



Updated May 2022

By the Numbers Nevada National Security Site

In 2021, EM Nevada initiated characterization and hazard reduction activities to prepare for demolition and closure of two legacy facilities at the NNS, the Engine Maintenance, Assembly, and Disassembly Facility (EMAD) and Test Cell C (TCC). EM Nevada also obtained regulatory approval of data completeness for the Pahute Mesa groundwater region – the last active groundwater corrective action area at the Site.

Updated 2022 Numbers:

- Total fiscal year 2022 EM Nevada Budget: **\$76 million** (Includes FY22 appropriation for enhancements to Real Time Radiography capabilities at NNS);
- **More than 3.6M** hours worked over the course of 15 years by EM Nevada Program Federal and environmental program services contractors and staff without a lost workday;
- Emergency preparedness funding distributed to counties since 2000: **more than 15.6M**;
- **51.9M cubic feet** of low-level waste disposed at NNS since 1961;
- **66M** saved in federal funding when EM Nevada completed corrective actions at soil sites six years ahead of schedule in 2019;
- **>60** years of groundwater data collection is used by scientists to understand groundwater contamination to provide for the protection of public health and safety; and
- **3 of 4** main groundwater regions at the NNS have been successfully transitioned to long-term monitoring.

By 2028

EM Nevada anticipates reaching regulatory closure at Pahute Mesa, the fourth and final active groundwater region at the NNS.

99%

EM Nevada has completed cleanup at 99% of all industrial-type sites identified in the program’s environmental restoration scope to-date.

Only 2
large legacy
industrial-type sites
remain: EMAD and
TCC facilities.



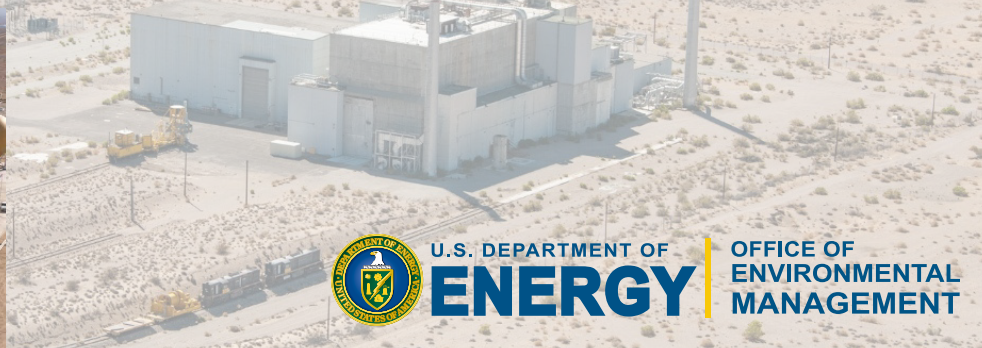
Constructed in 1965

at a cost of more than **\$50 million**, EMAD was once the largest hot cell in the world. The **80-foot tall** building contains **100,000 square feet** of floor space.



TCC is anticipated to generate **18,500 cubic yards** of waste, or about **1,200 truckloads**.

EMAD is anticipated to generate **120,000 cubic yards** of waste, or about **6,500 truckloads**.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

OFFICE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT