

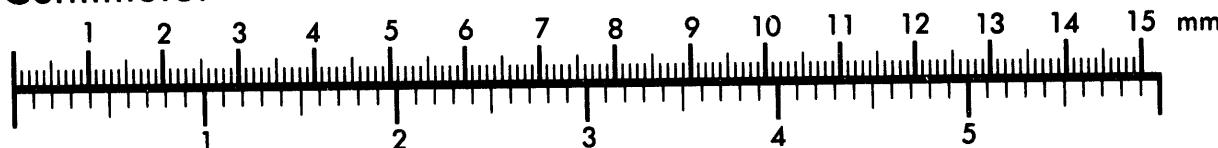


AUGUST

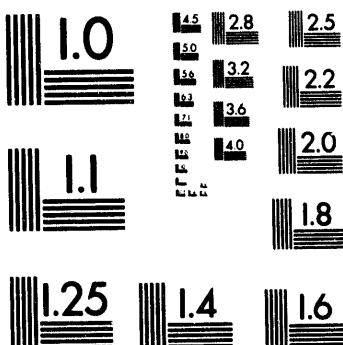
Association for Information and Image Management

1100 Wayne Avenue, Suite 1100
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
301/587-8202

Centimeter



Inches



MANUFACTURED TO AIIM STANDARDS
BY APPLIED IMAGE, INC.

1 of 1

2
RECEIVED

JUN 02 1994

Conf-9310276-5

OSTI

EGG 11265-1066
UC-802

LAND RECLAMATION ON THE NEVADA TEST SITE - A FIELD TOUR

Von K. Winkel and W. Kent Ostler

ABSTRACT

An all-day tour to observe arid land reclamation on the Nevada Test Site was conducted in conjunction with the 8th Wildland Shrub and Arid Land Restoration Symposium. Tour participants were introduced to the U. S. Department of Energy reclamation programs for Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Project and Treatability Studies for Soil Media (TSSM) Project. The tour consisted of several stops that covered a variety of topics and studies including revegetation by seeding, topsoil stockpile stabilization, erosion control, shrub transplanting, shrub herbivory, irrigation, mulching, water harvesting, and weather monitoring.

THE RECLAMATION PROGRAM OF THE YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT

According to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (as amended in 1987), the U.S. Department of Energy must study and characterize Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as a potential site for long-term underground storage of high-level nuclear waste (Figure 1). Site characterization activities include a variety of geological, geochemical, geotechnical, and hydrological studies that will disturb approximately 180 ha. of vegetation and soils. The Department of Energy is committed to reclaim all lands disturbed by the project, and return them to a stable ecological state, with a composition and productivity similar to pre-disturbance conditions.

Since limited information exists pertaining to Mojave Desert reclamation, the Department of Energy has implemented a series of feasibility studies to investigate the success of various reclamation techniques for the Yucca Mountain area. The most successful techniques will be used for stabilizing and revegetating temporary topsoil stockpiles, and reclaiming sites released for final reclamation.

Yucca Mountain is at the northern edge of the Mojave Desert and species consist of mixture of Mojave and Great Basin desert floras. The major plant species consist of creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), Anderson wolfberry (*Lycium andersonii*), spiny hopsage (*Grayia spinosa*), and blackbrush (*Coleogyne ramosissima*). Elevations range from 944 to 1,789 m above sea level. The climate is characterized by hot summers and cool winters. Average annual precipitation is approximately 130 mm, which falls sporadically throughout the year.

The first portion of the tour consisted of an overview of the reclamation program at Yucca Mountain. Several stops were made in this area to highlight some of the current reclamation

research. The first stop was at a revegetation trial where participants listened to an overview of the Yucca Mountain reclamation program as well as a description of several revegetation trials being conducted in the Yucca Mountain area. Scientists are conducting a variety of trials utilizing various seed mixes, as well as testing seedbed modification and water management treatments such as ripping, imprinting, pitting, drill and broadcast seeding, irrigation and mulching.

