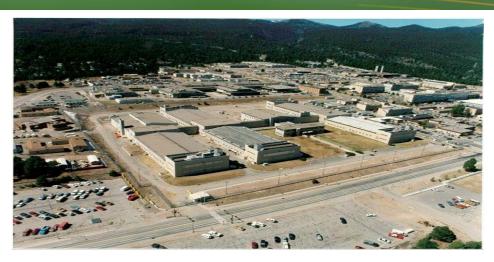


Wildfire Mitigation for Environmental Management's Mission at Los Alamos National Laboratory



Los Alamos National Laboratory at a Glance

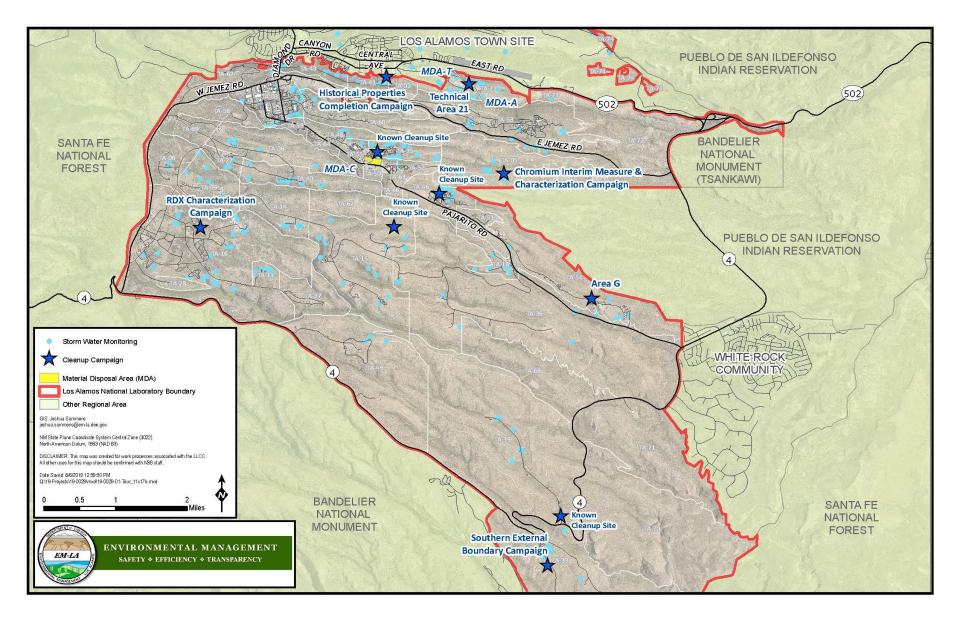




- Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) is the oldest, most complex, and second largest National Nuclear Security Administration site
 - ~ 40 square miles
 - Over 11,000 federal employees and contractors
 - Over 1,200 buildings
 - 11 nuclear facilities
 - 268 miles of roads (100 paved)









2011 Las Conchas Fire



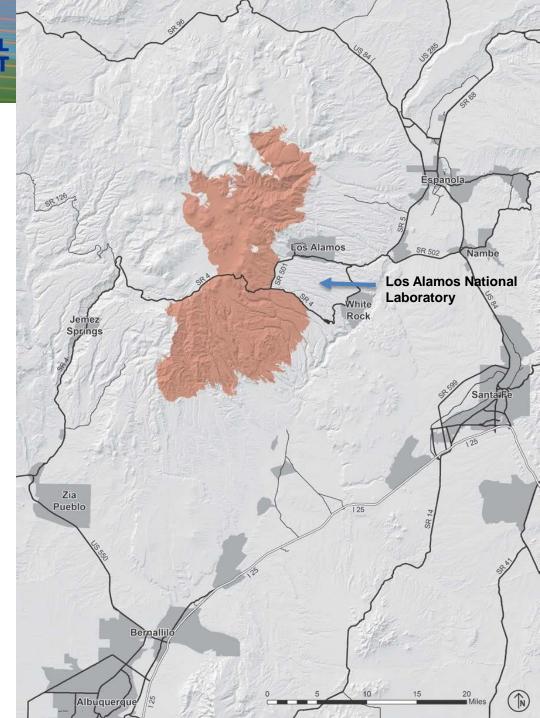
The Las Conchas fire in 2011 burned 156,000 acres and focused attention on waste stored above ground at Area G.



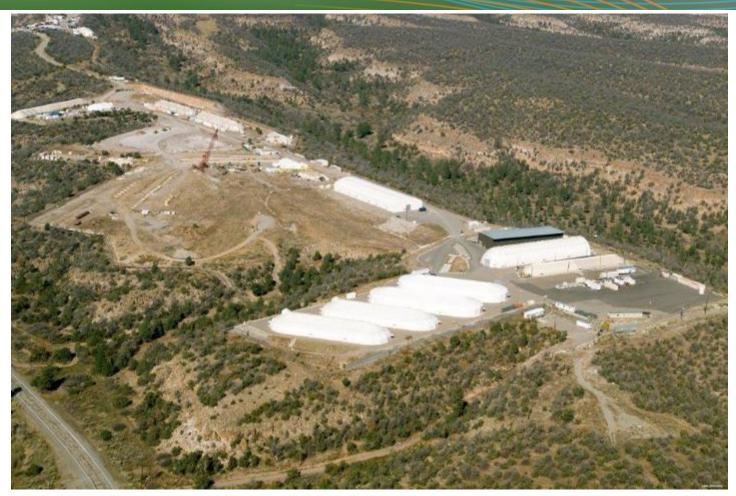
The Las Conchas Fire in relation to Los Alamos National Laboratory and nearby communities

Credit: Southwest Fire Science Consortium





Wildfire Mitigation



To reduce the risk of a wildfire at Area G, ground fuels around the perimeter have been removed and growth around the domes are monitored daily during spring and summer.



Wildfire Mitigation (Cont.)

Section 1

 Fuel mitigation (tree thinning) is routinely performed in the canyons adjacent to Area G to minimize the amount of vegetation available for burning in a wildland fire.





After

Before



Wildfire Mitigation (Cont.)



The waste stored above ground at Area G is in metal containers or under a fire suppression system on asphalt or concrete pads.



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Wildfire Model Depicting Fire Path After Mitigation Efforts

Real Topo Area G, 2 m/s wind coming form west, 4-line ignition. Mown grass around the dome.









Emergency Management Scenarios

- Every site has emergency management scenarios that are specific to their area and require focused planning
- Preparing for these scenarios involves close coordination with our stakeholders and partners
 - At Los Alamos National Laboratory for wildfire mitigation, that means coordination between EM-LA, NA-LA, the M & O and cleanup contractors, Los Alamos County, and the U.S. Forest Service













