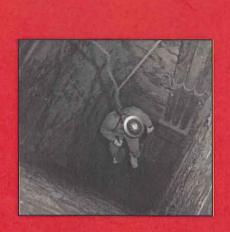
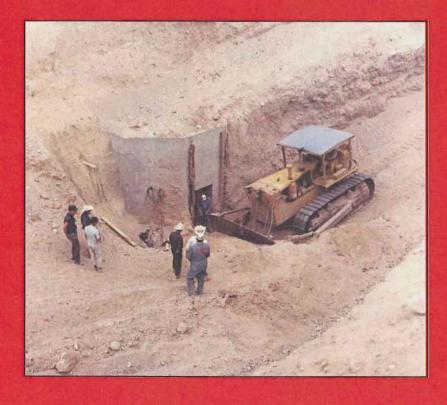
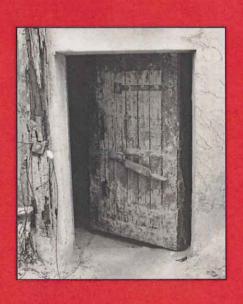
Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33

Volume 1









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

Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33

Historic Building Report No. 238

Los Alamos National Laboratory

October 31, 2004 Survey Nos. 665, 762, 861, 913, and 944

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

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

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ACRONYMS

AEC - Atomic Energy Commission

HP - Hot Point

LANL – Los Alamos National Laboratory

LASO – Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Site Office

MOA - Memorandum of Agreement

NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NRAO – National Radio Astronomy Observatory

NTS - Nevada Test Site

SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer

SRP - Savannah River Plant

TA - Technical Area

TNT - Trinitrotolulene

VLBA – Very Long Baseline Array

WWII - World War II

INTRODUCTION

The following documentation fulfills the terms set forth in two memoranda of agreement (MOAs) between the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Site Office (LASO) and the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division regarding the demolition of buildings 1, 2, 40, 86, and 90 at Technical Area (TA) 33, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). As per the terms of the MOAs, finalized on February 26, 1999, and April 10, 2002, Volume 1 of this report includes a history and description of TA-33. Appendices to Volume 1 include historic building inventory forms with selected photographs and building drawings (Appendix A), maps showing TA-33's construction history and the location of eligible and non-eligible properties (Appendix B), oral interview information (Appendix C), and a listing of drawings on file at LANL for the five buildings listed in the two MOAs (Appendix D). A set of indexed archival photographs of the MOA properties is included in Volume 2. Buildings TA-33-1, -2, -40, -86, and -90 were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Register) under Criterion A in correspondence between the SHPO and LASO on February 22, 1999 and November 19, 2001. Initial recommendations for eligibility are contained in two reports written by LANL heritage resource managers (Decontamination and Decommissioning of Buildings 86 and 90 at Technical Area 33, Report No. 158, LA-UR-98-4463 and Decontamination and Decommissioning of Buildings 1, 2, and 40 at Technical Area 33, Report No. 195, LA-UR-01-5308).

Additional information related to buildings TA-33-24, TA-33-25, and TA-33-26 is also being submitted in this documentation report and includes historic building inventory forms, drawing lists, and archival photos. These three Cold War era buildings were inadvertently impacted by LANL remodeling activities prior to consultation with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and prior to the development of a MOA concerning the resolution of adverse effects. In verbal consultation between representatives of LASO and the SHPO, all parties agreed that the three properties were eligible for the Register under Criterion A and C and that adverse effects to the buildings would be resolved by implementing the terms of LASO's standard MOA regarding the demolition or modification of buildings.

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. Over the years, weapons components 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. The Laboratory discontinued firing tests at TA-33 in 1972. Other significant facilities at TA-33 include a high-pressure tritium facility ("the Gas Handling Facility"), which was operated at TA-33 from the mid 1950s until late 1990, and an antenna of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) Very Long Baseline Array radio telescope, 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 radio telescope site) (Map 2).

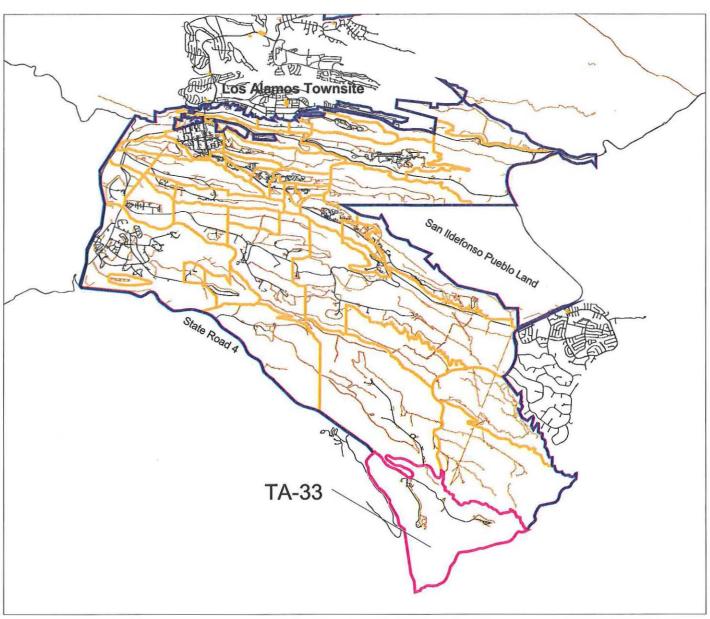
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

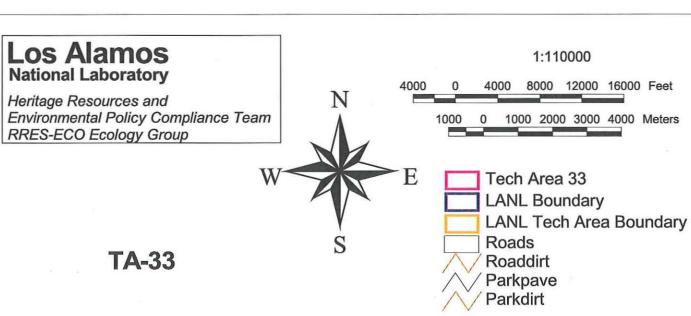
Manhattan Project (1942–1946)

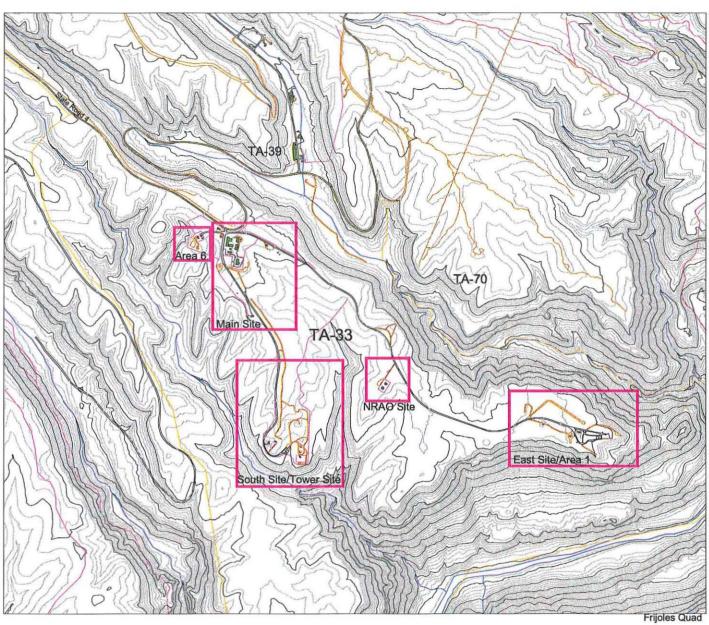
In 1939, Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Franklin Roosevelt warning him of a possible German atomic bomb threat (Rothman 1992). President Roosevelt, acting on Einstein's concerns, gave approval to develop the world's first atomic bomb and appointed Brigadier General Leslie Groves to head the "Manhattan Project." Groves, in turn, chose Robert Oppenheimer to coordinate the design of the bomb.

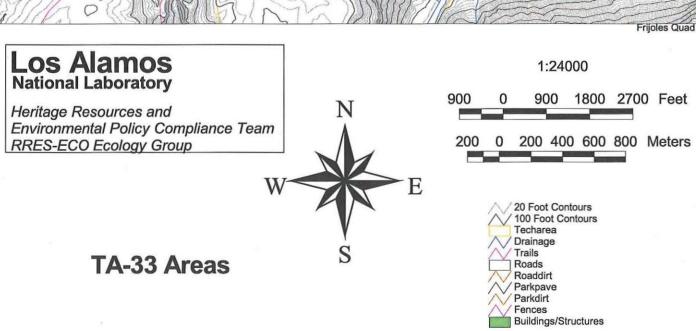
A single isolated and secret research facility was proposed. General Groves had several criteria: security, isolation, a good water supply, an adequate transportation network, a suitable climate, an available labor force, and a locale west of the Mississippi located "at least 200 miles from any international border or the West Coast" (Rothman 1992). In 1942, Oppenheimer, who had visited the Pajarito Plateau on a horseback trip, suggested the Los Alamos Ranch School.

¹ Nuclear weapons rely on initiator devices to supply a source of neutrons that will quickly enhance the chain reaction at exactly the right moment.









Oppenheimer and his staff moved to Los Alamos in early 1943 to begin work. The recruitment of the country's "best scientific talent" and the construction of technical buildings were top priorities (LANL 1995:8). The University of California agreed to operate the site, code name "Project Y," under contract with the government (an arrangement that has continued to this day). Although the fission bomb was conceptually attainable, many difficulties stood in the way of producing a usable weapon. Technical problems included timing the release of energy from fissionable material and overcoming engineering challenges related to producing a deliverable weapon. Nuclear material and high explosive studies were of immediate importance (LANL 1995).

Two bomb designs appeared to be the most promising: a uranium "gun" device and a plutonium "implosion" device. The gun device involved shooting one subcritical mass of uranium-235 into another at sufficient speed to avoid pre-detonation. Together, the two subcritical masses would form a supercritical mass, which would release a tremendous amount of nuclear energy (Hoddeson *et al.* 1998). This method led to the development of the "Little Boy" device. Because it was conceptually simple, "Little Boy" was never tested before its use at Hiroshima. Scientists were less confident about the implosion design, which used shaped high explosives to compress a subcritical mass of plutonium-239. The symmetrical compression would increase the density of the fissionable material and cause a critical reaction.

