National Nuclear Security Administration
Sandia Site Office
P.O. Box 5400
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AUG 26 2009

To Distribution:

Enclosed is a copy of the Calendar Year (CY) 2008 Annual Site Environmental Report for the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), Sandia National Laboratories (SNL), Tonopah Test Range (TTR) in Nevada, and the Kauai Test Facility (KTF) in Hawaii for your use, as appropriate. This report has recently been approved for public distribution.

The DOE NNSA Sandia Site Office is committed to presenting valid and accurate monitoring data. This report provides a summary of environmental monitoring information and compliance activities that occurred at SNL/TTR and SNL/KTF for CY 2008. In addition, DOE views this document as a valuable tool for maintaining a dialogue with our community about the environmental health of this site. If there are any questions pertaining to the report, please contact me at (505) 845-6036 or Karen Agogino, of my staff, at (505) 845-6100 for assistance.

Sincerely,

Patty Wagner

Patty Wagner
Manager

Enclosure

SANDIA REPORT
SAND2009-4774P
Unlimited Release
Printed September 2009

Calendar Year 2008

Annual Site Environmental Report

for Tonopah Test Range, Nevada and Kauai Test Facility, Hawaii

Prepared by
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185

Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under Contract DE-AC04-94A185000.

Approved for public release; further dissemination unlimited.

Sandia National Laboratories

National Nuclear Security Administration

SAND2009-4774P
Unlimited Release
Printed September 2009

Calendar Year 2008
Annual Site Environmental Report
Tonopah Test Range, Nevada & Kauai Test Facility, Hawaii

PRODUCED BY:
Sandia National Laboratories
P.O. Box 5800
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185-1042

ABSTRACT

Tonopah Test Range (TTR) in Nevada and Kauai Test Facility (KTF) in Hawaii are government-owned, contractor-operated facilities managed and operated by Sandia Corporation (Sandia), a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), through the Sandia Site Office (SSO), in Albuquerque, NM, administers the contract and oversees contractor operations at TTR and KTF. Sandia manages and conducts operations at TTR in support of the DOE/NNSA's Weapons Ordnance Program and has operated the site since 1957. Washington Group International subcontracts to Sandia in administering most of the environmental programs at TTR. Sandia operates KTF as a rocket preparation launching and tracking facility. This Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) summarizes data and the compliance status of the environmental protection and monitoring program at TTR and KTF through Calendar Year (CY) 2008. The compliance status of environmental regulations applicable at these sites include state and federal regulations governing air emissions, wastewater effluent, waste management, terrestrial surveillance, Environmental Restoration (ER) cleanup activities, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Sandia is responsible only for those environmental program activities related to its operations. The DOE/NNSA/Nevada Site Office (NSO) retains responsibility for the cleanup and management of ER TTR sites. Environmental monitoring and surveillance programs are required by DOE Order 450.1A, Environmental Protection Program (DOE 2008a) and DOE Manual 231.1-1A, Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting Manual (DOE 2007).

Calendar Year 2008 Annual Site Environmental Report
Sandia National Laboratories, Tonopah Test Range, Nevada &
Kauai Test Facility, Hawaii
Final Approval date: August 2009

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Prepared by:
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NOTE TO THE READER

The goals for the TTR and KTF Annual Site Environmental Reports are to present summary environmental performance, compliance with environmental standards and requirements, and to highlight significant facility programs. In addition, DOE views this document as a valuable tool for maintaining a dialogue with our community about the environmental health of these sites.

We are striving to improve the quality of the contents as well as include information that is important to you. Please provide feedback, comments, or questions to:

U.S. Department of Energy
National Nuclear Security Administration
Sandia Site Office
P.O. Box 5400
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Attention: Karen Agogino

The TTR and KTF Annual Site Environmental Reports can be found at the following website:
http://www.sandia.gov/news/publications/environmental/index.html

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A	AEC	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
	AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
	ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
	ASER	Annual Site Environmental Report
	AST	aboveground storage tank
	AQC	Air Quality Compliance
B	BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
	BMP	Best Management Practice
	BSA	Bulk Storage Areas
C	CAA	Clean Air Act
	CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
	CAS	Corrective Action Site
	CAU	Corrective Action Unit
	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
	CGP	Construction Gerneral Permit
	COD	chemical oxygen demand
	CWA	Clean Water Act
	CY	Calendar Year
D	DEHP	Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate
	DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
	DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
	DRI	Desert Research Institute, Water Resource Center, University of Nevada System
	DU	depleted uranium
E	EA	environmental assessment
	EDE	effective dose equivalent
	EG&G	Edgerton, Gemeshausen and Grier, Inc.
	EIS	environmental impact statement
	EM	Environmental Management (Department)
	EMS	Environmental Management System
	EO	Executive Order
	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
	EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
	ER	Environmental Restoration
	ERDA	U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration
	ESA	Endangered Species Act
	ES&H	Environment, Safety, and Health
F	FFACO	Federal Facilities Agreement and Consent Order
	FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act
	FFPAR	Federal Facility Preliminary Assessment Review
	FIDLER	field instrument detection of low-energy raditaion
	FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
	FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
	FTU-1	Flight Test Unit 1
	FY	Fiscal Year

H	HAPS	Hazardous air pollutants
	HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rules
	HRC	Hawaii Range Complex
I	IMS	Integrated Safety Management System
J	JTA	Joint Test Assembly
K	KTF	Kauai Test Facility
L	LOB	Launch Operations Building
M	MAB	Missile Assembly Building
	MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
	MDA	minimum detectable activity
	MEI	maximally exposed individual
	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
	MOC	Management and Operating Contract
	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
	MST	Missile Service Tower
N	NAEG	Nevada Applied Ecology Group
	NAFB	Nellis Air Force Base (Range Complex)
	NDEP	Nevada Department of Environmental Protection
	NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
	NFA	No Further Action
	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
	NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
	NPL	National Priorities List
	NSP	Non-covered Source Permit
	NSPS	New Source Performance Standard
	NSO	Nevada Site Office
	NTS	Nevada Test Site
	NTTR	Nevada Test and Training Range
O	OEIS	Overseas Environmental Impact Statement
P	PA	Preliminary Assessment
	PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
	pH	Potential of Hydrogen
	PM	Particulate matter
	PMRF	Pacific Missile Range Facility
	PMS	portable monitoring station
	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
	PWS	Public Water System
Q	QA	quality assurance

R	RCT	Radiation Control Technician
	R&D	research and development
	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
	ROD	Record of Decision
	RQ	Reportable Quantity
	RY	Reporting Year
S	Sandia	Sandia Corporation
	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
	SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
	SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
	SNL/NM	Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico
	SOC	Species of Concern
	SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
	SPEIS	Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
	SSO	Sandia Site Office
	SVOC	semi-volatile organic compound
T	TAL	toxic analyte list (metals)
	TCLP	Toxicity Characterstics Leaching Procedure
	TLD	thermoluminescent dosimeter
	TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbon
	TQ	threshold quantity
	TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
	TRPH	total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbon
	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
	TSD	treatment, storage, and disposal (facility)
	TSS	total suspended solids
	TTR	Tonopah Test Range
U	UDP	underground discharge point
	USAF	U.S. Air Force
	U.S.	United States
	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
	USN	United States Navy
	UST	underground storage tank
	UXO	unexploded ordnance
V	VOC	volatile organic compound
W	WGI	Washington Group International
	WWII	World War II

Units of Measure

°C ..... degree Celsius
cm ..... centimeter
°F ..... degree Fahrenheit
ft ..... feet
g ..... gram
in ..... inch
km ..... kilometer
kg ..... kilogram
yr ..... year
Std Dev ..... standard deviation
m ..... meter
m^2 ..... square meter
m^3 ..... cubic meter
mg ..... milligram
mi ..... mile
ppm ..... parts per million
yd ..... yard
yd^3 ..... cubic yard
lb ..... pound

Radioactivity Measurements

Ci ..... curie (unit of radioactivity)
mrem/yr ..... millirem per year (unit of radiation dose)
$\mu g/m^2$ ..... microgram per square meter
pCi/g ..... picocurie per gram
mSv .... millisievert (unit of radiation dose)

Chemical Abbreviations

Am-241 ..... americium-241
CO^2 ..... carbon dioxide
Pu-239 ..... plutonium-239
U_{tot} ..... uranium, total
Cs-137 ..... cesium-137
Pu-238 ..... plutonium-238
Pu-240 ..... plutonium-240

Approximate Conversion Factors for Selected SI (Metric)Units

Multiply Si (metric) unit	by	To obtain U.S. customary unit
Celsius (°C)	[°F] = [°C] × 9⁄5 + 32	Fahrenheit (°F)
centimeter (cm)	0.39	Inch (in.)
cubic meter (m^3)	35	cubic feet (ft^3)
gram (g)	0.035	ounce (oz)
hectare (ha)	2.5	acre
kilogram (kg)	2.2	pound (lb)
kilometer (km)	0.62	mile (mi)
liter (L)	0.26	gallon (gal)
meter (m)	3.3	feet (ft)
milligram per liter (mg/L)	1	parts per million (ppm)
microgram per gram (mg/g)	1	parts per million (ppm)
square kilometer (km^2)	0.39	square mile (mi^2)

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TTR & KTF Executive Summary

This chapter provides a summary of the following:

Tonopah Test Range (TTR) Environmental Programs:

- Waste Management
- Environmental Restoration (ER) Project
- Terrestrial Surveillance
- Water Quality Monitoring
- Air Quality Compliance (AQC)
- National Enviornmental Policy Act (NEPA) Activities

Kauai Test Facility (KTF) Environmental Programs:

- NEPA Activities
- Water Quality/Waste Water Monitoring
- Air Quality/Emissions Monitoring
- Terrestrial Surveillance

Sandia Corporation (Sandia) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation. The Tonopah Test Range (TTR) in Nevada and the Kauai Test Facility (KTF) in Hawaii are owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). Both sites are contractor-operated by Sandia. The DOE/NNSA/Sandia Site Office (SSO) in Albuquerque, New Mexico executes the DOE/NNSA direction.

This Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) is prepared in accordance with the following DOE Orders that pertain to environmental protection and management:

- DOE Order 450.1A, Environmental Protection Program (DOE 2008a);
- DOE Manual 231.1-1A, Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting (DOE 2007);
- DOE Manual 231.1-2, Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information (DOE 2003);
- DOE Order 430.2B, Departmental Energy, Renewable Energy and Transportation Management (DOE 2008b);
- DOE Order 435.1, Chg 1, Radioactive Waste Management (DOE 2001); and
- DOE Order 5400.5, Chg 2, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment (DOE 1993).

This ASER summarizes data from environmental protection and monitoring programs at TTR and KTF for Calendar Year (CY) 2008. It also covers Sandia's compliance with environmental statutes, regulations, and permit provisions, and highlights other significant environmental programs and efforts at TTR and KTF. This report is a key component of Sandia's and DOE's efforts to keep the public informed about environmental conditions throughout the DOE/NNSA complex.

TTR

Sandia conducts operations at TTR in support of the DOE/NNSA's Weapons Ordnance Program. Sandia's activities involve research and development (R&D) and the testing of weapon components and delivery systems. Many of these activities require a remote testing range with a long flight corridor for air drops and rocket launches. Other activities include explosive tests and gun firings.

There were no reportable occurrences in 2008.

Follow-up on Wild Horses at TTR

A 2007 Occurrence Report detailed the deaths of 71 wild horses in July 2007. The horses were from a herd that frequently drank from a man-made depression on a dry lake bed controlled by Sandia. Initial sampling and necropsy results indicated that high nitrate levels may have caused the deaths. The University of Nevada's Desert Research Institute (DRI) was commissioned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Air Force (USAF), and DOE to sample water and soil on the TTR to determine the source of the nitrates that may have caused the deaths. This sampling was conducted in February of 2008. The conclusion of the report reinforced the original theory in specifying that the nitrate most likely came from natural sources concentrated by evaporation of the water within the depression during the heat of the summer (see Appendix C) (DRI Publication No. 41244, Evaluation of Chemical Data from Samples Collected February 2008 at the Cactus Flat Main Lake Depression and Surrounding Area, Nevada Test and Training Range, July 2008).

In July of 2008, BLM gathered the horses within range from TTR. In October of 2008, TTR personnel obtained permission to drain the man-made depression and fill it in with clean soils. This project was initiated with a portion of the depression being filled in during December of 2008. The remainder of the depression will be filled in during 2009.

Environmental Programs

The following environmental programs are in place at TTR:

- Waste management,
- Environmental Restoration (ER) Project,
- Terrestrial surveillance,
- Water quality monitoring,
- Air quality compliance (AQC), and
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Waste Management

Waste generated during 2008 at TTR included hazardous waste regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and non-hazardous industrial and sanitary waste. All hazardous waste was shipped to permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Sandia does not handle waste generated by ER activities.

ER Project

ER activities at TTR are conducted through the DOE/NNSA/Nevada Site Office (NSO). ER sites that are scheduled for remediation, or that have

been closed at TTR, include areas impacted from target tests and detonations, including non-impacted surface debris and areas impacted by ordnance, depleted uranium, heavy metals, and fuel spills.

Terrestrial Surveillance

Soil is the only terrestrial medium routinely sampled at TTR. Samples are collected to detect air-deposited pollutants or contaminants transported and deposited as a result of surface water runoff. During 2008, soil samples were collected from 16 off-site, 10 perimeter, and 27 on-site locations.

In 2008, soils were analyzed for both non-radiological Toxic Analyte List (TAL) metals and radiological constituents. The results showed no anomalies that required further investigation.

Non-radiological monitoring of soil samples is historically monitored every three to five years, and was conducted during 2008. A summary report for non-radiological constituents collected between 1994 and 2005 was prepared, analyzed, and published in a summary report (SNL 2006) which was included in the CY07 Annual Site Environmental Report for TTR, Nevada and KTF, Hawaii. This year's results showed no anomalies that required further investigation.

The next routine sampling for non-radiological parameters at fixed locations will be reduced, and more emphasis placed on sampling specific areas of interest with potential environmental impact. However, the total number of samples collected annually should remain approximately the same. The next sampling for non-radiological constituents is scheduled for 2013.

Water Quality Monitoring

SNL wastewater discharges did not negatively impact the USAF-held NPDES permit in 2008.

The public water system (PWS) at TTR is registered with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) as a non-transient, non-community water system under the identification number NV003014. Production Well 6 supplies potable water for TTR's potable water and fire water distribution systems. The well water is routinely sampled and analyzed per the requirements of the NDEP to demonstrate conformance with primary drinking water standards.

There was one Drinking Water Public Notice issued to Area 3 personnel during 2008. During a maintenance event in September, the system lost pressure for approximately 10 minutes. A public notice was issued and total coliform samples were collected from the system on two consecutive days with no coliform bacteria detected.

In 2008, required monitoring indicated no exceedances with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Standards during the monitoring period. All arsenic samples collected during the year were "non-detect for arsenic." An integral part of the arsenic water treatment system is a pH adjustment system. The new carbon dioxide pH adjustment system was installed and is functioning properly and the hydrochloric acid pH adjustment system was removed.

Air Quality Compliance

Radiological air emissions are regulated by National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). The only radionuclide sources at TTR are the three Clean Slate sites, which are sources of diffuse radionuclide emissions as a result of the re-suspension of contaminated soils. These sites are currently being addressed by DOE/NNSA/NSO under the ER Project. The calculated dose for the maximally exposed individual (MEI) was 0.024 millirem per year (mrem/yr), which is approximately 400 times less than the 10 mrem/yr standard set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Based on this value, an annual dose assessment is not required to be calculated for the TTR site.

TTR's Class II Air Quality Permit requires emission reports from significant non-radionuclide sources. At TTR, these sources include the screening plant, portable screen, and maintenance shop activities.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

At TTR, NEPA compliance is coordinated between Sandia and DOE/NNSA/SSO. A total of seven TTR NEPA reviews were processed during 2008. Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico (SNL/NM) NEPA Team reviewed two proposed projects in the Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) NEPA module and other corporate applications. Five NEPA checklists were submitted to DOE/NNSA/SSO for review.

TTR was included for evaluation in the DOE Final Complex Transformation Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Complex Transformation SPEIS) (DOE/EIS-0236-S4F) (DOE 2008) that outlines a plan to establish a smaller, more efficient nuclear weapons complex able to respond to future challenges.

Kauai Test Facility (KTF)

KTF is operated by Sandia as a rocket preparation, launching, and tracking facility for DOE/NNSA, as well as providing support of other U.S. military agencies. KTF exists as a facility within the boundaries of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). KTF is located on the island of Kauai at the north end of the PMRF near Nohili Point; it has been used as an active rocket launching facility since 1962.

The EPA recommended continued reevaluation for environmental contamination due to the launching facility. Rocket exhaust continues to be the main source of metals and other non-reportable air emission releases.

There were no reportable occurrences at KTF in 2008.

Environmental Programs

The following environmental programs are in place at KTF:

- NEPA
- Water quality monitoring
- Air Emission Monitoring
- Terrestrial surveillance (every five years at the KTF location).

NEPA

In 2005, a DOE/NNSA/SSO NEPA determination was made to review and update the Site-Wide EA for KTF. During 2008, the U.S. Navy prepared the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) for the Hawaii Range Complex (HRC). KTF was included in the discussion for the PMRF within this EIS/OEIS. At KTF, NEPA compliance is coordinated between Sandia and DOE/NNSA/SSO. A total of two KTF NEPA reviews were processed during 2008. One NEPA review for KTF was submitted to DOE/NNSA/SSO in 2008, and one NEPA review was completed by SNL/NM in 2008.

Water Quality Monitoring

There were no compliance issues with respect to any state or federal water pollution regulations in 2008 at KTF.

Drinking water at KTF is obtained through local facilities and suppliers. No wells provide drinking water at the site.

The limited quantity of sanitary sewage released at the facility does not impact any protected waters; no state inspections were conducted during 2008. As a best management practice (BMP), Sandia periodically performs sampling. No contaminants were identified above the reporting limits from past sampling events.

The EPA has concerns with storm water runoff washing off the launcher pads and discharging to the ocean. Some of the downstream pathways include habitat for several federally designated endangered or threatened species. The EPA has therefore recommended periodic evaluations for environmental contamination.

Air Emissions Monitoring

Sandia was in compliance with all air quality regulations in 2008. The State of Hawaii requires an Annual Fee and Monitoring Report for air emissions. The report for 2008 was submitted to the State of Hawaii on February 5, 2008 (SNL 2007).

In 2008, the total fuel usage from activities that was reported to the State of Hawaii was 13,391 gallons (gal) of diesel fuel. The total hours of operation for the permitted generators was 1,897 hours combined. Rocket launches at the site were within acceptable limits.

Terrestrial Surveillance

Terrestrial surveillance is conducted every five years at KTF. Sampling conducted in 2007 confirmed that KTF operations made no detectable environmental impact. There was no sampling conducted at KTF in 2008.

