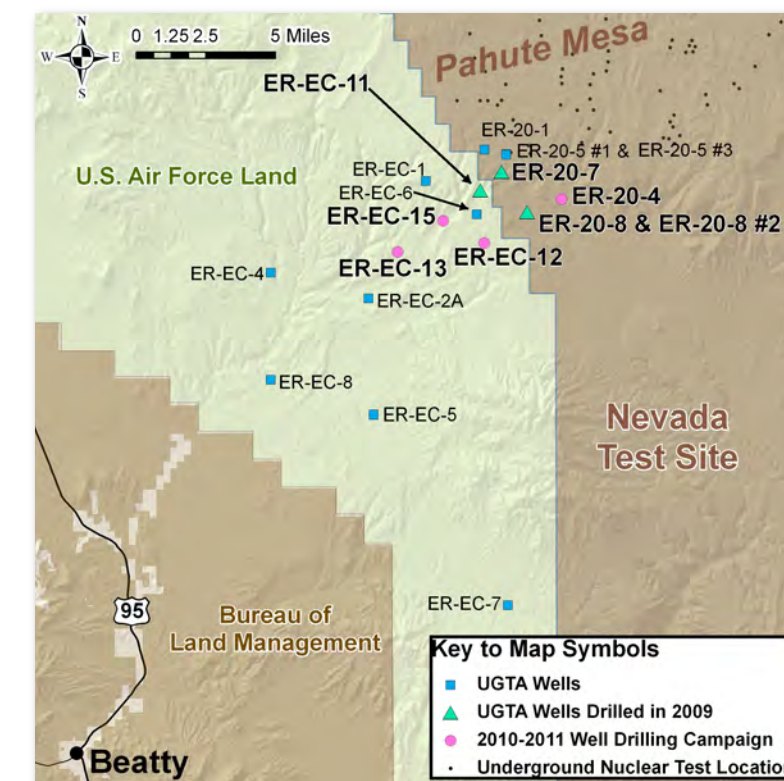
- First well drilled was ER-20-7, which is the site recommended by the Community Advisory Board (CAB) for Nevada Test Site Programs
- Well depths range from 2,338 feet to 4,148 feet
- Four more wells are planned during 2010 - 2011 drilling campaign beginning in June

2009 Well Drilling Summary

WELL NUMBER	PLANNED DEPTH (feet)	ACTUAL DEPTH (feet)	DELTA (feet)	MAIN HOLE CONSTRUCTION DAYS		
				PLANNED	ACTUAL	DELTA
ER-20-7	2,600	2,936	336	22	29	7
ER-20-8	3,700	3,442	(258)	31	34	3
ER-20-8 #2	2,400	2,338	(62)	14	11	(3)
ER-EC-11	3,500	4,148	648	29	39	10
FY 2009 Drilling Campaign TOTALS	12,200	12,864	664	96	113	17

2010-2011 Well Drilling Plans

WELL NUMBER	PLANNED DEPTH (feet)	TARGET ZONES
ER-EC-12	3,650	3
ER-20-4	3,100	1
ER-EC-13	3,000	2
ER-EC-15	3,200	3
FY 2010 Drilling Campaign TOTALS	12,950	

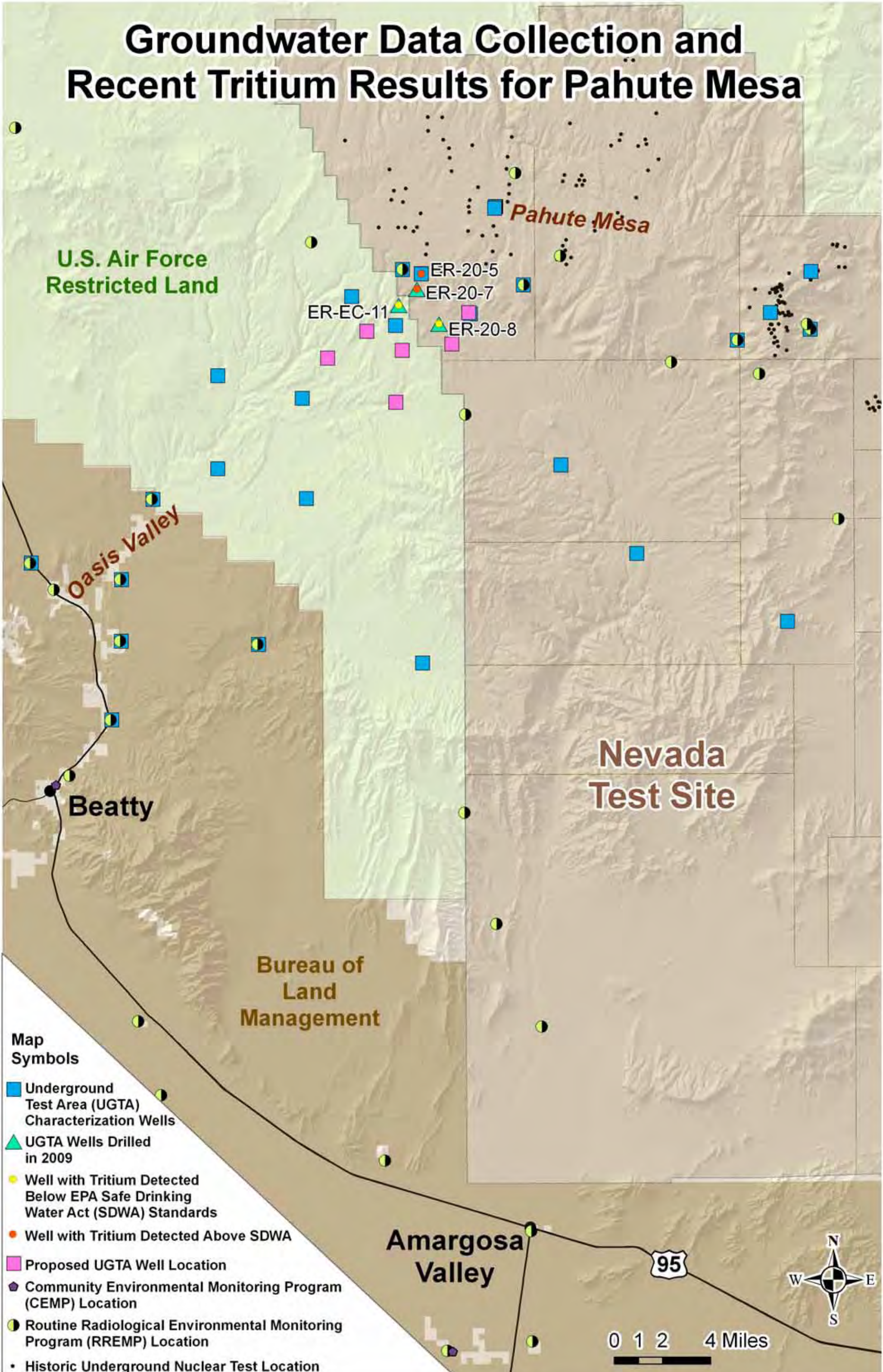


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Groundwater Data Collection and Recent Tritium Results for Pahute Mesa