In 1944, the uncertainties surrounding the plutonium device necessitated a search for an appropriate test site for the implosion design, later used in the "Fat Man" device. Manhattan Project personnel chose the Alamogordo Bombing Range in south-central New Mexico for the location of the test. A trial run involving 100 tons of trinitrotolulene (TNT) was conducted at the test site ("Trinity Site") on May 7, 1945. This dress rehearsal provided measurement data and simulated the dispersal of radioactive products (LANL 1995). The Trinity test was planned for July and its objectives were "to characterize the nature of the implosion, measure the release of nuclear energy, and assess the damage" (LANL 1995:11). The world's first atomic device was successfully detonated in the early morning of July 16, 1945. Little Boy, the untested uranium gun device, was exploded over the Japanese city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. On August 9, 1945, Fat Man was exploded over Nagasaki, essentially ending the war with Japan.

Early Cold War Era (1946-1956)

The future of the early Laboratory was in question after the end of World War II (WWII). Many scientists and site workers left Los Alamos and went back to their pre-war existences. Norris Bradbury had been appointed director of the Laboratory following Oppenheimer's return to his pre-WWII duties (LANL 1993). Bradbury felt that the nation needed "a laboratory for research into military applications of nuclear energy" (LANL 1993:62). In late 1945, General Groves directed Los Alamos to begin stockpiling and developing additional atomic weapons (Gosling 2001). Post-war weapon assembly work was now tasked to Los Alamos's Z Division, which had been relocated to an airbase (now Sandia) in nearby Albuquerque, New Mexico (Gosling 2001).

In 1946, Los Alamos became involved in "Operation Crossroads," the first of many atmospheric tests in the Pacific. Later, also in 1946, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established to act as a civilian steward for the new atomic technology born of WWII. The AEC formally took over the Laboratory in 1947, making a commitment to retain Los Alamos as a permanent weapons facility.

With the beginning of the Cold War—the term "Cold War" was first coined in 1947—weapons research once again became a national priority. Weapons research at Los Alamos, spearheaded by Edward Teller and Stanislaw Ulam, focused on the development of the hydrogen bomb, the feasibility of which had been discussed seriously at Los Alamos as early as 1946. The simmering Cold War came to a full boil in late 1949 with the successful test of "Joe I," the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb. In January 1950, President Truman approved the development of the hydrogen bomb; Truman's decision led to the remobilization of the country's weapons laboratories and production plants. The year 1950 also marked the first meeting of Los Alamos's "Family Committee"—a committee tasked with developing the first two thermonuclear devices (LANL 2001). In 1951, the Nevada Proving Ground (now the Nevada Test Site [NTS]) was established and the first Nevada atmospheric test, "Able," was conducted. In the same year, Los Alamos directed "Operation Greenhouse" in the Pacific and successfully conducted both the first thermonuclear test, "George," and the first thermonuclear "boosted" test, "Item." In 1952, the

first thermonuclear bomb, known as "Mike," was detonated at Enewetak Atoll² in the Pacific (LANL 1993). In short order, the Soviet Union responded with a successful demonstration of the use of fusion in August 1953, followed by a test of a hydrogen bomb in 1955. The arms race was on. By 1956, Los Alamos had successfully tested a new generation of high explosives (plastic-bonded explosives) and had begun to make improvements to the primary stage of a nuclear weapon (LANL 2001).

Although weapons research and development has always played a major role in the history of LANL, other key themes for the years 1942–1956 include supercomputing advancements, fundamental biomedical and health physics research, high explosives research and development, reactor research and development, pioneering physics research, and the development of the field of high-speed photography (McGehee and Garcia 1999). The Early Cold War era at Los Alamos ended in 1956, a date that marks the completion of all basic nuclear weapons design at LANL; later research at Los Alamos focused on the engineering of nuclear weapons to fit specific delivery systems. The year 1956 was also the last year that Los Alamos was a closed facility—the gates into the Los Alamos townsite came down in 1957.

Late Cold War Era (1956-1990)

The Late Cold War era saw Los Alamos's continued support of the atmospheric testing programs in the Pacific and at NTS. In 1957, the first of many underground tests at NTS was conducted. Other defense mission undertakings during this time included treaty and test ban verification programs (such as using satellite sensors to detect nuclear explosions), research and development of space-based weapons, and continued involvement with stockpile stewardship issues. Non-weapons undertakings supported nuclear medicine, genetic studies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collaborations, superconducting research, contained fusion reaction research, and other types of energy research (McGehee and Garcia 1999).

² A better understanding of the Marshall Islands language has permitted a more accurate transliteration of Marshall Island names into English. Enewetak is now the preferred spelling (formerly Eniwetok).

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF TECHNICAL AREA (TA) 33, HOT POINT (HP) SITE

General Overview



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP_1718)

Figure 1. TA-33, Hot Point Site

TA-33 was initially developed in 1947 for the Laboratory's weapons testing group M-3 (later W-3) as a substitute test site for implosion-type initiator experiments being conducted at Trinity Site in southern New Mexico. Early initiator experiments were performed in underground chambers and on surface firing pads. Additional initiator tests were carried out at firing sites equipped with large guns that fired projectiles into earthen berms. These tests used conventional high explosives as well as uranium, beryllium, and polonium radiation sources. Unrelated to initiator testing activities, an important high-pressure tritium facility (TA-33-86) was built at TA-33 in 1955 (LANL 1992, Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives).