1.0 TTR Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the following:

- Tonopah Test Range (TTR)
- History and Operations
- Site Description and Demographics
- Regional Geology, Hydrology, Climate, and Fauna
- Clean Slate and Double Track Sites

Sandia Corporation (Sandia), a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, manages and operates the Tonopah Test Range (TTR) in Nevada through its contract with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear

TTR Site Selection

TTR was selected as a test range after similar facilities at Salton Sea Test Base in California, as well as Yucca Flat on the NTS, became inadequate. By the mid-1950s, the atmosphere at Salton Sea Test Base became permeated with haze, which limited visibility and hampered photography. Nevada's Yucca Flat site also became inadequate due to the increasing emphasis on low-altitude approaches and deliveries that required flat terrain and a long approach corridor. The TTR site was located in the northwest corner of the (then) Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range. The site, which was approximately seven times the size of Salton Sea Test Base, was well suited because it had immense areas of flat terrain needed for the increasing use of rockets and low-altitude, high-speed aircraft operations. A permit from the USAF was obtained in 1956, and TTR became operational to test new weapon systems in 1957. Following World War II (WWII), facilities built at TTR were designed and equipped to gather data on aircraft delivered inert test vehicles under U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) cognizance (now DOE). As technologies changed, the facilities and capabilities at TTR were expanded to accommodate tests related to DOE/NNSA's Weapons Ordnance Program.

Operations Control Center

The Main Compound in Area 3 is the heart of test range activities. The Operations Control Center controls and coordinates all test functions and affords a 360 degree view of the site. During test operations, the test director, range safety officer, test project engineer, camera controller, and range communicator operate the consoles in the Operations Control Center to control and coordinate all test functions.

TTR Activities

Principal DOE activities at TTR include stockpile reliability testing; research and development (R&D) testing support for structural development; arming, fusing, and firing systems testing; and testing nuclear weapon delivery systems. No nuclear devices are tested at TTR.

TTR is instrumented with a wide array of signal tracking equipment that includes video; high-speed cameras; radar tracking devices used to characterize ballistics, aerodynamics, and parachute performance on artillery shells; bomb drops; missiles; and rockets.

In recent years, specific test activities at TTR have consisted of the following:

- Air drops (trajectory studies of simulated weapons)
- Gun firings
- Ground-launched rockets (study of aeroballistics and material properties)
- Air-launched rockets (deployed from aircraft)
- Explosive testing (e.g., shipping and storage containers)
- Static rocket tests (related to the Trident Submarine Program)
- Ground penetrator tests

These activities require a remote range for both public safety and to maintain national security. The majority of test activities at TTR occur within Cactus Flat, a valley with almost no topographical relief flanked by mountains and hills.

Site Responsibility

On October 1, 1997, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between DOE/NNSA/SSO and the DOE/NNSA, Nevada Site Office (NSO) regarding operational test activities at TTR (DOE 1994). It was determined that DOE/NNSA/SSO is responsible for the oversight of TTR; however, DOE/NNSA/NSO will continue oversight of ER activities at TTR as part of their environmental cleanup project. Environmental program management, as discussed in this ASER, is a joint effort between TTR and SNL/NM employees and contractors, with oversight from DOE/NNSA/SSO. In April 2002, a Land Use Permit was signed between the USAF and NNSA entitled, "Department of the Air Force Permit to the National Nuclear Security Administration To Use Property Located On The Nevada Test and Training Range, Nevada" (USAF/DOE/NNSA 2002). The current size of TTR is now approximately 280 square miles (179,200 acres). Prior to the April 2002 lease agreement, the footprint was 335,655 acres.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

TTR is located within the NTTR at its northern boundary. The area north of the TTR boundary is comprised of sparsely populated public lands jointly administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The land is currently used to graze cattle. There also is a substantial irrigated farming operation north of the range. To the east of TTR, and within the NTTR, is the Nevada Wild Horse Range, which is administered by BLM.

The nearest residents are located in the town of Goldfield (population 659), approximately 22 mi west of the site boundary. The town of Tonopah (population 4,400) is approximately 30 mi northwest of the site

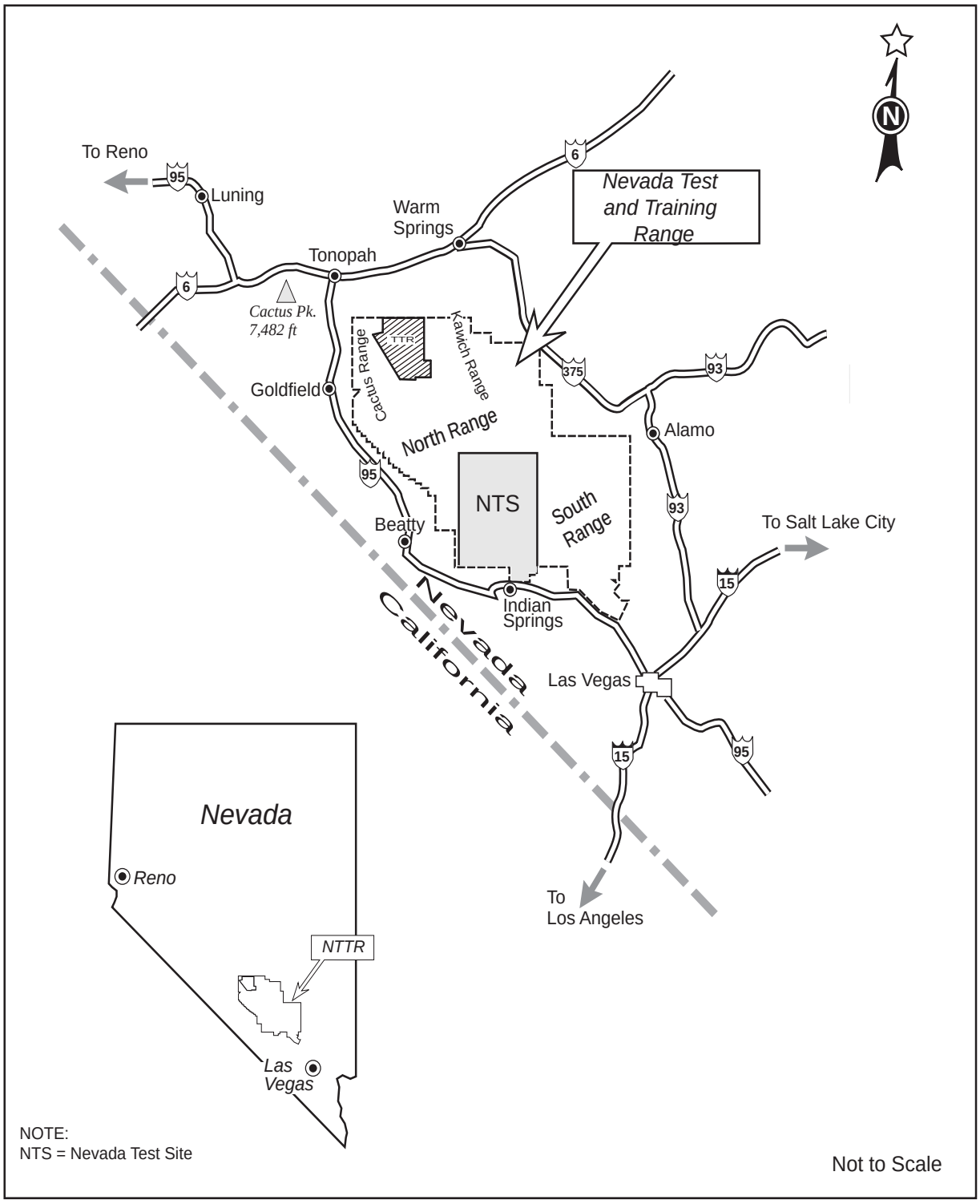

FIGURE 1-1. Location of the Tonopah Test Range (TTR), Within the Boundaries of the Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR), Nevada.

(DOC 2009). Las Vegas is 140 mi southeast of TTR. The total population within the 50 mi radius around TTR is approximately 7,000, which includes the potential population at TTR if all housing units at the site were occupied.

1.3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, CLIMATE, AND FAUNA

Geology

The regional area around TTR is located in the western part of the Basin and Range geophysical province. This area is marked by horst and graben topography, a system of mountains and down-dropped fault valleys formed through regional extension. TTR lies northeast of the Walker Lane, a zone of transcurrent faulting and shear, and the Las Vegas Valley shear zone to the southeast (Sinnock 1982).

The Cactus Range to the west of TTR is the remnants of a major volcanic center consisting of relatively young (six-million year old) folded and faulted tertiary volcanics. This range is one of at least five northwest trending, raised structural blocks that lie along the Las Vegas Valley/Walker Lane lineaments (ERDA 1975).

Surface Water

Drainage patterns within and near TTR are intermittent (ephemeral stream channels) and end in closed basins. Ephemeral streams occasionally carry spring runoff to the center of Cactus Flat where there is a string of north-south trending dry lakebeds; however, due to the high rate of evaporation, little is recharged to the groundwater (DRI 1991).

There are several small springs within the Cactus and Kawich Ranges. Three occur within TTR's boundaries: Cactus Springs, Antelope Springs, and Silverbow Springs. Water from these springs does not travel more than several tens of meters before it dissipates through evaporation and infiltration. The effect on the landscape is purely local.

Groundwater

TTR obtains its water from local wells. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has recorded groundwater depths from 21 to 454 ft at the site. Groundwater is encountered at the Antelope Mine well in the Cactus Range at 21 ft and at the EH2 well near the TTR Airport at 454 ft. The depth to groundwater at the Area 9 well, located at the north end of the site, is approximately 131 ft. South of the Area 9 well, groundwater is encountered at 361 to 394 ft in Area 3. The static water level at the main water supply well (Well 6) is approximately 350 ft.

Climate

The climate at TTR is typical of high desert, mid-latitude locations, with large diurnal and seasonal changes in temperature and little total rainfall. Temperature extremes at the test range vary from highs near 40° C (104° F) in summer, with lows approaching -30° C (-22° F) in winter. July and August are the hottest months with highs generally between 32° to 37° C (90s° F) during the day and dropping to between 10° and 15° C (50s° F) at night. January conditions vary from highs of 5° to 10° C (40s° F) to lows -7° to -11° C (teens° F). An eight year climatology developed from data taken in the 1960s identified the record high of 38.8° C (102° F) with a record low of -31° C (24° F) (Schaeffer 1970).

Rainfall, though sparse, is dependent on elevation. Annual average rainfall in the desert valley floor is 4 inches, while in nearby mountains as much as 12 inches falls (USAF 1999).

Winds are generally from the northwest in winter and early spring, switching to southerly directions during summer. The mountain/valley system channels the wind such that the wind seldom blows from eastern or southwestern directions. Dust storms are common in the spring, when monthly average wind speeds reach 6.7 m/s (15 miles per second). During the spring and fall, a diurnal cycle to the wind may occur, bringing northwest drainage winds for a time in the earlier hours, and shifting to southerly winds by afternoon.

Vegetation

The temperature extremes and arid conditions of the high desert limit vegetation coverage. The sparse vegetation that occurs in Cactus Flat are predominantly range grasses and low shrubs typical of Great Basin Desert flora (ERDA 1975; EG&G 1979).

TTR's vegetation is divided into two basic types by elevation: salt desert shrub in low areas and northern desert shrub at high elevations (USAF 1999, DRI 1991). Salt desert shrub is characteristic of poorly drained soils and common along dry lakebeds. Specific plants in this group include shadescale (Atriplex confertilfolia), Russian thistle (Salsola kali), and sagebrush (Artemesia tridentata). Northern desert shrub, found in the Cactus Range, includes a variety of sagebrush, rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus), squirrel tail (Elymus longifolius), juniper (Juniperus spp.), and Nevada bluegrass (Poa nevadensis). Joshua

tree (Yucca brevifolia) and juniper grow in the transition zone at the base of the mountains.

Wildlife

The Nevada Wild Horse Range, and other wild horse land-use areas, compose a significant portion of the North Range with herds common in Cactus and Gold Flats, Kawich Valley, Goldfield Hills, and the Stonewall Mountains. Hundreds of wild horses (Equus caballus) graze freely throughout TTR, and activities on-site have had little affect on the horse population or their grazing habits. The BLM routinely rounds up a portion of the herds for auction through the Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

Other mammals common to the area include pronghorn (Antilocapra americana), mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), kit fox (Vulpes macrotis), bobcat (Zynx rufus), coyote (Canis latrans), and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus). To a lesser extent, bighorn sheep (Ovis canadensis), mountain lion (Felis concolor), and burros (Equus asinus) are also present (USAF 1999, DRI 1991).

In general, the NTTR land withdrawal has had a positive effect on local plant and animal life. Since much of the withdrawal area is undisturbed by human activity, large habitat areas are protected from the affects of public use.

1.4 CLEAN SLATE AND DOUBLETRACK SITES

In May and June 1963, Project Roller Coaster conducted a series of four nuclear weapons destruction tests that resulted in plutonium dispersal in surrounding soils. Three of these tests were conducted within the boundaries of TTR, the fourth was conducted on the NTTR just west of TTR. The three Project Roller Coaster test sites at TTR are referred to as Clean Slates 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 1-2). The fourth test site at NTTR is referred to as Double Tracks. In 1996, Double Tracks was closed after soil contamination was remediated to a level of less than or equal to 200 picocuries per gram (pCi/g) of transuranics.

Table 1-1 summarizes test information related to the four Project Roller Coaster sites. DOE/NNSA/NSO is responsible for the remediation of these and all other ER sites (see Chapter 3) at TTR. Sandia will continue to be responsible for environmental compliance at these sites.

The initial cleanup of each Clean Slate site was conducted shortly after each test. Test-related debris was bladed into a hole at test ground zero and backfilled. An initial fence was built around each test area where the soil contamination was set at approximately 1,000 micrograms per square meter ($\mu g/m^2$) of plutonium. The soil survey was conducted

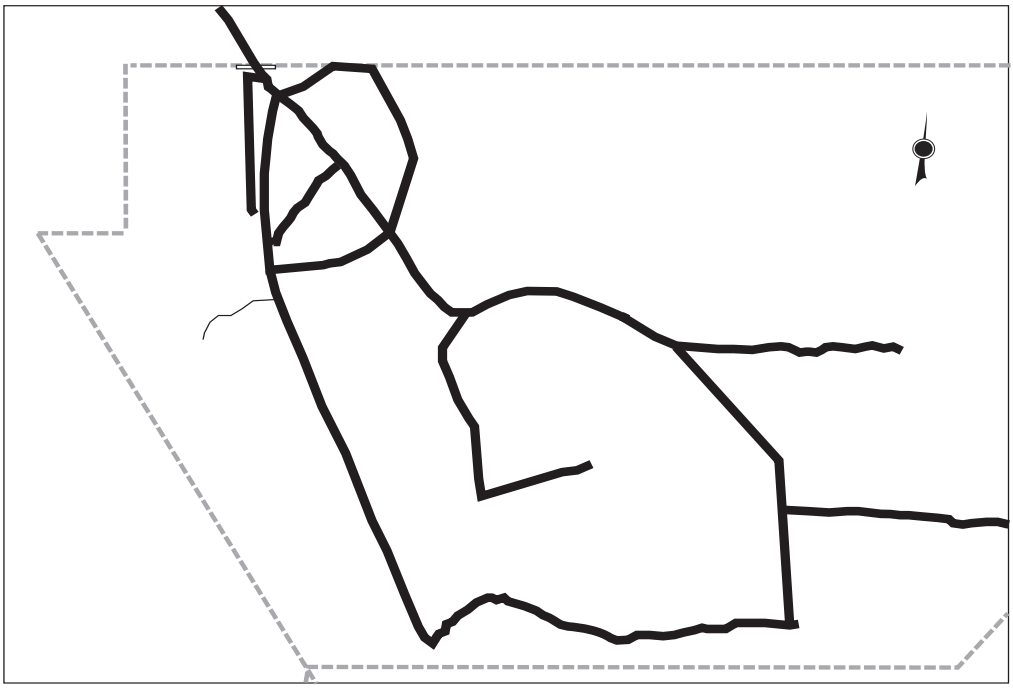

FIGURE 1-2. Location of Facilities Operatied by SNL/NSO at TTR

TABLE 1-1. Project Roller Coaster Test Information

Test Name	Date of Test	Location	Status
Clean Slate 1	May 25, 1963	TTR	Interim Closure
Clean Slate 2	May 31, 1963	TTR	Remediation phase
Clean Slate 3	June 9, 1963	TTR	Remediation has not started
Double Tracks	May 15, 1963	NTTR, North Range (west of TTR)	Interim Closure

NOTE: TTR = Tonopah Test Range
NTTR = Nevada Test and Training Range
Source: *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Clean Slate 1*, September 1996 (IT 1996)

on 61 meter grids with a hand-held survey meter, or field instrument, for the detection of low-energy radiation (FIDLER). In 1973, additional outer fences were set at 40 pCi/g of plutonium in soil also using the hand-held meter method. Soil sampling is conducted periodically at these sites, and the areas are visually inspected twice a year to determine whether any fence repairs are required. Any horses that may wander inside the fenced areas are promptly relocated.

In 1977, an aerial radiological survey was performed by EG&G, Inc. for the Nevada Applied Ecology Group (NAEG) (EG&G 1995). The aerial radiological surveys were undertaken to supplement the FIDLER and previous soil sample measurements of transuranics. The objective was to determine the extent of surficial distribution of plutonium and other transuranic elements dispersed during Project Roller Coaster tests. Radiation isopleths showing soil activity due to americium-241 (Am-241), plutonium-239 (Pu-239), and plutonium-240 (Pu-240) were drawn for each area. The cumulative area of the diffuse sources, as determined by the aerial radiological survey, is 20 million square meters (approximately 4,900 acres). The results of the survey found transuranic contamination outside the fenced area in the downwind direction (EG&G 1995).

Air Monitoring at ER sites

Remediation activities were conducted at Clean Slate 1 in 1997. The Desert Research Institute (DRI) collected air monitoring data from several locations in the vicinity of Clean Slate 1 before, during, and after remediation activities. The data has been presented to DOE/NNSA/NSO in the form of a draft report (DRI 1997). The report documented the as-left condition at the site, but does not require follow-up action. DOE/NNSA/NSO suspended air monitoring in April 2000 and will not resume until active remediation efforts at the Clean Slate sites begin again.

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2.0 TTR Compliance Summary

This chapter provides a summary of the following:

- Compliance Status with Federal Regulations
- 2008 Audits
- 2008 Issues and Actions for Tonopah Test Range (TTR)
- Environmental Permits
- Occurrence Reporting

Sandia Corporation (Sandia) is responsible for environment, safety, and health (ES&H) compliance with federal environmental statutes, regulations, Executive Orders (EOs), and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Orders applicable to Tonopah Test Range (TTR).

This chapter discusses Sandia's ES&H responsibilities and the status of ES&H compliance. Environmental audit summaries, occurrence reporting, and environmental permit status for 2008 are also presented in this chapter.

The State of Nevada administers most environmental regulations applicable to TTR. Specific state regulations listed in Chapter 6 include regulations governing air quality, solid and hazardous waste management, wildlife, water quality, and radiation control. Radionuclide air emission regulations are administered directly by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

2.1 COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

This section summarizes DOE's and Sandia's compliance status with major environmental regulations, statutes, EOs, and DOE Orders that pertain to the environment.

The major federal laws applicable to environmental compliance at TTR are presented on page 2-4.

2.1.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

CERCLA defines assessment activities and reporting requirements for inactive waste sites at federal facilities. As required by CERCLA, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was submitted in 1988 for all facilities listed on the federal agency hazardous waste compliance docket. Sites with significant contamination were put on the National Priorities List (NPL) for cleanup (EPA 2009). There are no NPL or "Superfund" sites located at TTR.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III amended CERCLA requirements for reportable quantity (RQ) releases and chemical inventory reporting. Sandia at TTR was in full compliance with CERCLA/SARA in 2008. Table 2-1 lists SARA Title III reporting requirements.