The second stop was the site of a large topsoil stockpile recently established and stabilized with a vegetative cover. Several studies are being conducted on the stockpile to determine the effects of length and depth of storage on the soil microbes. Various combinations of plant species were being evaluated to assess their effects on soil microbial levels and nutrient levels particularly nitrogen levels in the soil.

At the next stop, tour participants were shown a key element of the Yucca Mountain Project, the North Portal Facility. This is the site where a tunnel will be constructed that will drop over 300 meters to the geological formation that is being characterized for placement of high level nuclear waste. Participants observed the starter tunnel which was constructed using blasting techniques. The rest of the tunnels used for site characterization will be dug using a tunnel boring machine which should be operational in 1994.

The last stop in the Yucca Mountain area was at a reclaimed drill pad. This site is extremely sandy with over 90% sand fraction in the soil. This causes unique problems for vegetation establishment. The water holding capacity is very low and the soil lacks any structure and is very susceptible to erosion. To mitigate these conditions, scientists are studying the effects of mulches that can not only conserve soil moisture but will protect the soil from erosion and provide organic matter and nutrients to the soil. Selected plots were also treated with polyacrylamide gels to assess the effects of this material under these conditions. Gels have been shown to be effective at holding and storing moisture for latter use by vegetation in landscaping conditions but not in less intensive land reclamation.

THE RECLAMATION PROGRAM OF THE TREATABILITY STUDIES FOR SOIL MEDIA PROJECT

Tour participants traveled to Plutonium Valley on the Nevada Test Site to a site where a series of reclamation trials are currently being conducted for the TSSM project. During the 1950s and 1960s, a series of safety tests were conducted on and adjacent to the Nevada Test Site to determine the consequences of accidental detonation or destruction of a nuclear device. This led to the contamination of approximately 800 hectares with plutonium (Pu). The U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office has developed a feasibility study to examine methods for cleaning up these contaminated lands. The objectives of the program are to evaluate technologies to: 1) selectively excavate the contaminated soil, 2) remove the Pu from the soil, and 3) respread the clean soil on the site, and stabilize and revegetate the site.

Stabilization and revegetation of the disturbed sites is critical to control erosion and reestablish wildlife habitat. Several studies have been initiated to determine the most

effective methods to provide short-term soil stabilization to mediate the human health risk from Pu, and to establish a long-term self-perpetuating plant community to provide permanent soil stabilization and wildlife habitat.

The Plutonium study site is situated on an alluvial fan of the northern slope of French Peak mountain at an elevation of 1271 m. The soil is a gravelly sandy loam. The slope at the site is 3-5 percent and the aspect is northwest. The site is in a transition zone between the Mojave and Great Basin deserts with major plant species consisting of shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), winterfat (*Ceratoides lanata*), Anderson wolfberry, and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*). The climate is characterized by hot summers and cool winters. Average annual precipitation for the past 30 years, obtained 5 km from the site, is 168 mm, which falls sporadically throughout the year.

At the Plutonium Valley site, studies are being conducted to assess seedbed preparation, irrigation, water harvesting, wind and water erosion, topsoil removal and stockpiling, and shrub transplanting and herbivory. Participants listened to an overview of the TSSM program and descriptions about the individual studies being conducted at the site. Participants were then allowed time to view the studies, as well as a variety of reclamation implements, an irrigation system, and weather monitoring systems.

.....

Field trip was held in conjunction with the 8th Wildland Shrub and Arid Land Restoration Symposium, Las Vegas, NV, October 19-21, 1993.

Von K. Winkel is Scientist III and W. Kent Ostler is Director in the Environmental Sciences Division of EG&G Energy Measurements, P.O Box 1912, Las Vegas, NV 89125.

Prepared for the Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC08-93NV11265.

By acceptance of this article, the publisher and/or recipient acknowledges the U.S. Government's right to retain a nonexclusive, royalty-free license in and to any copyright covering the article.