Firing tests ended at TA-33 in 1973, and W-3 personnel were transferred to WX and GMX divisions (Hoard 1991). Building TA-33-86, the Gas Handling Facility, continued its operations until 1990. In later years, much of TA-33 was used for offices, laboratories, and storage space by

the Hot Dry Rock Group, which conducted experiments at the Fenton Hill site in the Jemez Mountains, and for the International Technologies Group, which engaged in electronics design and fabrication (LANL 1992). At present, all TA-33 facilities are under the administrative control of the International, Space, and Response (ISR) Division.

Site Selection

Group M-3 was formed in 1945 to study weapons initiators. Basic initiator designs had already been developed during the war years at Los Alamos; however, additional design work was needed. Post-World War II work related to refinements of design and to the specific study of the timing of initiators. From 1945 to 1947, a variety of development and testing locations were used by Group M-3, including Sandia Canyon (formerly TA-20), TA-21 (DP East), P-Site (now part of TA-16), and the Trinity Site near Alamogordo, New Mexico. TA-33 was designated a Laboratory technical area on November 28, 1947, after the Forest Service authorized use of the land. TA-33's present location was chosen because of its large land area and distance from the townsite. In early 1948, TA-33 was "accepted" for start up and the first phase of construction at Area 6 was completed. Area 1 (present day East Site) was also operational by 1948 (Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives). Early facilities at Hot Point Site included an underground test chamber, three portable buildings, and a portable elevator. Upon completion of the site in 1948, work moved from TA-13 (P Site) to TA-33 (U.S. DOE 1986).

Initiator Testing

Underground Chamber Tests

Underground chamber tests were carried out at TA-33 during the 1940s and early 1950s to support atomic tests being conducted in the Pacific. Additional tests had to be completed in order to refine the design of implosion-type initiators before critical atmospheric tests could be performed. Five underground chambers and support facilities were constructed at Hot Point Site for this purpose.

1/2-Scale and Full-Scale Pad Shots

Much of the later work performed at TA-33 involved gun assembly design and testing related to classified weapons projects, a continuation of work begun during the Manhattan Project at TA-8's Gun Site facility. In the early 1950s, shot experimentation changed from underground to aboveground testing; chamber facilities were abandoned in favor of firing pads and gun shots. Operations conducted at TA-33 were associated with specific LANL weapon designs, and facilities at this technical area are unique to Los Alamos. However, Los Alamos researchers at TA-33 did collaborate with the Army and Navy during the various phases of the stockpile design and testing process. For example, much of the gun research at TA-33, which started in the early 1950s and continued until the mid-1960s, was sponsored by the Bureau of Ordnance and the United States Navy (U.S. DOE 1986). Some Los Alamos gun tests were also carried out at the Dahlgren Naval Proving Grounds in Virginia.

At TA-33, the majority of gun shots were performed on firing pads, and full-scale and ½-scale pad shot facilities for initiator development were established. The ½-scale site was located at South Site and the full-scale was at East Site/Area 1. At East Site, guns fired projectiles into berms or "catcher boxes" full of soil, wood chips, and vermiculite. Projectiles would then be retrieved and studied. These assemblies incorporated combinations of various metals with radionuclides and high explosives. Occasionally, projectiles would stray from the target or break open during testing, spreading contamination throughout the area. The firing program was originally thought to be temporary at TA-33, but actually continued for many years (U.S. DOE 1986).

Area 1/East Site

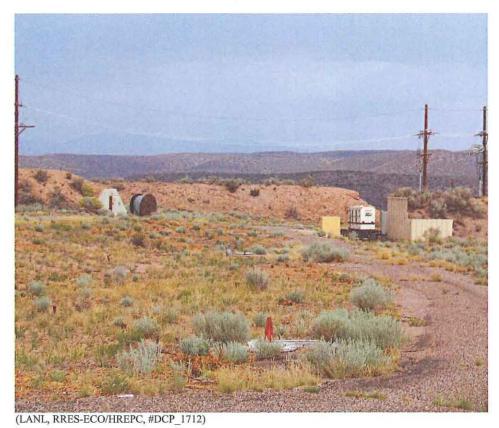
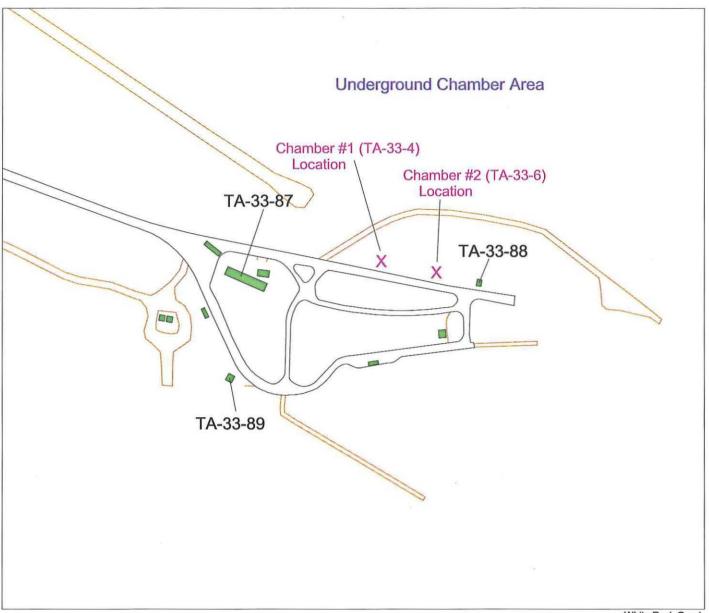


