Upgrades to TA-33-87, -88, and -89

Historic Building Survey Report No. 230

Los Alamos National Laboratory

August 27, 2004 Survey No. 944

Prepared for the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Site Office

prepared by

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RRES-ECO Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance (HREPC) Team Risk Reduction and Environmental Stewardship Division LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

Introduction

The Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Site Office proposes to upgrade a complex of three historic Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) properties located on Department of Energy land at Technical Area (TA) 33: buildings TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89.

The following information has been prepared as part of a notification of potential adverse effect to buildings TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89, located at the East Site/Area 1 firing site. The proposed modifications described below are upgrades to Laboratory facilities in support of LANL's ongoing scientific mission. The upgrades will adversely affect the attributes that make this small complex of buildings eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Register). Work processes carried out at TA-33 supported Cold War weapon component testing activities from 1948 to 1972.

This report contains a description of the proposed action, historical background information, a description of the East Site/Area 1 firing site, property descriptions, building integrity information, and recommendations for Register eligibility. LANL historic building survey forms, photographs, and building drawings are contained in Appendix A.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is requested to concur with the eligibility determinations contained in this report and also to concur that the proposed upgrades will adversely affect buildings TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89.

Project Description

TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89 are scheduled for upgrades as part of the revitalization of TA-33. Planned interior upgrades include the refurbishment of electrical, plumbing, lighting, and HVAC systems for all three buildings. Although the exterior concrete surfaces of buildings TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89 will be refinished as necessary, the most significant exterior upgrades will involve building TA-33-87 and its immediate vicinity. A steel-frame Butler building will be added to the front of building TA-33-87 for use as an electronics laboratory. A new concrete apron will be added on the east side of the building and concrete retaining walls will be added on the building's north and south sides. Additionally, a concrete transformer pad and a small prefabricated metal storage building will be installed to the north of TA-33-87.

In 2003 and 2004, a historic building survey was conducted by Kari Garcia and Ellen McGehee, Risk Reduction and Environmental Stewardship Division, Ecology Group (RRES-ECO), LANL, and John Ronquillo, consulting engineer, Sigma Science, Inc. The building survey was accomplished by first conducting a field visit to TA-33. LANL historic building survey forms were completed and photographs were taken (Appendix A). Records research at LANL was also carried out, and existing drawings were compiled for the buildings (Appendix A).

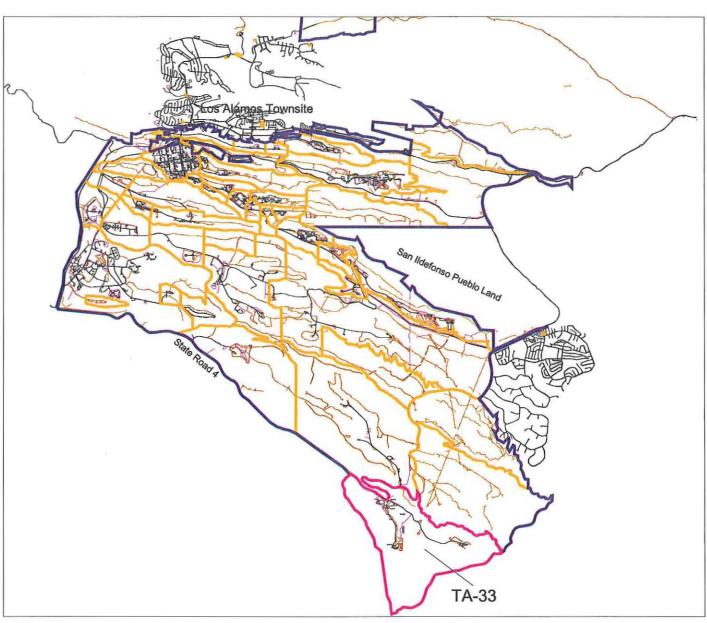


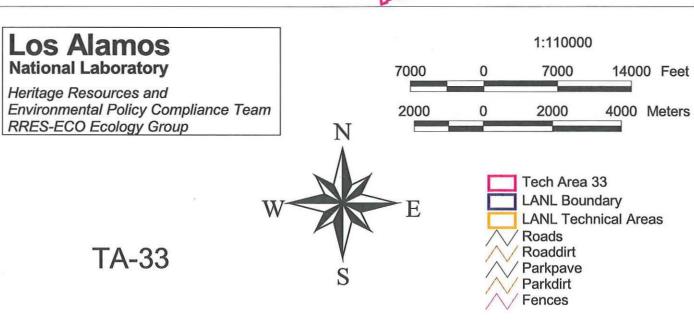
Fig. 1. Technical Area (TA) 33, Hot Point (HP) Site

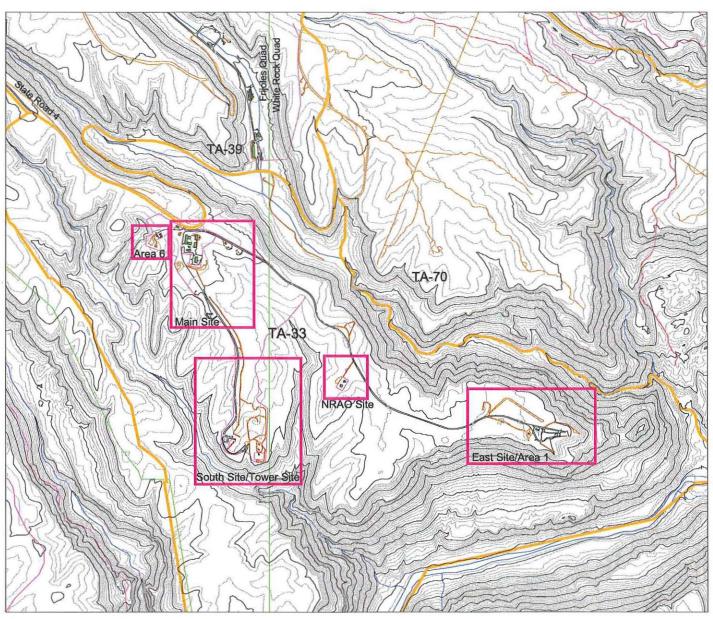
Historical Background

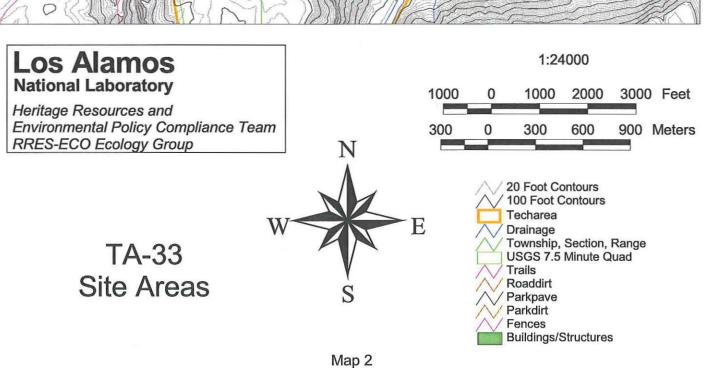
TA-33 is an isolated technical area located in the southeastern corner of the Laboratory. Situated near Bandelier National Monument, this technical area was historically known as Hot Point (HP) Site (Map 1).

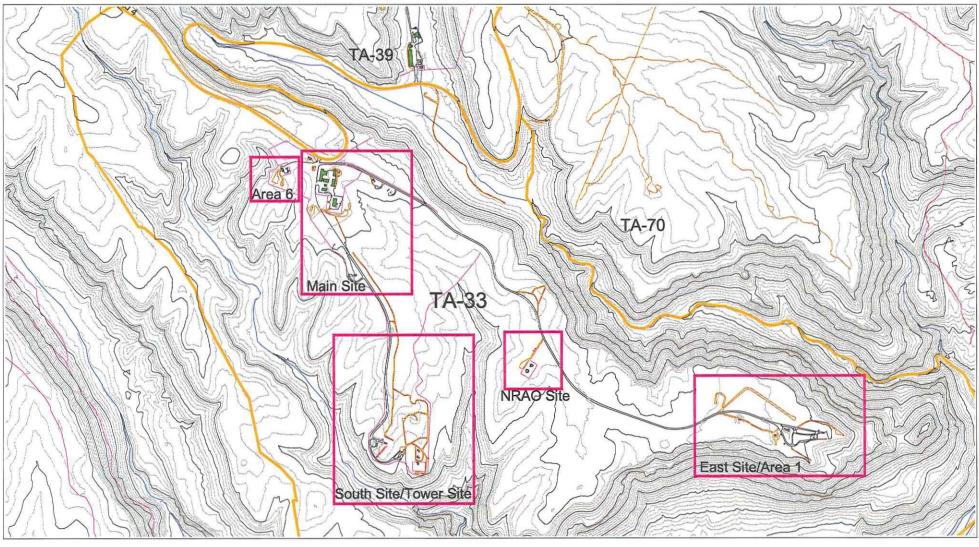
TA-33 was established in 1947 and has functioned primarily as a test site for weapons components called initiators. Nuclear weapons rely on initiator devices to supply a source of neutrons that will quickly enhance the chain reaction at exactly the right moment. Over the years, weapon component tests have been conducted at various locations within TA-33 and have included underground and surface experiments, many using large guns that fire experimental projectiles into bermed areas. Firing tests were discontinued at TA-33 in 1972. Other significant facilities at TA-33 include a high-pressure tritium facility, which was operated at TA-33 from the mid 1950s until late 1990, and an antenna of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory Very Long Baseline Array radiotelescope, which was sited at TA-33 in 1985 and is still in operation (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992). TA-33 includes five main sites: East Site/Area 1 (the eastern firing site), Area 6 (the western firing site), South Site (the southern firing site), Main Site (the central administrative area), and the NRAO Site (the radiotelescope site) (Maps 2 and 3).











Los Alamos National Laboratory

Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team RRES-ECO (Ecology Group)





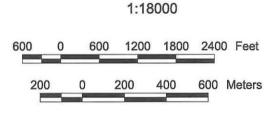




Figure 2. Area 6

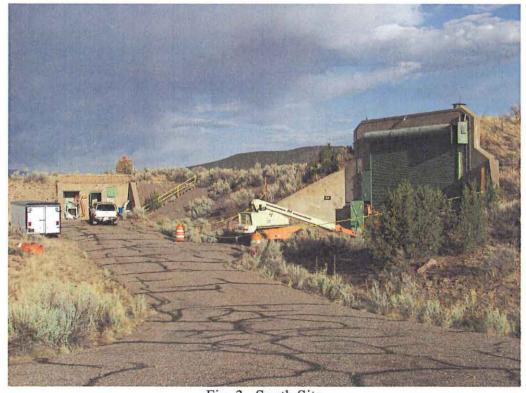


Fig. 3. South Site

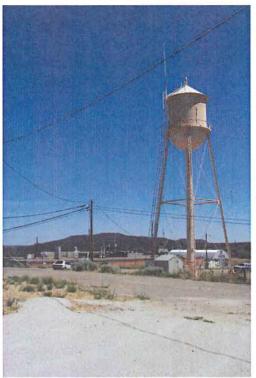


Fig. 4. Main Site



Fig. 5. NRAO Site

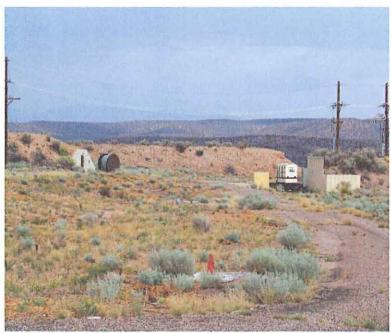


Fig. 6. East Site (looking east toward TA-33-88)

East Site/Area 1

East Site (formerly known as Area 1) is a firing site located at the easternmost point of a mesa overlooking the Rio Grande (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992). After the end of WWII, two bomb designs were being developed for use in the United States stockpile: a plutonium "implosion" device and a uranium "gun-type" device. The implosion design used shaped high explosives to compress a subcritical mass of plutonium-239 and cause a critical reaction (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1995). "Area 1" was developed in the late 1940s as a test site for underground tests on implosion-type initiators.

Area 1 (1948-1955)

Underground test chamber work was carried out at Area 1 in 1948 after post-war initiator tests at Trinity Site in southern New Mexico were discontinued. The underground tests were one-time events, and a new pit facility was dug for each test. Typically, an octagonal pit structure and its associated entrance shaft were constructed underground. Neutron counters and the initiator experimental apparatus were placed in the reinforced concrete pit or "chamber," and electronic cables were routed from the pit structure to a distant control room. A portable elevator building was placed over the shaft until just before the test was conducted. Instrumentation in the control room received the completed test data via electronic cables (Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives; U.S. Department of Energy 1986).

The construction of Chamber #1 was completed January 21, 1948, and tested April 14, 1948. Another underground chamber (Chamber #2) was completed October 8, 1948, and tested in December of the same year. Both underground test chambers were located approximately 30 ft below grade and had 4 ft by 6 ft elevator shafts. Chamber 2, larger in size and situated deeper

than the first test chamber, was not completely destroyed as a result of the 1948 experiment. The damaged chamber was retested and ultimately destroyed in 1952 as part of a high-explosives experiment. Mothballed after the end of underground chamber testing, Area 1 was reactivated for the testing of gun-type initiators in 1955 (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992; Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives; U.S. Department of Energy 1986).

East Site (1955 to 1972)

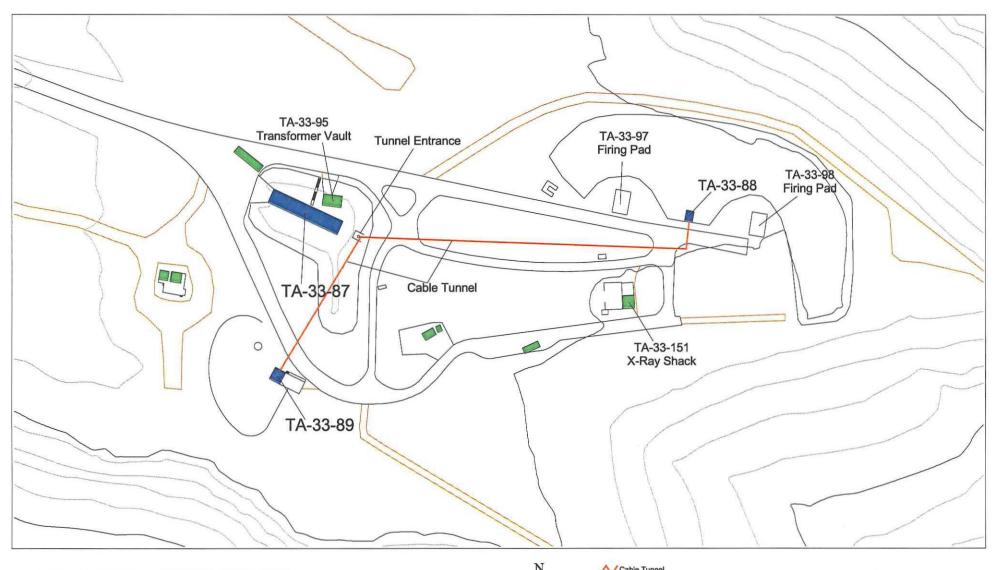
Beginning in 1955, the new "East Site" (formerly Area 1) grew to include a number of firing areas used for a variety of experiments relating to gun-type weapons. In one series of experiments, neutrons were measured in a large, doughnut-shaped, liquid scintillation counter. In another series, projectiles were X-rayed as they were shot past a recording setup. Uranium projectiles containing beryllium and polonium-210 or cobalt-60 were used in gun tests. The projectiles were not detonated: some were shot into berms and others were shot into catcher boxes for recovery and later sectioning (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992; U.S. Department of Energy 1986).

Facilities at East Site

The first permanent buildings at East Site were completed by June of 1955. Other East Site facilities included two adjacent crescent-shaped berms, each 10 ft high and 200 ft across the face, with concrete shot pads located in the center of each crescent. Reinforced concrete gun mounts were located at the west end of the firing area. An X-ray shack, building TA-33-151, was located near the two shot pads (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992; Hoard 1991) (Map 4).

TA-33-87 was completed in 1955 to support shot testing at East Site. The building was primarily used as a control room and had a darkroom for film processing (Ahlquist 1983; Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992). TA-33-89, "the X-unit vault," was built as a storage building for X-units used to set off the test shots at East Site (an X-unit is an electronic firing unit used to fire detonators) (U.S. Department of Energy 1986).

A cable tunnel connected the control room (TA-33-87) to an instrumentation building located further to the east (TA-33-88). Cabling also extended to the X-unit vault (TA-33-89) and to the X-ray shack discussed above. The cables were housed in a 36-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe running along the length of the 6 ft 10 in high tunnel. The cable tunnel was designed to be accessed through a series of manholes (Fig. 7). According to a former site worker, the tunnel is big enough to walk through (Hoard 1991).



Los Alamos National Laboratory

Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team RRES-ECO (Ecology Group) TA-33 W East Site/Area 1
Buildings 87, 88, and 89

Cable Tunnel
Buildings/Structures
20 Foot Contours
100 Foot Contours
Techarea
Drainage
Township, Section, Range
USGS 7.5 Minute Quad
Trails
Roadds
Roaddirt
Parkpave
Parkdirt
Fences

1:1500 50 0 50 100 150 200 Feet 20 0 20 40 60 Meters

Map 4



Fig. 7. Cable Tunnel Entrance with Manhole, Near TA-33-87

A berm-covered transformer vault, TA-33-95, is also located at East Site. The vault was constructed to withstand explosive blast effects in order to protect the power transformer (LANL 1992).



Fig. 8. Transformer Vault, TA-33-95

Property Descriptions

(Complete architectural descriptions are contained in the historic building survey forms located in Appendix A.)

