



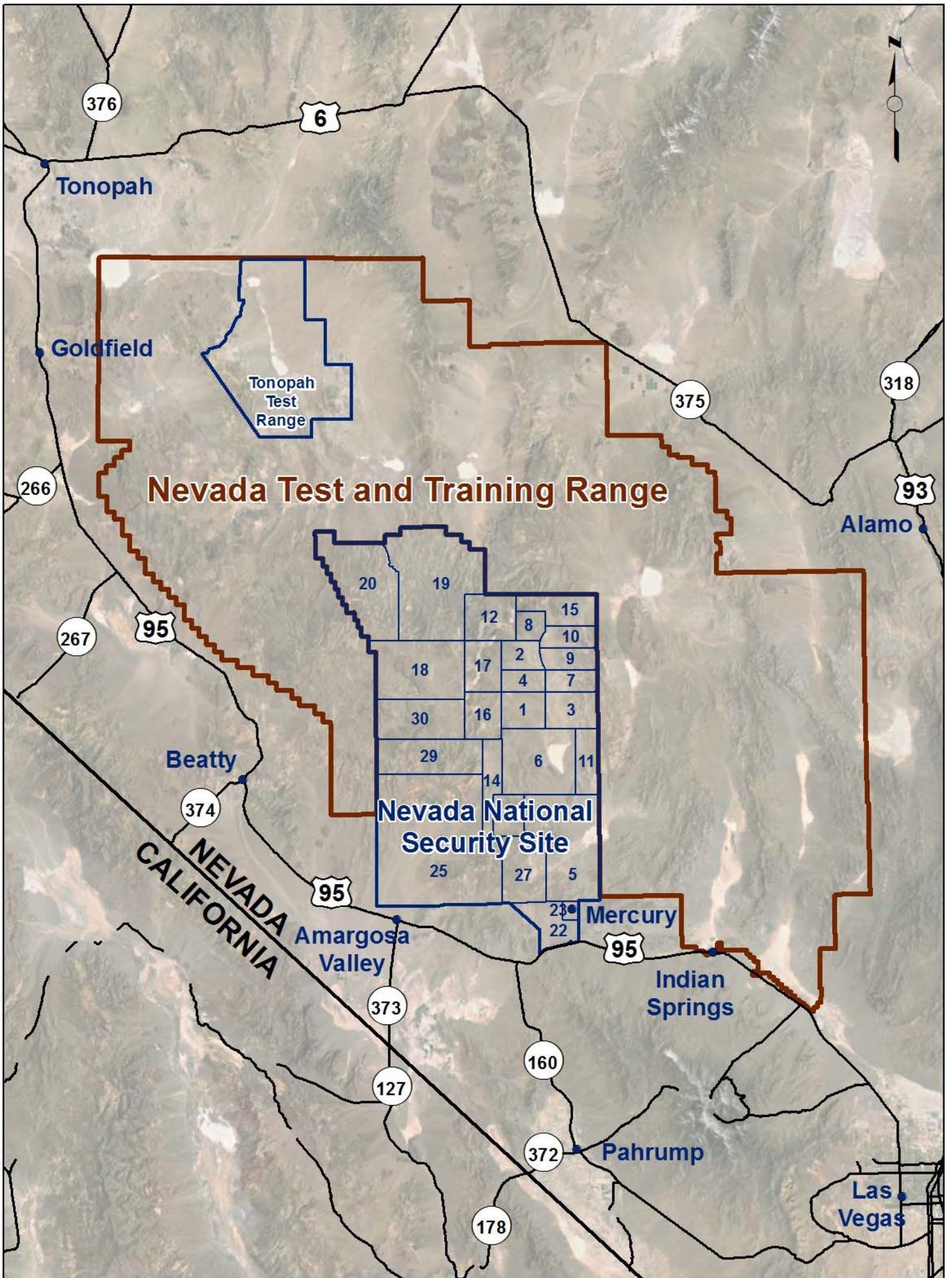
Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board Table of Contents

**Full Board Meeting Handouts for
Wednesday, January 21, 2015**

**Please note: For your convenience, this Table of Contents
has a link to the first page of each handout.**

**If you just want to print certain pages, the directions are: file, print, Pages
to Print, choose the radio button-Pages and enter just the pages that you
want printed, then choose print**

- Page 2 Map of the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) and the (8) Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board Locations
- Page 4 Attendance Spreadsheet
- Page 5 Underground Test Area Quality Assurance Plan Update by Francisca Vega and Cecilia Flores Snyder
- Page 6 Draft Recommendation Letter for Annual NNSS Environmental Report (Work Plan Item #5)
- Page 10 Draft Recommendation Letter for Potential New RCRA Part B Permitted Mixed Waste Disposal Unit (Work Plan Item #9)
- Page 12 NNSS Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Site – Safe, Secure and Responsible Disposal briefing
- Page 37 NSSAB - Communicating Progress to Stakeholders on Groundwater at the NNSS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SITE-SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARDS



NSSAB MEETING ATTENDANCE

Full Board Meetings

October 2014 through September 2015 (FY 2015)

Name	11/19/14	1/21/15	2/18/15	3/25/15	5/20/15	7/15/15	9/16/15	Max Terms
MEMBERS								
Michael Anderson	E							2020
Amina Anderson	√							2020
Michael D'Alessio	√							2020
Pennie Edmond	√							2020
Donna Hruska	√							2016
Janice Keiserman	√							2018
James Manner	√							2020
Michael Moore	√							2016
Donald Neill	√							2020
Edward Rosemark	√							2018
Steve Rosenbaum	√							2020
William Sears	√							2018
Thomas Seley	√							2020
Cecilia Snyder	√							2020
Jack Sypolt	√							2017
James Tallant	√							2020
Francisca Vega	√							2020
LIAISONS								
Clark County	√							
Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations	√							
Elko County Commission	U							
Esmeralda County Commission	E							
Lincoln County Commission	U							
Nye County Commission	E							
Nye Co. Nuclear Waste Repository Project Office	√							
State of NV Division of Env Protection	√							
U.S. Natl Park Service	E							
White Pine Co. Commission	U							
KEY: √ = Present Term Limit E = Excused U = Unexcused RM = Remove RS = Resign								

Underground Test Area (UGTA) Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

Oversight Assessment (OA) of

Desert Research Institute (DRI)