2.1.2 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

SARA Title III (also known as EPCRA) requires the submittal of a Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) report for chemical releases over a given threshold quantity (TQ). The release reporting limit for lead is 100 pounds (lb). The TTR Firing Range released approximately 1,100 lbs of non-recovered lead in 2008. This information was reported in the Reporting Year (RY) 2008 TRI Report (SNL 2009d).

2.1.3 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA and the Nevada Revised Statutes regulate the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous chemical waste and non-hazardous solid wastes. Applicable regulations are listed in Chapter 9.

Sandia generates some hazardous waste through normal operations at TTR; is classified as a "small quantity generator," and is subject to the applicable requirements. (See Chapter 3, which summarizes Sandia's hazardous waste management activities during 2008, and specifically Section 3.2 - Waste Management.) Under this designation, hazardous waste can only be stored on-site for 180 days before it must be shipped off-site for treatment and disposal at an EPA permitted facility. At TTR, hazardous waste shipments are scheduled to occur at least two to three times a year.

Sanitary solid waste, which is also regulated under RCRA, is disposed of at landfills on-site. There is one Class II sanitary landfill in operation at TTR operated by the U.S. Air Force (USAF) Operations and Maintenance contractor. The landfill is used cooperatively by all organizations at TTR. In November 2007 a contract was obtained with the Republic Services landfill located at Apex just north of Las Vegas to dispose of bulk non-regulated solid waste there. The main purpose for obtaining this contract is clean-up of the Area 3 Salvage Yard. This waste material is not being disposed of in the USAF Landfill on Range due to volume restrictions.

TABLE 2-1. 2008 SARA Title III (or EPCRA) Reporting Requirements Applicable to TTR

Section	SARA Title III Section Title	Requires Reporting?		Description
		Yes	No	
302–303	Emergency Planning	X		Sandia Corporation submits an annual report listing chemical inventories above the reportable Threshold Planning Quantities listed in 40 CFR Part 355 Appendix B, location of the chemicals and emergency contacts. The report is prepared for the DOE/NNSA/SSO, which distributes it to the required entities.
304	Emergency Notification		X	No RQ releases of an EHS, or as defined under CERCLA, occurred in 2008.
311-312	Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting Requirements	X		There are two "Community Right-to-Know" reporting requirements: (a) SNL/NM completes the EPA Tier II forms for all hazardous chemicals present at the facility at any one time in amounts equal to or greater than 10,000 lbs and for all EHSs present at the facility in an amount greater than or equal to 500 lbs or the Threshold Planning Quantity, whichever is lower; (b) TTR provides MSDSs for each chemical entry on a Tier II form unless it decides to comply with the EPA's alternative MSDS reporting, which is detailed in 40 CFR Part 370.21.
313	Toxic Chemical Release Forms	X		EPCRA, Section 313, requires that facilities that use toxic chemicals listed in SARA Tile III over a threshold value must submit a TRI report. In 2008, a report was submitted for lead.

NOTES: CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE = U.S. Department of Energy
NNSA = National Nuclear Security Administration
SSO = Sandia Site Office
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
EHS = extremely hazardous substance
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
lbs = pounds
TRI = Toxic Release Inventory
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
RQ = reportable quantity
EPCRA = Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)

RCRA, Subchapter I (40 CFR 280) sets forth requirements for USTs that contain hazardous materials or petroleum products. USTs and ASTs, although not registered by the state, are subject to EPA regulations 40 CFR 112, Oil Pollution Prevention and 40 CFR 110, Discharge of Oil. The last five USTs were removed in August 1995. This included the removal of two diesel tanks and two gasoline tanks from a former gas station in Area 3, and one diesel tank that had supplied generator fuel in Area 9. There are no ASTs requiring registration with the State of Nevada at TTR.

2.1.4 Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCA)

The FFCA requires federal facilities to comply with all federal, state, and local requirements for hazardous and solid waste, including full compliance with the restrictions and prohibitions on extended storage of wastes that do not meet the applicable hazardous waste treatment standards. Extended storage at DOE facilities is typically associated with mixed wastes (wastes that have hazardous and radioactive components) that have been generated on site. Since Sandia operations at TTR do not generate MW and Sandia currently has no MW stored on-site, these requirements are not applicable to Sandia's operations at TTR.

Major Environmental Regulations & Statutes Applicable to TTR

Regulation/Statute	Description	Where to go for more information
Clean Air Act (CAA) and CAA Amendments (CAAA)	Provides standards to protect the nation's air quality	*http://www.epa.gov/air/caa/*
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Provides general water quality standards to protect the nation's water sources and byways	*http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/*
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Provides federal funding for cleanup of inactive waste sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) and mandates requirements for reportable releases of hazardous substances	*http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/cercla.html*
Cultural Resources Acts	Includes various acts that protect archeological, historical, religious sites, and resources	*http://recreation.usgs.gov/env_guide/cultural.html*
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Provides special protection status for federally listed endangered or threatened species.	*http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/esa.html*
Executive Orders (EOs)	Several EOs provide specific protection for wetlands, floodplains, environmental justice in minority and low-income populations, and encourages greening the government through leadership in EM	*http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/disposition.html*
Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCA)	Directs federal agencies regarding environmental compliance	*http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/nsea/oepa*
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	Controls the distribution and use of various pesticides	*http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/fifra.tml*
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918	Prevents the taking, killing, possession, transportation and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests	*http://tis.eh.doe.gov/oepa/laws/mbta.html*
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)	Specifies standards for radionuclide air emissions and other hazardous air releases under the CAA	*http://www.epa.gov/radiation/neshaps/*
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Requires federal agencies to review all proposed activities so as to include environmental aspects in agency decision-making	*http://tis.eh.doe.gov/NEPA/*
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	Mandates the management of solid and hazardous waste and certain materials stored in underground storage tanks (USTs).	*http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/rcra.html*
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	Enacts specific health standards for drinking water sources	*http://ndep.nv.gov/* *also see* *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/sdwa.html*
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	SARA, Title III, also known as the Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), mandates communication standards for hazardous materials over a threshold amount that are stored or used in a community	*http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/epcra.html*
Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Specifies rules for the manufacture, distribution, and disposal of specific toxic materials such as asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	*http://www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/tsca/index.html*

2.1.5 Clean Air Act (CAA) and Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990

CAA and CAAA of 1990 requirements are regulated by State of Nevada air quality regulations. Air emissions from non-radionuclide sources, such as a screening plant, portable screen, or maintenance shop activities, are permitted under a Class II Air Quality Permit. Sandia tracks emissions and pays a fee to the State of Nevada based on the total standard tons emitted. Sandia met all air quality permit conditions in 2008.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Compliance.
The EPA retains compliance authority for all radionuclide air releases, which are regulated by NESHAP and implemented under 40 CFR 61, Subpart H. The Clean Slate sites, as discussed in Chapter 1, have been the only source of radionuclide air emissions at TTR. Continuous air monitoring was conducted from February 22, 1996 to February 25, 1997 (SNL 1997). The TTR Airport was determined to be the location of the maximally exposed individual (MEI). The result of 0.024 millirems per year (mrem/yr) was below the threshold of 0.1 mrem/yr, for which continuous air monitoring would be required, and approximately 400 times less than the EPA standard of 10 mrem/yr. The NESHAP Annual Report for 2008 (SNL 2009) and Chapter 4 of this report discuss these monitoring results.

2.1.6 Wastewater

At TTR wastewater discharges are controlled by the State of Nevada, Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP), which administers regulations relevant to water pollution and sanitary waste systems. Wastewater that enters the sanitary sewer system is treated in the TTR sewage lagoon permitted by the NDEP and operated by the USAF. Sandia also maintains five active and one inactive septic tank systems in remote areas at TTR, which are used only for domestic sanitary sewage collection. These systems are periodically sampled as a Best Management Practice and do not require sampling by the NDEP. During Calendar Year (CY) 2008 there were no excursions or exceedences of established limits.

Storm Water
The issuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permit is generally based on whether or not storm water runoff is discharged to "Waters of the U.S." This definition includes rivers, lakes, streams, and swamps, as well as channels and arroyos that lead to waters that are currently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use in interstate or foreign commerce. The TTR site is primarily a closed basin with runoff evaporating or infiltrating to the ground. The USAF has permitted its airfield and Area 10 for storm water runoff and has cognizance over all storm water issues at the site. The State of Nevada has determined that there are no industrial activities at TTR that require permitting. New construction activities that exceed one acre of soil disturbance may require permitting under the Construction General Permit (CGP).

2.1.7 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Sandia meets standards for drinking water as defined in the SDWA and NDEP public water supply and public water system regulations. Well 6 normally provides all drinking water for Sandia's operations at TTR and is operated under a permit issued by the NDEP. The USAF Public Water System (PWS) and the Sandia PWS are designed such that they can, on an as needed basis, provide backup to each other. Chapter 4 of this report discusses monitoring activities. The NDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, characterizes this PWS as a Non-Transient Non-Community system.

On January 24, 2008 it was noticed that the two static mixers which are an integral part of the water treatment process had developed cracks and were leaking. Replacements were ordered and the system was switched to the USAF PWS who provided water to the Sandia's Area 3 compound until the replacement static mixers were installed. These mixers are custom made and after waiting several months the wrong mixers were received, causing installation delays. While waiting for the correct mixers Sandia removed the hydrochloric acid potential of hydrogren (pH) adjustment system and replaced it with a new carbon dioxide pH adustment system. The arsenic removal media was also replaced. The system went back on-line on June 2, 2008 after verifying proper installation and effectiveness by the Contract Professional Engineering Firm, the NDEP and the DOE.

There was one Drinking Water Public Notice issued to Area 3 personnel during 2008. During a maintenance event in September 2008 the system lost pressure for approximately ten minutes. A public notice was issued and total coliform samples were collected from the system on two consecutive days with no coliform bacteria detected.

Required monitoring indicated no exceedances with SDWA Standards during the monitoring period. All arsenic samples collected during the year were "non-detect for arsenic."

2.1.8 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Compliance with TSCA at TTR primarily concerns the management of asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). As defined by TSCA, any material with greater than or equal to 500 parts per million (ppm) is considered a "PCB"; materials with greater than or equal to 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm are considered "PCB contaminated." In 1993, sampling was performed on TTR transformers to determine if PCBs were present in the soil (IT 1993). All samples contained less than 50 ppm of PCBs.

2.1.9 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

Chemical pesticides used at TTR include herbicides, rodenticides, and insecticides, as required. All chemicals used are EPA approved and applied in accordance with applicable label guidelines and regulations. Sandia retains records of the quantities and types of pesticides that are used as well as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for each pesticide. There were no violations of FIFRA in 2008.

2.1.10 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA requires federal agencies (and other organizations that perform federally sponsored projects) to consider the environmental issues associated with proposed actions, be aware of the potential environmental impacts associated with these issues, and include this information in early project planning and decision making. Additionally, if a proposed action is determined to have environmentally "significant" impacts, the agency must prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) before making an irretrievable commitment of resources or funding. Although a major objective of NEPA is to preserve the environment for future generations, the law does not require an agency to choose a course of action with the least environmental impact. The DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)/Sandia Site Office (SSO) coordinates NEPA compliance at SNL/TTR with personnel from SNL/NM. NEPA activities are discussed in Section 3.4.

2.1.11 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The ESA applies to both private individuals and federal agencies. Federal agencies must ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by them will not jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species, or result in adverse modifications of its habitat. The ESA is addressed under the NEPA Program and the Ecology Program. If potentially significant impacts to sensitive species or habitats are found as a result of the proposed action, an EA or an EIS must be prepared.

Table 2-2 lists all federal and state protected species occurring within Nye County and having the potential to occur at TTR.

2.1.12 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The MBTA of 1918 implemented the 1916 Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds. The original statute implemented the agreement between the United States (U.S.) and Great Britain (for Canada) and later amendments implemented treaties between the U.S. and Mexico, the U.S. and Japan, and the U.S. and Russia. The MBTA prevents the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, or nests. Federal institutions are not exempt from the MBTA. At TTR, the MBTA is coordinated with NEPA compliance reviews and the Ecology Program.

2.1.13 Cultural Resources Acts

Federal cultural resources management responsibilities are applicable to activities at TTR. These include, but are not limited to, compliance with the following laws and their associated regulations:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

The DOE/NNSA/SSO is responsible for determining the level of applicability of cultural resources requirements. In 2008, Sandia's operations did not impact any known cultural resources sites at TTR.

Historical Building Assessment

In 2004, DOE/NNSA/SSO initiated a consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on 212 buildings at TTR. The SHPO did not concur with the DOE determination of eligibility for the 212 buildings. At the SHPO's request, Sandia contracted with an external architectural historian to further evaluate the TTR buildings under National Register Criterion C. A revised report on the buildings at TTR will be submitted to SSO for transmittal to the Nevada SHPO in 2009.

TABLE 2-2. Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Nye County, Nevada

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State of Nevada Protected Status
PLANTS			
Sodaville milkvetch	*Astragalus lentiginosus var. sesquimetralis*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Halfring milkvetch	*Astragalus mohavensis var hemigyrus*	SOC	State Protected
Ash Meadows milkvetch	*Astragalus phoenix*	Threatened	State Protected
Spring-loving centaury	*Centaurium namophilum*	Threatened	State Protected
Clokey pincushion	*Coryphantha vivipara* var. *rosea*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Armored hedgehog cactus	*Echinocereus engelmannii var. armatus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Ash meadows sunray	*Enceliopsis nudicaulis var. corrugata*	Threatened	State Protected
Mojave barrel cactus	*Ferocactus cylindraceus var. lecontei*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Sunnyside green gentian	*Frasera gypsicola*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Ash Meadows gumplant	*Grindelia fraxinopratensis*	Threatened	State Protected
Sand cholla	*Grusonia pulchella*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Ash Meadows mousetails	*Ivesia kingii var. eremica*	Threatened	State Protected
Ash Meadows blazingstar	*Mentzelia leucophylla*	Threatened	State Protected
Amargosa niterwort	*Nitrophila mohavensis*	Endangered	State Protected
Simpson hedgehog cactus	*Pediocactus simpsonii*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Williams combleaf	*Polyctenium williamsiae*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Blaine pincushion	*Sclerocactus blainei*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Tonopah pincushion	*Sclerocactus nyensis*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Hermit cactus	*Sclerocactus polyancistrus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
INSECTS			
Ash Meadows naucorid	*Ambrysus amargosus*	Threatened	- - - - - - - - -
FISH			
White River desert sucker	*Catostomus clarki intermedius*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Moorman White River springfish	*Crenichthys baileyi thermophilus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Railroad Valley springfish	*Crenichthys nevadae*	Threatened	State Protected
Devils Hole pupfish	*Cyprinodon diabolis*	Endangered	State Protected
Ash Meadows Amargosa pupfish	*Cyprinodon nevadensis mionectes*	Endangered	State Protected
Warm Springs Amargosa pupfish	*Cyprinodon nevadensis pectoralis*	Endangered	State Protected
Pahrump poolfish	*Empetrichthys latos latos*	Endangered	State Protected
White River spinedace	*Lepidomeda albivallis*	Endangered	State Protected
Moapa dace	*Moapa coriacea*	Endangered	State Protected
Lahontan cutthroat trout	*Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi*	Threatened	State Protected
Big Smoky Valley speckled dace	*Rhinichthys osculus lariversi*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Ash Meadows speckled dace	*Rhinichthys osculus nevadensis*	Endangered	State Protected
Little Fish Lake Valley tui chub	*Siphateles bicolor* ssp. 4	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Hot Creek Valley tui chub	*Siphateles bicolor* ssp. 5	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Little Fish Lake Valley tui chub	*Siphateles bicolor* ssp. 6	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Railroad Valley tui chub	*Siphateles bicolor* ssp. 7	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Big Smokey Valley tui chub	*Siphateles bicolor* ssp. 8	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected

TABLE 2-2. Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Nye County, Nevada (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State of Nevada Protected Status
AMPHIBIANS			
Amargosa toad	*Bufo nelsoni*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Columbia spotted frog	*Rana luteiventris* pop. 3	Candidate	- - - - - - - - -
REPTILES			
Banded gila monster	*Heloderma suspectum cinctum*	SOC	State Protected
Desert tortoise (Mojave Desert pop.)	*Gopherus agassizii*	Threatened	State Protected
MAMMALS			
Pallid bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Pygmy rabbit	*Brachylagus idahoensis*	SOC	State Protected
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Spotted bat	*Euderma maculatum*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Ash Meadows montane vole	*Microtus thysanodes*	SOC	State Protected
American pika	*Ochotona princeps*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Brazilian free-tailed bat	*Tadarida brasiliensis*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
BIRDS			
Northern goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*	SOC	State Protected
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Long-eared owl	*Asio otus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Western burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*	SOC	State Protected
Juniper titmouse	*Baeolophus griseus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*	SOC	State Protected
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Sage grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Threatened	State Protected
Mountain plover	*Charadrius montanus*	Proposed Threatened	State Protected
Black tern	*Chlidonias niger*	SOC	State Protected
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Candidate	State Protected
Yellow warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Southwestern willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	Endangered	State Protected
Prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Common yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Greater sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis tabida*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Pinyon jay	*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Western least bittern	*Ixobrychus exilis hesperis*	SOC	State Protected
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	SOC	State Protected
Lewis' woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected
Long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	- - - - - - - -	State Protected

TABLE 2-2. Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Nye County, Nevada (concluded)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State of Nevada Protected Status
Macgillivray's warbler	*Oporornis tolmiei*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Mountain quail	*Oreortyx pictus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Flammulated owl	*Otus flammeolus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Phainopepla	*Phainopepla nitens*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
White-faced ibis	*Plegadis chihi*	SOC	State Protected
Vesper sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Yuma clapper rail	*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*	Endangered	State Protected
Red-naped sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Crissal thrasher	*Toxostoma crissale*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Orange-crowned warbler	*Vermivora celata*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Lucy's warbler	*Vermivora luciae*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected
Grey vireo	*Vireo vicinior*	- - - - - - - - -	State Protected

NOTES: SOC = Species of Concern

2.1.14 Environmental Compliance Executive Orders (EOs)

EO 11988, Floodplain Management, as amended, and EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, as amended, require evaluation of the potential effects of actions taken in these environmentally sensitive areas. There are no floodplains or significant wetlands at TTR; however, some very limited wetlands exist in the vicinity of several springs. These provide an important source of drinking water for wildlife in the area. Sandia complies with all applicable mandates stated in these EOs.

EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, as amended, requires that, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law and consistent with the principles set forth in the Report on the National Performance Review (Gore 1993), each federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions. Sandia must include in the assessment of its operations any disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations within the area of influence of the laboratories' operations.

EO 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management, was issued in January 2007, EO 13423, sets goals in the areas of energy efficiency, acquisition, renewable energy, toxics reductions, recycling, sustainable buildings, electronics stewardship, fleets, and water conservation. EO 13423 also requires more widespread use of Environmental Management (EMS) Systems as the framework in which to manage and continually improve these sustainable practices. EO 13423 incorporates the requirements of and cancels EO's13101, 13123, 13134, 13148, and 13149, which were implemented through DOE Order 450.1 in 2007. DOE revised Order 450.1 to include the requirements of EO 13423 in June 2008. Anticipating this change, Sandia TTR personnel established new EMS objectives and targets starting in fiscal year (FY) 2008 to support upcoming requirements.

2.1.15 DOE Directives

DOE directives on the Management and Operating Contract (MOC) between Sandia and the DOE define the primary contractual obligations for operating SNL/NM. The DOE directives on the contract baseline that pertain to environmental protection and management are discussed in Chapter 1. Sandia met all the requirements stated in these DOE directives.