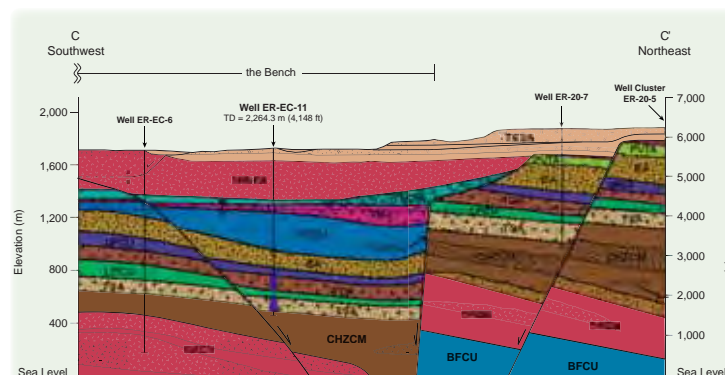
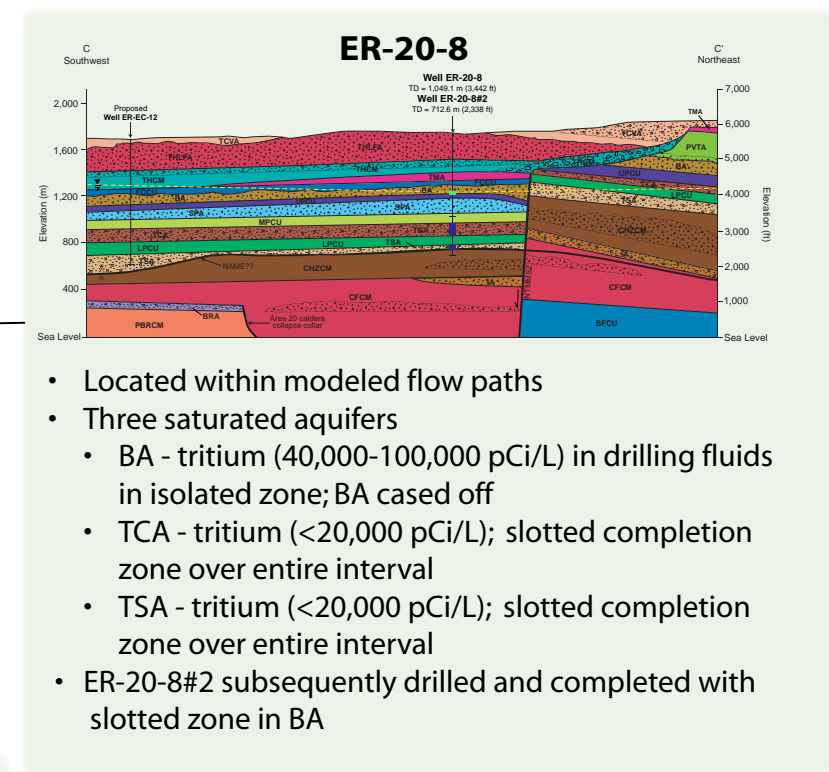
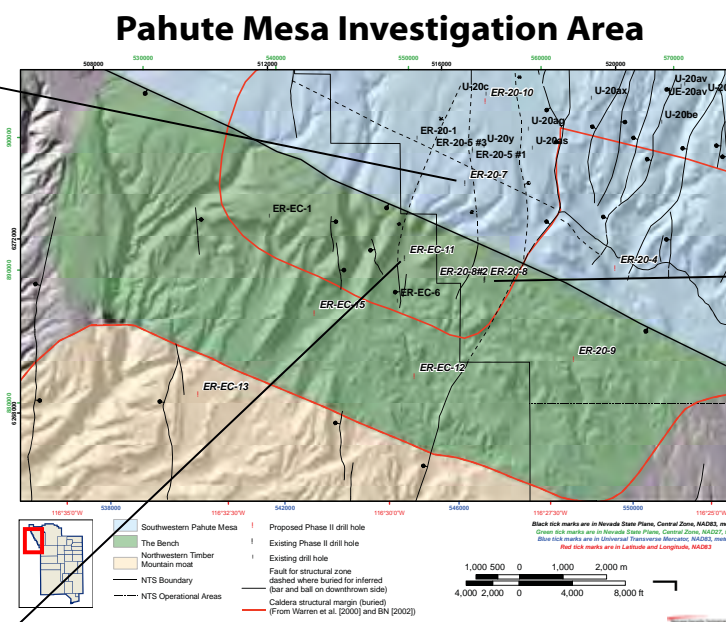
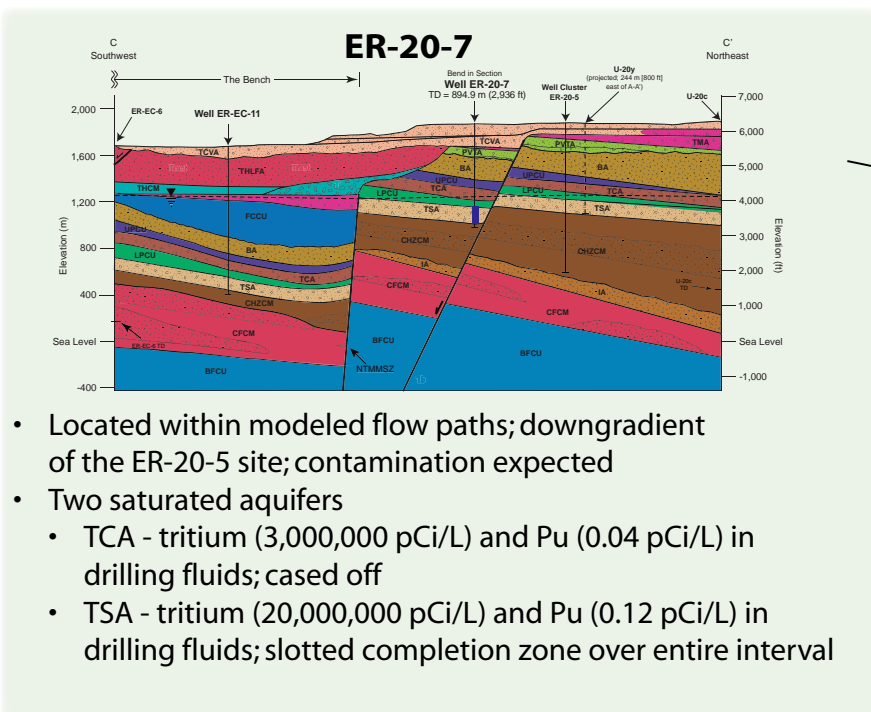




Nevada Test Site Information on Source Term from New Wells

"Source term" models predict the amount and type of contaminants that will be found in the groundwater in the future.

Data acquired from 2009 drilling activities supports conceptual model: contamination moves off Pahute Mesa in deeper geographic units to stratigraphically higher geographic units as caldera structure down drops the volcanics to the south. The Benham aquifer is hypothesized to be the main aquifer of concern at the leading edge of the contaminant plume.