Update by Francisca Vega and Cecilia Flores Snyder, NSSAB Observers

December 8-9, 2014

Item	Status	Issue	Suggestion
Notices	Sustain	DOE informed DRI via formal letter that OA would take place and attached specific assessment checklist	
Position Hand-off	Improve	New assessor on the team.	DOE needs to perform a better continuity hand-off between personnel
Org Chart	Improve	Upon arriving it was unclear who was giving direction. This created confusion amongst the different organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An OA Lead should be established prior to OA. • Brief should be held to establish expectations, areas of responsibility, etc.
NSSAB incorporation	Sustain	DOE, Navarro-Intera (N-I), and DRI were very patient, engaging, hospitable and accommodating of the observers from NSSAB	
Outlook	Sustain	Both N-I and DRI established a positive outlook on the assessment experience (continuous improvement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This leads to open, honest communication
Work in parallel	Sustain	Three assessors broke off into separate fictional area groups from the assessment checklist and worked simultaneously	
Approach	Sustain	Assessors were professional and thorough (evidence trail). Personable manner, and helpful throughout the questioning.	
Status Updates	Sustain	DOE/N-I continuously updated DRI reps on status of the OA items (individual, briefings, de-briefings, etc.)	
Work Distribution	Improve	Work load was unevenly distributed	
Personnel Availability	Improve	Not all the Subject Matter Experts (SME) were present for questions	Advanced notice could have been given to SME. DRI indicated they had no prior notice.
Material Availability	Improve	Some labels/equipment was not accessible by the personnel available for questions	Assessors could indicate these needs prior/DRI could pre-read assessment checklist and pull out in preparation.
Records Availability	Sustain	Pertinent procedures/records were provided to assessors prior to assessment. Other records were easily accessible throughout the assessment.	



Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

January 21, 2015

Mr. Scott A. Wade
Environmental Management
U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Field Office
P. O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Annual Nevada National Security Site
Environmental Report (NNSER) ~ Work Plan Item #5

Dear Mr. Wade,

The Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) was asked to provide a recommendation, from a community perspective, to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on how the Annual NNSER could be enhanced (i.e., readability, presentation of information, likes and dislikes between NNSER and other DOE sites Annual Site Environmental Reports).

After an educational session, a briefing, and Board discussion during the November 19, 2014 Full Board meeting, the NSSAB divided into four groups to review the following sections of the NNSER and compare to other DOE Environmental Reports that pertain to Environmental Management activities: 1) Summary, 2) Chapter 5, Section 5.1: Water Monitoring, 3) Chapter 10, Section 10.1: Waste Management, and 4) Chapter 11: Environmental Restoration.

In regard to the summary, the NSSAB felt that the document is at the right technical level and that the varied format, i.e. text, sequence, graphs, figures, pictures, colors, etc., enhances the report for readability by the public. In comparison, the NSSAB thought that the NNSER summary's overall presentation is better than other DOE environmental reports.

Overall, the majority of the NSSAB felt that the information included in the chapters is very technical for the general lay person without a science background. However, the NSSAB understands that a technical tone is required, but recommends that the reading level of the chapters meets the expected reading level of the general public. In addition, the NSSAB felt that it was difficult to refer from each chapter to the appendices and recommends adding hyperlinks to the online NNSER.

In both the summary and chapters, the NSSAB would like to see a glossary or sidebar of acronyms and to limit the use of acronyms and technical use of terms. Also, the tables, maps, and figures are valuable to explain/illustrate the subject matter, although some captions need additional detail and information and suggest that the font size in legends be increased for readability.

Members

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Michael D'Alessio
Pennie Edmond
Donna Hruska, Chair
Janice Keiserman, Vice Chair
James Manner
Michael Moore
Donald Neill
Edward Rosemark
Steve Rosenbaum
William Sears
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Jack Sypolt
James Tallant
Francisca Vega

Liaisons

Clark County
Consolidated Group of Tribes
and Organizations
Elko County Commission
Esmeralda County Commission
Lincoln County Commission
Nye County Commission
Nye County Nuclear Waste
Repository Project Office
State of Nevada Division of
Environmental Protection
U.S. National Park Service
White Pine County Commission

Administration

Barbara Ulmer, Administrator
Navarro-Intera
Kelly Snyder, DDFO
U.S. Department of Energy,
Nevada Field Office

The NSSAB, from a community perspective, makes the following recommendations by summary/chapter:

— Summary:

- Cross reference the material in the full NNESSER to the summary in the Table of Contents
- Note for clarity in the first and not the third paragraph that it is a summary document (page 1)
- Change the phrase “released into the community” to “made available to the general public” (page 4, Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act)
- Clarify the last sentence, *“Was the reference only to Lake Mead and Boulder City? What impact does global atmospheric testing have on surface water? Can you separate the impact of the global testing from the NNSS activities? Additionally, it appears that the focus of the last paragraph was the low detectable level of tritium and the last two sentences introduce a different thought.”* (page 12)
- Move “Understanding Radiation Dose” section before radiological monitoring sections
- Improve phrasing of, “..seven were moved out of harm’s way off roads.” to “.. seven were moved off NNSS roads.” (page 20)
- Eliminate the word “successfully” in last sentence about pumas as it implies that NNSS killed some pumas while attempting to capture them (page 21)
- Utilize U.S. customary units or list both measurements (metric system) as the picocuries per liter measurement is not understood by the general public
- Mention that all appropriate radionuclides in groundwater are sampled and explain the reason that tritium is the primary contaminant of concern
- Add small symbols to indicate the end of a section similar to newspaper and magazine articles
- Print, “Continued on Page xx...”, right after the text of the article as it currently appears that the phrase is floating at the bottom of the page and it looks like the graphs continue and not the article (page 13)
- Improve uniformity of format as the different column widths and lengths is confusing, i.e. on page 20, an article breaks and it is difficult to follow where the article continues and the small print indicating where to continue reading made it more confusing at first glance as it looks cluttered
- Increase the size of the maps to a full page (page 12)
- Add mileage distance of each community to the NNSS of the map, 2013 CEMP Water Monitoring Locations (page 12)
- Change the colors for the labels on the Types of Groundwater Sampling Locations table and the colors for the well locators on the adjacent NNSA/NFO Water Sampling Network map so they match (page 11)

— Chapter 5, Section 5.1: Water Monitoring:

- Limit the use of cross-referencing to other sections and attachments
- Standardize color-coding in figures (for example, in Figure 5-3, the color red signifies >100; in Figure 5-2, the color red signifies “Early Detection” and purple signifies “Source”; recommend changing purple to red as a danger color in Figure 5-2 which would be consistent with Figure 5-3 graphic color representation)
- Address concerns about all radionuclides found in groundwater (for example, plutonium has been detected on Pahute Mesa in Wells ER-20-5 and ER-20-7 (Kersting), but is not listed as a concern on Table 5-2, page 5-6; no mention of monitoring for increases in the amount of plutonium that has migrated 1.3 kilometer from Benham)

— Chapter 5, Section 5.1: Water Monitoring (continued):

- Change to read, "...most mobile in groundwater and are presently produced..." or "...are produced..." (page 5-4, section 5.1.1.1, first paragraph, last sentence)
- Utilize U.S. customary units or list both measurements (metric system) as the picocuries per liter measurement is not understood by the general public
- Apply percent of maximum contaminant level rather than the picocuries per liter for tritium concentration results as suggested by two-thirds of the group; although it was of some concern that by changing the measurement it could be used to conceal the types of contaminants in the groundwater (**Note: NSSAB needs to pick one or the other at meeting**)
- Mention that all appropriate radionuclides in groundwater are sampled and explain the reason that tritium is the primary contaminant of concern
- Highlight statements of great importance in a different font color, such as, "Tritium has not been detected in any NNS PWS wells."
- Add mileage distance of each community to the NNS (page 7-12, section 7.2.2, Figure 7-7. 2013 CEMP water monitoring locations)

— Chapter 10, Section 10.1: Waste Management:

- Include a paragraph at the end of the section with a status update if the goals were met that are listed at the beginning of Chapter 10 in the green box, "Waste Management Goals"
- Add a list of Corrective Action Sites for each Corrective Action Unit
- Utilize a corresponding chart/map to illustrate the seven craters configured into five disposal cells (page 10-3, section 10.1.3, first sentence)
- Add an introduction for Section 10.4 Solid and Sanitary Waste Management

— Chapter 11: Environmental Restoration:

- Change "protective" to "that protects the public" (page 11-2, section 11.1, first paragraph-last sentence)
- Define "institutional controls" (page 11-2, section 11.1, second paragraph-last sentence)
- Change "Western and Central" to "Central and Western" for consistency (page 11-7, section 11.1.2.2, first paragraph, first sentence)
- Change to read, "...characteristics, and hydrologic properties..." (page 11-7, section 11.1.2.2., last paragraph, first sentence)
- Update the status of tasks mentioned in 2013 Annual NNSER in report for 2014 (page 11-9, sections 11.1.2.3 and 11.1.2.4, last sentence in both)
- Review discussion of closures completed before 2013 and consider removing from future NNSERs as it is confusing and unnecessary as information may be accessed from previous years' reports
- Add conclusions in lay terms to the green paragraphs that explain the objectives of each activity; therefore the public may decide whether to continue pursuing the technical narrative, charts, and graphs
- Utilize both section, figure, and table numbers when referencing figures and tables from another chapter
- Employ footnotes to reference research papers rather than incorporating into the text for readability
- Increase visual aids, lists, and charts, i.e. utilize a 1,000-year timeline to reinforce the restoration activity, the current year, and the radiologic component disappearing below the horizon of safe, background levels within that time period

The NSSAB appreciates the presentations and the professionalism that Cathy Wills, the NNSER main author and editor, displayed in support of this work plan item and for the opportunity to review the Annual NNSER and provide these recommendations to the DOE on how to enhance the document for the public.

Sincerely,

Donna L. Hruska, Chair

cc: K. G. Ellis, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
M. R. Hudson, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
E. B. Schmitt, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
R. F. Boehlecke, NFO
C. G. Lockwood, NFO
K. S. Knapp, NFO
K. K. Snyder, NFO
B. K. Ulmer, N-I
C. A. Wills, NSTec
NSSAB Members and Liaisons

DRAFT



Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

January 21, 2015

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Donna Hruska, Chair
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Navarro-Intera
Kelly Snyder, DDFO
*U.S. Department of Energy,
Nevada Field Office*

Mr. Robert F. Boehlecke
Environmental Management Operations Manager
U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Field Office
P. O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Potential New Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Part B Permitted Mixed Waste Disposal Unit (Work Plan Item #9)

Dear Mr. Boehlecke,

The Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) was asked to provide a recommendation, from a community perspective, to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on a path forward for mixed waste disposal at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

After a briefing and tour of the Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) and a briefing and Board discussion during the November 19, 2014 Full Board meeting, the NSSAB perceives a need for additional space for mixed low-level waste (MLLW) and is in support of continued Environmental Management activities for the disposal of DOE-generated MLLW at the NNSS.

In addition, the NSSAB, from a community perspective, makes the following recommendations:

- Research the feasibility of increasing the capacity of the proposed MLLW Cell 25 based on waste projections to realize potential cost savings over the life of the cell
- Discuss MLLW transportation procedures with stakeholders as DOE moves forward with the proposed MLLW Cell 25
- Define LLW/MLLW in understandable terms for the public on printed materials at events, such as open houses
- Consider designing a display box that include typical mock MLLW items for viewing at public events

Robert Boehlecke
January 21, 2015
Page 2

The NSSAB appreciates the opportunity to tour the Area 5 RWMC and to provide this recommendation to the DOE.

Sincerely,

Donna L. Hruska, Chair

cc: K. G. Ellis, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
M. R. Hudson, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
E. B. Schmitt, DOE/HQ (EM-3.2)
C. G. Lockwood, NFO
K. M. Small, NFO
K. K. Snyder, NFO
S. A. Wade, NFO
B. K. Ulmer, N-I
NSSAB Members and Liaisons

DRAFT

Nevada National Security Site Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Site – Safe, Secure and Responsible Disposal



Scott Wade

Assistant Manager for Environmental Management
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE),
National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office
Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board Meeting
January 21, 2015



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www.em.doe.gov

Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)

- Supporting national security since established in December 1950
- Location of 100 atmospheric (January 1951 through July 1962) and 828 underground nuclear tests (ended September 1992)
- Current missions include Defense Experimentation and Stockpile Stewardship, Global Security, and Environmental Programs

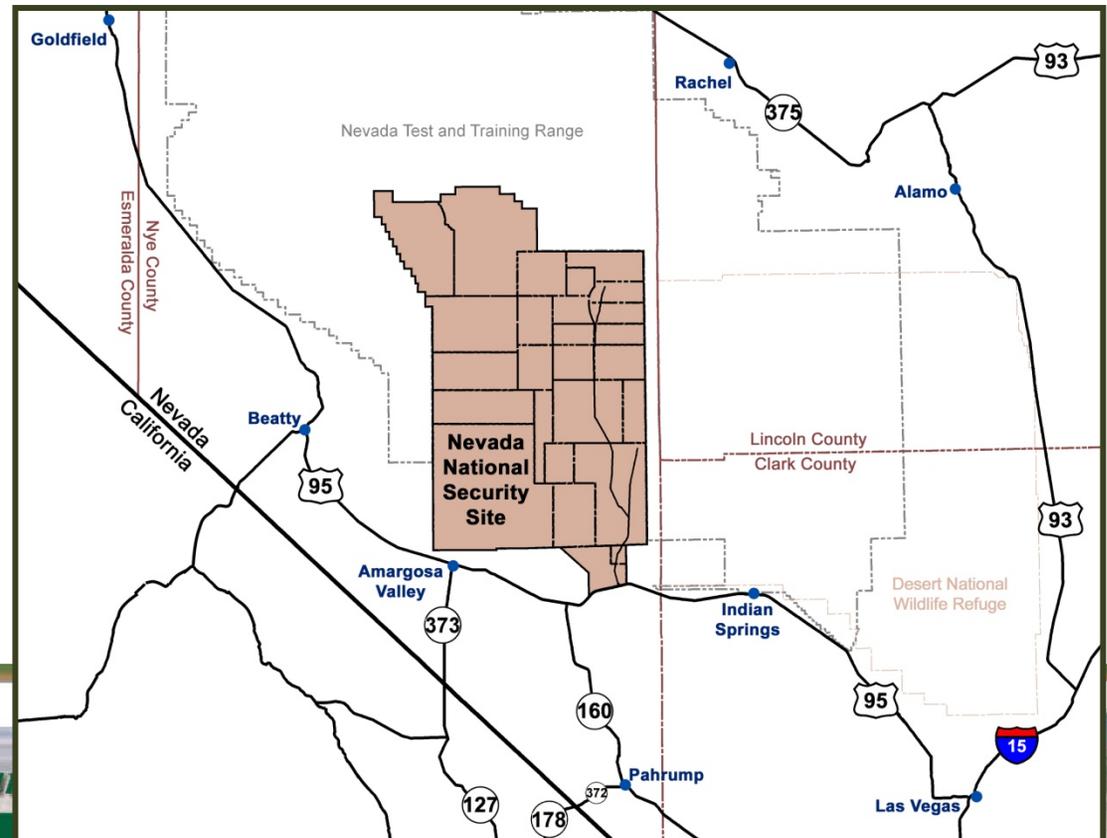


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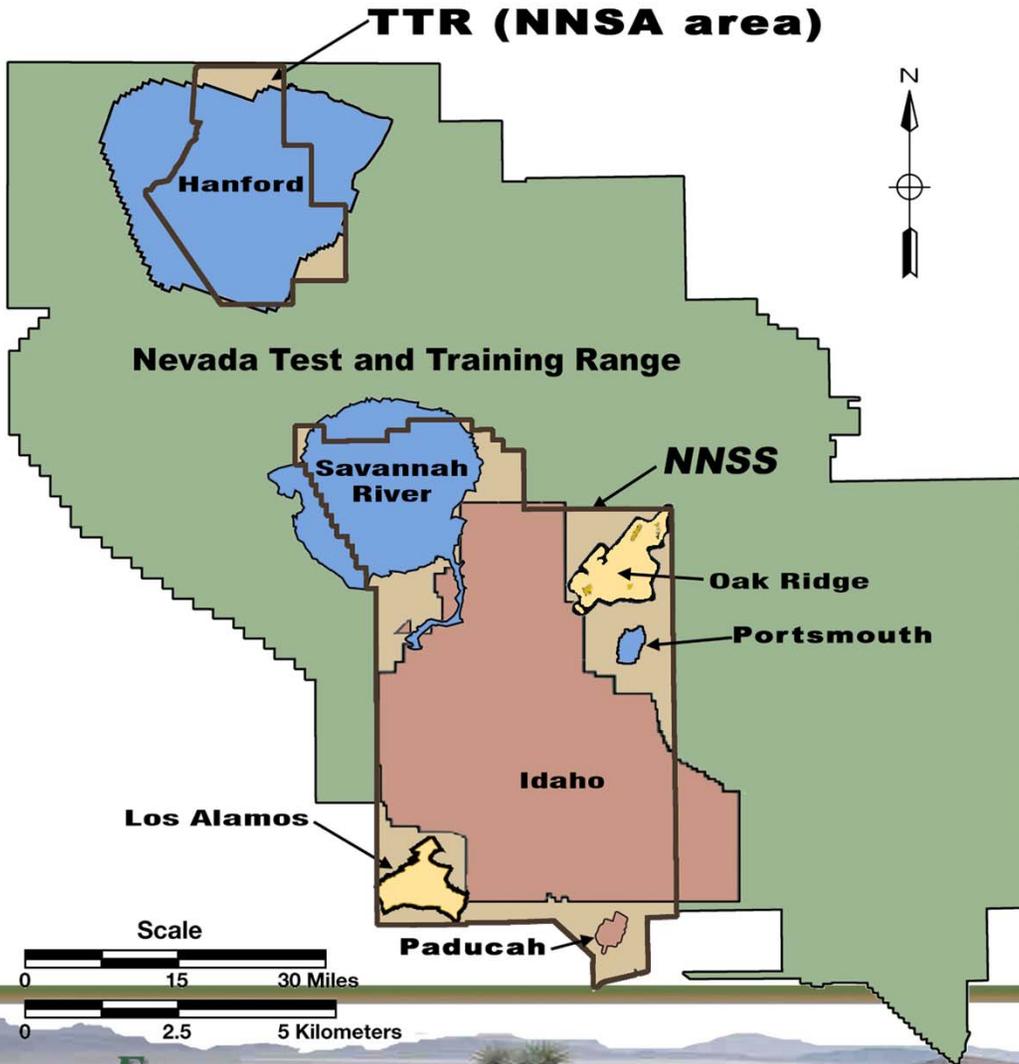
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NNSS Attributes

- Approximately 1,360 square miles of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)-controlled and secured land surrounded by approximately 4,500 square miles of U.S. Air Force-restricted land
 - Located approximately 65 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada
- Will remain secured and withdrawn from public use for the foreseeable future
- Environmental Management activities address effects of historic nuclear testing



DOE Site Comparisons



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



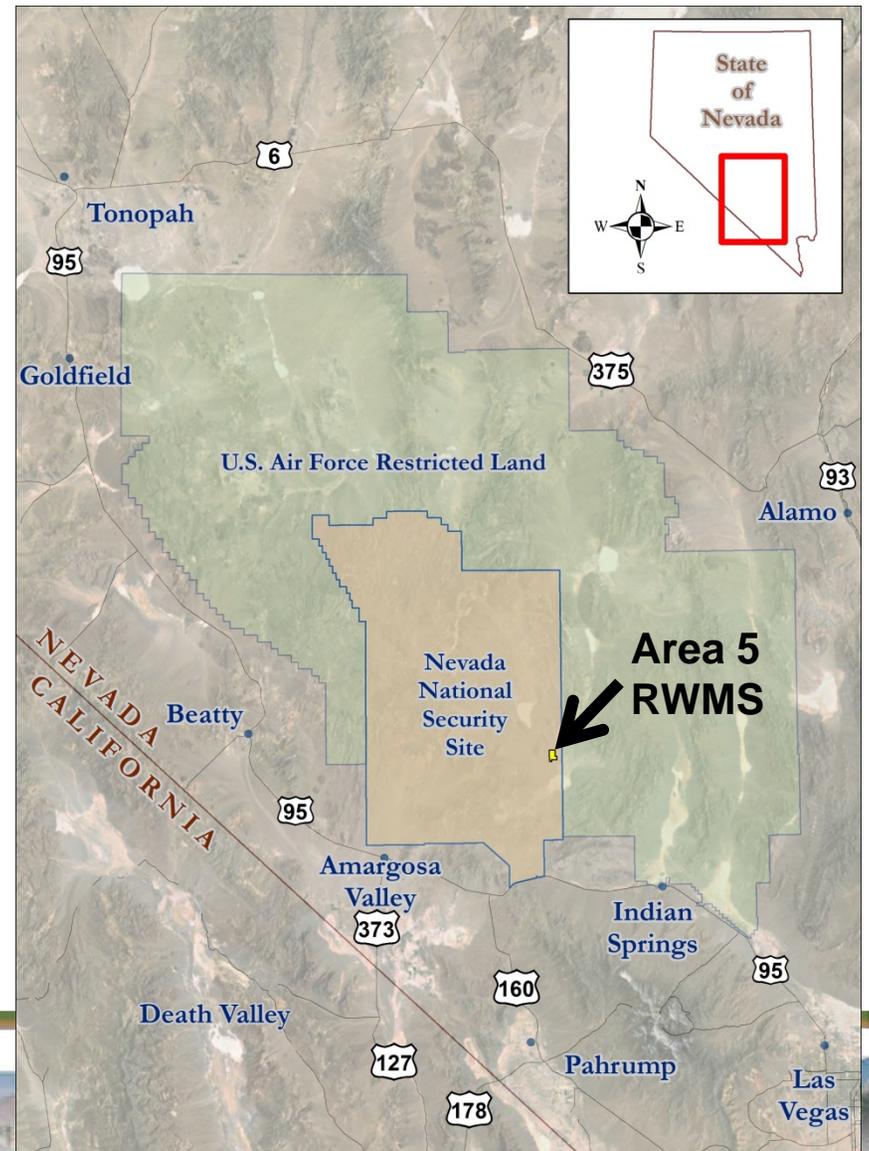
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Low-Level Waste Disposal Facility

DOE is committed to the safe shipment and disposal of waste at the NNSS to ensure the protection of the workers, public, and environment

- Area 5 Radioactive Waste Management Site (RWMS)
 - National asset that supports NNSS and other U.S. sites current missions, and legacy cleanup efforts
 - Located near site of first atmospheric nuclear test in Nevada



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Area 5 RWMS

- Permanent disposal of low-level (LLW) and mixed low-level radioactive waste (MLLW) from national security missions and cleanup of legacy nuclear research, development and testing
 - Ongoing since 1961, with first off-site shipments in 1976
 - Engineered and excavated disposal cells
 - 6 active and 32 closed
 - Total disposed volume more than 26 million cubic feet
 - Annually receives less than 5% of LLW and MLLW produced by the entire DOE complex

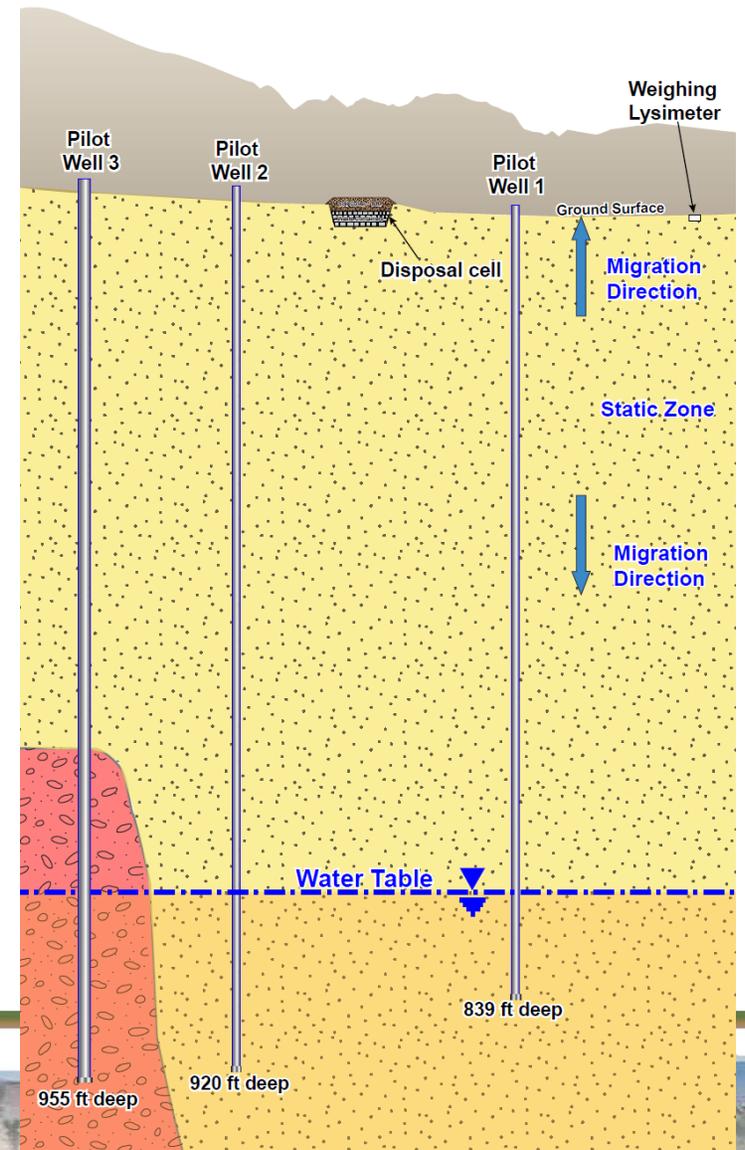


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Area 5 RWMS (continued)

- Geologic, hydrologic and environmental conditions conducive for safe and protective disposal
 - Arid and isolated with deep groundwater (770 feet [~235 meters]) and no groundwater pathway
- Ongoing environmental monitoring to ensure the safety of operations
- Provides for the safe disposal of classified waste requiring additional security