Figure 2. East Site (looking east toward TA-33-88)

East Site (formerly known as Area 1) is a firing site located at the easternmost point of a mesa overlooking the Rio Grande (LANL 1992) (Map 3). 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 (LANL 1995). "Area 1" was originally developed in the late 1940s as a test site for underground tests on implosion-type initiators.



White Rock Quad

Los Alamos National Laboratory 1:2500 400 Feet 100 100 200 300 Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team 40 80 120 Meters RRES-ECO Ecology Group Techarea Drainage Township, Section, Range USGS 7.5 Minute Quad **TA-33** Trails Roads **East Site** Roaddirt Parkpave Parkdirt **Fences Buildings/Structures**

Map 3

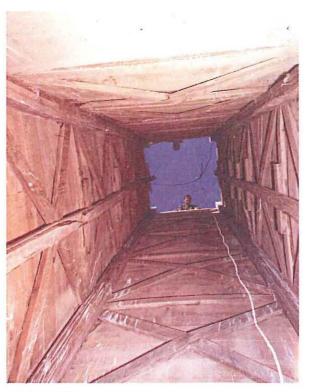
Area 1 (1948-1955)

Trinity Site and "Sleeping Beauty"

Area 1, also known as the "original Hot Point," was selected as an alternate location for underground tests that had been conducted at Trinity Site in southern New Mexico. Although Trinity Site was used during WWII for the first test of the implosion or Fat Man weapon design (the "Trinity Device"), three underground chambers for containment shots were also constructed at the site after the war. Post-war initiator testing was necessary because scientists were still refining the design of basic weapons components. Unfortunately, testing at Trinity Site was an inconvenient proposition because of the site's poor working conditions and great distance from Los Alamos. In 1946, Los Alamos researchers set up an initiator experiment in an underground test chamber near Trinity Site's ground zero. The test failed to fire and fueled existing concerns about working conditions at the remote site. Known as "Sleeping Beauty," the misfired experiment was left in place for twenty years. Los Alamos scientists felt that the test assembly did not pose a serious hazard because it was buried under 40 ft of earth.

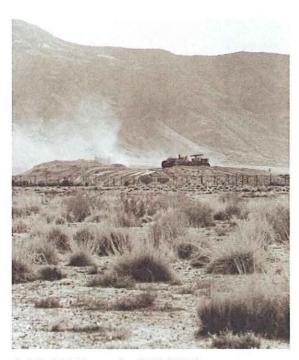
Although several chamber tests were successfully conducted at Trinity Site, the Laboratory focused its attention on the TA-33 area as a possible local test site. Underground chambers similar to those at Trinity were eventually constructed at HP Site. TA-33-4 (Chamber #1) and TA-33-6 (Chamber #2) were built together at Area 1/East Site. TA-33-29 (Chamber #3) was built at South Site along with TA-33-70 (Chamber #4) and TA-33-71 (Chamber #5). Of the five built, three were eventually used.

In 1967, Laboratory personnel went to Trinity Site to clean up the Sleeping Beauty shot. After removing the soil overburden, a work crew unearthed the bunker and opened the door of the chamber. The high explosives test package was still intact along with a set of six radiation counters. Workers destroyed the test chamber by using a 100-lb explosive charge. Figures 3 through 6 show the undamaged test chamber during and after the 1967 excavation (WSMR 2004).



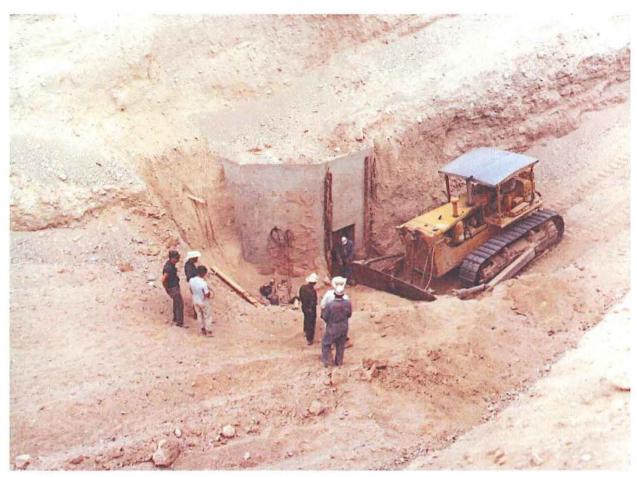
LANL, IM-9 Photography)