- ER-EC-11**
- Located within modeled flow paths, across the Nevada Test Site boundary
 - Three saturated aquifers
 - BA - tritium (~10,000 pCi/L) in drilling fluids; BA cased off
 - TCA - tritium not detected; slotted completion zone over entire interval
 - TSA - tritium not detected; slotted completion zone over entire interval

LEGEND
 pCi/L - picoCuries per liter
 BA - Benham aquifer
 TCA - Tiva Canyon aquifer
 TSA - Topopah Spring aquifer



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Nevada Test Site

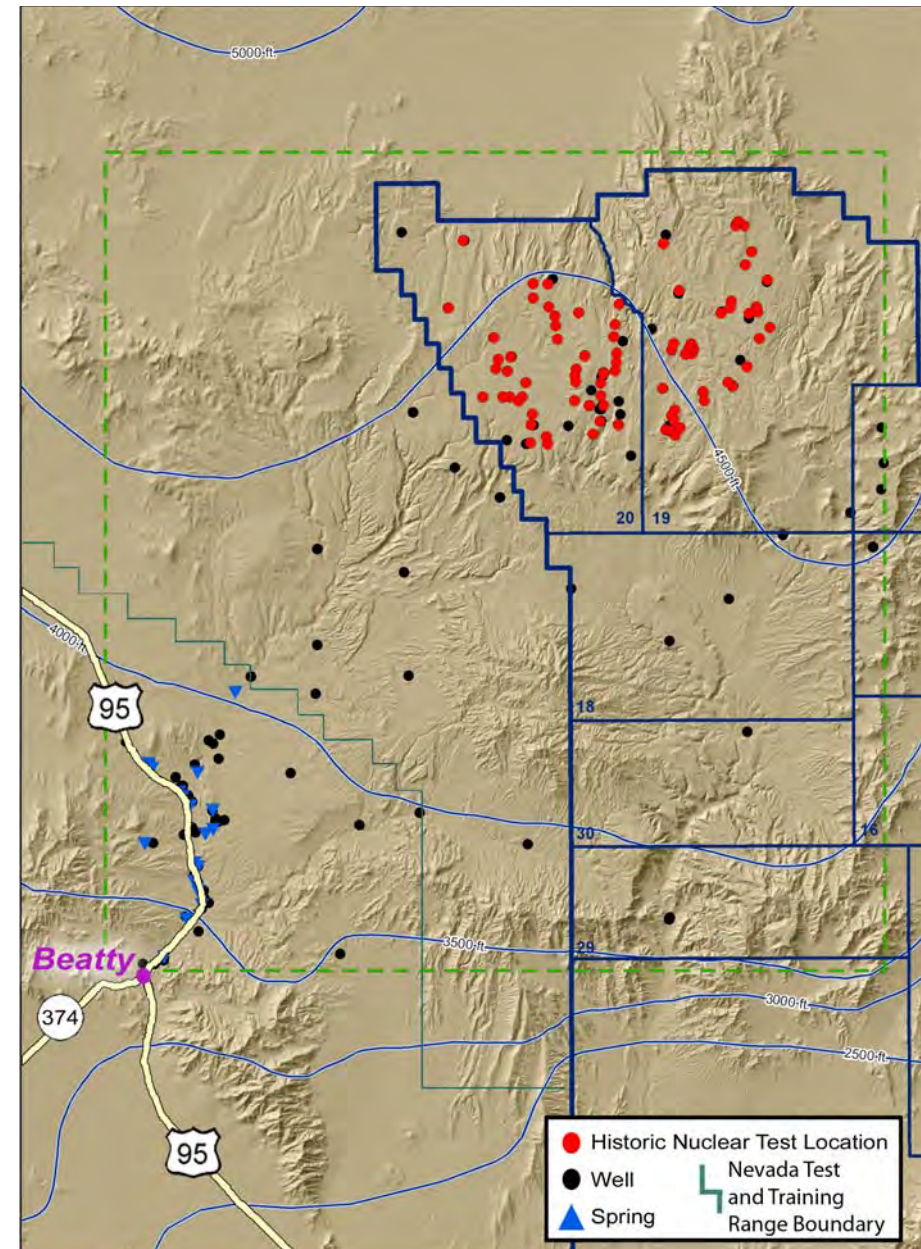
Modeling Pahute Mesa Groundwater Flow

Computer modeling depicts the Nevada Test Site Pahute Mesa groundwater to flow from north-northeast to south-southwest with a discharge point along Oasis Valley.

Computer models are a three-dimensional, mathematical representation of the important physical features within the flow system.

Pahute Mesa groundwater flow computer models were created from information obtained through well drilling, sampling, geophysical data collection, and research. Complex geologic alternatives are included in the models to account for uncertainties within the Nevada Test Site setting.

Flow Model Alternatives	Description
Raised Paleozoic	Raises the basement surface to highest plausible to focus flow in higher rocks.
Thirsty Canyon Lineament	Treats Thirsty Canyon Lineament as a continuous feature.
Deep Rooted Thrust	Considers Belted Range thrust to be more extensive resulting in a low permeability thrust sheet over most of the model.
Gravity Ridge	Aquifer units are truncated against older lower permeability rocks presumed to resist or hinder flow off Pahute Mesa.
Southeast Paleozoic	Changes Paleozoic carbonates into continuous sheet in southeastern area.
Silent Canyon Caldera Complex	Structurally uncoupled from basin and range faults. Circular caldera ring faults and collapse features. Faults do not extend to much depth.



- The flow models have been calibrated to approximate observed water levels in wells and discharge in springs.
- The flow models also demonstrate the approximate natural chemical constituents in groundwater (such as chloride and sulfate) and how they change along flow paths.