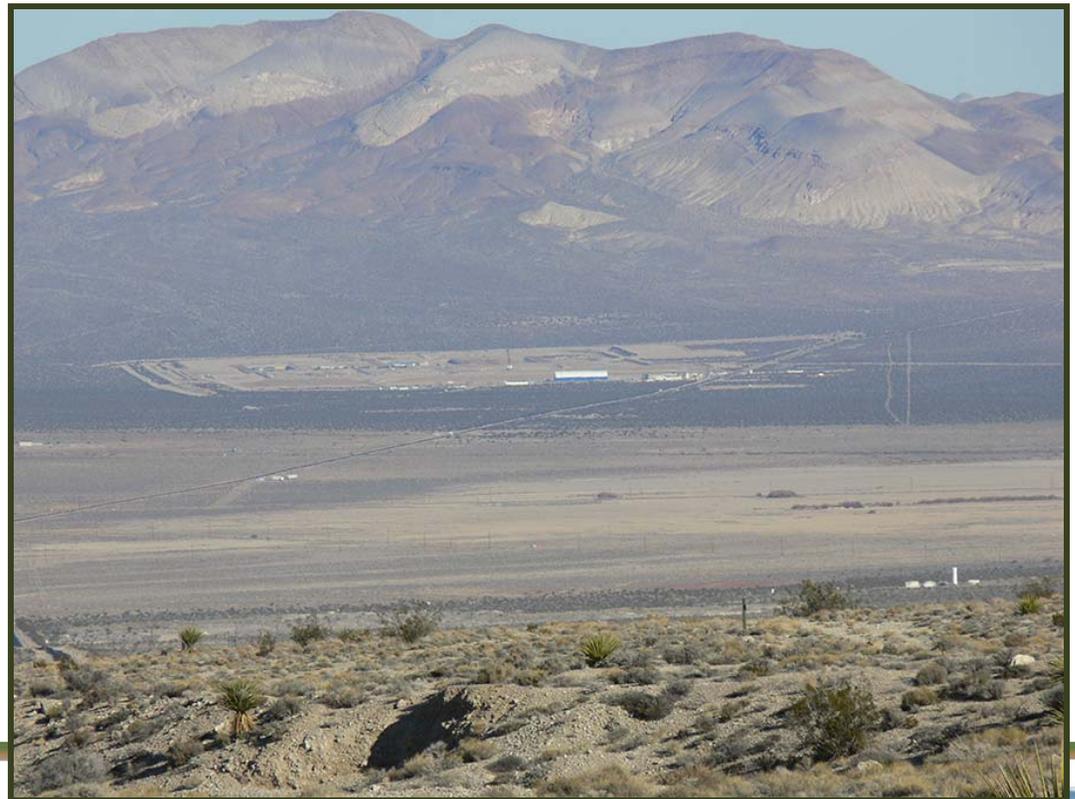
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Area 5 RWMS

Environmental Characteristics

- Thick, dry vadose zone of alluvial sediments
- Less than 12 cm (.12 meters) of rainfall per year
- Arid shrubland - potential evapotranspiration (ET) 12 times precipitation
- No evidence for percolation below plant root zone in last 10,000 – 15,000 years
- No surface water or shallow groundwater
- No mineral resources
- Infertile soils



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Ongoing Monitoring to Ensure the Safe Performance of the Disposal Facility

- 30 monitoring locations within RWMC sample for air, groundwater, meteorology, radon flux, soil moisture and temperature, evapotranspiration, and direct radiation exposure
 - Long-term vadose zone monitoring data indicate no drainage through bottoms of vegetated lysimeters (more than 6 feet deep)
 - More than 20 years of groundwater sampling results indicate hydrologic conditions remain stable and there is no contamination in the aquifer from disposal activities



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NNSS Waste Acceptance Process

- Structured process with stringent requirements must be met by all on-site and off-site waste generators before approval to ship is granted
 - Rigorous reviews, inspections and certification processes conducted for waste characterization, packaging and transportation
 - Proposed waste streams detail radionuclide action levels to ensure there is no compromise to the safety of the disposal facility
 - Audits at generator sites to confirm all policies and procedures meet or exceed NNSS waste disposal requirements
 - Disposal operations and monitoring activities are factored into the review process including verification activities at NNSS and generator site
- State of Nevada participates directly in the waste acceptance review
- Periodic internal discussions/workshops held to identify potential process improvements

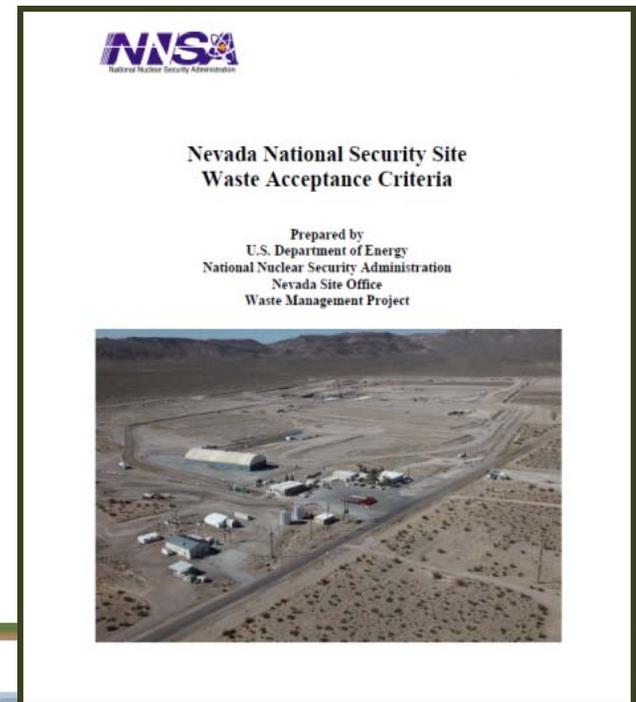


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NNSS Waste Acceptance Criteria

- All waste must be certified for disposal in accordance with the NNSS Waste Acceptance Criteria
 - Waste generator must demonstrate waste is responsibility of DOE
 - Waste generator must have approved Waste Certification Program
 - Waste must be characterized and profiled
 - Waste must be generated and packaged in accordance with the Certified Program including Quality Assurance Requirements
 - Waste must be packaged in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations



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Waste Profile Review and Approval Process

- Waste Profile prepared to identify
 - Components for disposal (such as soil, personal protective equipment, tools)
 - Characterization basis: site characterization sampling data; Acceptable Knowledge (AK) for process generating waste; and/or data collected during waste generation
 - Packaging
- Waste Profile reviewed by the Waste Acceptance Review Panel (WARP) comprised of federal and contractor representatives from NNSS, and State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (regulator)