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

NEVADA TEST SITE

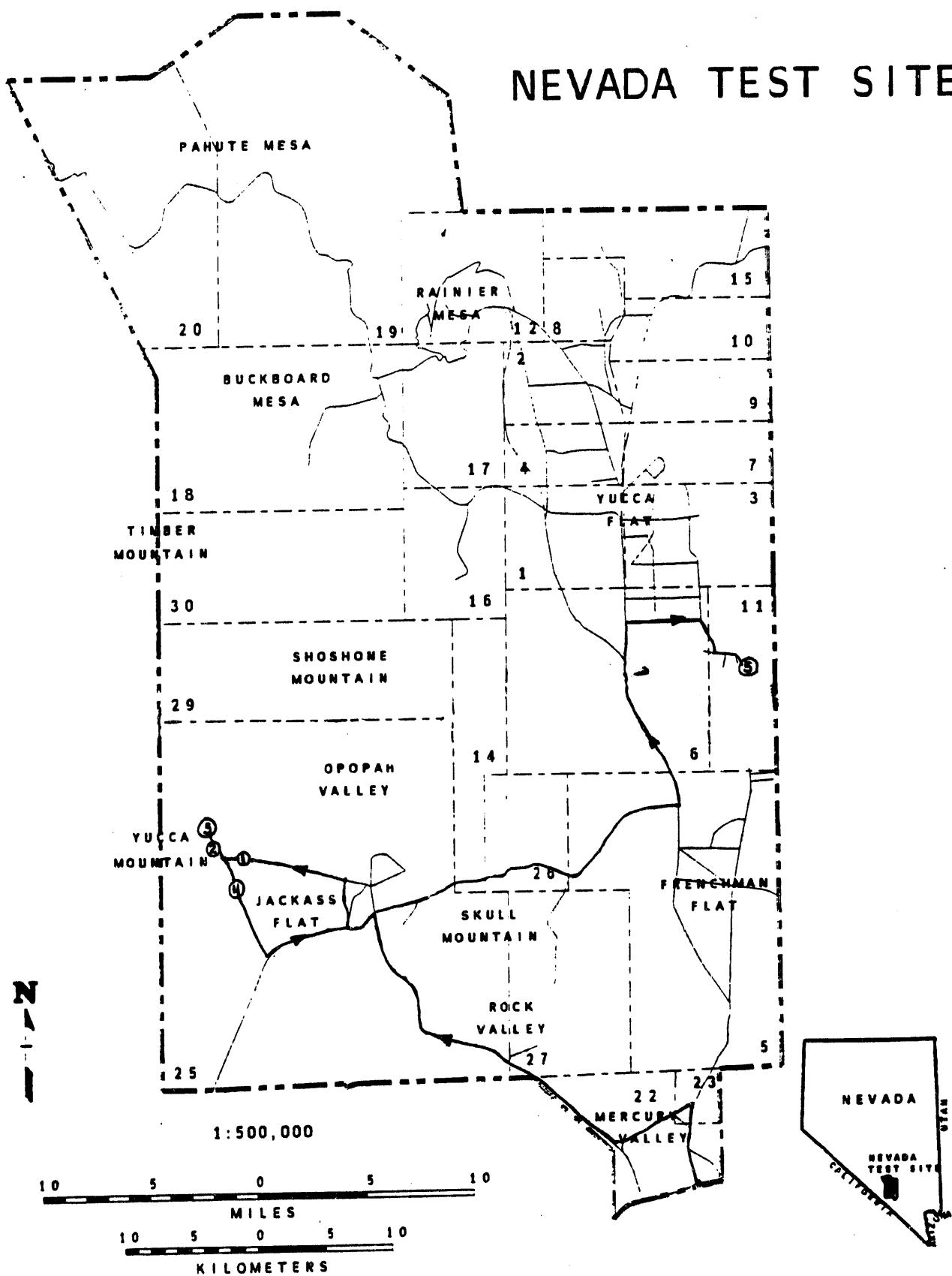


Figure 1. Map of the Nevada Test Site showing field tour stops.

**DATE
FILMED**

7/11/94

END