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Nevada Test Site

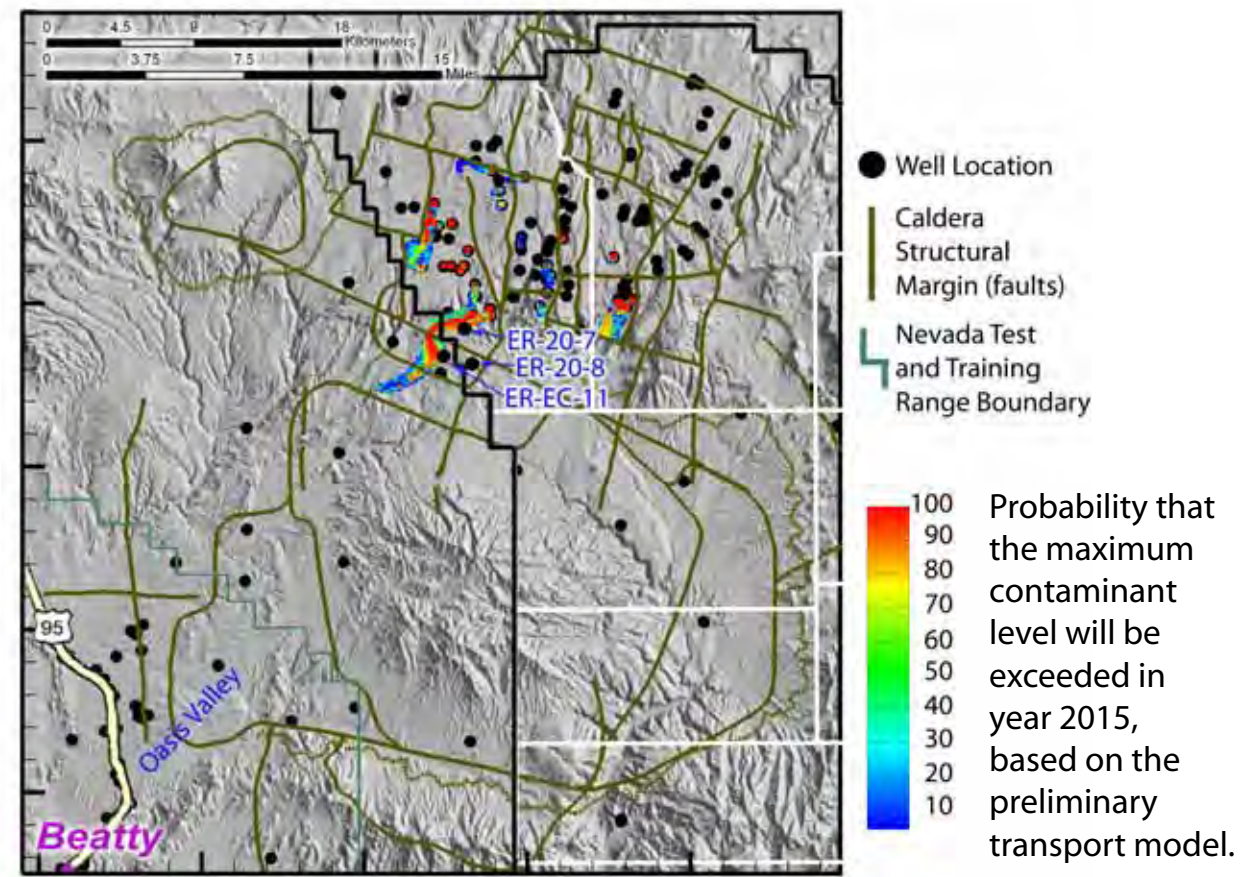
Modeling the Movement of Contamination

Estimating how quickly and how far potential contamination may move beyond Nevada Test Site boundaries is essential to implementing the appropriate protective measures.

The contaminant transport model simulates the movement of a variety of radiological contaminants through the groundwater, and predicts where contaminants will be found.

- Rate and distance parameters are applied to the flow model to predict how contaminants are transported over time.
- The transport model is developed using experimental results from laboratory and field tests of contaminant movement in aquifer material.
- Most well sampling results have not detected the presence of radionuclides, thereby posing challenges when comparing against predictions.
- Preliminary estimate of exceeding the maximum contaminant level 50 years after contamination occurred is depicted in the map to the right (red is more probable and blue is less probable).
- Continued well drilling and data collection will improve and refine the transport models.

Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant level for tritium is 20,000 pCi/L.



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Nevada Test Site Frenchman Flat Groundwater Monitoring Network Design

Monitoring is a key element of the UGTA strategy, along with modeling and institutional controls.

Monitoring Stages

There is current groundwater monitoring and two planned monitoring stages identified in the Underground Test Area (UGTA) Sub-Project Strategy:

Current Monitoring: established during nuclear testing and continuing today.

Pre-Closure Monitoring: a model evaluation stage to check model forecasts after the State of Nevada and DOE accept the Frenchman Flat model.

Long-term Closure Monitoring: occurs long-term, after investigations have ended.

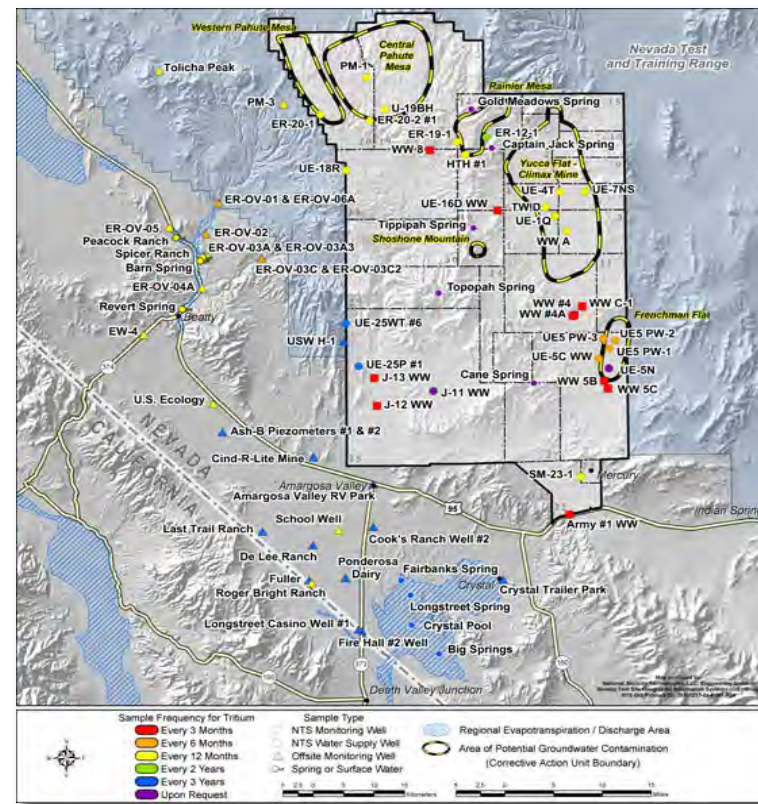
Objectives for groundwater monitoring

Each monitoring stage emphasizes different objectives, though there is overlap. In all cases the overall goal is protection of the public and environment. Specific objectives focus on:

- Safety of existing water supply wells (Current Monitoring)
- Data collection for evaluating model forecast (Pre-Closure Monitoring)
- Monitoring for regulatory compliance and early detection of contamination (Long-Term Monitoring)

Frenchman Flat Current Monitoring

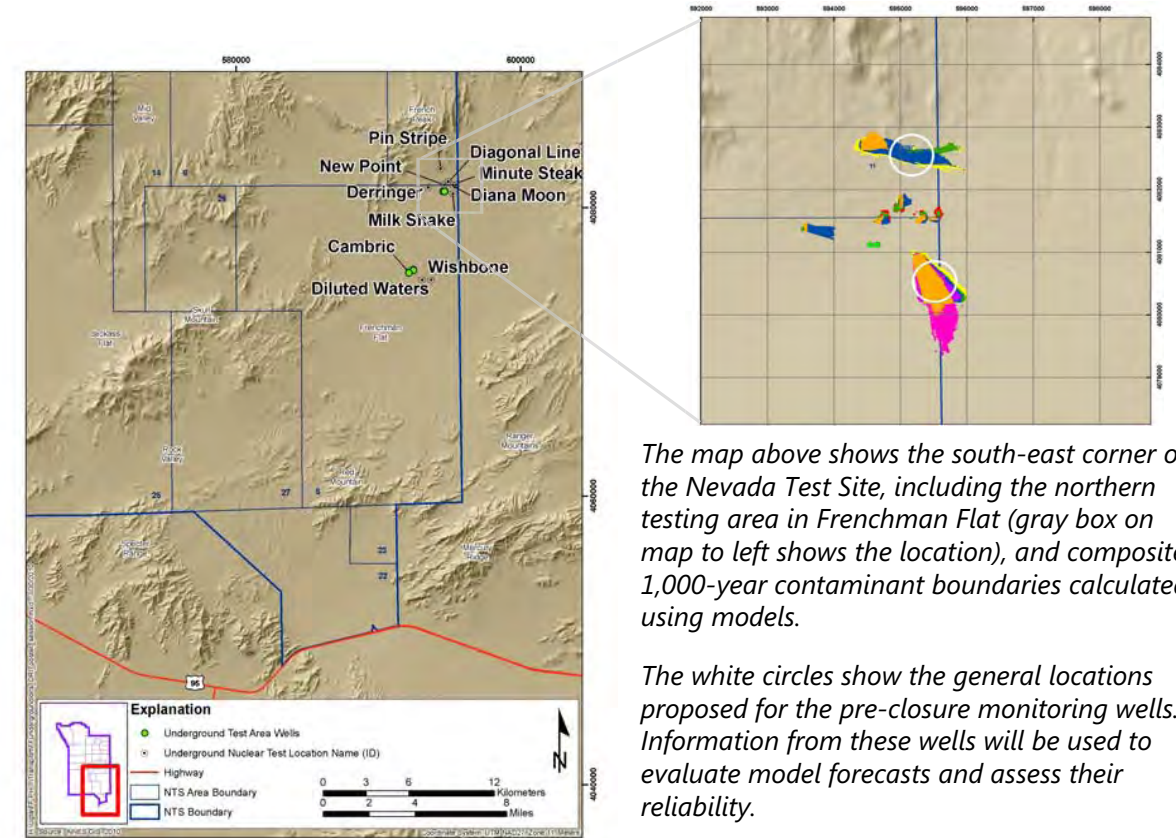
Monitoring of groundwater in ten wells in Frenchman Flat is ongoing as part of the Nevada Test Site Routine Radiological Environmental Monitoring Plan (RREMP). Some of these wells may become part of the long-term monitoring networks.



