



The T...ca M...
Twenty-Five Ye...
at Sandia
H. Price
Baseline & Param...

Murat TULEGENOV



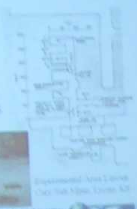


United States
Department of Energy
4100 National Parks Highway

Sandia National Laboratories
Carlsbad
Programs Group

Early Studies

- 1957 – National Academy of Science (NAS) recommends radioactive waste disposal in salt
- 1957-61 – Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) researches disposal in salt
- 1962 – United States Geological Survey (USGS) identifies Permian Basin (NM, KS, TX, OK) salt deposits as potential repository location
- 1963-67 – ORNL, large-scale field test (Project Salt Vault) in existing salt mine near Lyons, KS
 - Salt deformation experiments
 - Thermal experiments
 - Irradiated fuel elements
 - Electric heaters



General Training On Methodologies For Geological Disposal in North America
NSA Network of Centers of Excellence





United States
Department of Energy

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant





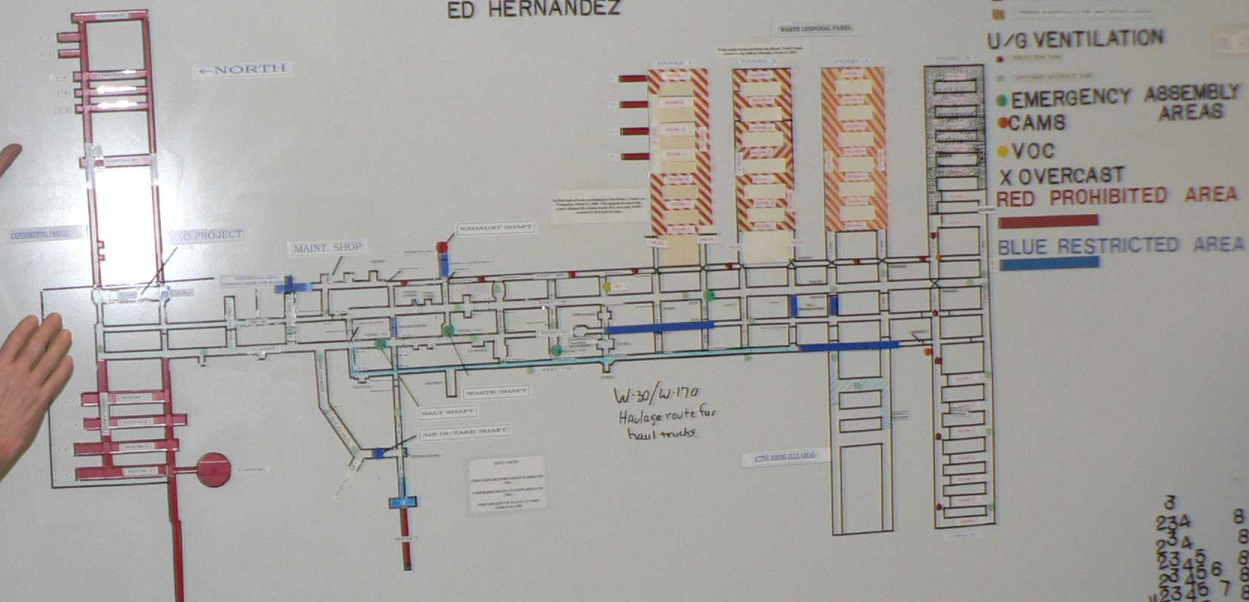
475

VISITORS / BOARDING



11/05/08

U/G CONTROLLER
ED HERNANDEZ



W-30/W-170
Haulage route for
haul trucks.

3
234 8
234 8
2345 8
23456 89
23457 89
23457 89

Employee Share
Up to \$500
50% 100%

The chart shows the distribution of Total Recreational Catches. The y-axis is labeled 'Total Recreational Catches' and ranges from 0 to 10. The x-axis is labeled 'Current Status'. The bar is divided into three segments: 0% (red, top segment), 50% (yellow, middle segment), and 100% (green, bottom segment).















182

Reinke
306

TRUPACT-II SN105
TRAINING UNIT ONLY
NO RADIOACTIVE CONTENTS
U.S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

APPROX. TARE WEIGHT 7620







UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
DR. GLENN T. SEABORG, CHAIRMAN
PROJECT GNOME

DECEMBER 12, 1961

THE FIRST NUCLEAR DETONATION IN THE PLOWSHARE PROGRAM TO DEVELOP PEACEFUL USES FOR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES WAS CONDUCTED BELOW THIS SPOT AT A DEPTH OF 1216 FEET IN A STRATUM OF ROCK SALT. THE EXPLOSIVE, EQUIVALENT TO 3,100 TONS OF TNT, WAS DETONATED AT THE END OF A HORIZONTAL PASSAGE LEADING FROM A VERTICAL SHAFT LOCATED ONE FEET SOUTHWEST OF THIS POINT. AMONG THE MANY OBJECTIVES WAS THE PROOF OF THE RECOVERY OF USEFUL RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES. THE STUDY IN WHAT FOLLOWS THE CONDUCT OF ACQUISITION PHYSICS EXPERIMENTS AND THE PROVISION OF A SEISMIC RECORD FOR GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES.