2.2 2008 AUDITS

NDEP - Water Treatment Facility Modification Inspection:
On June 20, 2008 NDEP Federal Facilities Bureau inspected the water treatment facility modifications to the pH adjustment system (changed from concentrated hydrochloric acid injection to carbon dioxide (CO^2) injection), and found no problems. The NDEP verified proper disinfection, CO^2 system installation, and required sampling results. The NDEP approved the system for use but required arsenic sampling weekly for the rest of May and the entire month of June 2008. Beginning in July 2008 the NDEP required monthly arsenic sampling for the balance of the CY.

NDEP - Three Year Sanitary Survey:
On October 22, 2008 the NDEP Federal Facilities Bureau conducted a Sanitary Survey (required every three years) of the SNL PWS. There were no violations or recommendations noted. The NDEP was impressed again with the maintenance of the system.

NDEP - RCRA Compliance Evaluation:
On December 12, 2008 a RCRA Compliance Evaluation Inspection was accomplished on the TTR Sandia Facilities by the NDEP Federal Facilities Bureau. There were no violations noted during the inspection.

A summary of 2008 Audits is provided in Table 2-3.

2.3 2008 ISSUES AND ACTIONS FOR TTR

Ongoing self-assessments at Sandia continue to identify potential compliance issues and subsequent follow-up actions. Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO) Compliance for ER Activities An ongoing action started in 1996 is the FFACO with the State of Nevada. This agreement was implemented in May 1996 between the State of Nevada, DOE, and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) (DoD/DOE/State of Nevada 1996). All DOE cleanup activities in the State of Nevada must be conducted in conformance with the requirements of this agreement. The FFACO is an enforceable agreement with stipulated penalties for violations. The ER sites for which DOE has assumed responsibility, which are subject to the FFACO are:

- NTS
- Areas within TTR
- Areas within the NTTR
- Central Nevada Test Area
- Project Shoal Area (east of Carson City in Churchill County)

A summary of DOE/NNSA's ER sites in Nevada can be found in the FFACO report (DoD/DOE/State of Nevada 1996). The list of sites has been modified for consistency with NDEP requirements and grouped into Corrective Action Units (CAUs), which are listed by Corrective Action Site (CAS) numbers. Each CAU/CAS is listed in the FFACO under Appendix II (Corrective Action Sites/Units, this section includes inactive CAU/CASs), Appendix III (Corrective Action Investigations/Corrective Actions, this section includes active CAU/CASs), and Appendix IV (Closed Corrective Action Units, this section lists CAU/CASs where corrective actions are complete). The FFACO is updated every six months. A listing of ER sites located at TTR is shown in Chapter 3, Table 3-1.

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

Environmental compliance permits for TTR include those for potable water supply, RCRA, and specific air emission units such as screening plants. The permit application and registration of Sandia activities at TTR are issued directly by the State of Nevada to either DOE/NNSA/Nevada Site Office (NSO) or DOE/NNSA/SSO and administered by WGI on behalf of Sandia. Sandia and WGI ensure that all permit conditions are met. Table 2-4 lists all permits and registrations in effect in 2008.

2.5 OCCURRENCE REPORTING

Under DOE Manual 231.1-2, an *occurrence* is defined as "one or more (i.e., recurring) events or conditions that adversely affect, or may adversely affect, DOE (including NNSA) or contractor personnel, the public, property, the environment, or the DOE mission." Events or conditions meeting criteria thresholds identified in DOE M 231.1-2, or determined to be recurring through performance analysis, are considered occurrences. There are environmental releases that may not meet DOE M 231.1-2 reporting thresholds, however, they are still reportable to outside agencies. There were no reportable occurrences in 2008.

Follow-up on Wild Horses at TTR:
A 2007 Occurrence Report detailed the deaths of 71 wild horses in July 2007. The horses were from a herd that frequently drank from a man-made depression on a dry lake bed controlled by Sandia. Initial sampling

and necropsy results indicated that high nitrate levels may have caused the deaths. The University of Nevada's Desert Research Institute was commissioned by the BLM, USAF and DOE to sample water and soil on the TTR to determine the source of the nitrates that may have caused the deaths. This sampling was conducted in February of 2008. The conclusion of the report reinforced the original theory in specifying that the nitrate most likely came from natural sources concentrated by evaporation of the water within the depression during the heat of the summer. Details can be found in "Evaluation of Chemical Data from Samples Collected February 2008 at the Cactus Flat Main Lake Depression and Surrounding Area, Nevada Test and Training Range" (DRI 2008) in Appendix C.

In July of 2008 BLM gathered the horses within range from TTR. In October of 2008 TTR personnel obtained permission to drain the man-made depression and fill it in with clean soils. This project was initiated with a portion of the depression being filled in during December of 2008. The remainder of the depression will be filled in during 2009.

TABLE 2-3. Summary of Environmental Audits Performed at TTR in 2008

Type/Subject	Date	Audit Organization	Findings Summary
RCRA Compliance Evaluation Inspection	December 3, 2008	State of Nevada/NDEP/ Bureau of Federal Facilities	No Findings or Recommendations. State of Nevada
NDEP - Water Treatment Facility Modification Inspection	June 20, 2008	State of Nevada/NDEP/ Bureau of Federal Facilities	NDEP approved the system for use but required arsenic sampling weekly for May and the entire month of June 2008. Beginning in July 2008 monthly arsenic sampling was required for the balance of the CY
NDEP - Three Year Sanitary Survey	October 22, 2008	State of Nevada/NDEP/ Bureau of Federal Facilities	No violations or recommendations were noted. NDEP was impressed again with the maintenance of the system

NOTES: RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
NDEP = Nevada Department of Environmental Protection

TABLE 2 4. 2008 Summary of Permit Ownership at TTR

Permit Type and Location	Permit Number	Issue Date	Expiration Date	Comments
Air Quality Permits				
Class II Air Quality Operation Permit	AP8733-0680.02	Original issue date: July 23, 2006 Reissue Date: December 11, 2007	July 23, 2011	1- 3' x 5' Screening Plant 1- 12' X 8' Portable Screen Welding Shops Carpenter Shop Paint Shop Non-Permit Equipment List Generators (10 emission units) Boilers (2 emission units) Maintenance Activities (5 emission units) Propane Storage Tanks (23 emission units) Surface Area Disturbance (> 5 acres)
RCRA - Hazardous Waste				
Hazardous Waste Generator	NV1890011991**	January 7, 1993	Indefinite	State of Nevada
Stormwater Permit (Construction)				
None in 2008				
Production Well (Drinking Water)				
Well 6 Production Well	NY-3014-12NTNC	September 2008	September 2009*	State of Nevada
Permit to Operate a Treatment Plant	NY-3014-TP11-12NTNC	September 2008	September 2009*	State of Nevada

NOTES: *The State of Nevada Bureau of Health Protection Services renews the permit for Well 6 (NY-3014-12NC) annually.
"Emission units" are sources such as generators and boilers.
**Generator ID number (not a permit number)

Antelope "Dry" Lake Bed at TTR
Photo by: Jennifer Payne

3.0 TTR Environmental Programs Information

This chapter provides a summary of the following:

- Environmental Restoration (ER)
- Project Activities
- Waste Management Programs
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Environmental Monitoring Performed by Outside Agencies
- Summary of Release Reporting

The Environmental Restoration (ER) Project, the Waste Management Program, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Program are some of the programs and activities Tonopah Test Range (TTR) utilizes to comply with various federal and state regulations, Executive Orders (EOs), and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) directives. These are discussed in this chapter. Refer to Chapter 4 for information on other programs, including terrestrial surveillance, drinking water, wastewater, and air quality programs.

3.1 ER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The ER Project at TTR was initiated in 1980 to address contamination resulting primarily from nuclear weapons testing and related support activities. In late 1992 and early 1993, an agreement was reached between DOE Headquarters (HQ) and the Albuquerque and Nevada field offices to designate responsibility for all ER sites to DOE's Nevada Site Office (NSO). The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) was established during 2000 and 2001. Today, responsibility for all ER sites resides with NNSA/NSO.

Since 1996, cleanup activities for sites located in the State of Nevada have been regulated by the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFACO) of 1996 (as amended February 2008). The FFACO was negotiated between the State of Nevada; DOE Environmental Management, the U. S. Department of Defense (DoD), and DOE Legacy Management. The FFACO took effect on May 10, 1996, and accomplished the following:

- Established a framework for identifying Corrective Action Sites (CASs)
- Grouped CASs into Corrective Action Units (CAUs)
- Prioritized CAUs
- Implemented corrective action activities
  Note: The FFACO is also discussed in Section 2.3 of this report.

CAUs located at TTR are addressed by two ER Sub-Projects:

Industrial Sites Project – Sites historically used to support nuclear testing and Sandia Corporation (Sandia) activities. Industrial sites include historic septic systems, landfills, sewage lagoons, depleted uranium (DU) sites, and ordnance testing sites.

Soil Sites Project – Areas where nuclear testing has resulted in surface and/or shallow subsurface soil contamination. Soil sites include large area soil contamination from plutonium dispersal testing.

ER site contamination includes radiological constituents (e.g., DU and plutonium) and non-radiological constituents (e.g., munitions, solvents, pesticides, septic sludge, and heavy metals).

CAS Identification

The initial identification, description, and listing of CASs at TTR were derived from the Preliminary Assessment (PA) and the Federal Facility Preliminary Assessment Review (FFPAR) (E&E, 1989). Twelve additional potential CASs, not included in the PA, were also identified, using the following methods:

- ER sites inventory processes
- Ordnance removal activities
- Geophysical surveys
- Former worker interviews
- Archive reviews
- Site visits
- Aerial radiological and multispectral surveys (1993 – 1996).

The remediation activities at the Clean Slate and Double Tracks sites (Project Roller Coaster) are discussed in Chapter 1. These sites are listed under Soil Sites CAUs/CASs in Table 3-1 as CAU 411, 412, 413, and 414.

Table 3-1 summarizes the existing Industrial Sites CAUs and CASs at TTR. The ER activities planned for these CASs range from "no activities currently planned" to "Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP)-approved closure." The list of CASs and general information presented in Table 3-1 is contained in Appendices II, III, and IV of the FFACO (DoD/DOE/State of Nevada 1996).

2008 ER Activities

Environmental Restoration activities in 2008 were focused on planning activities for CAU 408 (Bomblet Target Area) and a sampling effort on Main Lake. No RCRA hazardous, TSCA, low-level waste, or mixed waste (MW) was generated during ER activities in 2008.

Work has been suspended at CAU 408 by NNSA/NSO Environmental Management because an agreement could not be reached between DOE and the U.S. Air Force (USAF) concerning the scope of work that would be acceptable to both parties.

TABLE 3-1. NNSA/NSO ER Project TTR CAUs and CASs 2008 Status

Industrial Sites CAUs/CASs		
CAS Number	**CAS Description**	**General Location**
CAU 400 – *Closed* Bomblet Pit and Five Points Landfill, TTR		
TA-19-001-05PT	Ordnance Disposal Pit	Five Points Intersection
TA-55-001-TAB2	Ordnance Disposal Pit	Bunker 2 Road
CAU 401 – *Closed* Area 3 Gas Station UST Site, TTR		
03-02-003-0357	UST, Gas	First Gas Station, Area 3
CAU 402 – *Closed* Area 3 Bldg. 0353 UST Site, TTR		
03-02-001-0353	UST, Diesel	Bldg. 0353
CAU 403 – *Closed* Area 3 Second Gas Station UST, TTR		
03-02-004-0360	USTs	Second Gas Station
CAU 404 – *Closed* Roller Coaster Lagoons and Trench, TTR		
TA-03-001-TARC	Roller Coaster Lagoons	NW of Antelope Lake
TA-21-001-TARC	Roller Coaster North Disposal Trench	NW of Antelope Lake
CAU 405 – *Closed* Area 3 Septic Systems, TTR		
03-05-002-SW03	Septic Waste System	Area 3
03-05-002-SW04	Septic Waste System	Area 3
03-05-002-SW07	Septic Waste System	Area 3
CAU 406 – *Closed* Area 3 Bldg. 03-74 and Bldg. 03-58 UDPs, TTR		
03-51-002-0374	Heavy Duty Shop UDP, Sumps	Bldg. 0374
03-51-003-0358	UPS Building UDP	UPS Building, Area 3
CAU 407 – *Closed* Roller Coaster Rad Safe Area, TTR		
TA-23-001-TARC	Roller Coaster Rad Safe Area	Northwest of Antelope Lake
CAU 408 – *Planning Phase* Bomblet Target Area, TTR		
TA-55-002-TAB2	Bomblet Target Areas	Antelope Lake
CAU 409 – *Closed* Other Waste Sites, TTR		
RG-24-001-RGCR	Battery Dump Site	Cactus Repeater
TA-53-001-TAB2	Septic Sludge Disposal Pit	Bunker 2
TA-53-002-TAB2	Septic Sludge Disposal Pit	Bunker 2

TABLE 3-1. NNSA/NSO ER Project TTR CAUs and CASs 2008 Status (Continued)

Industrial Sites CAUs/CASs		
CAS Number	CAS Description	General Location
CAU 410 – *Closed* Area 9 Underground Vault and Disposal Trench, TTR		
09-21-001-09MG	Former Bunker or Underground Vault	East of Area 9 Magazines
09-21-001-TA09	Disposal Trenches	Area 9
TA-19-002-TAB2	Debris Mound	Bunker 2
TA-21-003-TANL	Disposal Trench	NEDS Lake
TA-21-002-TAAL	Disposal Trench	South Antelope Lake
CAU 423 – *Closed* Area 3 UDP, Bldg. 0360, TTR		
03-02-002-0308 03-02-002-0308	UDP UDP	Bldg. 0360 Bldg. 0360
CAU 424 – *Closed* Area 3 Landfill Complex, TTR		
03-08-001-A301	Landfill Cell A3-1	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A302	Landfill Cell A3-2	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A303	Landfill Cell A3-3	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A304	Landfill Cell A3-4	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A305	Landfill Cell A3-5	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A306	Landfill Cell A3-6	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A307	Landfill Cell A3-7	Area 3 Landfill Complex
03-08-002-A308	Landfill Cell A3-8	Area 3 Landfill Complex
CAU 425 – *Closed* Area 9 Main Lake Construction Debris Disposal Area, TTR		
09-08-001-TA09	Construction Debris Disposal Area	Area 9/Main Lake
CAU 426 – *Closed* Cactus Spring Waste Trenches, TTR		
RG-08-001-RGCS	Waste Trenches	Cactus Spring Ranch
CAU 427 – *Closed* Area 3 Septic Waste Systems 2 and 6, TTR		
03-05-002-SW02	Septic Waste System No. 2	Area 3
03-05-002-SW06	Septic Waste System No. 6	Area 3
CAU 428 – *Closed* Area 3 Septic Waste Systens 1 and 5, TTR		
03-05-002-SW01	Septic Waste System No. 1	Area 3
03-05-002-SW05	Septic Waste System No. 5	Area 3

TABLE 3-1. NNSA/NSO ER Project TTR CAUs and CASs 2008 Status (Concluded)

Industrial Sites CAUs/CASs		
CAS Number	**CAS Description**	**General Location**
CAU 490 – *Closed* Station 44 Burn Area, TTR		
RG-56-001-RGBA	Fire Training Area	Station 44
03-56-001-03BA	Fire Training Area	Area 3
03-58-001-03FN	Sandia Service Yard	Area 3
09-54-001-09L2	Solid Propellant Burn Site	Area 9
CAU 495 – *Closed* Unconfirmed JTA Sites, TTR		
TA-55-006-09SE	Buried Artillery Round	Test Area
TA-55-007-09SE	Buried Artillery Round	Test Area
CAU 496 – *Closed* Buried Rocket Site – Antelope Lake, TTR		
TA-55-008-TAAL	Buried Rocket	Antelope Lake
CAU 499 – *Closed* Hydrocarbon Spill Site, TTR		
RG-25-001-RD24	Hydrocarbon Spill Site	Radar 24 Site
Soil Sites CAUs/CASs:		
CAU 411 – *Closed* Double Tracks Plutonium Dispersion, Nellis		
NAFR-23-01	Pu-contaminated Soil	Double Tracks
CAU 412 – *Closed* Clean Slate 1 Plutonium Dispersion, TTR		
TA-23-01CS	Pu-Contaminated Soil	Clean Slate 1
CAU 413 – *Remediation Phase* Clean Slate 2 Plutonium Dispersion, TTR		
TA-23-02CS	Pu-Contaminated Soil	Clean Slate 2
CAU 414 – *Not Started* Clean Slate 3 Plutonium Dispersion, TTR		
TA-23-03CS	Pu-Contaminated Soil	Clean Slate 3

SOURCE: FFACO, 1996 and ongoing updates

NOTES: CAS = Corrective Action Site
CAU = Corrective Action Unit
DOE = U.S. Department of Energy
DU = depleted uranium
ER = Environmental Restoration
JTA = Joint Test Assembly
NEDS = Non-Explosive Destruction Site
NNSA = National Nuclear Security Administration
NSO = Nevada Site Office
Pu = plutonium
TTR = Tonopah Test Range
UDP = underground discharge point
UST = underground storage tank
UXO = unexploded ordnance
WWII = World War II

The sampling effort on Main Lake was conducted to support waste characterization of approximately 40 unidentified plastic bags of soil. The bags had been unearthed by Washington Group International (WGI) personnel while excavating a berm to use as backfill material. Samples were collected and analyzed for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), TCLP semi volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), TCLP pesticides, TCLP herbicides, TCLP metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) (diesel- and gasoline-range organics), explosives, total nitrates, gamma-emitting radionuclides, and isotopic uranium. Results showed that the soil could be disposed as sanitary waste.

3.2 WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

All waste generated at TTR, which excludes any waste generated by ER activities, is managed by WGI under the Waste Management Program. Waste categories include radioactive waste, Resource Conservation and Recover Act (RCRA)-hazardous waste, other chemical waste, and non-hazardous solid waste. Waste minimization and recycling efforts are integrated into Waste Management Program activities. During 2007 a conscious effort was initiated by TTR Management to clean-up the TTR Salvage Yard which had become an eyesore. Uncontrolled scrap metal (DOE metals moratorium controlled), used tires and other debris were identified for disposal and surveyed for uncontrolled release by Radiation Control Technician (RCT) personnel to a landfill that is appropriately covered every day. A contract with Republic Services was obtained to dispose of these materials at the Apex Landfill near Las Vegas Nevada. During November and December 2007, 12 trips were made to the landfill, disposing of 95,000 pounds of salvage yard material. This effort continued through 2008, where a total of 30 trips were made, resulting in the disposal of 580,380 pounds of salvage yard material. This effort has dramatically changed the aesthetics of the area and will continue in 2009.

Waste generated and handled at TTR in 2008 was as follows:

Waste Type	Weight
RCRA hazardous waste	1,027 kg (2,259 lb)
Non-RCRA regulated	2,703 kg (5,946 lb)
Recycled material	15,514 kg (34,131 lb)
TSCA waste (Asbestos/ PCB)	0 kg (0 lb)
Radioactive waste	0 kg (0 lb)
Sanitary landfill:	
USAF Sanitary Landfill	21,718 kg (47,780 lb)
Construction debris:	
USAF Construction Landfill	1,464 kg (3,220 lb)
Tires and scrap metal:	
Apex Landfill (Salvage Yard Cleanup)	263,809 kg (580,380 lb)
Hydrocarbon Contaminated Waste:	
U.S. Ecology Landfill Beatty	21,855 kg (48,080 lb)

Notes: TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
kg = kilogram
lb = pound

All regulated waste was shipped off-site to permitted treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities.