The map shows the well locations for the RREMP in 2008 and can be found in the Nevada Test Site Environmental Summary Report.

Frenchman Flat Pre-Closure Monitoring

Pre-closure monitoring seeks to provide new data, not used in the modeling effort, to build confidence in the model forecasts. Types of data include the presence or absence of contamination, groundwater levels, types of rocks encountered below the watertable, and aquifer properties.



The map above shows the south-east corner of the Nevada Test Site, including the northern testing area in Frenchman Flat (gray box on map to left shows the location), and composite 1,000-year contaminant boundaries calculated using models.

The white circles show the general locations proposed for the pre-closure monitoring wells. Information from these wells will be used to evaluate model forecasts and assess their reliability.

After that assessment, there may be an iterative process of model improvement. Once the model and monitoring are acceptable for closure, a long-term monitoring network will be developed.



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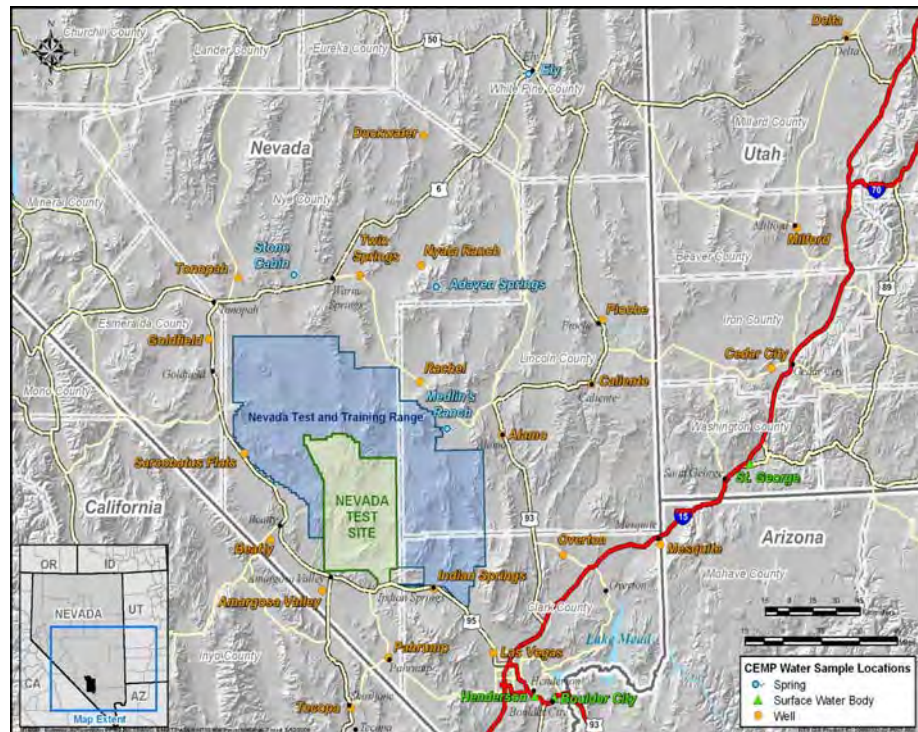


Nevada Test Site Community Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP)

To date, monitoring station results show that tritium levels are at or below background.

The CEMP samples the water supply yearly at each community hosting a CEMP station to test for the presence of man-made radioactivity. CEMP analyzes the samples for tritium because it is the most common radioactive contaminant at the Nevada Test Site and it moves most rapidly in groundwater.

CEMP monitoring test results are available at www.cemp.dri.edu



- CEMP's network of monitoring stations use instruments to detect airborne radiation (if present) and record weather data. This information is available real-time on the CEMP web site at www.cemp.dri.edu.
- Private citizens operate CEMP monitoring stations in Nevada, Utah, and California communities and ranches that are near the Nevada Test Site.
- Desert Research Institute administers the CEMP.
- CEMP is funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office.



Tritium Results from CEMP offsite water tests (dL - pCi/L)

Location	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Adaven Springs*	12.4	10.7	9.7	22.6	20	12	16	15	NT
Alamo*	0.4	0.8	-6.4	-9.7	-4	-3	-1	2	7
Amargosa Valley*	-0.1	0.0	6.4	-6.4	-3	-2	3	0.1	3
Beatty*	0.1	-0.2	3.2	-12.9	-3	-2	0	2	3
Boulder City*	21.6	24.1	19.3	35.4	24	29	35	27	34
Caliente*	4.7	5.4	3.2	-3.2	8	7	5	8	12
Cedar City*	-0.1	0.2	6.4	0.0	3	-4	-4	-3	1
Delta*	-0.1	-0.1	3.2	6.4	-8	2	-1	-0.8	1
Duckwater*	0.1	0.3	6.4	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
Ely*	2.7	2.8	16.1	9.7	-2	NT	NT	NT	NT
Goldfield*	0.0	0.4	3.2	-9.7	0	-4	5	-0.3	<1
Henderson*	22.4	23.2	32.2	16.1	24	27	27	28	34
Indian Springs*	-0.3	0.1	3.2	9.7	-5	-1	4	5	2
Las Vegas*	0.8	0.8	12.9	3.2	-5	3	-2	1	<1
Medlin's Ranch*	3.8	5.1	3.2	0.0	10	9	9	4	13
Mesquite*	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
Millford*	0.0	-0.3	0.0	12.9	1	-5	-2	-1	<1
Nyala Ranch*	0.5	0.5	-3.2	9.7	0	-1	-4	-1	NT
Overton*	0.1	-0.1	12.9	6.4	-4	3	2	0.4	1
Pahrump*	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	-5	-1	2	-2.0	1
Pioche*	-0.1	0.1	0.0	6.4	-7	2	-1	4	<1
Rachel*	-0.1	-0.2	-6.4	3.2	-1	-1	-9	1	<1
Sarcobatus Flats*	0.3	0.1	19.3	-3.2	-3	3	-7	-4	NT
Stone Cabin Ranch*	0.5	0.8	-6.4	0.0	2	-2	3	2	NT
St. George*	9.3	9.4	22.6	9.7	8	-3	4	8	9
Tecopa*	0.4	-0.2	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
Tonopah*	-0.3	-0.1	9.7	-3.2	-4	-2	4	-2	<1
Twin Springs*	0.0	-0.1	-9.7	3.2	-2	-3	-1	0.7	NT

* Sample taken from spring or surface water. - Sample taken from well water. - In 2006, analyses began to be conducted using enriched gas proportional counting. Prior to that year gas proportional or liquid scintillation counting was used. The safe drinking water standard for tritium allows 20,000 pCi/L. Source: Nevada Test Site Environmental Reports
 MDA 2001-2005: 21 pCi/L (enriched liquid scintillation counting)
 MDA 2006, 2007: 24 pCi/L, 26.5 pCi/L, respectively (gas proportional counting). Some 2007 results were anomalously high and not repeated in subsequent samples.
 MDA 2008-2009: 1.0 pCi/L (enriched gas proportional counting)
 NT=Not Tested