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LLW/MLLW Disposed at NNSS

- Approximately 1.27M cubic feet of waste disposed in fiscal year 2014
- Types include:
 - Soils and debris (i.e. concrete and building)
 - Equipment, clothing and tools
 - Solidified liquids and sludges
 - Laboratory waste
 - Irradiated metal/research targets
 - Amalgamated mercury
 - Depleted uranium
 - Sealed sources (radioisotopes used in equipment for power and medical)
 - Surplus nuclear materials deemed excess to national security missions
 - Uranium wastes
 - Piping used for refining uranium and nuclear propulsion research
- Non-rad/non-haz classified components and parts also disposed



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Preparing for Shipments to NNSS

- DOT, Hazardous Materials Regulations, apply to both shippers and motor carriers
 - Hazardous materials shipping rules for Class 7 materials acknowledge package integrity as a fundamental control
- Data concerning the contents drives shipping name and packaging selection
- Shipper must consider “activity”, dose rate, and contamination
- Not everything that is radioactive is “radioactive for the purposes of transportation”
 - Non-regulated
 - Class 7



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Waste Transporters (Motor Carriers)

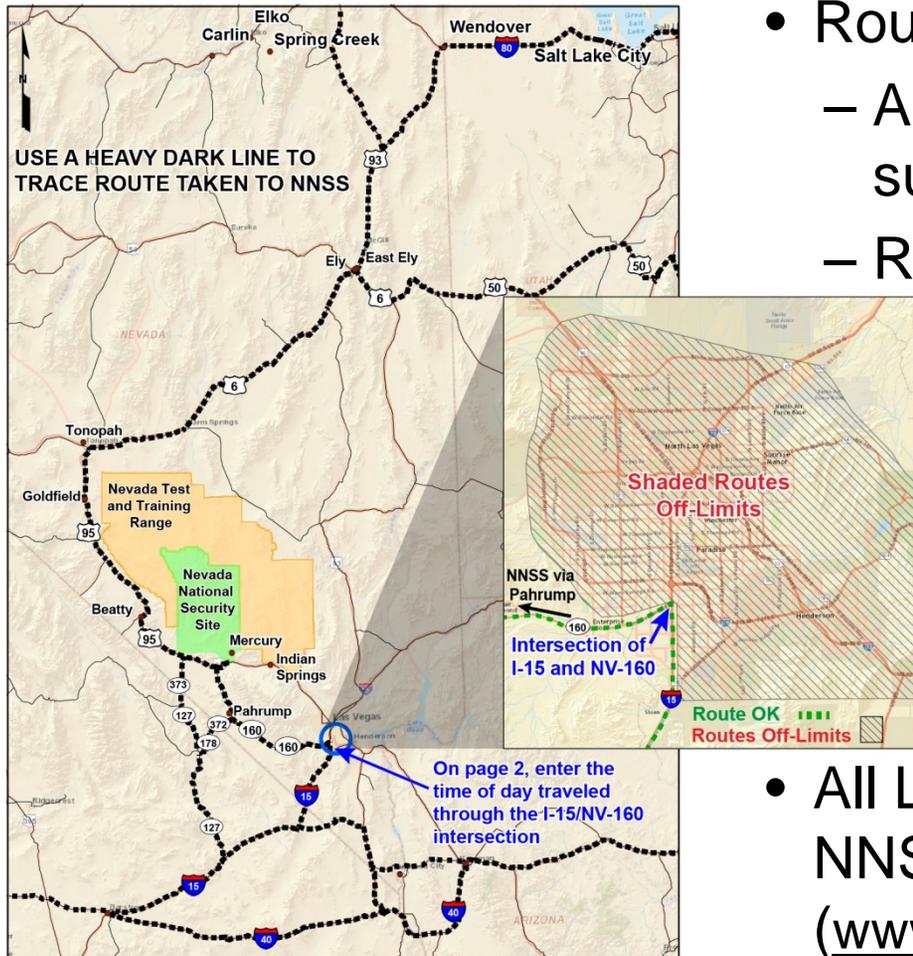
- Motor carriers selected by the waste generator
 - Most (if not all) generators select motor carriers approved through the Motor Carrier Evaluation Program (MCEP)
- Generators often use multiple motor carriers to facilitate shipments
- LLW/MLLW shipments bound for NNSS may also be transported via intermodal (rail/highway) conveyance (transloading)
 - Recent shipments transferred at a rail siding in Parker, Arizona



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Transportation



- Routing within Nevada region
 - All highway, no direct rail access – surrounded by U.S. Air Force land
 - Routes through Las Vegas off-limits (includes I-15/US-95)
 - Preferences established for summer and winter months
 - CA-127 blackout dates during specific holidays and special events
- All LLW/MLLW shipments to/from NNSS reported quarterly (www.nv.energy.gov/radwastetrans)



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NNSS Disposal: Receipt Process



- Area 5 RWMS staff meet shipment upon arrival
 - Shipping documentation compared with containers on the truck
 - Each truck/trailer/container surveyed (radiological)



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NNSS Disposal Facility Activities



NNSS Disposal Facility Activities (continued)



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NNSS Disposal: Permanent Burial Process

- After surveys are performed, containers are positioned within the disposal cell
 - Each container's barcode is scanned to identify its position within the grid system of the cell
- Four (4) feet (~1.2 meter) of operational cover is placed on top of the waste
- When full, additional four (4) feet of compacted cover is placed on the cell as the final closure cap
- Empty trucks/trailers surveyed to ensure stringent release requirements are met
 - NNSS requirements more conservative than DOT regulations