Building Identification and Numbering

The buildings discussed in this report are identified using the current LANL system of placing the TA prefix before each building number. Historically, however, the "HP" prefix (for Hot Point Site) was used before each building number and some of the drawings included in this report may use the old system of building identification. For example, TA-33-87 is the same building as HP-87.

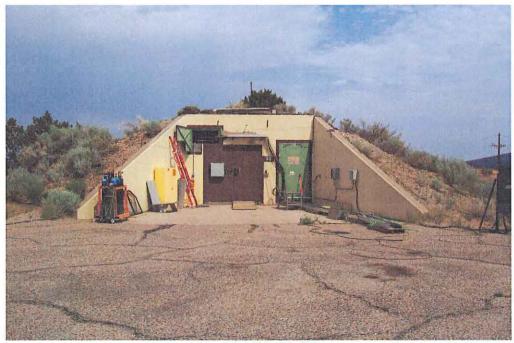


Fig. 9. TA-33-87

TA-33-87 (HP-87), Control Building

TA-33-87 is a one-story rectangular building measuring 92 ft 5 in by 21 ft. The building contains 1584 ft² of useable floor space and is approximately 15 ft in height. The interior of the building is divided into five rooms: one large main "control" room, and four small rooms including a bathroom, darkroom, and two utility rooms. The floors in the main room have built-in trenches for running electrical cables.

Building 87 is constructed with a reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab and has reinforced concrete walls and a flat roof. The west concrete headwall is constructed with angled wing walls that serve as a retaining system for the compacted earthen berm covering the remaining three sides and roof. This western elevation, the only exposed exterior wall, has a painted concrete finish. A pair of heavy-duty metal doors, a single heavy-duty metal door, and a grated ventilation duct are set within the headwall on this elevation, and provide the only access

into the building. The pair of doors seen today replaced a single reinforced metal strap hinged door sometime after 1984. A building identification sign and electrical conduit and control boxes are located on the exterior surface of the wing walls.

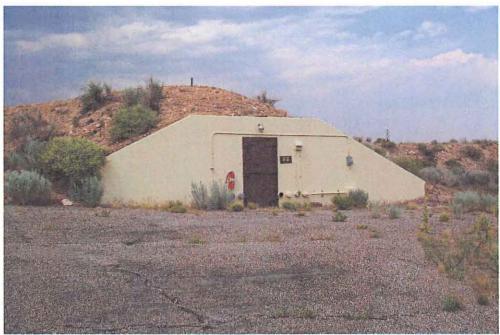


Fig. 10. TA-33-88

TA-33-88 (HP-88), Cable or Instrumentation Building

TA-33-88 is a one-story single room building measuring 17 ft 8 in by 14 ft with 192 ft² of useable floor space and an 8 ft interior ceiling height. The building is constructed with a reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab. It has reinforced concrete walls and a flat roof. The south exposed concrete headwall is constructed with wing walls that serve as a retaining system for the compacted earthen berm covering the remaining three sides and roof. This exposed wall has a painted concrete finish. A single reinforced metal door is set within the headwall, providing the only access into the building.

A fire extinguisher, security light, electrical conduit and control box, capped pipe sleeve openings, and building identification sign are located on the exterior face of the building.

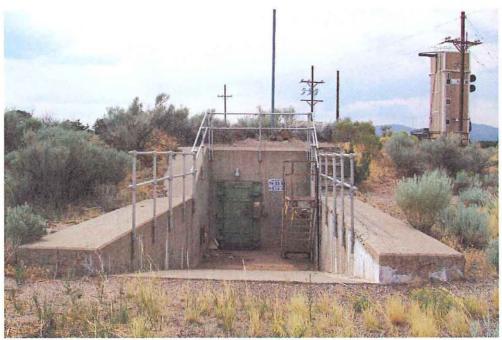


Fig. 11. TA-33-89

TA-33-89 (HP-89), X-Unit Vault

TA-33-89 is a one-story single room building measuring 13 ft by 16 ft (excluding the protruding wing walls). The interior measures 70 ft² with an approximate 7 ft interior ceiling height. The structure is constructed with a reinforced concrete foundation and floor slab and has reinforced concrete walls and a flat roof. The east exposed concrete headwall is constructed with wing walls that are continuations of the sidewalls of the structure. These wing walls serve as a retaining system for the compacted earthen berm covering the remaining three sides and roof. This exposed portion of the building is unpainted concrete.

A single reinforced metal door with heavy-duty strap hinges and a steel lever door handle is set within the headwall and provides the only access into the building. There is a concrete ramp leading down from the surrounding ground surface to the building entry level. Additionally, there is a set of metal stairs and landing leading down from the surrounding ground surface to the building entry level along the north sidewall.

A fire extinguisher, security light, building identification sign, and metal safety-railing are located on the exterior face of the building and wing walls. A metal pipe sleeve with elbow and cap is also extruding from the roof of the building.

Integrity Issues

Integrity

The LANL Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team has developed four integrity codes to assess potentially eligible properties. The integrity requirements for properties eligible under Criterion A are less stringent than for those properties eligible under Criterion C.

A historically significant property with a level 3 integrity could still be eligible, especially if an element of historical uniqueness is involved. Properties eligible under Criterion C should have no lower than a level 2 integrity. Level 4 integrity properties are not eligible for the Register.

- 1. Excellent Integrity the property is still closely associated with its primary context and retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Little or no remodeling has occurred to the property and all remodeling is in keeping with its associated historic context/significant use period.
- 2. Good Integrity the property's interior and exterior retain historic feeling and character but some of the original significant equipment may be gone. The property may have had minor remodeling.
- 3. Fair Integrity a property in this category should retain original location, setting, association, and exterior design. All associated interior machinery/equipment may be absent but the essential question is "Is this property still recognizable to a contemporary of the building's historic period?"
- 4. Poor Integrity the property has no connection with the historically significant setting, feeling, and context. Major changes to the property have occurred. The property would be unrecognizable to a contemporary.

It appears that all of the original equipment has been removed from the three buildings discussed in this report. Other than this loss of interior integrity, the buildings have not been significantly modified since their period of significance. TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89 are all in good physical condition with some deterioration due to the passage of time and lack of upkeep. The buildings would be immediately recognizable to someone who worked at TA-33 between 1955 and 1972. For these reasons, the three buildings have level 3 integrity.

National Register Eligibility Recommendations

Based on the information gathered during this building survey, TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89 are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The activities conducted in these buildings directly contributed to Cold War weapons research and development at Los Alamos. Specifically, all three buildings supported the initiator testing program at TA-33. Although these three buildings do not possess a high level of interior integrity, they still maintain significant exterior integrity. TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89 retain the key elements of original location, setting, association, feeling, and design.

The SHPO is requested to concur with the eligibility determinations contained in this report and to concur that the proposed upgrades to TA-33-87, TA-33-88, and TA-33-89 will adversely affect this small complex of historic buildings. As a result of this historic building survey, this project complies with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

References Cited

Ahlquist, A. J.

1983 "Conversations with Harlow Russ Regarding TA-33, 10/27/83," LANL Memorandum HSE-8/83-733 to HSE-8 file from A. J. Ahlquist (HSE-8), Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Hoard, Dorothy

"Conversations with Harlow Russ, December 14, 1990," LANL Memorandum CLS-1/91-304-DH to CLS-1 file from D. Hoard (CLS-1), Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

- 1992 RFI Work Plan for Operable Unit 1122: Environmental Restoration Program, LA-UR-92925, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- 1995 Dateline: Los Alamos, Special Issue, LALP-95-2-6&7. Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives

Information acquired from the LANL Archives, TA-21-1001, Roger Meade, LANL Archivist. Files accessed include "Group M-3 and Group W-3 Monthly Progress Reports" and other general LANL organizational chart information on file at the archives.