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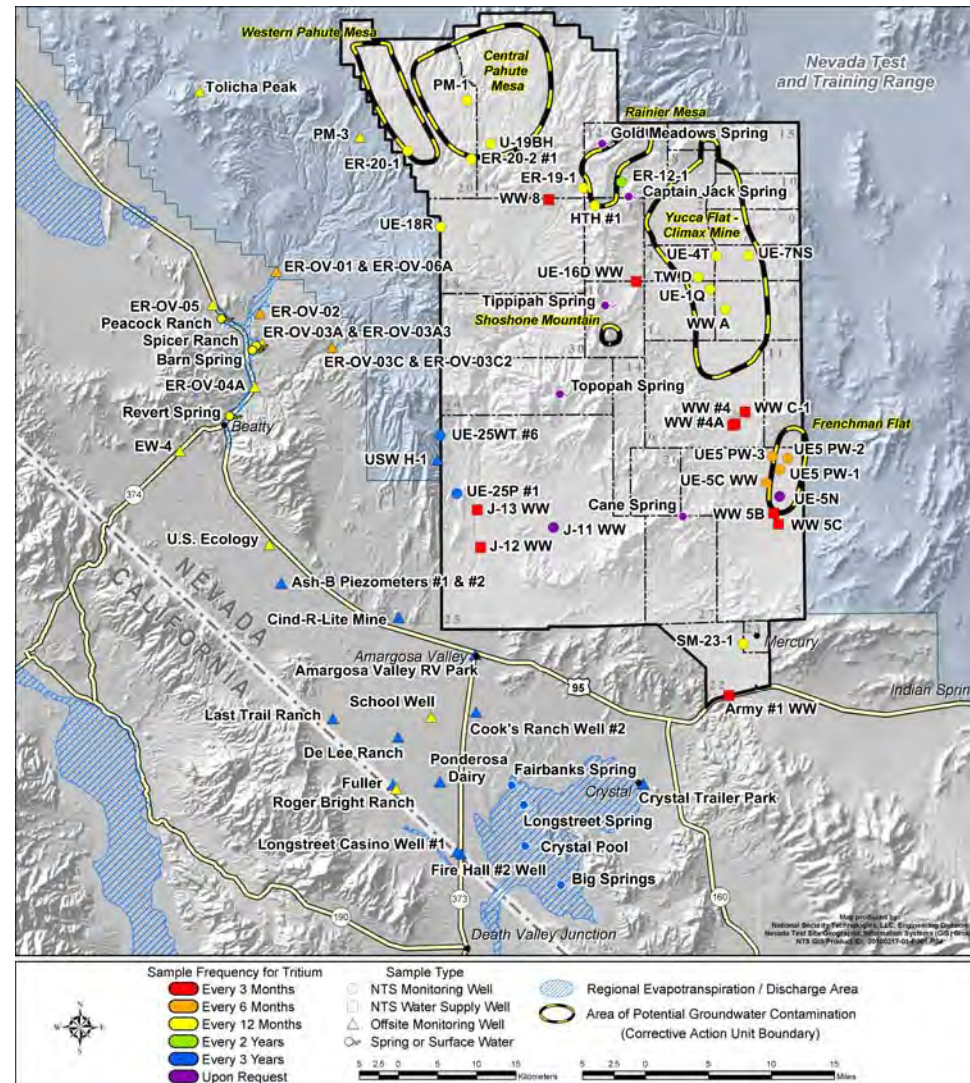




Nevada Test Site Routine Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program (RREMP)

RREMP monitors a comprehensive network of wells, springs and surface water locations.

- Wells and springs on the Nevada Test Site are sampled to help identify the location of groundwater contamination.
- In areas where groundwater contamination has been located on the Nevada Test Site, wells and springs are monitored over time to determine if the levels of radioactivity are changing.
- Groundwater wells and springs near the Nevada Test Site are monitored to determine if any radioactivity has migrated off the site into the public domain.
- Contamination resulting from historic underground nuclear testing has not been detected at a RREMP water sampling location off the Nevada Test Site.



RREMP monitoring results are updated annually in the Nevada Test Site Environmental Report. This report is available at www.nv.energy.gov/library/publications/asr.aspx



Sampling results from RREMP sites located off the Nevada Test Site (1999 - 2009).

Location	Average Tritium Concentration (pCi/L)											
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	
Non-Potable NNSA/NSO Wells												
Ash-B Piezometer #1	3.0	-	-	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	16.4	-3.0	
Ash-B Piezometer #2	7.4	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	
ER-OV-01	-0.2	-3.7	-3.8	10.9	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	
ER-OV-02	-1.8	2.0	2.1	8.8	-5.7	-5.9	6.7	-1.9	-8.1	-5.8	-5.6	
ER-OV-03A	-4.6	9.1	-6.1	8.1	24.1	-6.9	1.0	-4.4	-8.7	-6.2	-7.7	
ER-OV-03A3	0.0	3.3	-11.0	12.4	15.6	-9.0	-	0.0	4.1	-5.6	3.0	
ER-OV-03C	1.4	-10.5	-5.9	20.7	9.9	-7.2	12.3	-0.7	-13.1	-4.6	9.3	
ER-OV-03C2	-0.6	-3.0	-12.8	16.7	13.9	7.8	20.8	2.2	-10.5	-6.5	1.1	
ER-OV-04A	3.2	-4.4	-4.3	23.2	3.3	-10.9	20.1	0.2	-6.8	-6.0	2.3	
ER-OV-05	3.3	4.2	-12.9	9.6	9.0	-4.8	-8.5	4.2	-1.2	-8.8	4.9	
ER-OV-06A	1.4	-10.7	-11.5	10.6	8.7	-	4.3	3.9	-11.9	-4.1	-5.1	
PM-3 (1500 B bgs)	23.8	21.9	16.0	29.0	9.3	18.8	-9.5	3.4	-3.6	0.5	-	
PM-3 (1000 B bgs)	4.7	8.5	15.8	3.5	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Offsite Private Community Drinking Water Wells												
Amargosa Valley RV Park	6.1	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	4.4	1.4	3.7
Barn Well #2 - Ponderosa Dairy	20.1	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	19.3	-
Beatty Water and Sewer ^(a)	-	-	-	11.6	5.0	6.0	29.9	0.7	-8.9	6.8	2.3	-
Cind-R-Lite Mine	-9.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Cook's Ranch Well #2	-6.0	-	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	9.5
Crystal Trailer Park ^(b)	-3.8	-	-	-	-8.4	11.2	-10.9	-	-	-	-13.9	-9.7
DeLee Ranch	-4.0	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-6.0	3.8
Fire Hall #2 Well	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuller Property ^(c)	-6.9	-	-	-	11.1	-5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Last Trail Ranch	1.5	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
Longstreet Casino Well #1	-3.0	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Regor Bright Ranch	-3.7	-	-	-	-16.8	14.1	-7.9	8.9	-7.9	14.8	-1.0	-4.7
School Well	4.0	-	-	-	-1.0	19.9	4.5	3.0	-13.9	7.4	-6.3	-7.0
Tropicana Mine	-1.2	-	-	-	-6.2	9.3	-1.0	9.5	7.1	-10.3	-0.6	4.7
U.S. Ecology	-10.2	-	-	-	2.1	12.9	-4.6	11.2	10.0	37.4	-6.2	0.0
Offsite Springs/Surface Waters												
Barn Springs ^(d)	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Springs	-5.1	-	-	-	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
Crystal Pool	-10.7	-	-	-	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
Fairbanks Spring	-0.7	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Langstreet Spring	-11.6	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Peacock Ranch	0.9	-	-	-	-2.9	24.9	-1.1	-	-	-	-	-1.0
Revert Spring	-1.3	-	-	-	-4.5	15.4	0.6	-1.1	-5.4	-9.5	-2.3	-2.1
Spicer Ranch	-7.1	-	-	-	-6.9	22.2	10.6	6.7	-7.3	-26.7	-4.4	4.6