Waste Minimization Program

TTR is committed to achieving significant reductions in the amount of chemical and hazardous wastes generated on-site. Waste minimization includes the recycling and recovery of the following materials:

- Solvents
- E-Waste - Computers, Monitors, Radios, Electronics, etc.
- Fuels and oil
- Antifreeze (on-site recycling unit)
- Lead acid batteries
- Freon (on-site recovery unit)
- Fluorescent and sodium bulbs
- Mercury containing equipment

Recyclables and used oil were sent for recycling or disposed of through the waste disposal contractor. Recycled or energy-recovered quantities shipped off-site in 2008 are presented in Table 3-2.

Radioactive Waste Management

There were no shipments of radioactive waste in 2008.

3.3 SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLAN

The SPCC Plan for SNL Tonopah Test Range (SNL 2004) pertains to oil storage equipment and secondary containments subject to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 112, Oil Pollution Prevention, and 40 CFR 110, Discharge of Oil.

TABLE 3-2. Recycled or Energy-Recovered Quantities Shipped Off-Site in 2008

Categories of Waste Recycled or Energy-Recovered	Generated (lb)	Generated (kg)	Gallons
NAPA Auto Batteries Recycled	3,240	1,473	-
Used Oil	1,102	501	1,680
Combustible Liquid NOS	312	142	-
Batteries Wet Filled with Acid (Lead Acid)	363	165	-
Batteries Dry (Alkaline)	409	186	-
Electronic Equipment	5,518	2,508	-
Fluorescent Lights	279	127	-
Incandescent Bulbs	21	9	-
Batteries (Nicad)	86	39	-
Lead	970	441	-
Firing Range Brass	4,976	2,262	-
Photographic Fixer	482	219	-
Non-PCB Ballasts	136	62	-
Lithium Batteries	15	9	-
Mercury Metal Product	7	3	-
TOTALS	17,916	8,144	1,680

Notes: The lb or kg column weights are provided for convenience and indicate the same recycled material. The gallon column indicates material that was pumped from a tank and not weighed on-site.
lb = pound
kg = kilogram

There are 11 aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), two bulk storage areas (BSA), and one transformer storage area that are covered by the SPCC Plan at TTR.

3.4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) PROGRAM

NEPA Activities at TTR

At TTR, NEPA compliance is coordinated between personnel from TTR, Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico (SNL/NM), and the DOE/NNSA/Sandia Site Office (SSO). The Desert Research Institute (DRI) in Las Vegas, Nevada prepares archaeological and biological surveys and reports. Final reports are submitted to Sandia for transmittal to DOE/NNSA/SSO for review and determination and to consult with state and federal agencies.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for NTS and off-site locations in the State of Nevada, which include TTR, was completed in 1996; the DOE Record of Decision (ROD) was filed on December 9, 1996 (DOE 1996).

2008 NEPA Documentation

At TTR, NEPA compliance is coordinated between Sandia and DOE/NNSA/SSO. A total of seven TTR NEPA reviews were processed during 2008. SNL/NM NEPA Team reviewed two proposed project in the Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) NEPA module and other corporate applications. Five NEPA checklists were submitted to DOE/NNSA/SSO for review.

TTR was included for evaluation in the DOE Final Complex Transformation Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Draft Complex Transformation SPEIS) (DOE/EIS-0236-S4) that outlines a plan to establish a smaller, more efficient nuclear weapons complex able to respond to future challenges.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PERFORMED BY OUTSIDE AGENCIES

In addition to Sandia, other entities perform environmental monitoring activities at TTR, as described below.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory in Las Vegas, Nevada monitored background radiation in the area of TTR as part of its Off-site Radiation Monitoring Reports Program (EPA 1999), which is now being conducted by DRI.

DRI, University of Nevada System

The DRI trains and provides monitoring station managers (generally they are local science teachers) to run the EPA air monitoring equipment set up at locations within the local community, including the towns of Tonopah and Goldfield. The EPA laboratory in Las Vegas, Nevada provides the equipment and performs the analysis and reporting.

The DRI also provides external quality assurance (QA) on field measurements taken by the EPA at these community monitoring stations. DRI monitors selected locations concurrently using a portable monitoring station (PMS) and thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs). The DRI's Community Radiation Monitoring Program Annual Report is part of the NTS Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) (DOE 2008).

The DRI also performs other monitoring as requested by the DOE, such as archeological surveys, which can include evaluating environmental impacts from construction projects at TTR.

WGI

As part of its TTR support activities, WGI personnel perform environmental monitoring activities for DOE and/or SNL/NM when needed. This can include:

- Drinking water and wastewater sampling (details can be found in Section 4.3);
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 61, Subpart H (radionuclides), air quality monitoring;
- Soil sampling and site characterization of spill sites;
- Waste sampling and characterization; and
- ER support activities.

3.6 SUMMARY OF RELEASE REPORTING

The following four release reporting documents must be submitted to external regulatory agencies if releases exceed applicable threshold quantities (TQ):

- NESHAP Annual Report for CY 2008, SNL/NV (SNL 2009) requires that an annual report be submitted from each DOE/NNSA site where facility sources contribute a public dose of over 0.1 millirems per year (mrem/yr). The NESHAP report must be submitted to EPA by June 30th each year following the reporting year. The report includes the calculated effective dose equivalent (EDE) in mrem/yr for the maximally exposed individual (MEI).

- State of Nevada Extremely Hazardous Material Reporting Requirements – This is not currently required since extremely hazardous materials are not used during TTR routine operations.

- Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Community Right-to-Know: Calendar Year 2008 (SNL 2009d) was submitted for lead released at the TTR firing range.

Indian Paintbrush at TTR

4.0 TTR Terrestrial and Ecological Surveillance

This chapter provides a summary of the following:

- Terrestrial Surveillance
- Water Monitoring
- Radiological Air Monitoring
- Non-radiological Air Emissions

4.1 TERRESTRIAL SURVEILLANCE

Terrestrial surveillance is conducted at the Tonopah Test Range (TTR) to detect the possible migration of contaminants to off-site locations, and to determine the potential impact of TTR operations on human health and the environment.

4.1.1 Program Objectives

The objectives of the Terrestrial Surveillance Program can be summarized by the following excerpts of requirements given in U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Order 450.1A, Environmental Protection Program (DOE 2008a):

- Collect and analyze samples to characterize environmental conditions and define increasing or decreasing trends,
- Establish background levels of pollutants to define baseline conditions (off-site sampling),
- Provide continuing assessment of pollution abatement programs,
- Identify and quantify new or existing environmental quality problems and their potential impacts, if any, and
- Verify compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and commitments made in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents such as Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), as well as other official documents.

4.1.2 Regulatory Standards and Comparisons

The Terrestrial Surveillance Program is designed and conducted in accordance with the requirements of DOE Order 450.1A, Environmental Protection Program (DOE 2008a). Concentration limits for radionuclides and metals in terrestrial media are not well defined. However, the terrestrial surveillance coordinator does compare the results from on-site and perimeter locations to off-site results to determine what impact, if any, TTR operations has on the environment. In addition, sample results for metals in surface soils are compared to U.S. surface soil average concentrations that are published in *Trace Elements in Soils and Plants* (Kabata-Pendias 2000) or local/regional surface soil average concentrations that are published in *Elements in North American Soils* (Dragun and Chekiri 2005).

A summary report of metals in soils at TTR has been prepared and will serve as another point of reference (SNL 2006). This report was an appendix in the 2006 ASER.

4.1.3 Statistical Analyses

Samples are generally collected from fixed locations to make useful statistical comparisons with results from previous years. Statistical analyses are performed to determine if a specific result, or group of on-site or perimeter results, differs from off-site values, and to identify trends at a specific sampling location. Since multiple data points are necessary to provide an accurate view of a system, the Terrestrial Surveillance Program does not rely on the results from any single year's sampling event to characterize on-site environmental conditions. Results from a single sampling point may vary from year to year, due to slight changes in sampling locations, differences in climatic conditions, and laboratory variations or errors. As the amount of data increases, the accuracy of the characterization increases.

The results of the statistical analyses allow for prioritization of sample locations for possible follow-up action. The prioritization process is a decision making tool to assist in determining the appropriate level of concern for each sample result. The Statistical Analysis Prioritization Method (Shyr, Herrera, and Haaker 1998) is based on two "Yes or No" questions resulting in a matrix of four priority levels (Table 4-1). In addition, a qualitative, visual inspection of a graphical presentation of the data is conducted to compare sampling results to local/regional and site-specific concentrations. This step is performed to ensure that anomalous data that would otherwise pass statistical scrutiny is flagged for further investigation.

In some instances, this qualitative inspection of the data is augmented by the graphical evaluation methodology as discussed in the metals-in-soil summary report (SNL 2006). This enables the visual identification of anomalies in the data that stand out from the data population for the entire site, or for just that location. This is particularly useful where insufficient data exists for trending, but comparison of new data to "expected values" is desired. To date, there have been no terrestrial sample results that have indicated a significant level of concern (Priority-1) that would trigger actions at locations that are not already being addressed by the Environmental Restoration (ER) Project.

TABLE 4-1. Decision Matrix for Determining Priority Action Levels

Priority	Are results higher than off-site?*	Is there an increasing trend ?	Priority for further investigation
1	Yes	Yes	Immediate attention needed. Specific investigation planned and/or notifications made to responsible parties.
2	**Yes**	No	Some concern based on the level of contaminant present. Further investigation and/or notifications as necessary.
3	No	**Yes**	A minor concern since contaminants present are not higher than off-site averages. Further investigation and/or notifications as necessary.
4	No	No	No concern. No investigation required.

NOTES: Based on Statistical Analysis Prioritization Methodology (Shyr, Herrera, and Haaker 1998).
*While some sites may appear higher than off-site, there may not be a statistically significant difference.

In 2000, Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico (SNL/NM) personnel changed analytical laboratories for lower (better) detection capabilities for many of the metals and radiological analyses. As a result, a large number of false decreasing trends were noted for many of the parameters when the whole data set was analyzed. The analysis in 2008 utilized data from the same analytical laboratory for the nine-year period.

4.1.4 Sampling Locations

Terrestrial surveillance began at TTR in 1992. In addition to routine sampling, a large-scale baseline sampling was performed in 1994 in areas where Sandia Corporation (Sandia) activities had a long-term or continued presence.

Routine terrestrial surveillance is conducted at on-site, perimeter, and off-site locations that remain essentially the same from year to year. The sampling locations, number of samples, and analyses performed are prioritized based on the following criteria:

- On-site locations are near areas of known contamination, potential sources of contamination, or in areas where contamination, if present, would be expected to accumulate (such as in the vicinity of ER sites). A list of on-site sampling locations is shown in Table 4-2. Maps of the on-site sampling locations are shown in Appendix A, Figures A-4 and A-5.

- Off-site locations are selected to provide a measurement of environmental conditions unaffected by TTR activities. Data collected from off-site locations serve as a reference point to compare data collected at perimeter and on-site locations. Multiple years of sampling data are compiled to determine statistical averages for off-site concentrations. Off-site locations are chosen both in remote, natural settings and in areas near local population centers and along highways. Table 4-3 contains a list of the off-site sample locations, and a map of these locations is shown in Appendix A, Figure A-6.

- Perimeter locations are selected to establish if contaminants are migrating either onto or off of TTR property. A list of perimeter sampling locations is shown in Table 4-4. A map of the perimeter sampling locations is shown in Appendix A, Figure A-7. All perimeter locations are in areas which Sandia does not control access.

4.1.5 Radiological Parameters and Results

Soil is the only terrestrial medium sampled at TTR. There are no bodies of water other than the playa lakes – dry lake beds with only occasional standing water. Vegetation is scarce. Soil samples are collected to ascertain the presence of air-deposited pollutants or contaminants that have been transported and deposited as a result of surface water runoff. Samples are collected from the top two inches of soil using a hand trowel. The 2008 analytical results are found in Appendix B of this report and are summarized in this section. The detailed statistical analyses are documented in the *Tonopah Test Range Data Analysis in Support of the Annual Site Environmental Report, 2008* (SNL 2009).

TABLE 4-2. On-Site Terrestrial Surveillance Locations at TTR

Location	Location Number	Sample Location	Soil Sampling	Replicate*	TLD
Range Operations Center	S-40	Waste Water Monitoring Station	X		
	S-41	"Danger Powerline Crossing" Sign	X		
	S-42	Main Road/Edward's Freeway	X		
	S-43	SW Corner of Sandia Corporation, TTR Operation Center	X		
	S-44	NE Corner of Sandia Corporation, TTR Operation Center	X		
	S-45	Storage Shelters 03-38 and 03-39	X		
	S-46	Sand Building	X		
	S-47	Generator Storage Area	X		
South Plume Area	S-48	N/S Mellan Airstrip - Antelope Tuff	X	X	
	S-49	N/S Mellan Airstrp - SW of S-48	X		
	S-50	N/S Mellan Airstrip - sign post	X		
	S-51	N/S Mellan Airstrip - NE of S-50	X		
	S-52	NE of NW/SE Mellan Airstrip	X		
Various On-Site	S-01	Antelope Lake Area Fence, Cultural Area Sign			X
	S-02	N/S Mellan Airstrip (TLD at South fence post)	X		X
	S-03	TLD at Clean Slate 2	X	X	X
	S-04	TLD at Clean Slate 3	X		X
	S-09	Roller Coaster Decon	X	X	X
	S-10	Brownes Road/Denton Freeway	X		X
	S-13	Area 3 between Bldg 100 and Caution Sign			X
	S-14	Area 3 CP SW side of fence			X
	S-15	Moody Ave. by Cattle Guard and Entrance to Chow Hall and Airport			X
	S-16	Area 9, near Well 7			X
	S-17	Main Lake South, near Neutron Bunkers			X
	S-38	Mellan Hill - Metal Scrap Pile	X		
	S-39	Mellan Hill - North	X		
	S-53	Main Road/Lake Road SE	X		

NOTES:

TTR = Tonopah Test Range

TLD = Thermoluminescent Dosimter

* In addition to single samples taken for each location, two replicated samples are collected for internal checks on comparability of sampling and analysis.

Radiological parameters include gamma-emitting radionuclides, plutonium and uranium and described below:

- Gamma-emitting radionuclides – Gamma spectroscopy is used to detect the emission of gamma radiation from radioactive materials. Radionuclide identification is possible by measuring the spectrum of gamma energies associated with a sample, since each radionuclide has a unique and consistent series of gamma emissions. Cesium-137 is an example of a long-lived gamma emitter that is prevalent in the environment (as fallout from historical nuclear weapons testing). Other gamma-emitters of interest at TTR are Americium-241 and depleted uranium from past explosives testing.

- Plutonium – Due to past explosives testing, plutonium is present in some limited areas of TTR. One of the indicators of the presence of weapons–grade plutonium is radionuclide Americium-241. Isotopic plutonium analysis is sometimes performed on any sample for which gamma spectroscopy identified Americium-241 in concentrations greater than its minimum detectable activity (MDA).

- Uranium – Uranium occurs naturally in soils and may also be present as a pollutant in the environment due to past testing conducted at TTR. Total uranium analysis is used to measure all uranium isotopes present in a sample. A total uranium measurement may trigger an isotope-specific analysis to determine the possible source of uranium (i.e., natural, man-made, enriched, or depleted).

- External gamma radiation exposure rates – Thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) are used to measure ambient gamma exposure rates. Several natural gamma radiation sources exist, including cosmic radiation and radioactive materials that exist in geologic materials at TTR. The TLD network was established to determine the regional gamma exposure rate due to natural sources and to determine the impact, if any, of Sandia operations on those levels. The dosimeters are placed on aluminum poles, at a height of approximately one meter, and are exchanged and measured quarterly (January, April, July, and October) at 20 on-site, perimeter, and off-site locations.

Radiological Results

The results of the statistical analysis revealed that no on-site or perimeter location was both higher than off-site and with an increasing trend (Priority-1). Overall summary statistics for all radiological results are presented in Table 4-5. The following radiological analytes showed two locations as Priority-2 (higher than off-site): Americium-241and Plutonium -239/240. The Priority-2 locations, along with the associated summary statistics, are listed in Table 4-6. There were two radiological analytes which showed Priority-3 (increasing trend): Am-241 at S-51 and Cesium-137at P-37. The radiological analytes (Americium-241, Plutonium-239/240 and Cesium-137) are discussed in the section below that lists the locations showing Priority-2 and Priority 3. The Priority-3 locations, along with the associated summary statistics, are listed in Table 4-7.

The respective radiological analytes are discussed in the following sections, which list the locations showing either Priority-2 or Priority-3.

<u>Americium-241</u>

One on-site location (S-09) continues to be identified as Priority-2 (higher than off-site). S-09 is located near the Roller Coaster Decon site. The maximum result for this location was recorded in 2000 and is 3.58 picocuries per gram (pCi/g). One on-site location (S-51) was identified as Priority-3. The maximum result recorded at S-51 was 4.41 pCi/g. No other on-site locations were identified as Priority-2. No perimeter location was identified as Priority-2 or Priority-3 (increasing trend).

<u>Plutonium-239/240</u>

Two on-site locations (S-09 and S-51) continue to be identified as Priority-2 (higher than off-site). S-09 is located near the Roller Coaster Decon site and S-51 is in the "South Plume" near the Mellan Airstrip). The maximum result recorded at S-09 in 2003 was 4.92 pCi/g and the maximum recorded at S-51 was 10.20 pCi/g in 2006. No other on-site locations were identified as Priority-2. No perimeter location was identified as Priority-2 or Priority-3 (increasing trend).

<u>Cesium-137</u>

One perimeter location (P-37) was identified as Priority-3 (increasing trend). P-37 is located near the On-Base Housing Guard Station. The maximum result recorded at P-37 in 2008 was 0.13 pCi/g. No other on-site or perimeter locations were identified as Priority-2. No site or perimeter location was identified as Priority-2 (higher than off-site).

TLD Results

Sampling for 2008 was conducted from January 2008 through January 2009. When a TLD location has a missing quarter, the data is not included in the summary statistics (there were no missing TLDs in 2008). Summary statistics for the past nine years are shown in Table 4-8.

TABLE 4-3. Off-Site Terrestrial Surveillance Locations at TTR

Location	Location Number	Sample Location	Soil Sampling	Replicate*	TLD
Off-Site	C-18	Tonopah Old Court House	X		
	C-19	Mining Museum, North Goldfield			X
	C-20	State Road 6 Rest Area	X		
	C-21	State Road 6/95 Ely Rest Area	X		X
	C-22	Rocket	X		X
	C-23	Alkali/Silver Peak Turnoff	X		
	C-24	Cattle Guard	X		
	C-25	Tonopah Rangers Station	X		
	C-26	Gabbs Pole Line Road	X		
	C-27	State Roads 6/376 Junction	X		
	C-28	Stone Cabin/Willow Creek	X		
	C-29	State Roads 6/375 Junction	X	X	
	C-30	State Road 375 Ranch Cattle Gate	X		
	C-31	Golden Arrow/Silver Bow	X		
	C-32	5 Miles South of Rocket	X		
	C-33	9 Miles North of Main Guard Gate	X		

NOTES: TTR = Tonopah Test Range
TLD = Thermoluminescent Dosimter
*In addition to single samples taken for each location, two replicated samples are collected for internal checks on Comparability of sampling and analysis.