Figure 3. Original Elevator Shaft



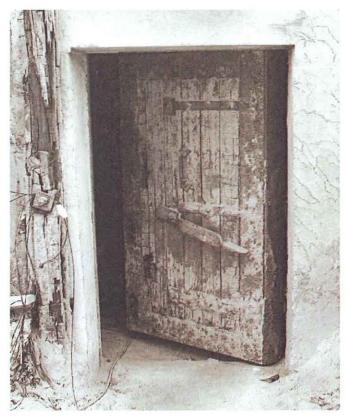
(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #PUB 6446-3)

Figure 4. Removal of Overburden



(LANL, IM-9 Photography)

Figure 5. "Sleeping Beauty" Unearthed; View of Octagonal Concrete Chamber

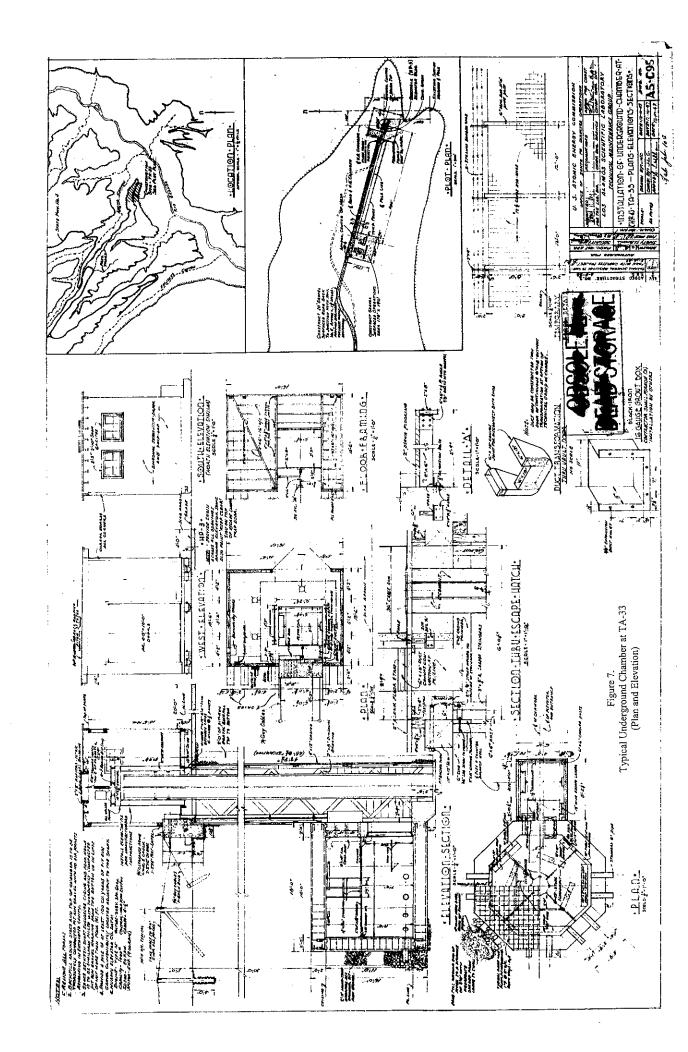


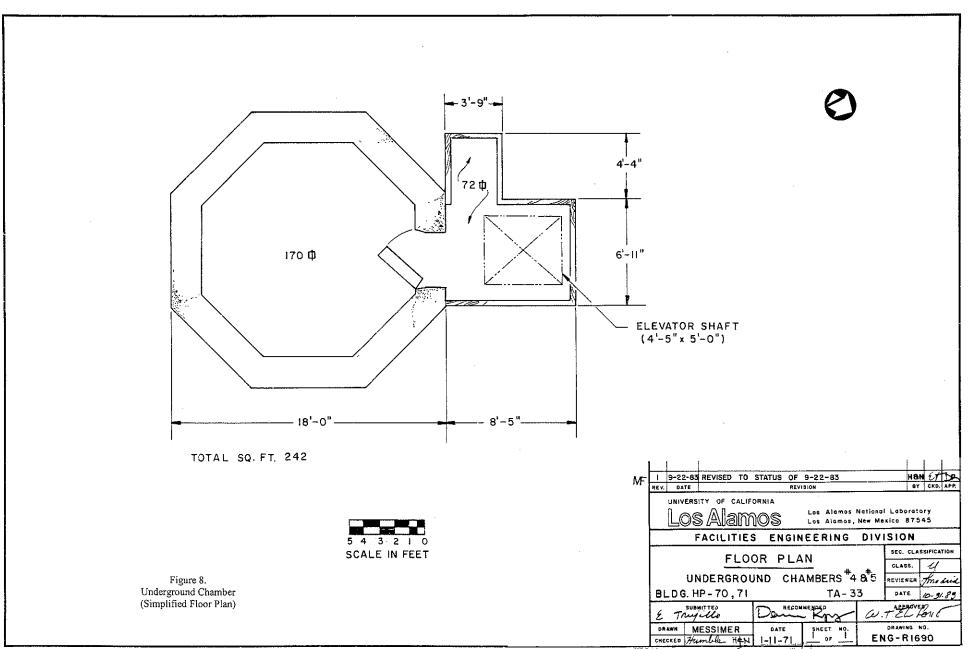
(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #PUB 6446-165)

Figure 6. Chamber Door

Underground Chamber Testing

Like the Trinity Site experiments, the underground initiator tests at Los Alamos were designed to be one-time events, and a new pit facility was dug for each test. Typically, a pit structure and associated entrance shaft were constructed underground. The chambers themselves were octagonal in shape and made of concrete. These chambers were located approximately 30 ft below grade and were accessed by a portable elevator; the elevator building was placed over the shaft until just before the test was conducted (Figures 7 and 8). Scientists placed the initiator experimental apparatus and associated neutron counters in the reinforced concrete pit or "chamber," and routed electronic cables from the pit structure to a distant control room. Instrumentation in the control room received the completed test data via electronic cables (Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives, U.S. DOE 1986). Known hazardous materials that made up the shots included high explosives and polonium.