U.S. Department of Energy

1986 Phase 1: Installation Assessment, Los Alamos National Laboratory,
Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program [CEARP]
(Working Draft). Albuquerque Operations Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
On file at RRES-ECO, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Appendix A
LANL Historic Building Survey Forms, Photographs, and Drawings

LANL TA- Building # 33-0087
Camera 984244
Frame #s DCP_1708, 1709, 1716,
Surveyor(s) K. Garcia, J. Ronquillo
Date 07/14/2003
Los Alamos National Laboratory CRMT Historic Building Survey Form
Building Name Control Building UTMs easting 388699 northing 3959221 zone 13
Legal Description: Map White Rock Quad 1984 tnsp range sec
Current Use/ Function Storage Original Use/ Function Control Building
Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1955 Property Type Laboratory/Processing
Type of Construction
Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☑
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation Reinforced Concrete
Exterior CMU-Exterior \square Reinforced Concrete-Exterior \checkmark Steel (galvanized) \square Steel (corrugated) \square
Wood Siding Asbestos Shingles-Exterior In-Fill Panels Other-Exterior Earthen Berm
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted concrete
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Wall mounted electrical conduit and control boxes.
Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition
Exterior Features-Addition
Roof Form Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Flat with earthen berm.
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up
Other Roof Materials Reinforced concrete roof covered with an earthen berm.
Window Type Casement Single Hung Sash Double Hung Sash Fixed Window Other Window Type
of Each Window Type/ Comments N/A Glass Type Clear Wire Glass Opaque Painted Glass Glass Block
Light Pattern
Door Type Personnel Door Types Exterior Fire Door □ Single ☑ Double ☑ Roll-up □ Sliding □

•

	ollow Metal 🗹 Solid Wood 🗌 1/2 Glazed 🔲 Paneled 🔲
Ho	re Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Iollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled uvered Painted
Н	re Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Dollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Double Painted D
Interior Fi	re Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding
	ollow Metal Solid Metal 1/2 Glazed Paneled uvered Painted
# of Each Door Type/Comments: Three heavy-duty metal d	OOFS.
Interior Wall Gypsum Board Reinforced Concrete- I	nterior 🗹
CMU- Interior	Other- Interior
In-Wall Electrical Wiring 🗌 💮 On-Wall Ele	ctrical Wiring 🗹
Ceiling Drop Ceiling 🗹	
Interior Comments (Equipment, etc) Exposed concrete ceilin	g with acoustical tile.
Degree of Remodeling Minor	
Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☑ Fair ☐ Deterior	ating Contaminated Burned
Associated Building	
If yes, list building names and #s: TA-33-88 and TA-33-89.	
Integrity Fair	
Significance Eligible	
Eligible Under Criterion A 🗹 B 🗆 C 🗆 D	Not Eligible
DOE Themes	
Nuclear Weapon Components Nuclear Weapon Design and Assembly and Testing	Nuclear Propulsion
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Energy and Environment: Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science Energy and Environment: Research Design Projects	
LANL Themes	
Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support	Super Computing
Reactor Technology Biomedical/Health Physics D	Strategic and Supporting Research
Environment/Waste Management	ocial History Architectural History
Recommendations/ Additional Comments	

Architectural Features (elevations)

West Elevation: Entrance into Control Building. Sometime after 1984 the front entrance was modified. The original single personnel door (a reinforced metal door with heavy duty strap hinges) located in the center of the west elevation, was replaced with a pair of heavy-duty metal doors. When these doors were installed the ventilation duct opening and covering were also modified. North, east, and south elevations are covered by a surrounding earthen berm as is the roof of the building.

A utility tunnel connects buildings TA-33-87, -88, & -89. This 5' X 6'10" tunnel holds a 36" conduit that carries the cables connecting electronic experimental equipment in each of the buildings.

Total sq ft	1584	Architect/ Builder	A/E is Max Flatow - Jason Moore, Builder R.E. McKee
Alterations			

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 10509 TA-33, Bldg 87 (HP-87) Recovery Box Installation Civil - Plot Plan November 9, 1956 Revised to as built status June 25, 1957

Sheet 9 of 18 TA-33 Extension of TA-33 Facilities Plot Plan - Area B March 4, 1953

ENG-C 3305 Sheet 4 of 66 TA-33 Additional Facilities, TA-33

Profile & Details 36" Conduit

April 19, 1954

ENG-SK 2306

ENG-SK 2307 Sheet 10 of 18 TA-33 Extension of TA-33 Facilities Plan & Sections Building HP-87 March 4, 1953

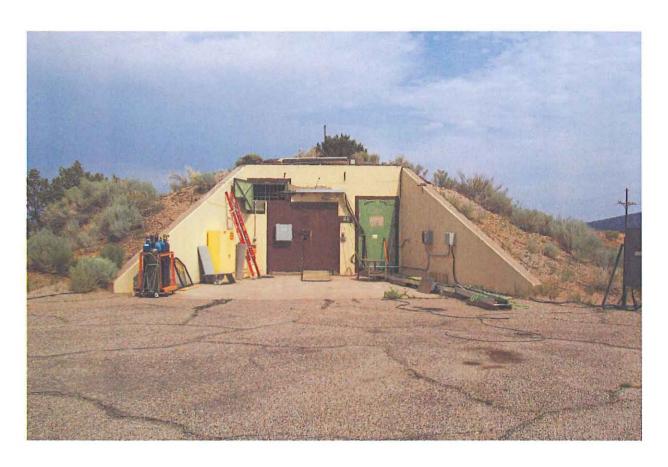
ENG-C 3321 Sheet 20 of 66 TA-33, Bldg 87 (Bldg HP-87) Additional Facilities Structural Plan and Details April 19, 1954

ENG-C 3322 Sheet 21 of 66 TA-33, Bldg 87 (Bldg HP-87) Additional Facilities Structural Details April 19, 1954

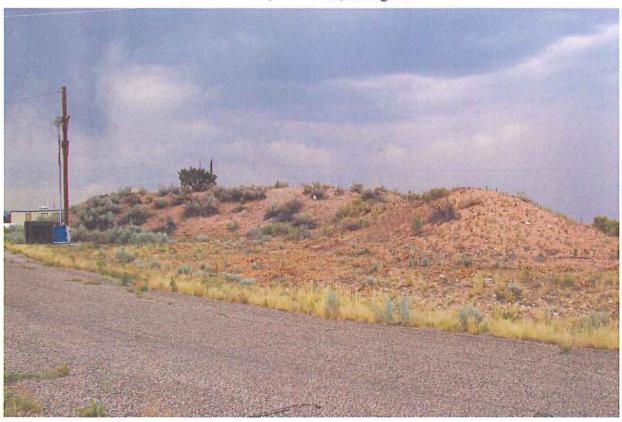
ENG-C 3324 Sheet 23 of 66 TA-33, Bldg 87 (Bldg HP-87) Additional Facilities Floor Plan and Elevation April 19, 1954

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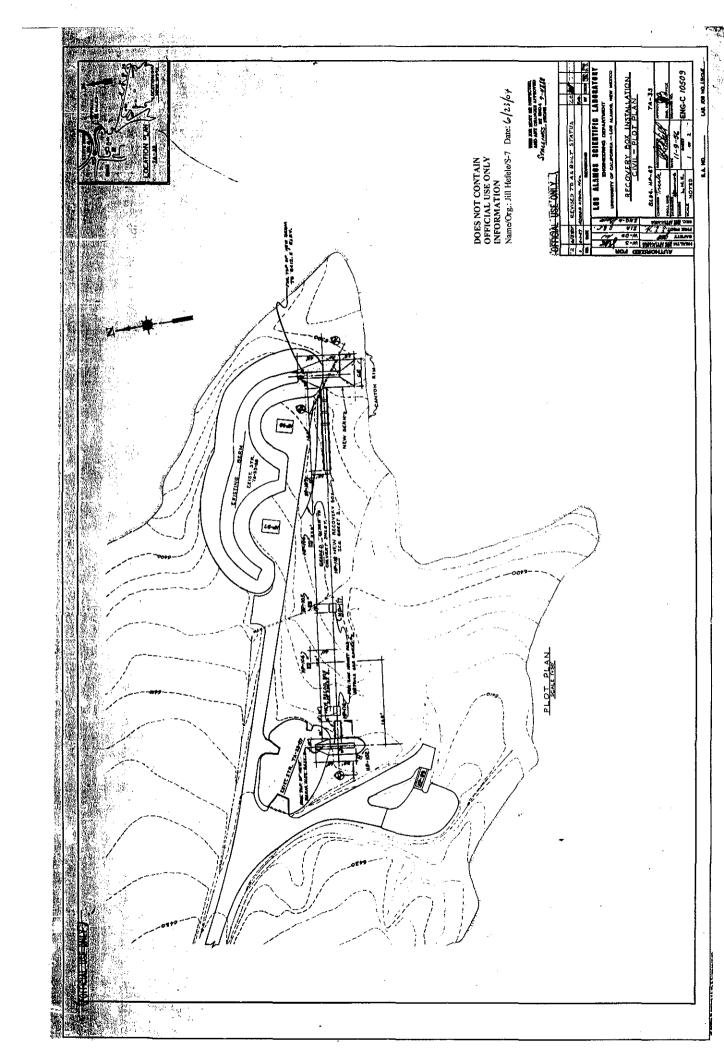
ENG-R 3036 TA-33, Bldg 87 (Bldg HP-87) Control Building Floor Plan March 21, 1963 Revised to status of June 8, 1984

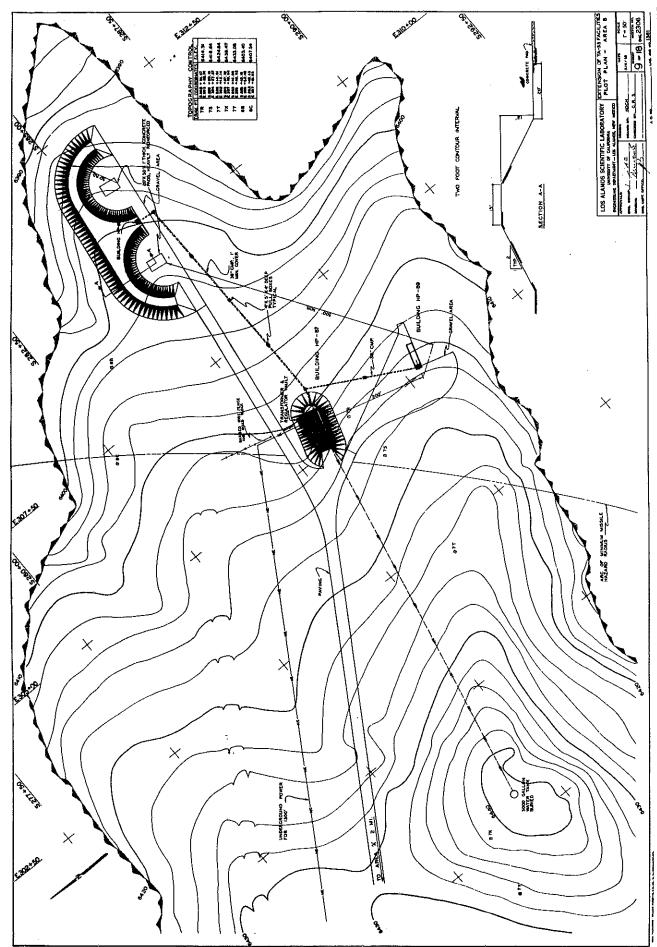


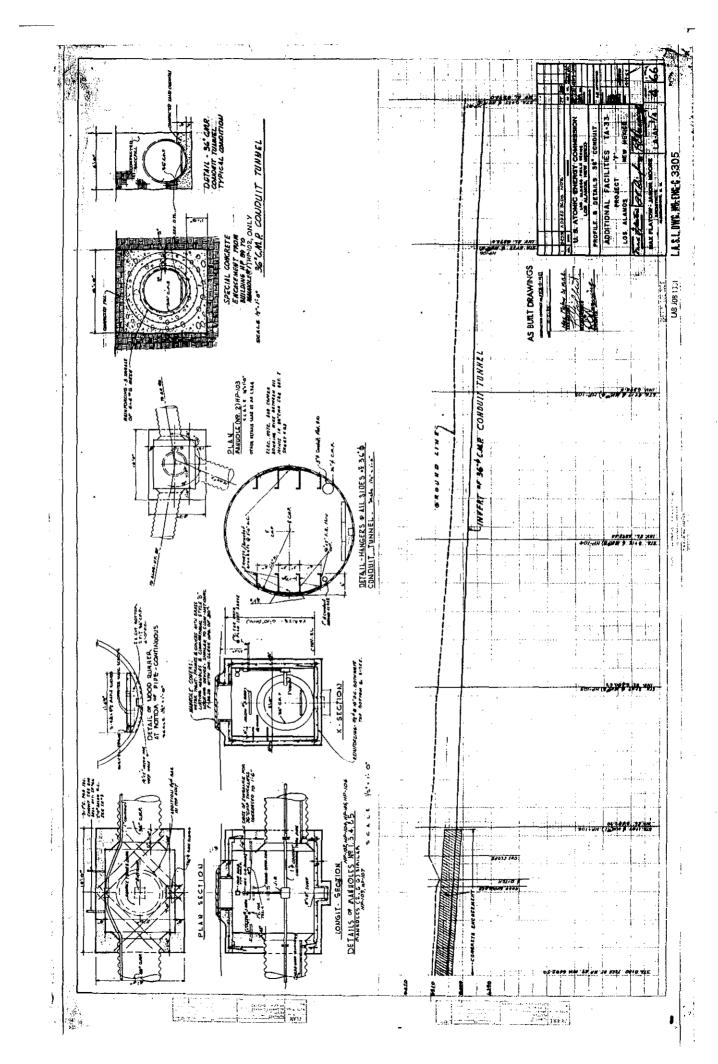
TA-33-87, West side, facing east

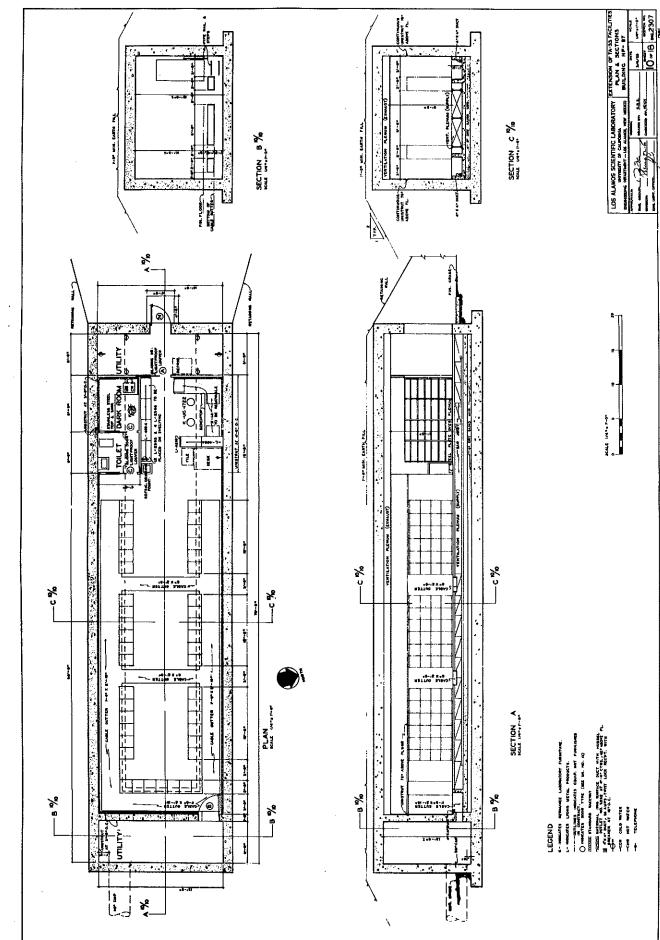


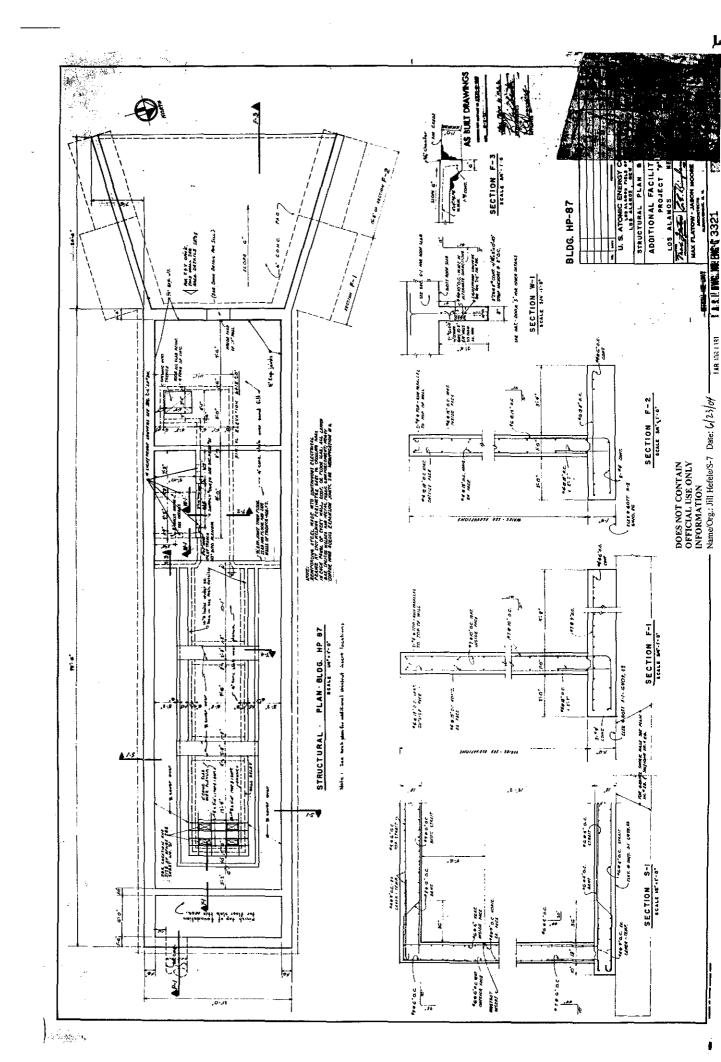
TA-33-87, South side, facing northwest

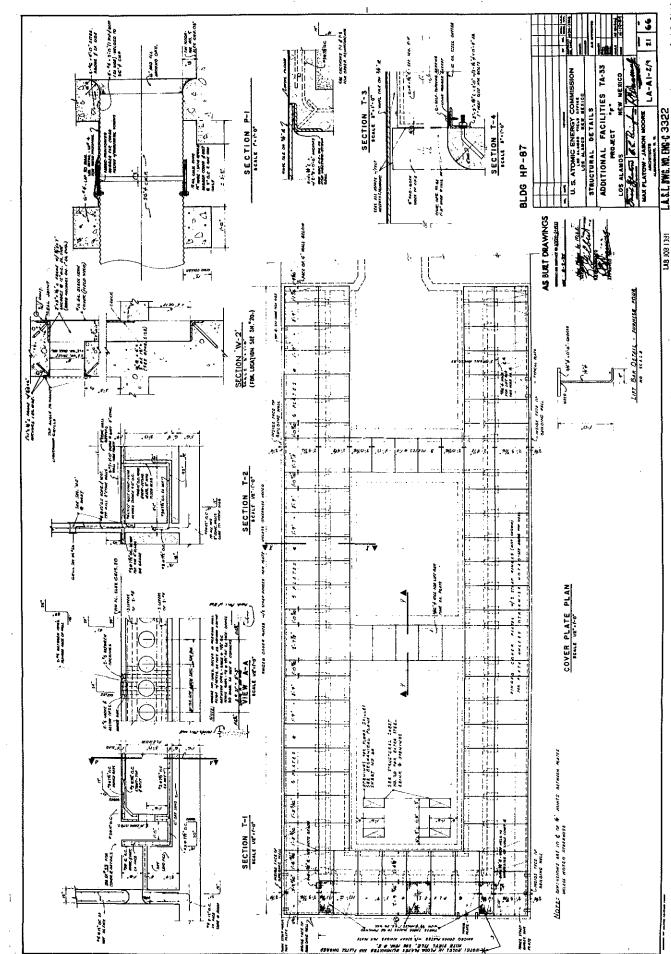


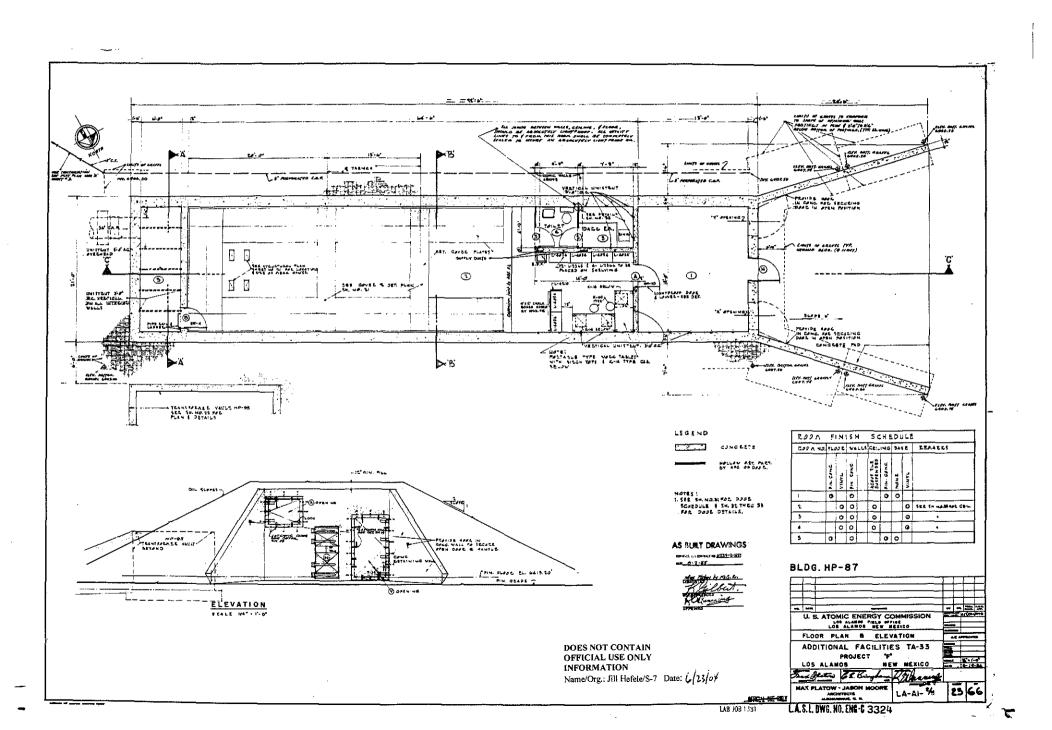












R. C.D 265 LLCG CD 745 TO VAULE CAR

LANL TA- Building # 33-0088
Camera 984244
Frame #s DCP_1713
Surveyor(s) K. Garcia, J. Ronquillo
Date 07/14/2003
Los Alamos National Laboratory CRMT Historic Building Survey Form
Building Name Cable Building/Instrumentation UTMs easting 388851 northing 3959218 zone 13
Legal Description: Map White Rock Quad 1984 tnsp range sec
Current Use/ Function Storage Original Use/ Function Cable Building
Date (estimated) Date (actual) 1955 Property Type Laboratory/Processing
Type of Construction
Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☑
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation Reinforced Concrete
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galvanized) Steel (corrugated)
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior Earthen berm
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Painted concrete
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Wall mounted fire extinguisher, electrical conduit and control box, pipe sleeve openings and caps, and security light.
Addition CMU-Addition Reinforced Concrete-Addition Steel (galvanized)- Addition Wood Wood
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition
Exterior Features-Addition
Roof Form Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Flat with earthen berm.
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up
Other Roof Materials Reinforced concrete roof covered with an earthen berm.
Window Type Casement Single Hung Sash Double Hung Sash Fixed Window Cother Window Type
of Each Window Type/ Comments N/A