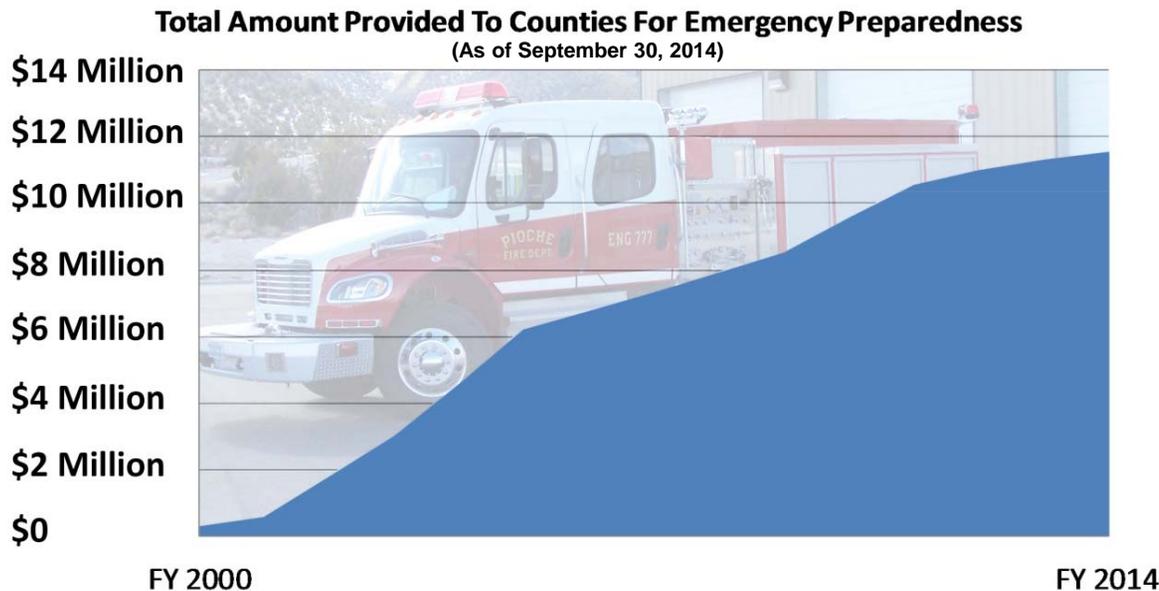


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Emergency Management Grant Funding

- Radioactive waste disposal program contributed more than \$11.6M (2000 to September 2014) to fund enhancement of emergency response capabilities in Nevada counties (Clark, Elko, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Nye and White Pine)



- Nevada Division of Emergency Management administers the funding, which is needs based and distributed according to applications submitted by the counties



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Emergency Preparedness Partnerships

- Ongoing interactions with Local Emergency Planning Committee including NNSC exercises
- Waste shipment specific tabletop exercises conducted with urban and rural local emergency responders
- Multiple briefings to various urban and rural local emergency responders



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Stakeholder Involvement

- Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) provides regulatory and oversight per the Agreement in Principle
- Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB) participation in surveillances to validate compliance of generator processes with NNSS WAC
- State and county liaison participation in national emergency response exercises
- State, county, and local government representatives, NSSAB and numerous Nye County residents participation in NNSS tours with extended discussions/briefings at Area 5 RWMS



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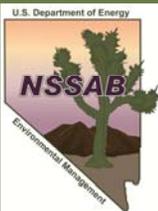
In Summary...

- Waste acceptance, transportation and disposal at the NNSS is conducted responsibly and safely to protect workers, the public and environment
- NNSS infrastructure provides long-term protection of disposed waste
- DOE is committed to providing stakeholders as much unclassified information about the disposal of waste at the NNSS as possible



EM Environmental Management

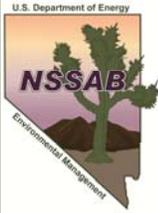
safety ❖ performance ❖ cleanup ❖ closure



Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board Communicating Progress to Stakeholders on Groundwater at the Nevada National Security Site

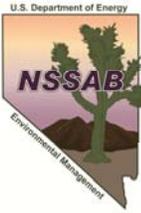
**Presenter:
Donna Hruska, Chair**

**WM Symposia 2015
March 18, 2015**



What is the Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB)?

- Group of 15-20 voting members from southern Nevada
- Federally chartered to provide recommendations to the U.S. Department of Energy on environmental management activities at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), formerly known as the Nevada Test Site
- Represent Nevada stakeholders with a broad array of perspectives



Background

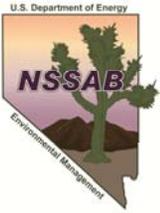
- NSSAB formed in 1994
- Currently 1 of 8 boards that make up the Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board



Why the NNSS?

- Historical nuclear testing activities
- Waste management
- Site cleanup

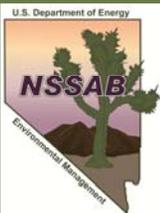




How does the NSSAB work?

- Develops work plans
- Studies/discusses each Environmental Management work plan item and provides **recommendations** to the Department of Energy
- Department of Energy responds to every NSSAB recommendation

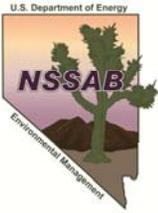




Areas of Focus

- Groundwater
- Soils
- Waste Management/
Transportation
- Budget
- Membership
- Outreach





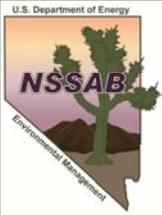
Groundwater Recommendations

NSSAB provided recommendations to the Department of Energy and enhanced communication to stakeholders regarding groundwater on:

- Ways to improve the groundwater quality assurance plan and/or assessment process



NSSAB Members Shadow Groundwater Assessment

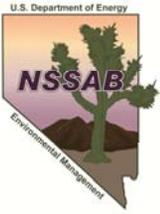


Groundwater Recommendations (continued)

- Ways to improve/enhance communication to the public regarding groundwater at its annual Open Houses



NSSAB Community Outreach at
Groundwater Open House

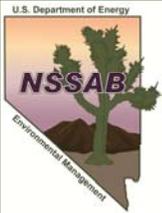


Groundwater Recommendations (continued)

- Ways to increase/ enhance communication regarding groundwater sampling results to communities near the NNSS



Groundwater Sampling

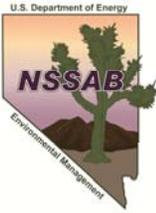


Groundwater Recommendations (continued)



External Peer Review
for Yucca Flat

- What types of representation should be on the external peer review panel and how the questions could be enhanced

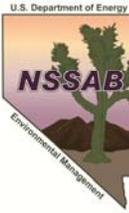


Groundwater Recommendations (continued)

- Ways to enhance the Community Environmental Monitoring Program to better reflect current missions at the NNSS



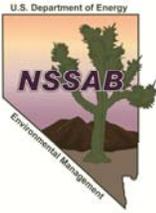
Community Environmental Monitoring
Program Workshop



Groundwater Recommendations (continued)



- Ways to enhance the proposed concept of an integrated groundwater sampling plan
- Ways that DOE could support the Nye County proposal on groundwater drilling, sampling, and monitoring

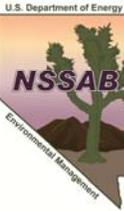


Groundwater Recommendations (continued)

- Ways to improve brochure and fact sheet for groundwater activity
- Location for new well site on western region of NNSS



NSSAB Well Visit



Other Recent NSSAB Involvement



Groundwater Briefing
During NNSC Tour

Groundwater Briefing at NSSAB Meeting
– *picture forthcoming*–



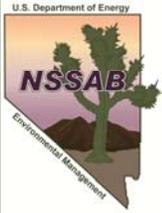
Groundwater Technical
Information Exchange

National Chairs'
Meetings



NSSAB Liaisons





For more information on the Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board

Website: www.nv.doe.gov/NSSAB

Email: NSSAB@nnsa.doe.gov

Phone: 702-630-0522