



By the Numbers Los Alamos National Laboratory

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), located in Los Alamos, New Mexico, was established in 1943 as Site Y of the Manhattan Project for a single purpose: to design and build an atomic bomb. It took just 20 months to detonate the world's first atomic bomb 200 miles south of Los Alamos at the Trinity Site on the Alamogordo bombing range. The Department of Energy's Environmental Management Los Alamos Field Office (EM-LA) investigates hazardous chemical and radioactive materials contamination as a result of past LANL operations and remediates sites where such materials are found above acceptable regulatory levels. This is known as the legacy cleanup mission.

Cleanup locations include sites of former LANL buildings, hillsides, canyon bottoms, and old landfills. Mission activities include surface and groundwater monitoring and remediation, removing contaminated soil, and decontaminating and decommissioning surplus process-contaminated buildings. Cleanup of contaminated sites follows the 2016 Compliance Order on Consent with the New Mexico Environment Department.

Additionally, EM-LA retrieves, remediates, packages, and disposes of radioactive waste. Most low-level and mixed low-level waste is transported from LANL and disposed of in commercially licensed facilities, while transuranic waste is disposed of at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, located in Carlsbad, New Mexico.



564

cubic meters of transuranic waste—approximately 2,709 55-gallon drums—shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant since 2018.

>5,917

cubic yards of waste and debris excavated and shipped off-site for disposal from completion of Middle DP Road Site cleanup in Los Alamos.

336

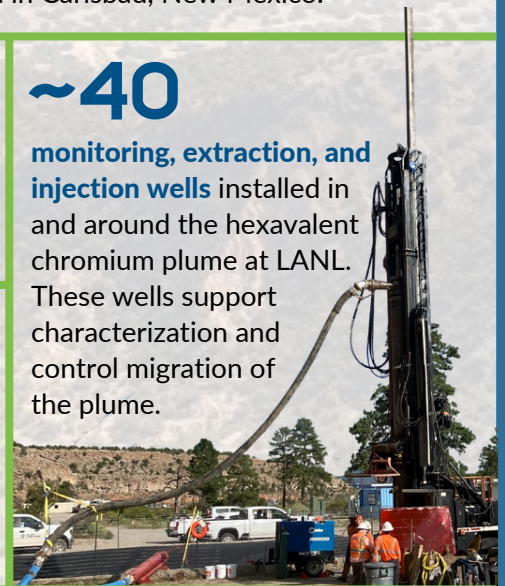
above-ground containers of low-level and mixed low-level legacy waste shipped off-site; 115 remaining above-ground containers will be shipped in 2024.

In 2024

EM will initiate characterization, deactivation, and demolition of the administration area of the Ion Beam Facility, an excess process-contaminated facility.

~40

monitoring, extraction, and injection wells installed in and around the hexavalent chromium plume at LANL. These wells support characterization and control migration of the plume.



397

Solid Waste Management Units and Areas of Concern are monitored to capture storm water runoff at 239 site management areas across LANL.

21,000

water samples and **14,000 soil samples** collected over the past six years to inform implementation of legacy cleanup program, meet regulatory standards, and protect public and environmental health.