Glass Type Clear Wire Glass Opaque Painted Glass Glass Block
Light Pattern

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted D
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding
			Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Metal ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐ Louvered ☐ Painted ☐
# of Each Door	Type/Comments: Reinfo	orced metal doc	or.
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board 🗀 Re	inforced Concre	ete-Interior 🗹
	CMU- Interior Ply	/wood \square	Other- Interior
	In-Wall Electrical Wiring	☐ On-Wa	III Electrical Wiring 🗹
Ceiling Dro	pp Ceiling 🗌		
Interior Comme	ents (Equipment, etc)	- III	
		то достого у усугую у ханаграш нь эк хоттамагу дуугунаг на	en magandria que sera en el Ball Péro, una y en marí cina del mesqueria está del Péro en comuna del Como con producto está del Como con producto de Como con
Degree of Rei	modeling	deutore unquest	
Condition	Excellent Good 🗹	Fair 🗌 Det	eriorating Contaminated Durned C
Associated Bu	uilding 🗹		
If yes, list build	ing names and #s: TA-33-	87 and TA-33-	89.
Integrity F	air		
Significance	Eligible		
Eligible Under	r Criterion A 🗹 B	□ c □	D Not Eligible
DOE Themes			
Nuclear Weapo		ear Weapon De Testing	esign 🗹 Nuclear Propulsion 🗆
Peaceful Uses: Nuclear Medicir Energy, Nuclear	ne, Nuclear Researc	and Environme th Design Proje	
LANL Theme	s		
Weapons Rese	earch and Design, Testing, an	d Stockpile Sup	port 🗹 Super Computing 🗌
Reactor Techn	ology 🗌 Biomedical/l	Health Physics	Strategic and Supporting Research
Environment/V	Vaste Management 🔲 🏻 🗚	dministration a	nd Social History Architectural History
Recommenda	ations/ Additional Comme	ents	

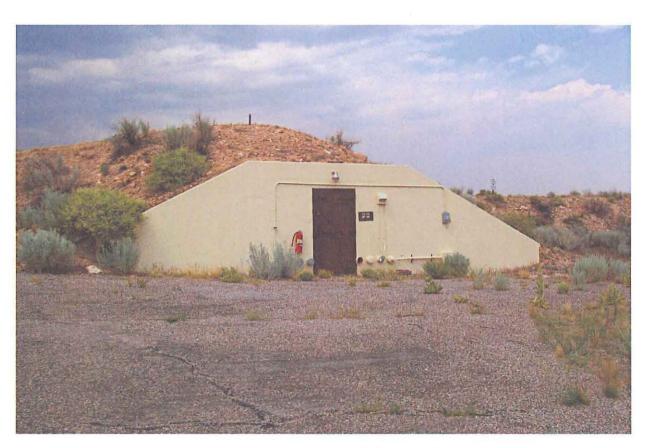
Architectural Features (elevations)

South Elevation: Entrance into Cable Building. North, east, and west elevations are covered by a surrounding earthen berm as is the roof of the building.