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At Area 1, buildings such as TA-33-1 (a laboratory and office) and TA-33-2 (a warehouse) were built on skids so that they could be moved to a new location at the completion of each underground test. Other portable buildings at Area 1 included TA-33-3 (an elevator building) and TA-33-5 (a guard house). 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. Mothballed after the end of underground chamber testing, Area 1 was reactivated for the testing of gun-type initiators in 1955 (LANL 1992, Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives, U.S. DOE 1986).

1952 TNT Test

Chamber 2 was larger and situated deeper than the first test chamber, and, as a result, was not completely destroyed during a December 1948 test. Chamber 2 was reopened in 1952 to investigate its condition and stability. The damaged chamber was retested and ultimately destroyed as part of a high-explosives experiment, resulting in the formation of a 10-ft crater (LANL 1992, Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives, U.S. DOE 1986) (Figures 9 through 16).



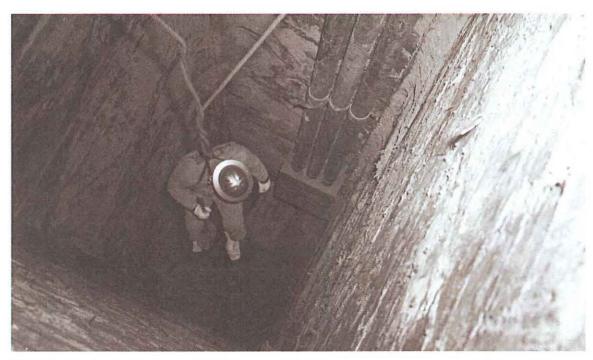
(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22087)

Figure 9. Underground Chamber 2, HP-6



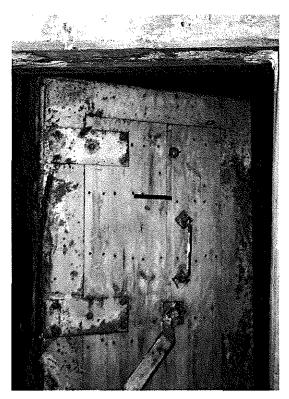
(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22086)

Figure 10. HP-6 and View of Shaft Entrance



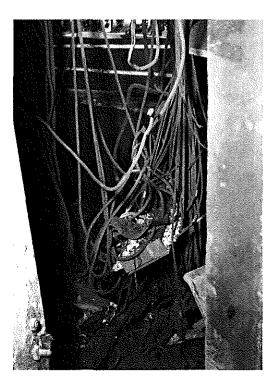
(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22093)

Figure 11. Elevator Shaft



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22100)

Figure 12. Chamber Door



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22099)

Figure 13. View into Chamber



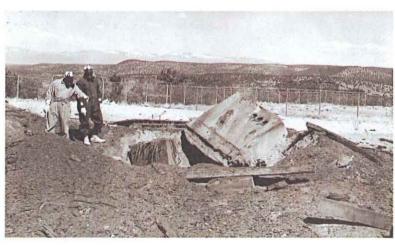
(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22161)

Figure 14. TNT for Test



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22158)

Figure 15. Post-Explosion



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #22201)

Figure 16. Close-up of Blast Damage

East Site (1955-1972)

Full-Scale Pad Shots

The new "East Site" (formerly Area 1) grew in the 1950s to include 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 also 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).

The first permanent buildings at East Site were completed by June 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, TA-33-151, was located near the two shot pads (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992, Hoard 1991).

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 (U.S. DOE 1986).³

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-in. 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 (Hoard 1991).

³ An X-unit is an electronic firing unit used to fire detonators.

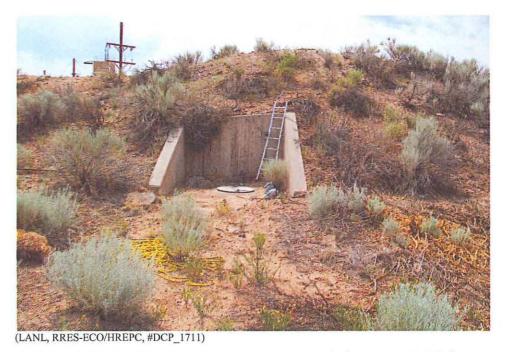


Figure 17. Cable Tunnel Entrance with Manhole, Near TA-33-87

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).