^(a) Not sampled
^(b) Site is no longer monitored
^(c) Site monitored at NNSA/NSO request, no set schedule



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For more information about the Environmental Management program, contact:
 U.S. Department of Energy • National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office • Office of Public Affairs
 P.O. Box 98518, Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518 • (702) 295-3521 • envmgt@nv.doe.gov • www.nv.energy.gov





Radiation Facts

Radiation occurs naturally in the environment.

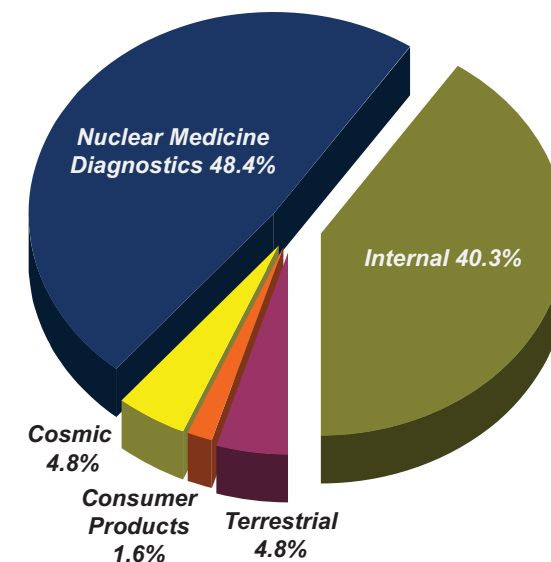
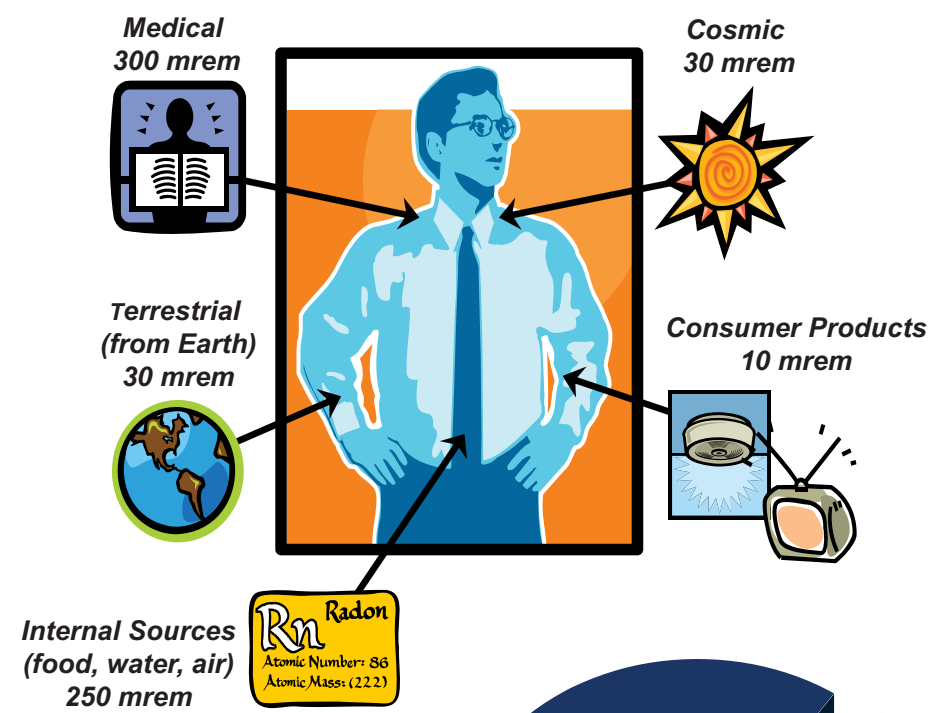
Average Annual Radiation Source and Dose

Rem measures the biological damage, or “dose” of radiation. A **millirem** (mrem) is one one-thousandth of a rem.

The average person receives approximately 620 mrem of radiation per year from all sources. The maximum legal radiation dose limit for a person whose profession permits exposure is 5,000 mrem per year.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency maximum contaminant level (MCL) for beta particle and photon radioactivity in drinking water = 4 mrem per year



Source: NCRP Report No. 160, March 3, 2009



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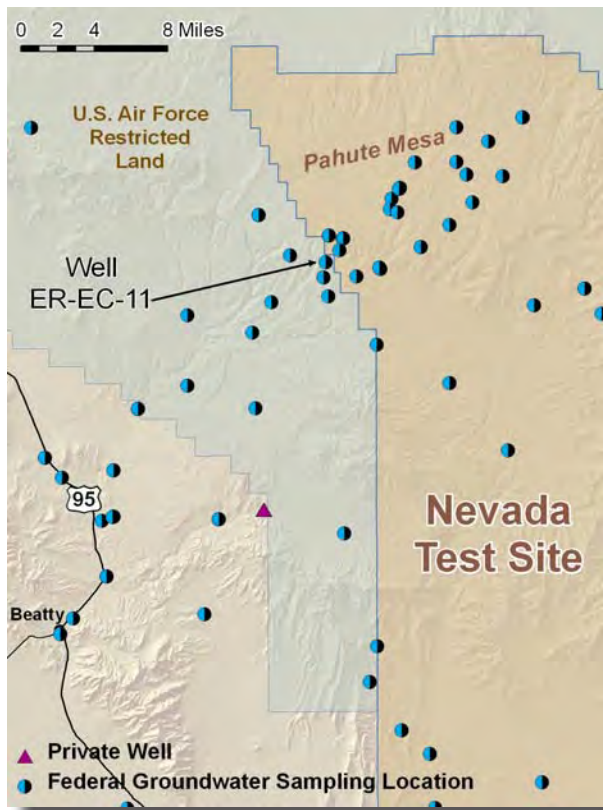
Nevada Test Site Your Questions Answered

The Nevada Site Office is committed to addressing your concerns.

The following are answers to the three most frequently asked questions at the last Groundwater Open House in February 2009.

How long will it take for contamination from historic nuclear testing to reach the public?

The only well off the Nevada Test Site where contamination has been detected (well ER-EC-11) is 14 miles from the nearest private well. According to a range of computer model predictions, contamination is not expected to reach this private water source for at least 100 years and may, in fact, never travel this distance.



Will the Nevada Site Office spend more time interacting with interested communities?

Yes. Based on attendance at the February 2009 Open House, the Nevada Site Office organized this year's Open House and will continue pursuing opportunities to spend time in communities surrounding the Nevada Test Site.

Does the Nevada Site Office have a plan if contamination exceeding EPA standards is found at a private or public drinking water source?