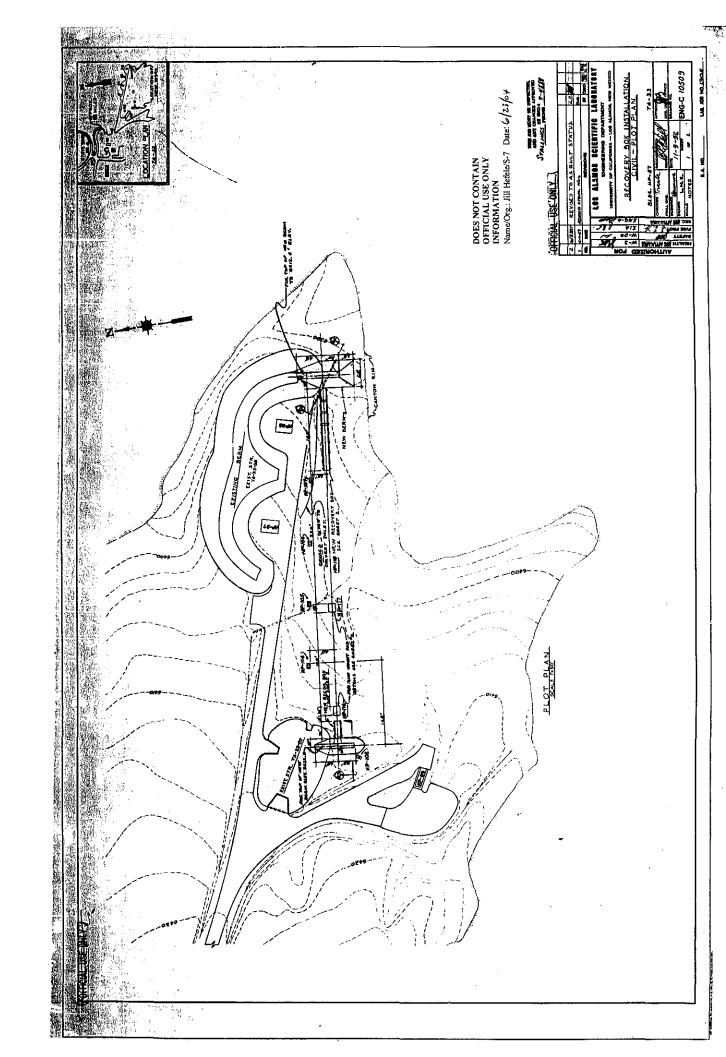
A utility tunnel connects buildings TA-33-87, -88, & -89. This 5' X 6'10" tunnel holds a 36" conduit that carries the cables connecting electronic experimental equipment in each of the buildings.

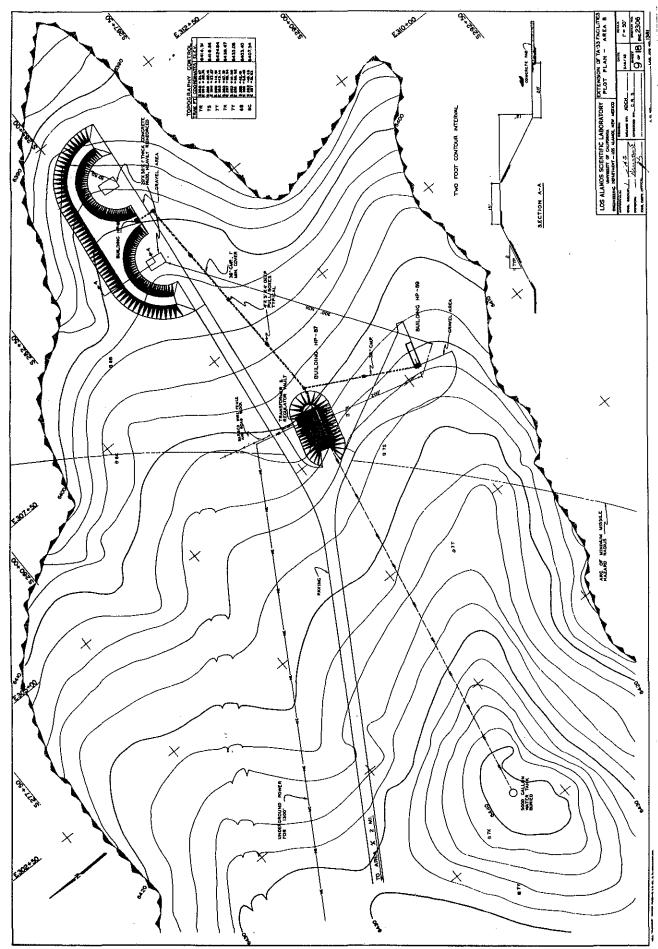
Total sq ft	192	Architect/ Builder	A/E is Max Flatow - Jason Moore, Builder R. E. McKee
Alterations	ang Sira spikangan (Spika) pangaran nangan and pangan nangan na hada a sa ka		

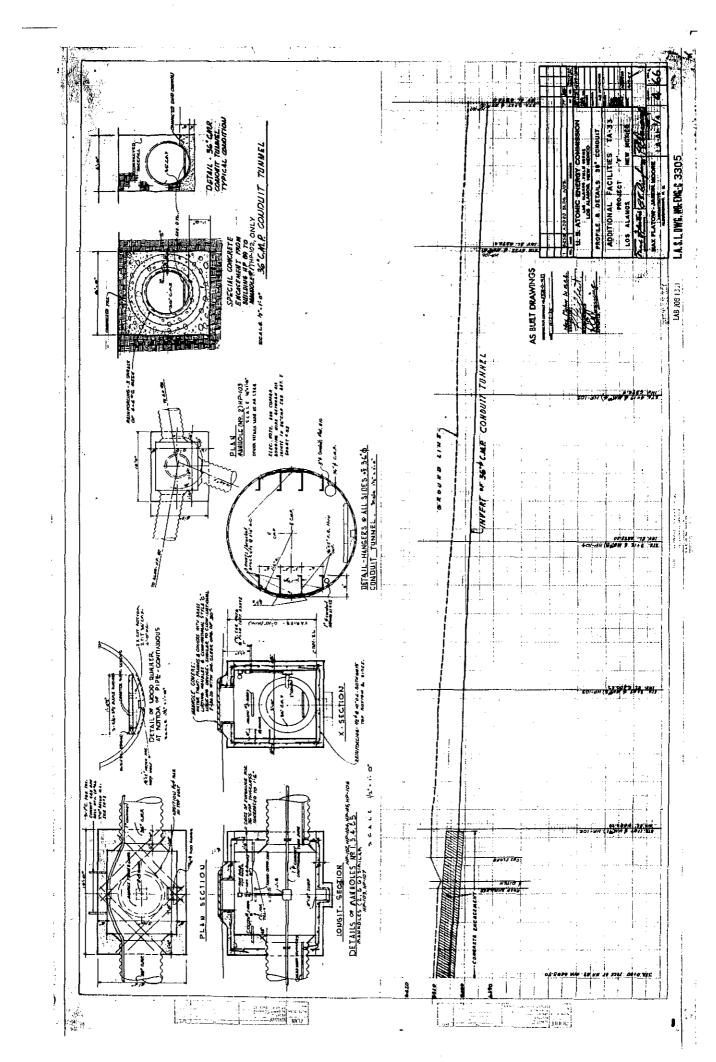
List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break) ENG-C 10509 TA-33 Recovery Box Installation Civil - Plot Plan November 9, 1956 Revised to as built status June 25, 1957 ENG-SK 2306 TA-33 Sheet 9 of 18 Extension of TA-33 Facilities Plot Plan - Area B March 4, 1953 ENG-C 3305 Sheet 4 of 66 TA-33 Additional Facilities, TA-33 Profile & Details 36" Conduit April 19, 1954 ENG-SK 2308 Sheet 11 of 18 TA-33, Buildings 88 & 89 (Buildings HP-88 & HP-89) Extension of TA-33 Facilities Plan, Elevation, & Section March 4, 1953 ENG-C 3327 Sheet 26 of 66 TA-33, Building 88 (Building HP-88) Additional Facilities TA-33 Structural Plan & Details April 19, 1954 ENG-R 3037 TA-33, Bldg HP-88 Cable Building Floor Plan June 16, 1964 Revised to status of June 8, 1984