TABLE 4-4. Perimeter Terrestrial Surveillance Locations at TTR

Location	Location Number	Sample Location	Soil Sampling	Replicate*	TLD
Perimeter	P-05	O&M Complex - Site 4 Entrance Gate			X
	P-06	Cedar Pass Road Guard Station	X		X
	P-07	On-Base Housing - South of Power Pole 55-11			X
	P-08	On-Base Housing (main guard gate/power pole CP17)	X		X
	P-11	Cactus Springs (TLD South of P-35)	X	X	X
	P-12	TLD at "US Gov't Property" Sign	X		X
	P-34	O & M Complex - Owan Dr. Post	X		
	P-35	Cactus Springs (north fence post)	X		
	P-36	On-Base Housing (NE fence line)	X		
	P-37	On-Base Housing (guard station)	X		

NOTES:
TTR = Tonopah Test Range
TLD = Thermoluminescent Dosimter
* In addition to single samples taken for each location, two replicated samples are collected for internal checks on comparability of sampling and analysis.

TABLE 4-5. Summary Statistics for Soil Locations, 2000 – 2008 (All units in pCi/g unless otherwise noted)

Analyte	Class	Size	Average	Median	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Americium-241	Perimeter	72	0.01	0.02	0.06	-0.24	0.12
	On-Site	188	0.18	0.03	0.64	-0.23	4.41
	Off-Site	126	0.01	0.01	0.05	-0.20	0.13
Cesium-137	Perimeter	72	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.01	0.89
	On-Site	188	0.26	0.25	0.18	0.00	0.89
	Off-Site	126	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.00	0.93
Plutonium-238	Perimeter	17	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.03
	On-Site	70	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.08
	Off-Site	34	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Plutonium-239/240	Perimeter	17	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.001	0.07
	On-Site	70	0.82	0.14	1.65	-0.01	10.20
	Off-Site	34	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05
Uranium-235	Perimeter	72	0.09	0.08	0.06	-0.06	0.25
	On-Site	188	0.09	0.08	0.06	-0.04	0.39
	Off-Site	126	0.09	0.08	0.06	-0.09	0.29
Uranium-238	Perimeter	72	1.19	1.20	0.59	0.00	2.65
	On-Site	188	1.27	1.19	0.54	0.03	3.13
	Off-Site	126	1.28	1.19	0.53	0.18	2.96
Uranium (mg/kg)	Perimeter	64	0.71	0.69	0.18	0.48	1.49
	On-Site	183	0.73	0.71	0.15	0.43	1.51
	Off-Site	112	0.76	0.70	0.21	0.46	1.55

NOTES: pCi/g = picocurie per gram
Std Dev = Standard Deviation
mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

TABLE 4-6. Summary Statistics for Soil Locations Noted as Priority-2 (all units in pCi/g unless otherwise noted)

Analyte	Location	Sample Size	Average	Median	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Americium-241	S-09	9	1.59	1.02	1.29	0.47	3.58
Plutonium -239/240	S-09	6	3.56	3.48	0.73	2.77	4.92
	S-51	4	4.68	4.18	4.18	0.15	10.20

NOTES: pCi/g = picocurie per gram
Std Dev = Standard Deviation

TABLE 4-7. Summary Statistics for Soil Locations Noted as Priority-3 (all units in pCi/g unless otherwise noted).

Analyte	Location	Sample Size	Average	Median	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Americium-241	S-51	9	1.37	0.095	1.86	-0.01	4.41
Cs-137	P-37	9	0.054	0.025	0.048	0.012	0.13

On-site and perimeter locations were statistically different from off-site (community) locations. Off-site locations are statistically lower than either on-site or perimeter locations. There is no remarkable difference between any of the annual groupings of the data. Figure 4-1 graphically portrays the TLD results from 2000 through 2008. TLD results and TLD measurements, by quarter and location type, for 2008 are shown in Appendix B.

4.1.6 Non-Radiological Parameters and Results

In 2008, soils were also analyzed for non-radiological constituents; in addition, all historical non-radiological soil analyses were analyzed and reported in a summary report (SNL 2006). Toxic analyte list (TAL) metals analyses are planned every three to five years. The mean values of non-radiological constituents in soils (metals in soils) were less, or not significantly higher, than the State of Nevada soil concentration range. This report serves as a baseline reference for non-radiological constituents in TTR soils. All nonradiological data are consistent with background levels for these constituents. There were no Priority-1, Priority-2 or Priority-3 results from the 2008 sampling. The results are presented in Table 4-9. In the future, routine sampling for non-radiological parameters at fixed locations will be reduced and more emphasis placed on sampling specific areas of interest with potential environmental impact.

TABLE 4-8. Summary Statistics for TLDs by Location Class, 2000 – 2008 (All units in mrem unless otherwise noted)

Location Class	Sample Size	Average	Median	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
On-Site	90	157.7	156.6	14.8	132.4	228.8
Perimeter	49	154.6	155.5	17.7	100.0	216.0
Off-site	28	141.3	144.8	14.7	105.1	163.2

NOTES: m/mrem = millirem
Std Dev = Standard deviation

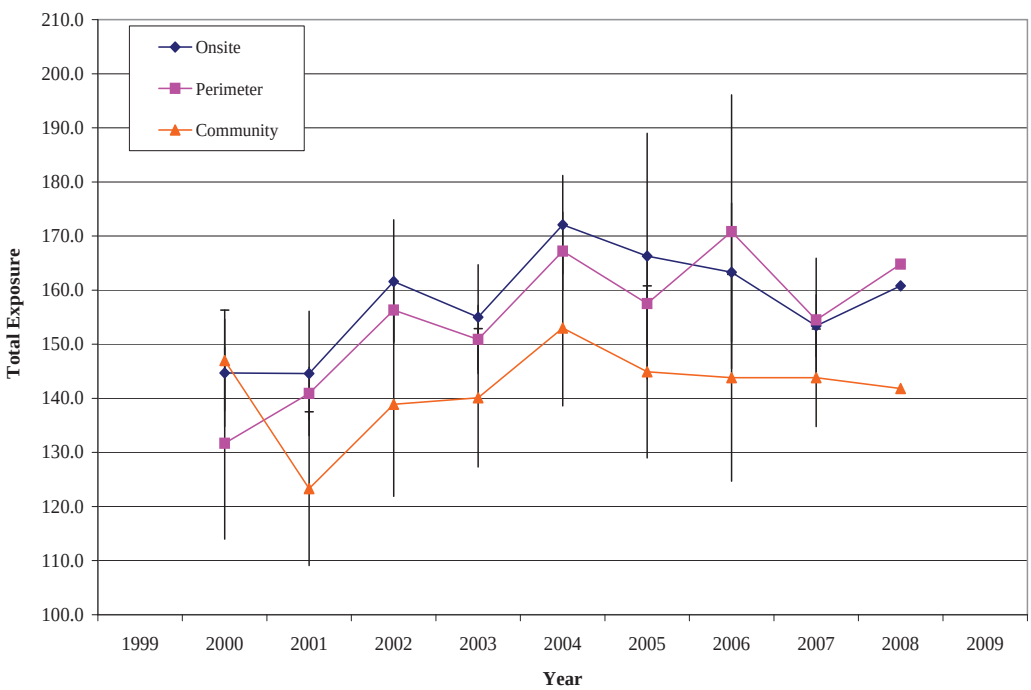

FIGURE 4-1. Tonopah Test Range TLD Exposure, 2000-2008

4.2 WATER MONITORING

This section discusses the results for potable water, wastewater effluent sampling, and storm water monitoring.

The Water Conservation Plan for the Tonopah Test Range complies with State Water Resources Division regulations requiring a water conservation plan for permitted water systems and major water users in Nevada (DOE 1992).

4.2.1 Production Well Monitoring

There are three active wells used by TTR: Production Well 6, Well 7, and the Roller Coaster Well. The most active are Production Well 6 and the Roller Coaster Well. Production Well 6, which supplies drinking water to the TTR Main Compound in Area 3, is the only well that has been sampled for contaminants. Outlying areas and buildings without water service use bottled water. The other wells are not used for potable purposes (construction and dust suppression), and there is no regulatory sampling requirement.

All sampling is conducted in accordance with requirements set by the state (State of Nevada 1997). Analytes are sampled at different intervals, as shown in Table 4-10.

Sampled parameters included (but were not limited to) total coliform, nitrates, Total Trihalomethanes/ Haloacetic Acids, Dioxin, Phthalate, and arsenic.

The U. S. Air Force (USAF) Public Water System (PWS) has provided water to the Area 3 compound from January 24, 2007 and into 2008 while awaiting design, approval and installation of a new pH adjustment system that utilizes carbon dioxide in lieu of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The pH of the raw water is required to be between 6.5 and 7.0 on the pH scale for proper operation of the arsenic removal system.

Production Well Monitoring Results

Quarterly Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP) was continued in 2008. It was detected in the water sample analyzed during the First Quarter of 2008. The amount detected, 0.0014 mg/L is well below the EPA MCL of 0.006 mg/L. However, any detection

TABLE 4-9. Non-Radiological Results in Soils at TTR, 2008

Concentration (mg/kg)						NV Soil Concentrations (mg/kg)[1]		EPA Region 9 PRGs Soil Screening Levels (mg/kg)[2]		US Soil Concentrations (mg/kg)[3]	
Analyte	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Residential	Industrial	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Aluminum	10,173	2,891	4,630	10,100	18,000	5,000	100,000	76,000	100,000	4,500	100,000
Antimony	1.16	0.92	0.30	1.09	4.25	< 1.0	1	31	410	0.25	0.6
Arsenic	4.42	3.02	1.21	3.42	15.10	2.9	24	0.39	1.6	1	93
Barium	157	76	73	143	449	150	3,000	5,400	67,000	20	1,500
Beryllium	0.59	0.19	0.23	0.56	1.19	ND	5	150	1,400	0.04	2.54
Calcium	7,179	6,170	1,350	4,460	26,800	600	320,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cadmium	0.30	0.23	0.09	0.25	1.27	ND	11	37	450	0.41	0.57
Chromium	6.37	5.68	2.48	5.65	44.30	7	150	210	450	7	1,500
Cobalt	3.46	1.48	1.10	3.49	10.40	ND	20	900	1,900	3	50
Copper	7.25	4.74	2.52	6.54	36.00	7	150	3,100	41,000	3	300
Iron	8,937	2,692	4,620	8,770	20,600	1000	100,000	23,000	100,000	5,000	50,000
Lead	12.2	6.0	3.6	10.7	28.3	< 10	700	400	800	10	70
Magnesium	3,799	1,708	1,430	3,650	8,510	300	100,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manganese	338	149	105	332	1,160	30	5,000	1,800	19,000	20	3,000
Nickel	6.00	4.41	1.63	5.21	25.2	[illegible]	36.691	n/a	n/a	76	n/a

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TABLE 4-10. Production Well Monitoring at TTR

Analyte	Sampling Frequency
Total Coliform	Monthly
Nitrate, Secondary (13) Drinking Water Standards	2003
Dioxin,Nitrate, Total Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids (5)	2004
Arsenic, IOCs Phase II, IOCs Phase V, Nitrate, Nitrite Nitrate and Nitrite (Total), SOCs Phase II, SOCs Phase V Total Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids (5), VOCs Phase I and II, VOCs Phase V,	2005
Asbestos, Lead/Copper, Nitrate, Secondary (13) Drinking Water Standards Total Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids (5)	2006
Dioxin, Nitrate	2007
Arsenic, IOCs Phase II, IOCs Phase V, Nitrate, Nitrite, Nitrate and Nitrite (Total) SOCs Phase II, SOCs Phase V, VOCs Phase I and II, VOCs Phase V	2008
Lead/Copper, Nitrate, Secondary (13) Drinking Water Standards	2009
Dioxin, Nitrate	2010

NOTES: IOC = inorganic compounds
VOC = volatile organic compounds
SOC = synthetic organic compounds

of Phthalate triggers quarterly monitoring for the contaminant until it is undetected in two consecutive quarterly samples. The samples collected during the three consecutive remaining quarters of 2008 were non-detect for Phthalate. The 2009 drinking water compliance sampling schedule issued by the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water should revert to an annual sampling requirement for Phthalate. The analytical results for all other drinking water parameters tested in 2008 were below the MCL.

All results for sample analysis listed below were within acceptable MCLs:

- THM/HAA5 – treated water provided to our distribution system by USAF PWS
- Arsenic – treated water provided to our distribution system by the USAF PWS
- Phthalate – raw water from Well 6
- Dioxin – raw water from Well 6
- Nitrate – raw water from Well 6

4.2.2 Sewage System and Septic Tank Monitoring

Waster water discharges from TTR activities conducted at facilities in the Main Compound at Area 3 goes to the USAF facultative sewage lagoon for treatment. As a best management practice (BMP), either SNL/NM or Washington Group International (WGI) personnel take annual wastewater samples from Area 3 at the point where wastewater leaves TTR property and enters the USAF system.

The USAF holds the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for its wastewater discharges. The USAF takes quarterly samples from the headwater end of the lagoon. In the past, Sandia provided quarterly sampling results to USAF for inclusion into their USAF Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR); however, the NPDES permit was modified in 1997 and no longer stipulates the requirement of quarterly data from Sandia. Therefore, Sandia now only provides annual sample results to the USAF.

Forty-eight hour composite wastewater samples are collected on an annual basis and have the following parameters analyzed:

- Total cyanide (cyanide-containing compounds are not used at TTR)
- Potential of hydrogen (pH)
- Total Suspended Soilds (TSS)
- Phenolics (phenol containing compounds are not used at TTR)
- Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)
- Metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, silver, zinc, lead, selenium, and mercury)
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Oil and grease
- Tritium, gamma spectroscopy, gross alpha/beta

All analytical results for wastewater sampled at Area 3 were within regulatory limits in 2008.

Septic Tank Systems

Septic tank systems are sampled as needed. There are now seven septic systems located on-site, which are owned by DOE/NNSA at TTR. These seven active septic tanks are used in remote locations and are maintained by the TTR Facilities group. The sewage from these locations flows into septic tanks and associated drain fields. None of these systems required maintenance, sampling, or pumping in 2008. All other remaining septic systems have been closed or are undergoing closure and are being addressed by the ER Project.

4.2.3 Storm Water Monitoring

Currently, Sandia has no requirement to perform storm water monitoring at TTR. All storm water issues and monitoring are managed by the USAF.

4.3 RADIOLOGICAL AIR MONITORING

Air Quality Compliance (AQC) at TTR is met by adherence to specific permit conditions and local, state, and federal air regulations. Ambient air quality monitoring is not currently required at TTR. Ambient air monitoring was last conducted in 1996 to ascertain the level of radiological constituents in the air as discussed below.

Sandia operations at TTR do not involve activities that release radioactive emissions from either point sources (stacks and vents) or diffuse sources such as outdoor testing. However, diffuse radiological emissions are produced from the re-suspension of americium and plutonium present at the Clean Slate ER sites. Other ER sites with minor radiological contamination, such as depleted uranium, do not produce significant air emission sources from re-suspension.

NESHAP

NESHAP, 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides Other than Radon from Department of Energy Facilities, has set a maximum of 10 millirems per year (mrem/yr) for all combined air emission pathway sources from any DOE/NNSA facility. Although the dose calculated from the Clean Slate sites is many times less than this standard, there was a question of whether the sites would require continuous radiological air monitoring.

The 1995 NESHAP report for TTR reported a calculated effective dose equivalent (EDE) to the maximally exposed individual (MEI) of 1.1 mrem/yr as a result of diffuse emissions from the Clean Slate sites (SNL 1996). Because the EPA requires continuous air monitoring for any radionuclide source that contributes a dose in excess of 0.1 mrem/yr to the MEI, Sandia instituted continuous air monitoring at a site for one year from February 22, 1996 to February 25, 1997. The monitoring site was chosen at the TTR Airport, the location of the highest calculated dose for a member of the public. This site selection is discussed in the 1996 NESHAP report (SNL 1997). The dose assessment result from the continuous monitoring was 0.024 mrem/yr. This was about four times less than the 0.1 mrem/yr threshold cutoff for which continuous monitoring would be required by the EPA. The average air concentration in curies per cubic meter (Ci/m^3) were measured as follows:

Americium-241.....4.1 x 10-18 Ci/m^3
Plutonium-238.....1.6 x 10-18 Ci/m^3
Plutonium-239/240.....9.5 x 10-19 Ci/m^3

Although an annual calculated dose assessment is not required for the site, Sandia continues to produce an annual NESHAP report for TTR (SNL 2009). The results from the 1996 to 1997 monitoring will continue to be used for as long as there is no change in the status of the Clean Slate sites. Table 4-11 summarizes these dose assessment results. Future TTR activities are not expected to change; however, if new sources or modifications to the existing sources are anticipated, they will be evaluated for NESHAP applicability.

4.4 NON-RADIOLOGICAL AIR EMISSIONS

TTR's Class II Air Quality Permit requires emission reports from significant non-radionuclide sources. At TTR, these sources include the screening plant, portable screen, and maintenance shop activities. Maintenance shop activities at TTR include the paint shop, welding shop and carpentry shops. In 2008, there were emissions from the portable screen and activities at the maintenance shop. The portable screen was operated for 220 hours during CY 2008, and contributed 0.01 tons of particulate matter (PM) emissions. The maintenance shop activities operated for 282 hours or less during CY 2008 and contributed less than 0.2 tons of emissions (PM, hazardous air pollutants [HAPS] and volatile organic compounds [VOCs]).

TABLE 4-11. Calculated Dose Assessment Results for On-site Receptor

Dose to Receptor	Location	1997 Measured Dose*	NESHAP Standard	Natural Background
On-site Receptor (EDE to the MEI)	Airport TTR Area	0.024 mrem/yr *(0.00024 mSv/yr)*	10 mrem/yr *(0.1 mSv/yr)*	250 mrem/yr[1]

NOTES: *Dose calculated from continuous monitoring February 1996 to February 1997.
EDE = effective dose equivalent
MEI = maximally exposed individual
mrem/yr = millirem per year
mSv/yr = millisievert per year
TTR = Tonopah Test Range
[1] Natural background is estimated at 250 mrem/yr nationwide.

5.0 2008 Annual Site Environmental Report for the Kauai Test Facility

This chapter provides a summary of the following:

- Facilities and Operations
- 2008 Rocket Launches
- Demographics
- Compliance Summary
- Environmental Program Activities
- Environmental Surveillance & Monitoring Activities

Kauai Test Facility (KTF) is a government owned, contractor operated laboratory. Sandia Corporation (Sandia), a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, manages and operates KTF for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). KTF is operated as a rocket preparation, launching, and tracking facility for DOE/NNSA, as well as in support of other U.S. military agencies. The DOE/NNSA/Sandia Site Office (SSO) in Albuquerque, New Mexico administers the contract and oversees contractor operations at the site. KTF exists as a facility within the boundaries of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF). KTF is located on the island of Kauai at the north end of the PMRF, near Nohili Point (Figure 5-1). This Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) summarizes data and the compliance status of environmental protection and monitoring programs at KTF for Calendar Year (CY) 2008. This report was prepared in accordance with DOE Order 450.1A, *Environmental Protection Program* (DOE 2008a) and DOE Manual 231.1A, *Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting* (DOE 2007).

5.1 FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

KTF has been an active rocket launching facility since 1962. The KTF and Remote Range Interfaces Department, under Sandia, manages and conducts rocket launching activities at KTF. The site is primarily used for testing rocket systems with scientific and technological payloads, advanced development of maneuvering re-entry vehicles, scientific studies of atmospheric and exoatmospheric phenomena, and Missile Defense Agency (MDA) programs. Nuclear devices have never been launched from KTF.