If groundwater contaminants from Nevada Test Site activities were verified at a public or private drinking water source beyond the test site boundary, and the levels exceeded the EPA drinking water standards, the Nevada Site Office would immediately coordinate with the State of Nevada to shut down the well and pursue an alternate water supply.



Groundwater Open House (February 2009) attendees learn about computer models developed for the Pahute Mesa region of the Nevada Test Site.

The Nevada Site Office also maintains an active Community Outreach Program, through which speakers, educational resources and exhibits are available upon request.

If you have questions, comments or simply want more information relating to groundwater at the Nevada Test Site, please call the Office of Public Affairs at (702) 295-3521, or email us at envmgt@nv.doe.gov.



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Nevada Test Site Community Advisory Board

Current and past CAB members reside in Beatty, Amargosa Valley, Pahrump, and Las Vegas.

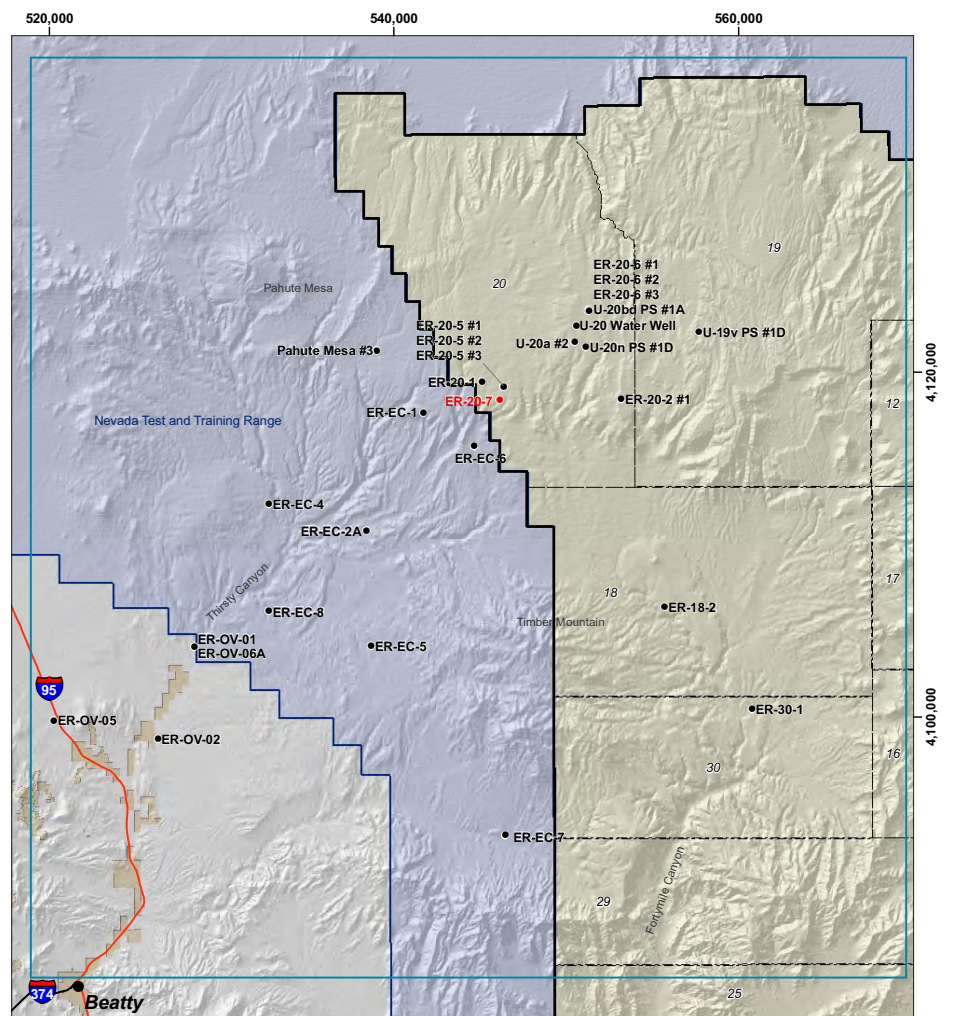
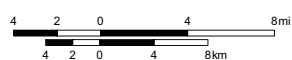
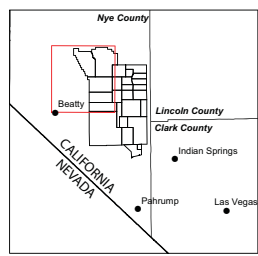
The Community Advisory Board (CAB) is made up of Southern Nevada residents and is federally-chartered to provide recommendations to the Environmental Management Program at the Nevada Test Site.

In 2002, the U.S. Department of Energy asked the CAB to site the location of a groundwater well that could be used to gain data for the Underground Test Area Sub-Project. In 2006, after four years of extensive research, the CAB recommended three groundwater wells on and near Pahute Mesa. In 2009, the U.S. Department of Energy drilled well ER-20-7, which was one of the CAB's recommended sites.

Community Advisory Board members tour the drill site they recommended for the Underground Test Area Project. Well ER-20-7 is located on Pahute Mesa at the Nevada Test Site.

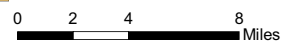


A Community Advisory Board meeting held in Las Vegas, NV.



Explanation

- Existing Borehole or Well
- Well ER-20-7
- City/Town
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- PM-OV Model Area
- NTS Boundary
- NTS Operational Areas
- Nevada Test & Training Range
- Land Ownership
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - U.S. Department of Defense
 - U.S. Department of Energy
 - Private Land



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Community Advisory Board for Nevada Test Site Programs

...citizens working together on environmental issues

What is the CAB?

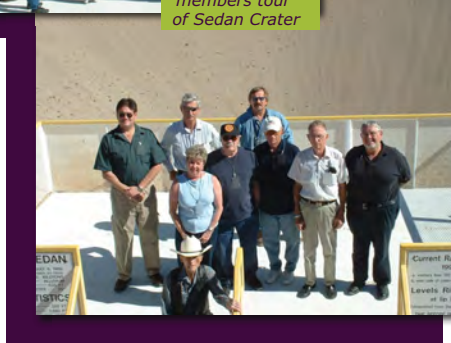
A group of southern Nevada volunteers providing recommendations to the Department of Energy on clean-up activities at the Nevada Test Site



Board meeting



members tour of Sedan Crater



Meetings

All meetings are open to the public

Full Board meetings:

- Typically held the evening of the second Wednesday of odd-numbered months
- Usually in Las Vegas, but occasionally throughout southern Nevada



visiting another DOE site

Member Responsibilities

- Attend Full Board and committee meetings
- Actively participate in a committee
- Review materials with timely response
- Commit 10-20 hours per month
- No technical experience is required



on the road



CAB well visit



Board presentation

Committees

The CAB includes a variety of committees focusing on specific clean-up activities at the Nevada Test Site. Public participation on committees does not require CAB membership. Committees typically meet every other month.

Budget

...reviews and prioritizes funding for clean-up projects

Groundwater (UGTA)

...issues related to groundwater contamination, characterization, drilling and modeling

Industrial Sites

...issues related to decontaminating and disposing of obsolete buildings and facilities

Membership

...recruits new members

Outreach

...increases public awareness of the Community Advisory Board

Soils

...issues related to clean-up standards used to remediate surface soil contaminated by historic nuclear testing

Transportation/Waste

...issues related to transportation of hazardous and radioactive waste and waste disposal activities

Phone

702-657-9088

Website

www.nv.energy.gov/NTSCAB

Email

NTSCAB@nv.doe.gov