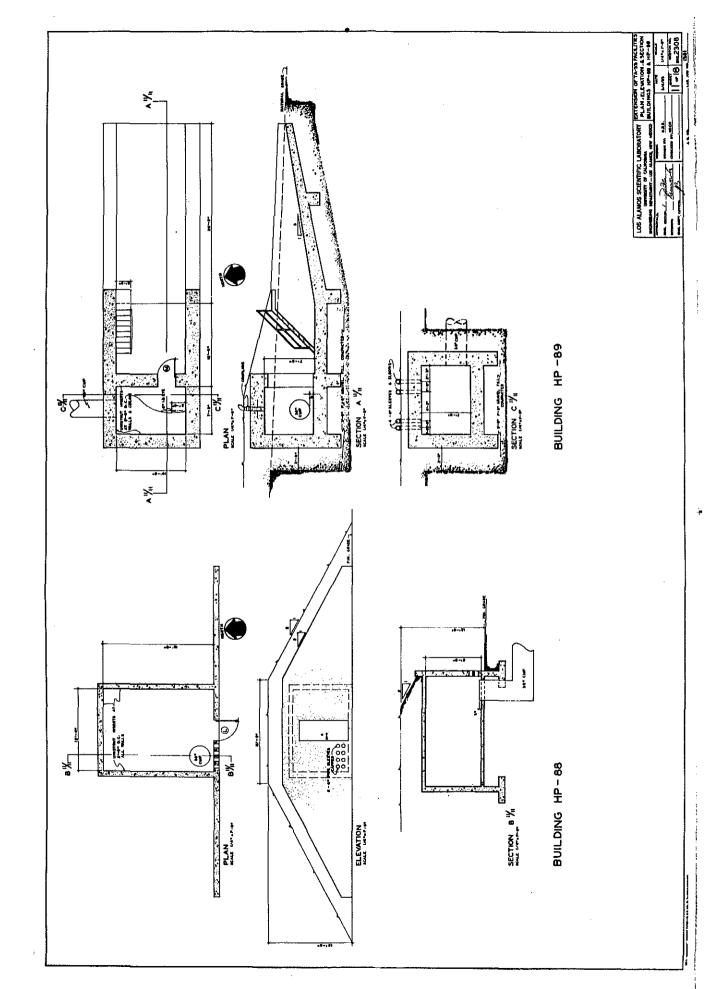


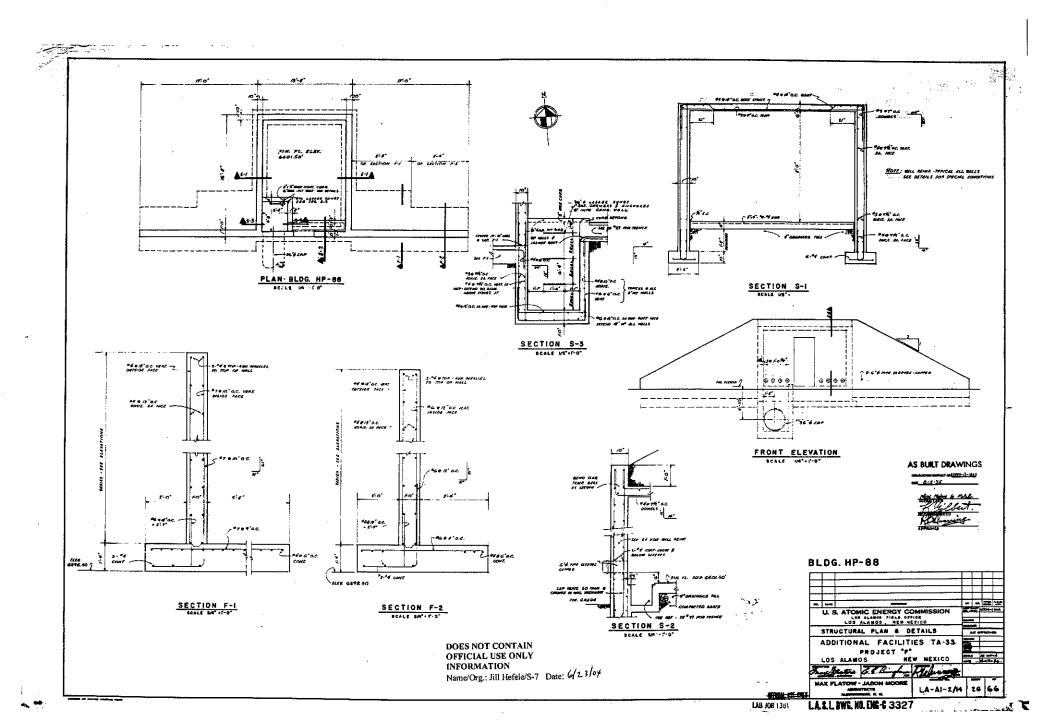
TA-33-88, South side, facing north









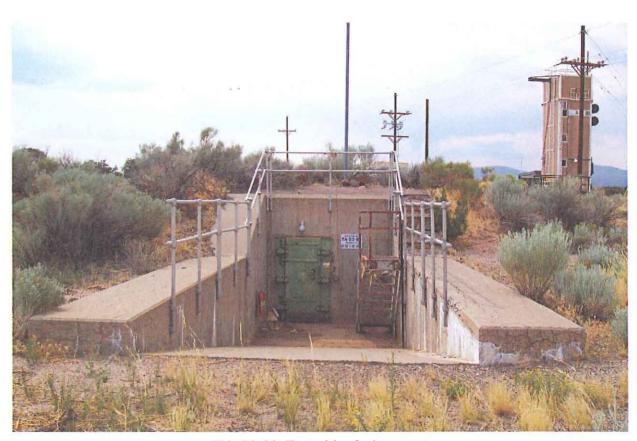


BACO J. D. COST. TO MARTINE

LANL TA- Building # 33-0089				
Camera 984244				
Frame #s DCP_1714, 1715				
Surveyor(s) K. Garcia, J. Ronquillo				
Date 07/14/2003				
Los Alamos National Laboratory CRMT Historic Building Survey Form				
Building Name X-Unit Vault UTMs easting 388687 northing 3959157 zone 13				
Legal Description: Map White Rock Quad 1984 tnsp range sec				
Current Use/ Function Storage Original Use/ Function X-Unit Vault				
Date (estimated) Date (actual) Date (actual) Property Type Laboratory/Processing				
Type of Construction				
Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete ☑				
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1				
Foundation Reinforced Concrete				
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galvanized)				
Wood Siding Asbestos Shingles-Exterior In-Fill Panels Other-Exterior Earthen berm				
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Exposed unpainted concrete.				
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) There is a wall mounted security light and fire extinguisher attached to the head wall and a metal set of stairs attached to the side wing wall. In addition a safety-railing is attached to the exterior				
perimeter wall.				
Addition CMU-Addition \square Reinforced Concrete-Addition \square Steel (galvanized)- Addition \square Wood \square				
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition				
Exterior Treatment-Addition				
Exterior Features-Addition				
Roof Form Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Flat with earthen berm.				
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight				
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up				
Other Roof Materials Reinforced concrete roof covered with an earthen berm.				
Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐				
Other Window Type				
# of Each Window Type/ Comments N/A				
Glass Type Clear Wire Glass Opaque Painted Glass Glass Block				

Light Pattern					
Door Type	Personnel Door Ty	pes Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding		
			Hollow Metal ✓ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐ Louvered ☐ Painted ✓		
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding		
		*	Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled		
		 .	Louvered Painted		
	Equipment Door Ty	pes Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled		
			Louvered Painted D		
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding		
			Hollow Metal Solid Metal 1/2 Glazed Paneled		
			Louvered Painted		
# of Each Door	Type/Comments:	Reinforced metal door			
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board	Reinforced Concret	e- Interior 🗹		
	CMU- Interior	Plywood	Other- Interior		
	In-Wall Electrical	Wiring 🗆 On-Wall	Electrical Wiring		
Ceiling Drop	Ceiling 🗌				
Interior Commen	nts (Equipment, etc)				
Degree of Rem	nodeling				
Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☑ Fair ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Contaminated ☐ Burned ☐					
Associated Bui	lding 🗹				
If yes, list building names and #s: TA-33-87 and TA-33-88.					
Integrity Fa	ir	in the second parameter in the second se	Procedure challed through the control of the contro		
Significance	Eligible				
Eligible Under	Criterion A	в 🗆 с 🗆 р	Not Eligible		
DOE Themes					
Nuclear Weapon and Assembly	Components	Nuclear Weapon Des and Testing	ign 🔽 Nuclear Propulsion 🔲		
Peaceful Uses: P Nuclear Medicine Energy, Nuclear	e, Nuclear F	Energy and Environment Research _Design Projec			
LANL Themes					
Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support Super Computing					
Reactor Technology Biomedical/Health Physics Strategic and Supporting Research					
Environment/Waste Management Administration and Social History Architectural History					

Recommendations/ Additional Commen	nts
Architectural Features (elevations)	East Elevation: Entrance into X-unit Vault. North, west, and south elevations are covered by a surrounding earthen berm as is the roof of the building. A utility tunnel connects buildings TA-33-87, -88, & -89. This 5' X 6'10" tunnel holds a 36" conduit that carries the cables connecting electronic experimental equipment in each of the buildings.
Total sq ft 70 Arch	itect/ Builder A/E is Max Flatow - Jason Moore, Builder R. E. McKee
Alterations	
List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para	break)
ENG-C 10509 TA-33 Recovery Box Installation Civil - Plot Plan November 9, 1956 Revised to as built status June 25, 1957	
ENG-SK 2306 Sheet 9 of 18 TA-33 Extension of TA-33 Facilities Plot Plan - Area B March 4, 1953	
ENG-C 3305 Sheet 4 of 66 TA-33 Additional Facilities, TA-33 Profile & Details 36" Conduit April 19, 1954	
ENG-SK 2308 Sheet 11 of 18 TA-33, Buildings 88 & 89 (Buildings HP-88 & Extension of TA-33 Facilities Plan, Elevation, & Section March 4, 1953	HP-89)
ENG-C 3329 Sheet 28 of 66 TA-33, Building 89 (Building HP-89) Additional Facilities TA-33 Structural Plan & Details April 19, 1954	
ENG-c 3330 Sheet 29 of 66 TA-33, Building 89 (Building HP-89) Additional Facilities TA-33 Architectural Plan & Details April 19, 1954	
ENG-R 3038 TA-33, Bldg 89 (Bldg HP-89) X-Unit Vault Floor Plan June 29, 1964 Revised as to status of June 8, 1984	, one with a last or sample from the support



TA-33-89, East side, facing west