CENTRAL SECTION
30 EAST N. M.





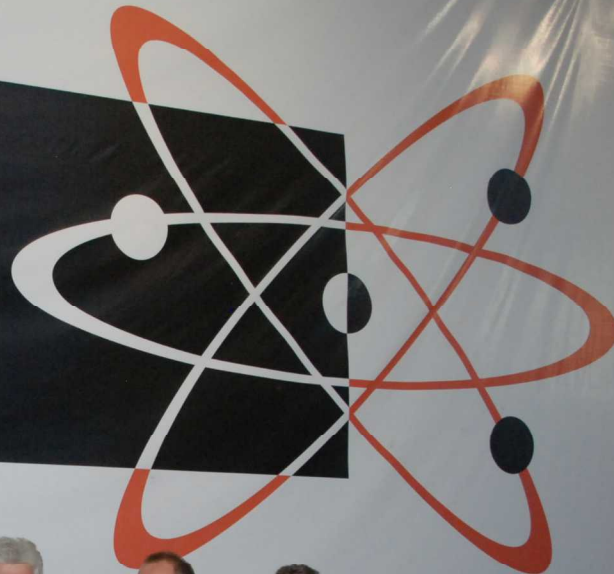








ATOMIC TESTING MUSEUM







The Atom Bomb and Popular Culture

Dina Titus, "The Mushroom Cloud: A New American Symbol," 2004

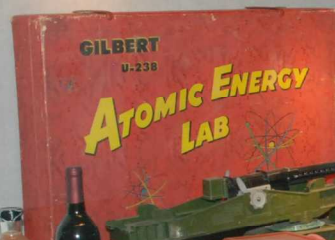
With the advent of the atom bomb in 1945, Americans marveled at this momentous achievement and glorified nuclear technology. Optimism flourished about the massive atomic power for many wonderful uses. In 1945, what comfort Americans felt in possessing a monopoly of the atom bomb was imperiled when the Soviets tested their first nuclear device. The nuclear arms race fostered many advances in nuclear weapons design which required testing. Annoyed atmospheric tests became tourist attractions in Nevada. The public became infatuated with the enormous mushroom cloud produced by atomic bombs and they became a popular symbol. If America's military, the fascination and fears of the general populace with atomic technology were exploited and manipulated by the media, politicians, novelists, Hollywood film producers and others. Atomic themes were frequently incorporated into science fiction and action movies to satisfy perceptive audiences and taxes, and scientists were often portrayed as antisocial, irresponsible and degraded human. This showcase presents a sampling of movies produced primarily during the 1950s and early 1960s, which have had the broad influence the atom bomb has had on popular culture.



Survival Under Atomic Attack

"Several 16 counts back, is there you? I feel, on July 1st with
automatic, the hours of immolation for days consumed
morning ending on day one ending minutes, morning
thirteen pills, pill pills, morning pills, triangular pills, no
immolation conclusion. Because given but not like, no hundred
dollar in relation one hundred million is pill, one piece of living
pill, one case of prophylaxis, how quickly there you? I feel
morning, then, a little more, a group just around in eyes
with all that stuff?"

The threat of an attack on the United States by long-range bombers and missiles increased greatly after WWII. In response, President Truman, recognizing the innovation he could reap from a nuclear attack, signed in September 1950 that established the Civil Defense agency to implement a comprehensive national defense program. One of the most interesting aspects of the new national program was the nation's "duck and cover" drills that were performed in virtually every school in America. Since the 1950s, both the United States and Soviet Union had engaged in a nuclear arms race to establish as many other long-range and were intent to do so. A growing number of states were also taking this threat steps of defense and the safety of civil persons. For them, the following could be taken. After President Bush initiated the beginning of attacks with the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China in the early 1990s, interest in civil defense waned.





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NEVADA TEST SITE
YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT









US Department of Energy
Yucca Mountain Project

"YUCCA MUCKER"

Diameter:	25 Feet
Weight:	720 Tons
Length:	460 Feet
Cut Rate:	18 Feet Per Hour































TECH OFFICER S HOSSAIN
PROG. MGR. Mykola KURYLECHUK
DIRECTOR - ABE VAN LIJK/DOE
- ANDREW ORRILL/SAN
STITUTES
DOE/SANDIA/AECL