The first facilities at KTF were constructed in the early 1960s to support the National Readiness Program. The most recent construction, completed in March 2005, extended the Missile Service Tower (MST) to support DOE and MDA. From 1992 to 2008, there have been 38 launches.

The KTF launcher field was originally designed to accommodate 40 launch pads, but only 15 pads were constructed. Of these, 11 have had their launchers removed. Beyond the implementation of portions of the original plan, two additional launch pads were constructed: Pad 41 at Kokole Point and Pad 42 (the MST launch pad). The launcher field site has a number of permanent facilities used to support rocket operations. In addition to rocket launch pad sites, KTF facilities include missile assembly areas, data acquisition and operations facilities, a maintenance shop, and a trailer compound for administration and technical support personnel. Other features at KTF include extensive radar tracking and worldwide radio communication access to other DoD facilities.

The administrative area of KTF, known as the Main Compound, is located within a fenced area near the North Nohili access road from PMRF. Inside the fenced compound, a number of trailers and vans are connected together with a network of concrete docks and covered walkways. The majority of these temporary facilities are used during operational periods to support the field staff at KTF. During non-operational periods, general maintenance continues and dehumidifiers remain in operation (to protect equipment). Additionally, there are a number of permanent buildings and remote sites, most of which are in use year round to support and maintain KTF facilities:

- Mount Haleakala, Maui,
- Manuna Kapu and Makua, Oahu,
- Puu Kole, Mauna Kea Forest Reserve, Hawaii, and
- Makaha Ridge Radar Site, Kahilli Peak, Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve, Kauai

5.2 2008 ROCKET LAUNCHES

There were six rocket launches from KTF in 2008. The launches were covered by the KTF Environmental Assessment (EA), published in July 1992 (DOE 1992a) and the U.S. Navy, Hawaii Range Complex EIS (DoD 2008):

- AEGIS TBMD, FTM 14 E2, June 13, 2008 (2 launches);
- JFTM-2 E1a October 30, 2008; Pacific Blitz (2 launches), November 1, 2008;
- JFTM-2 E2, November 19, 2008 (2 launches).

5.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

There are 15 permanent on-site personnel at KTF. During operational periods when rocket launches occur, an additional 15 to 130 persons from the U.S. mainland are brought to KTF (DOE 1992a). The closest population center to KTF is the town of Kekaha (population 3,300), which is eight miles from the site.

5.4 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

The list of regulations and statutes on page 5-4 provides an overview of the compliance status for Sandia operations at KTF in 2008. Table 5-1 lists the applicable permits in place at KTF.

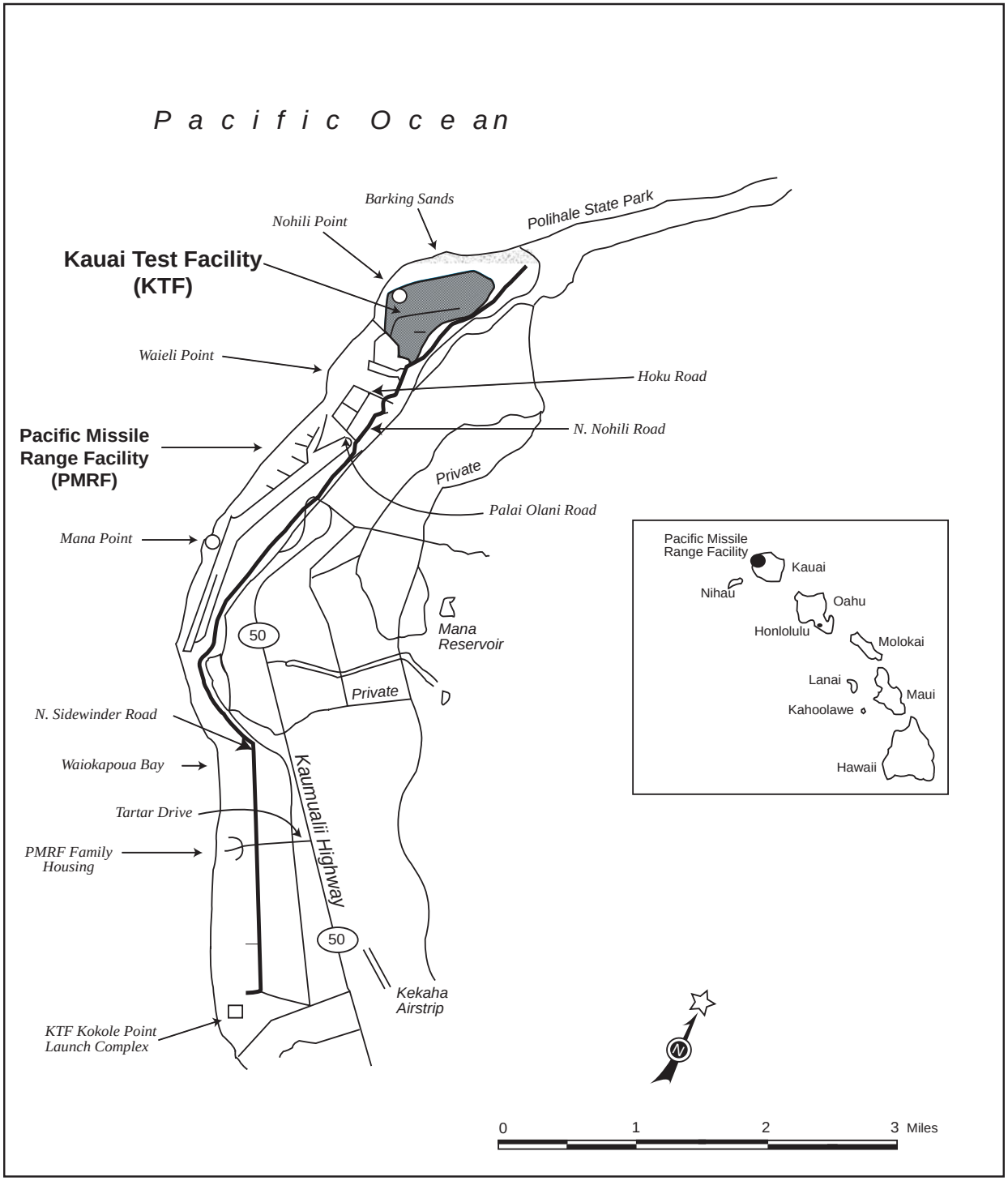

FIGURE 5-1. Map of the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and the Adjacent Area
(The Kauai Test Facility [KTF] is to the north, near Nohili Point)Permits in Place at KTF

TABLE 5-1. Permits in Place at KTF

Type	Permit Number	Date Issued	Expiration Date	Regulatory Agency
Non-covered Source Permit (NSP) (two stand-by diesel generators)	NSP 0429-01-N	April 30, 2004	April 29, 2009	State of Hawaii
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	HI-0000-363309	Sept. 23, 1994	Not specified	EPA Region IX and Hawaii Dept. of Health
Underground Storage Tank (UST) (2,500)	Not applicable	Sept. 13, 1991	Indefinite	EPA Region IX and Hawaii Dept. of Health

NOTE: In 1999, there was a change in reporting fuel throughput from annual reporting to biannual reporting to the State of Hawaii.
KTF = Sandia National Laboratories, Kauai Test Facility
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST = Underground Storage Tank
The Application for the Non-covered Source Permit was submitted on December 23, 2008 pending a new issue date.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
CERCLA, also known as "Superfund," addresses areas of past spills and releases. KTF has no current Environmental Restoration (ER) areas located on-site.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated ongoing oversight of KTF to the Hawaii Department of Health Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office. The EPA recommended continued reevaluation for environmental contamination due to the launching facility. Rocket exhaust continues to be the main source of metals and other non-reportable air emission releases.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
The SARA Title III amended CERCLA requirements for reportable quantity (RQ) releases and chemical inventory reporting as directed by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Sections 311 and 312. All required information has been submitted to the State of Hawaii. There were no reportable releases at KTF under EPCRA or CERCLA in 2008. Table 5-2 lists SARA Title III reporting requirements.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
RCRA and the Hawaii Revised Statutes regulate the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous chemical waste and non-hazardous solid wastes. Applicable regulations are listed in Chapter 9. Sandia generates some hazardous waste through normal operations at KTF; is classified as a "small quantity generator," and is subject to the applicable requirements. See Chapter 3, which summarizes Sandia's hazardous waste management activities during 2008, and specifically Section 3.2 - Waste Management.

Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCA)
The FFCA requires federal facilities to comply with all federal, state, and local requirements for hazardous and solid waste, including full compliance with the restrictions and prohibitions on extended storage of wastes that do not meet the applicable hazardous waste treatment standards. Extended storage at DOE facilities is typically associated with mixed wastes (wastes that have hazardous and radioactive components) that have been generated on-site. Sandia operations at KTF do not generate mixed waste and Sandia currently has no mixed waste stored on site, therefore these requirements are not applicable.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
NEPA requires federal agencies and other organizations that perform federally sponsored projects to consider environmental issues associated with proposed actions, be aware of the potential environmental impacts associated with these issues, and include this information in early project planning and decision making. Additionally, if a proposed action is determined to have environmentally "significant" impacts, the agency must prepare an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) before making an irretrievable commitment

Major Environmental Regulations & Statutes Applicable to KTF

Regulation/Statute	Description	Where to go for more information
Clean Air Act (CAA) and CAA Amendments (CAAA)	Provides standards to protect the nation's air quality	http://www.epa.gov/air/caa/
Clean Water Act (CWA)	Provides general water quality standards to protect the nation's water sources and byways	http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	Provides federal funding for cleanup of inactive waste sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) and mandates requirements for reportable releases of hazardous substances	http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/cercla.html
Cultural Resources Acts	Includes various acts that protect archeological, historical, religious sites, and resources	http://recreation.usgs.gov/env_guide/cultural.html
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Provides special protection status for federally listed endangered or threatened species.	http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/esa.html
Executive Orders (EOs)	Several EOs provide specific protection for wetlands, floodplains, environmental justice in minority and low-income populations, and encourages greening the government through leadership in EM	http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/disposition.html
Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCA)	Directs federal agencies regarding environmental compliance	http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/nsea/oepa
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	Controls the distribution and use of various pesticides	http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/fifra.tml
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918	Prevents the taking, killing, possession, transportation and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests	http://tis.eh.doe.gov/oepa/laws/mbta.html
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)	Specifies standards for radionuclide air emissions and other hazardous air releases under the CAA	http://www.epa.gov/radiation/neshaps/
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	Requires federal agencies to review all proposed activities so as to include environmental aspects in agency decision-making	http://tis.eh.doe.gov/NEPA/
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	Mandates the management of solid and hazardous waste and certain materials stored in underground storage tanks (USTs).	http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/rcra.html
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	Enacts specific health standards for drinking water sources	http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/sdwa.html
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)	SARA, Title III, also known as the Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), mandates communication standards for hazardous materials over a threshold amount that are stored or used in a community	http://www.epa.gov//lawsregs/laws/epcra.html
Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)	Specifies rules for the manufacture, distribution, and disposal of specific toxic materials such as asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/tsca/index.html

TABLE 5-2. 2008 SARA Title III (or EPCRA) Reporting Requirements Applicable to KTF

Section	SARA Title III Section Title	Requires Reporting?		Description
		Yes	No	
302 - 303	Notification/ Plans	✓		Sandia Corporation submits an annual report listing chemical inventories above the reportable Threshold Planning Quantities listed in 40 CFR Part 355 Appendix B, location of the chemicals and emergency contacts. The report is prepared for the DOE/NNSA/SSO, which distributes it to the required entities.
304	Emergency Notification		✓	No RQ releases of an EHS, or as defined under CERCLA occurred.
311-312	MSDSs/ Chemical Purchase Inventory Report	✓		There are two "Community Right-to-Know" reporting requirements: (a) KTF completes the EPA Tier II forms for all hazardous chemicals present at the facility at any one time in amounts equal to or greater than 10,000 lbs and for all EHSs present at the facility in an amount greater than or equal to 500 lbs or the Threshold Planning Quantity, whichever is lower; (b) KTF provides MSDSs for each chemical entry on a Tier II form unless it decides to comply with the EPA's alternative MSDS reporting, which is detailed in 40 CFR Part 370.21.
313	Toxic Chemical Release Forms		✓	Sandia Corporation is below the reporting threshold in 2008 for producing a TRI Report for KTF operations.

NOTES: RQ = reportable quantity
KTF = Sandia National Laboratories, Kauai Test Facility
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
EPCRA = Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
MSDS = Material Safety Data Sheets (gives relevant chemical information)
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE/NNSA/SSO = U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Sandia Site Office
TRI = Toxic Release Inventory

of resources or funding. Although a major objective of NEPA is to preserve the environment for future generations, the law does not require an agency to choose a course of action with the least environmental impacts. The DOE/NNSA/SSO coordinates NEPA compliance at KTF with Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico (SNL/NM) personnel.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The ESA applies to both private individuals and federal agencies. Federal agencies must ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by them will not jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or result in adverse modifications of its habitat. The ESA is addressed under the NEPA Program and Ecology Program. If potentially

TABLE 5-3. Threatened and Endangered Species Potentially Occurring on KTF

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State of HI Status
PLANTS			
Kuawawaenohu	*Alsinidendron lychnoides*	Endangered	Endangered
Kuawawaenohu	*Alsinidendron viscosum*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Astelia waialealae*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Bonamia menziesii*	Endangered	Endangered
Olulu	*Brighamia insignis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Canavalia napaliensis*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Canavalia pubescens*	Candidate	Candidate
Awiwi	*Centaurium sebaeoides*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Chamaesyce eleanoriae*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Chamaesyce halemanui*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Chamaesyce remyi var. kauaiensis*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Chamaesyce remyi var. remyi*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Charpentiera densiflora*	Candidate	Candidate
Haha	*Cyanea asarifolia*	Endangered	Endangered
Haha	*Cyanea eleeleensis*	Candidate	Candidate
Haha	*Cyanea kuhihewa*	Candidate	Candidate
Haha	*Cyanea pseudofauriei*	Candidate	Candidate
Haha	*Cyanea recta*	Threatened	Threatened
Haha	*Cyanea remyi*	Endangered	Endangered
Haha	*Cyanea rivularis*	Endangered	Endangered
Haha	*Cyanea salicina*	Threatened	Threatened
Haha	*Cyanea undulata*	Endangered	Endangered
Pu`uka`a	*Cyperus trachysanthos*	Endangered	Endangered
Mapele	*Cyrtandra cyaneoides*	Endangered	Endangered
Mapele	*Cyrtandra kealiae ssp. kealiae*	Threatened	Threatened
Mapele	*Cyrtandra oenobarba*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Delissea niihauensis ssp. kauaiensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Delissea rhytidosperma*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Diellia pallida*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Dryopteris tenebrosa*	Candidate	Candidate
Na`ena`e	*Dubautia imbricata ssp. imbricata*	Candidate	Candidate
Na`ena`e	*Dubautia latifolia*	Endangered	Endangered
Na`ena`e	*Dubautia pauciflorula*	Endangered	Endangered
Na`ena`e	*Dubautia plantaginea ssp. magnifolia*	Candidate	Candidate
Na`ena`e	*Dubautia waialealae*	Candidate	Candidate
`Akoko	*Euphorbia haeleeleana*	Endangered	Endangered
Heau	*Exocarpos luteolus*	Endangered	Endangered
Mehamehame	*Flueggea neowawraea*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Gardenia remyi*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Geranium kauaiense*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Gouania meyenii*	Endangered	Endangered
Awiwi	*Hedyotis cookiana*	Endangered	Endangered
Awiwi	*Hedyotis fluviatilis*	Candidate	Candidate
Na Pali beach hedyotis	*Hedyotis st.-johnii*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Hesperomannia lydgatei*	Endangered	Endangered

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TABLE 5-3. Threatened and Endangered Species Potentially Occurring on KTF (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State of HI Status
No common name	*Lagenifera erici*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Lagenifera helenae*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Lobelia niihauensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Lysimachia daphnoides*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Lysimachia venosa*	Candidate	Candidate
Alani	*Melicope degeneri*	Candidate	Candidate
Alani	*Melicope haupuensis*	Endangered	Endangered
Alani	*Melicope knudsenii*	Proposed Endangered	Proposed Endangered
Alani	*Melicope pallida*	Proposed Endangered	Proposed Endangered
Alani	*Melicope paniculata*	Candidate	Candidate
Alani	*Melicope puberula*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Munroidendron racemosum*	Endangered	Endangered
Kolea	*Myrsine fosbergii*	Candidate	Candidate
Kolea	*Myrsine linearifolia*	Threatened	Threatened
Kolea	*Myrsine mezii*	Candidate	Candidate
`Aiea	*Nothocestrum latifolium*	Candidate	Candidate
`Aiea	*Nothocestrum peltatum*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Oligadenus periens*	Endangered	Endangered
Lau `ehu	*Panicum niihauense*	Endangered	Endangered
Makou	*Peucedanum sandwicense*	Threatened	Threatened
No common name	*Phyllostegia knudsenii*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Phyllostegia wawrana*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Pittosporum napaliense*	Candidate	Candidate
ale	*Plantago princeps var. anomala*	Endangered	Endangered
ale	*Plantago princeps var. longibracteata*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Platanthera holochila*	Endangered	Endangered
Mann's bluegrass	*Poa mannii*	Endangered	Endangered
Hawaiian bluegrass	*Poa sandvicensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Poa siphonoglossa*	Endangered	Endangered
Lo`ulu	*Pritchardia hardyi*	Candidate	Candidate
Lo`ulu	*Pritchardia napaliensis*	Endangered	Endangered
Lo`ulu	*Pritchardia viscosa*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Psychotria grandiflora*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Psychotria hobdyi*	Candidate	Candidate
Kaulu	*Pteralyxia kauaiensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Ranunculus mauiensis*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Remya kauaiensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Remya montgomeryi*	Endangered	Endangered
Ma`oli`oli	*Schiedea apokremnos*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Schiedea attenuata*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Schiedea haupuensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Schiedea helleri*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Schiedea kauaiensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Schiedea membranacea*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Schiedea spergulina alt. Var. leiopoda*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Schiedea spergulina alt. Var. spergulina*	Threatened	Threatened
Laulihilihi	*Schiedea stellarioides*	Endangered	Endangered
`Aiakeakua, popolo	*Solanum sandwicense*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Spermolepis hawaiiensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Stenogyne campanulata*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Stenogyne kealiae*	Candidate	Candidate
No common name	*Viola helenae*	Endangered	Endangered
Nani wai`ale`ale	*Viola kauaensis var. wahiawaensis*	Endangered	Endangered
Dwarf iliau	*Wilkesia hobdyi*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Wollastonia fauriei*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Wollastonia micrantha var. exigua*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Wollastonia micrantha var. micrantha*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Wollastonia waimeaensis*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Xylosma crenatum*	Endangered	Endangered
A`e	*Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*	Endangered	Endangered

TABLE 5-3. Threatened and Endangered Species Potentially Occurring on KTF (concluded)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State of HI Status
	ANIMALS		
Mammals			
Hawaiian hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*	Endangered	Endangered
Hawaiian monk seal	*Monachus schauinslandi*	Endangered	Endangered
Birds			
Hawaiian duck	*Anas wyvilliana*	Endangered	Endangered
Hawaiian coot	*Fulica americana alai*	Endangered	Endangered
Hawaiian gallinule	*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*	Endangered	Endangered
Kauai nuku pu'u	*Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe*	Endangered	Endangered
Kauai 'akia loa	*Hemignathus procerus*	Endangered	Endangered
Black-necked stilt	*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*	Endangered	Endangered
Kauai 'o'o	*Moho braccatus*	Endangered	Endangered
Large Kauai thrush	*Myadestes myadestinus*	Endangered	Endangered
Small Kauai thrush	*Myadestes palmeri*	Endangered	Endangered
Hawaiian goose	*Nesochen sandvicensis*	Endangered	Endangered
Short-tailed albatross	*Phoebastria albatrus*	Endangered	Endangered
No common name	*Psittirostra psittacea*	Endangered	Endangered
Dark-rumped petrel	*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*	Endangered	Endangered
Newell's shearwater	*Puffinus auricularis newelli*	Threatened	Threatened
Reptiles			
Green sea turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	Threatened	Threatened
Hawksbill turtle	*Eretmochelys imbricata*	Endangered	Endangered
Snails			
Newcomb's snail	*Erinna newcombi*	Threatened	Threatened
Arachnids			
Kauai cave wolf spider	*Adelocosa anops*	Endangered	Endangered
Insects			
Blackburn's sphinx moth	*Manduca blackburni*	Endangered	Endangered
Kauai pomace fly	*Drosophila musaphila*	Proposed Endangered	Proposed Endangered
Kauai cave amphipod	*Spelaeorchestia koloana*	Endangered	Endangered

significant impacts to sensitive species or habitats are found as a result of the proposed action, an EA or an EIS must be prepared.

