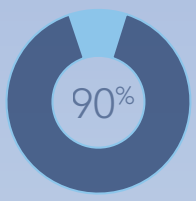
Updated August 2015

By the Numbers
Los Alamos National Laboratory Site Cleanup

The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) was established in 1943 as Site Y of the Manhattan Project for a single purpose: to design and build an atomic bomb. Located in Los Alamos, New Mexico, it took just 20 months to detonate the world's first atomic bomb 200 miles south of Los Alamos at Trinity Site on the Alamogordo bombing range. One of the Laboratory's main environmental duties is to investigate where hazardous chemical and radioactive materials may be present as a result of past Laboratory operations and to clean up sites where such materials are still found above acceptable levels. Locations include sites of former Laboratory buildings, on hillsides, in canyon bottoms, and old landfills. Cleanup of these sites consists of activities such as removing contaminated soil and disposing of it in licensed disposal facilities, remediating and demolishing unused process-contaminated buildings, and disposing of containers of transuranic waste (TRU). Cleanup of contaminated sites follows the requirements of the Compliance Order on Consent from the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED).

≈2,100
contaminated sites were originally identified for action, ranging from small spills to large landfills.

≈1/2
of cleanup has been completed.



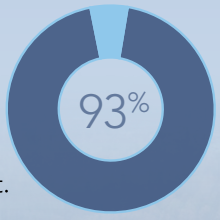
90%
of initial investigation completed of the remaining sites.

Demolition of **24 buildings** installation of **5 regional groundwater monitoring wells**, and remediation of **Material Disposal Areas** in Technical Area 21 has been completed.

3,706 TRU Waste Campaign

A top environmental priority of the State of New Mexico and Department of Energy is the **removal of 3,706 cubic meters of transuranic waste** currently stored above ground at the Laboratory

93% **of the 3,706 Campaign has been removed.** Over 4,000 above-ground TRU waste containers have been removed over the past two years as a result.



54 out of 115 sites
in the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Project **have been investigated and/or remediated** and verified by NMED as needing no further action.

61 out of 115 sites
are the focus of current project activities, including collecting soil and rock samples using the most efficient and least-invasive methods practicable, defining the nature and extent of any residual contamination associated with each solid-waste management unit or area of concern, and gathering additional data, if needed, to evaluate potential remedial alternatives.