Table 5-3 lists all threatened and endangered state and federal listed species occurring on the island of Kauai.

Cultural Resources Acts

The three primary cultural resources acts applicable at KTF are as follows:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); and
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA).

At KTF, cultural resources compliance is coordinated through the NEPA Program. Actions that could adversely affect cultural resources are initially analyzed in a NEPA checklist.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918

The MBTA of 1918 implemented the 1916 Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds. The original statute implemented the agreement between the U.S. and Great Britain (for Canada), and later amendments implemented treaties between the U.S. and Mexico, the U.S. and Japan, and the U.S. and Russia. In addition to the special consideration afforded to species listed as threatened and endangered, most birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918, as amended. At KTF, the MBTA is coordinated with NEPA compliance reviews and the Ecology Program.

Environmental Compliance Executive Orders (EOs)

The primary EOs related to environmental compliance at KTF are as follows (for additional information on these EOs see Section 2.1.14):

- EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, as amended.
- EO 11988, *Floodplain Management*, as amended.
- EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, as amended.

- EO 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*, as amended.

DOE directives applicable to KTF can be found in Chapter 6 of this report.

Clean Air Act (CAA) and Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990

Ambient air quality is regulated by Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 11, Chapter 59 under the jurisdiction of the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Air Branch. Currently, there are no facilities at KTF that require federal air permits or compliance with the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), or 40 CFR 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). Within the boundaries of PMRF, no federal air emission permits are held either by DOE for KTF, or by DoD for PMRF. However, the two electrical generators at KTF are permitted for operation by the State of Hawaii under a "Non-covered Source Permit (NSP)" (Hawaii Department of Health 2004).

As required by the State of Hawaii, the 2009 Annual Fee and 2008 Monitoring Report (air emissions) were submitted to the State of Hawaii in February 2009 (SNL 2009a). In 2008, the total fuel usage reported to the State of Hawaii was 13,391 gallons (gal) of diesel fuel. Total hours of operation for the permitted generators was 1,720 hours combined. Sandia was in compliance with all air quality regulations in 2008.

Rocket launches are mobile sources and do not require any reporting of reportable quantity (RQ) releases.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

There were no compliance issues with respect to any state or federal water pollution regulations in 2008. There are three septic tanks on-site owned by DOE/NNSA. The two older septic tanks for the Launch Operations Building (LOB) and the Missile Assembly Building (MAB) do not require permits from the State of Hawaii.

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is not required due to the lack of significant storm water runoff discharging into "Waters of the U.S." as defined in 40 CFR 122. However, this is not to say that there is no runoff. The EPA has concerns with storm water runoff washing off the launcher pads and discharging to the ocean. Some of the downstream pathways include habitat for several federally designated endangered or threatened species. The EPA has therefore recommended periodic evaluations for environmental contamination.

Oil Storage – There is one underground storage tank (UST) at KTF, which is owned by the DOE. There is also one 10,000 gal aboveground fuel tank inside the Main Compound. Sandia cooperates with the U.S. Navy's (USN) spill control guidelines contained in the *Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan, Pacific Missile Range Facility* (NACFAC 2008).

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

The SWDA does not apply directly to Sandia activities at KTF because all drinking water is supplied by the Pacific Missile Range Facility drinking water system or is purchased from commercial suppliers.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

TSCA regulates the distribution of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos. The transformers on the KTF site have been tested and are free of PCBs, and there are no asbestos issues at the site.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

FIFRA controls the distribution and application of pesticides including herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides. All pesticide use at KTF follows EPA requirements.

Releases and Occurrences

There were no reportable occurrences at KTF in 2008.

5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

This section describes three environmental programs:

- NEPA,
- the Environmental Restoration (ER) Project, and
- the Spill Prevention Program.

NEPA Program Activities at KTF

The DOE completed a comprehensive site-wide EA for KTF operations in 1992 (DOE 1992a), which resulted in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), issued on July 17, 1992. This EA provided NEPA documentation covering all rocket launching activities at KTF; however, in 2005, the DOE/NNSA/SSO determined it was time to review and update the site-wide EA for KTF. During 2008, the U.S. Navy prepared the *Final Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) for the Hawaii Range Complex (HRC)* (DoD 2008). KTF was included in the discussion for the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) within this EIS/OEIS.

2008 NEPA Documentation
One NEPA review for KTF was submitted to DOE/NNSA/SSO. SNL/NM NEPA Team reviewed one proposed project in the Integrated Safety Management Sysstem (ISMS) NEPA module and other corporate applications in 2008.

ER Project Activities
There are no ER sites at KTF. The three ER sites identified in 1995 were given a No Further Action (NFA) determination by EPA on September 30, 1996. This confirmed that KTF met all CERCLA requirements and no additional sampling or remediation would be necessary in the three areas. This, however, does not preclude that other environmental sampling activities will take place at KTF.

5.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Wastewater Monitoring
Sandia activities at KTF produce only sanitary sewage, which is directed into nine wastewater systems—three septic tanks and six French drains, four with pumping systems located in the LOB parking lot, the paved drive west of the office complex, the paved lot west of the garage, the drive west of the shops, and two on the parking lot east of the office complex—in accordance with Hawaii Underground Injection Control regulations (HAR Title 11, Chapter 23). The septic systems are periodically pumped by licensed, state-certified contractors and inspected by state officials. No state inspections were conducted during 2008. The limited quantity of sewage released does not impact any protected waters and, as noted earlier, there are no drinking water wells in the area of KTF. As a best management practice (BMP), KTF personnel periodically performs sampling. No contaminants were identified above the reporting limits from past sampling events.

Air Emission Monitoring
Based on effluent air monitoring results of the STARS Flight Test Unit 1 (FTU-1) in February 1993 and the CDX rocket launch in the summer of 1992 (SNL 1992), it was determined that rocket launches at KTF were not a significant source of air pollutants. Launches are infrequent and emissions recorded did not exceed federal and state standards. Because the STARS-type rocket produces the greatest air emissions and remained within acceptable limits, it can be assumed that future launches of this type will also be within acceptable limits. Therefore, no further air emission monitoring is planned at this time. If a new rocket type is launched from KTF that differs in emission substance from the STARS rocket, or air emission requirements change, future monitoring may be considered.

Meteorological Monitoring
On-site meteorological instruments are used during test periods to characterize atmospheric transport, diffusion conditions, and stability classes. Due to the infrequency of launches, no formal meteorological monitoring plan is in place for KTF. Climatic information representative of KTF is obtained from PMRF.

Noise Monitoring
In accordance with the Quiet Communities Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 4901 et seq.), noise monitoring was conducted in February 1993 during the STARS FTU-1 launch to confirm the determination made in the STARS EIS that noise produced from the largest launch would be below maximum acceptable levels (SNL 1993). Data collected in the nearest town of Kekaha indicated that levels were no louder than noise generated from passing vehicles on a nearby highway.

5.7 TERRESTRIAL SURVEILLANCE

Since Sampling at KTF only occurs every five years (last conducted during July 2007), there was no sampling in 2008.

However, a summary report of the entire database for Toxic Analyte List (TAL) metals was prepared to document the current baseline concentrations at the KTF site (SNL 2008).

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40 CFR 110 *Discharge of Oil*

40 CFR 112 *Oil Pollution Prevention*

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40 CFR 141.26 *Monitoring Frequency and Compliance Requirements for Radionuclides in Community Water Systems*

40 CFR 270 *EPA Administered Permit Programs: e Hazardous Waste Permit Program*

40 CFR 280 *Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks*

40 CFR 355 *Emergency Planning and Notification*

40 CFR 370 *Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know*

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- Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977 (The Federal Water Pollution Control Act) (33 U.S.C. §1251)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980
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- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. § 136)
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- Quiet Communities Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. §4901 et seq.)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.)
- Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 U.S.C. §300f)
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (see CERCLA)
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 (15 U.S.C. §2601 et seq)

STATE OF NEVADA ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Nevada regulatory information can be found at the Nevada State Legislature website:
http://www.leg.state.nv.us/

A listing of the Nevada Administration Code (NAC) can be found at:
http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC

TABLE 6-1. *State of Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Applicable to the TTR*

Chapter 444, Sanitation	Applicable Sources or Activities
NAC 444.570 to 444.7499, "Solid Waste Disposal"	• Disposal of construction debris • Disposal of routine non-hazardous solid wastes • Disposal of septic sludge
NAC 444A.005 to 444A.500, "Programs for Recycling"	• Recyclables, including waste tires
Chapter 445A, *Water Controls*	
NAC 445A.070 to 445A.348, "Water Pollution Control"	• Septic tanks • Surface water runoff
NAC 445A.450 to 445A. 6731, "Public Water Systems"	• Production well sampling
Chapter 445B, Air Controls	
NAC 445B.001 to 445B.3497, "Air Pollution"	• Open burning • Hazardous air pollutants from stacks and vents • Disturbance of soils during construction (particulate matter)
NAC 445B.400 to 445B.774, "Emissions From Engines"	• Generators • Mobile sources
Chapter 504, *Wildlife Management and Propagation**	
NAC 504.110 to 504.340, "Wildlife Management Areas"	• Road construction
NAC 504.510 to 504.550, "Alteration of Stream System or Watershed"	• Construction activities
NAC 504.800 to 504.865, "Preservation of Wild Horses"**	• General activities on the range in wild horse areas
Chapter 534, *Underground Water and Wells*	
NAC 534.010 to 534.500, "Underground Water and Wells"	• Drilling, operation, and abandonment of wells

NOTES:
TTR = Tonopah Test Range
*This regulation provides protection to endangered, threatened, and sensitive species.
**Two wild horse units encompass areas within the Nellis Air Force Range:
"Unit 252: That portion of Nye County and those portions of the Nellis Air Force Range as authorized by the United States Department of Defense."
"Unit 253: That portion of Nye County including those portions of the Nellis Air Force Range as authorized by the United States Department of Defense and the Nevada Test Site as authorized by the United States Department of Energy." (NAC 504.210, "General Designation of Management Areas and Units")

7.0 Glossary

A

Aeroballistics – The study of the interaction of projectiles or high-speed vehicles with the atmosphere.

Aerodynamics – The science that deals with the motion of air and other gaseous fluids and with the forces acting on bodies when they move through such fluids or when such fluids move against or around the bodies.

Am-241 – An alpha-ray emitter used as a radiation source in research.

Ambient Air – Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere: open air, surrounding air.

Americium – A chemical element, symbol Am, atomic number 95; the mass number of the isotope with the longest half-life is 243.

Asbestos – A mineral fiber that can pollute air or water and cause cancer or asbestosis when inhaled. Uses for asbestos-containing material include, but are not limited to, electrical and heat insulation, paint filler, reinforcing agents in rubber and plastics (e.g., tile mastic), and cement reinforcement.

B

Benchmarking – 1. A point of reference from which measurements may be made. 2. Something that serves as a standard by which others may be measured or judged. 3. A standardized problem or test that serves as a basis for evaluation or comparison.

Best Management Practice – The preferred methods and practices for managing operations.

C

Cesium – A radioactive isotope of cesium used in radiation therapy.

Chemical Oxygen Demand – A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

Coliform Organism – Microorganisms found in the intestinal tract of humans and animals. Their presence in water indicates fecal pollution and potentially adverse contamination by pathogens.

D

Decontamination – Removal of harmful substances such as noxious chemicals, harmful bacteria or other organisms, or radioactive material from exposed individuals, rooms and furnishings in buildings, or the exterior environment.

Demolition – The act or process of wrecking or destroying, especially destruction by explosives.

Depleted Uranium – Uranium having a smaller percentage of uranium-235 than the 0.7% found in natural uranium.

Diurnal – 1. Relating to or occurring in a 24-hour period; daily. 2. Occurring or active during the daytime rather than at night: diurnal animals.

Dose Assessment – The process of determining radiological dose and uncertainty included in the dose estimate through the use of exposure scenarios, bioassay results, monitoring data, source term information, and pathway analysis.

Dose Equivalent – The product of the absorbed dose from ionizing radiation and such factors as account for biological differences due to the type of radiation and its distribution in the body in the body.

E

Ecology – The relationship of living things to one another and their environment, or the study of such relationships.

Environment, Safety and Health (ES&H) – A program designed to protect and preserve the environment, and to ensure the safety and health of its employees, contractors, visitors, and the public.

Environmental Assessment – An environmental analysis prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to determine whether a federal action would significantly affect the environment and thus require a more detailed environmental impact statement.

Environmental Impact Statement – A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

Environmental Management – A program designed to maintain compliance with EPA, state, local and DOE requirements.

Environmental Management System – A continuing cycle of planning, evaluating, implementing, and improving processes and actions undertaken to achieve environmental goals.

Environmental Medium – A major environmental category that surrounds or contacts humans, animals, plants, and other organisms (e.g. surface water, ground water, soil or air) and through which chemicals or pollutants move.

Environmental Restoration – A project chartered with the assessment and, if necessary, the remediation of inactive waste sites.

Ephemeral Stream – A stream channel which carries water only during and immediately after periods of rainfall or snowmelt.

F

Fauna – 1. Animals, especially the animals of a particular region or period, considered as a group. 2. A catalog of the animals of a specific region or period.

French Drain – An underground passage for water, consisting of loose stones covered with earth.

G

Gamma-ray Spectrum – The set of wavelengths or energies of gamma rays emitted by a given source.

Gamma Spectroscopy – A technique used to detect the emission of gamma radiation from radioactive materials.

Geology – The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.

Gross Alpha/Beta Particle Activity – The total radioactivity due to alpha or beta particle emissions as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.

Groundwater – The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. Because groundwater is a major source of drinking water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants or leaking underground storage tanks.

H

Herbicides – A chemical pesticide designed to control or destroy plants, weeds, or grasses.

Horst and Graben Topography – A system of mountains and down-dropped fault valleys formed through regional extension.

Hydrology – The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water.

I

Insecticides – A pesticide compound specifically used to kill or prevent the growth of insects.

Integrated Safety Management System – Systematically integrates safety into management and work practices at all levels so that missions are accomplished while protecting the worker, the public, and the environment.

M

Maximally Exposed Individual (MEI) – The location of a member of the public which receives or has the potential to receive the maximum radiological dose from air emissions of a National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) radionuclide source.

Mixed Waste – Radioactive waste that contains both source material, special nuclear material, or by-product material subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; and a hazardous component subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended.

N

NESHAP – Emissions standards set by EPA for an air pollutant not covered by NAAQS that may cause an increase in fatalities or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, secondary standards to protect public welfare (e.g. building facades, visibility, crops, and domestic animals).

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – The basic national charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy.

Nitrates – A compound containing nitrogen that can exist in the atmosphere or as a dissolved gas in water and which can have harmful effects on humans and animals. Nitrates in water can cause severe illness in infants and domestic animals. A plant nutrient and inorganic fertilizer, nitrate is found in septic systems, animal feed lots, agricultural fertilizers, manure, industrial waste waters, sanitary landfills, and garbage dumps.

Nitrites – 1. An intermediate in the process of nitrification. 2. Nitrous oxide salts used in food preservation.

P

Phenols – Organic compounds that are by-products of petroleum refining, tanning, and textile, dye, and resin manufacturing. Low concentrations cause taste and odor problems in water; higher concentrations can kill aquatic life and humans.

Plutonium – A radioactive metallic element chemically similar to uranium.

Polychlorinated biphenyls – "PCB" and "PCBs" are chemical terms limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated

to varying degrees or any combination of substances that contains such substance. Because of their persistence, toxicity, and ecological damage via water pollution, their manufacture was discontinued in the U.S. in 1976.

Potable Water – Water free from impurities present in quantities sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects.

R

Radioactive Waste – Any waste that emits energy as rays, waves, streams or energetic particles. Radioactive materials are often mixed with hazardous waste, from nuclear reactors, research institutions, or hospitals.

Radionuclide – Radioactive particle, man-made (anthropogenic) or natural, with a distinct atomic weight number. Can have a long life as soil or water pollutant.

Reportable Quantity – Quantity of material or product compound or contaminant which when released to the environment is reportable to a regulatory agency.

Rodenticides – A chemical or agent used to destroy rats or other rodent pests, or to prevent them from damaging food, crops, etc.

S

Semi-volatile organic compounds – Organic compounds that volatilize slowly at standard temperature (20 degrees C and 1 atm pressure).

Solid Waste – Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities.

Storm Water – Water runoff from rainfall or snowmelt, including that discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

T

Thermoluminescent Dosimeters – A device that monitors both the whole body and skin radiation dose to which a person has been exposed during the course of work. These same devices can also be used to measure environmental exposure rates.

Total Recovered Petroleum Hydrocarbon – A method for measuring petroleum hydrocarbons in samples of soil or water.

Transuranic waste (TRU) – Radioactive waste containing alpha-emitting radionuclides having an atomic number greater than 92, and a half-life greater than 20 years, in concentrations greater than 100 nCi/g.

Trihalomethanes – A chemical compound containing three halogen atoms substituted for the three hydrogen atoms normally present in a methane molecule. It can occur in chlorinated water as a result of reaction between organic materials in the water and chlorine added as a disinfectant.

Tritium – A rare radioactive hydrogen isotope with atomic mass 3 and half-life 12.5 years, prepared artificially for use as a tracer and as a constituent of hydrogen bombs.

U

Underground Storage Tanks – A single tank or a combination of tanks, including underground pipes connected thereto, which are used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, such as petroleum products, mineral oil, and chemicals, and the volume of which, including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto, is 10% or more beneath the surface of the ground.

Uranium – A heavy silvery-white metallic element, radioactive and toxic, easily oxidized, and having 14 known isotopes of which U 238 is the most abundant in nature. The element occurs in several minerals, including uraninite and carnotite, from which it is extracted and processed for use in research, nuclear fuels, and nuclear weapons.

V

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) – Any organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions except those designated by EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity.

W

Waste Management – The processes involved in dealing with the waste of humans and organisms, including minimization, handling, processing, storage, recycling, transport, and final disposal.

Wastewater Effluent – Wastewater (treated or untreated) that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged into surface waters.

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