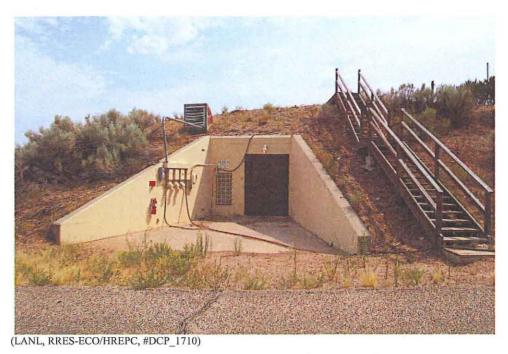


Figure 18. Transformer Vault, TA-33-95

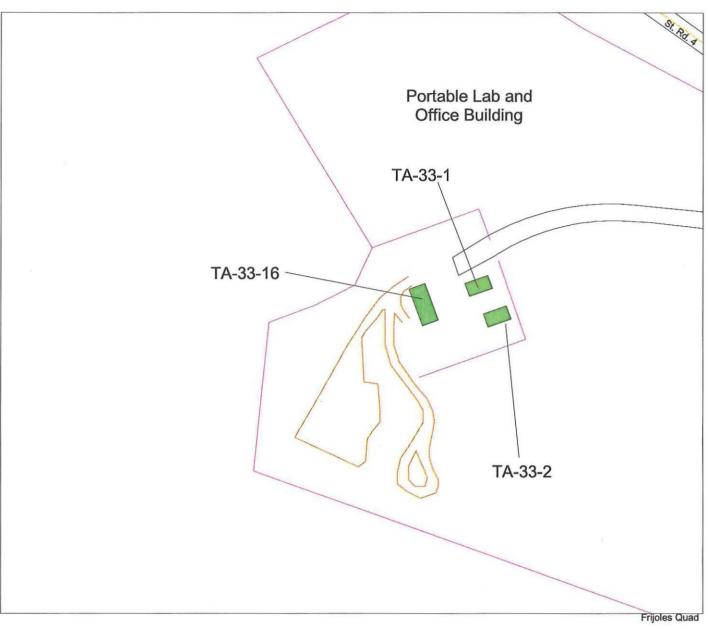
Area 6

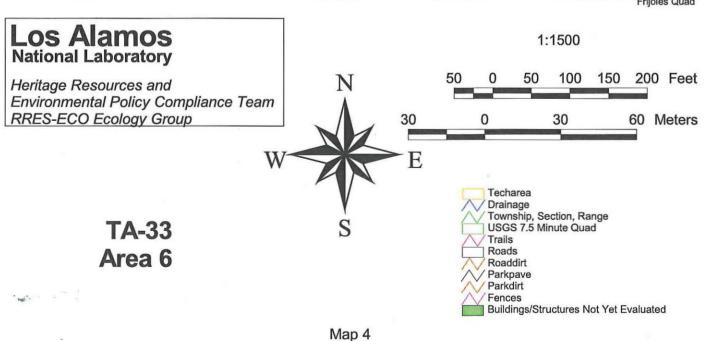


(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #RN91-202-021)

Figure 19. Area 6 (foreground)

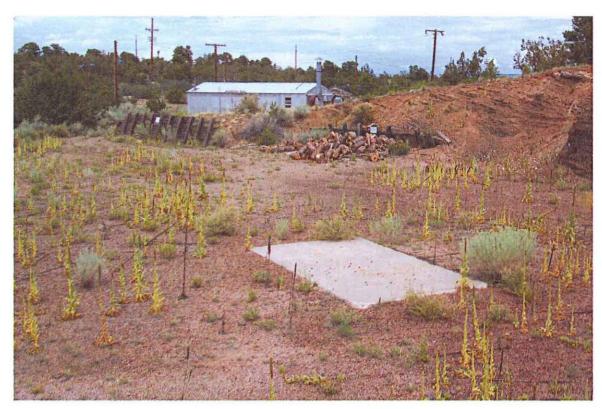
Area 6, located west of the main guard gate, was developed in 1948 for initiator experiments. Work at Area 6 focused primarily on the testing of initiators used in gun devices (Map 4). Buildings TA-33-1 and TA-33-2 were moved from Area 1 to Area 6 in late 1948 or early 1949 to support the Elsie Program (a gun-type device). TA-33-16, a key facility at Area 6, was completed in March 1949 and originally housed an air gun that fired at initiator targets located outside the building (Ahlquist 1983). At this time (in the late 1940s), the program to test implosion initiators moved from Area 1 to South Site, and both types of initiator testing continued at Area 6 and South Site during the 1950s. At Area 6, TA-33-1 was used as an office and laboratory space before the Main Site administrative center at TA-33 was fully developed. TA-33-2 was used as shop, warehouse, and laboratory (Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives).





In 1951, Area 6 was renovated to support another experimental program. Priorities included constructing an additional gun area and a saw building. This new phase of development at Area 6 included the construction of TA-33-19, TA-33-20, and TA-33-40 (the Saw Building) and led to the creation of Main Site. In addition to the new construction, the Butler building at Area 6 (TA-33-16) was remodeled and electronic control room equipment was added (Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives). Two outside firing areas were active at this time. One was located near TA-33-16 and consisted of a concrete shot pad where a large-bore gun was mounted. Projectiles were fired at targets placed in front of barricades or shot into catcher boxes built of timbers and filled with soil, wood chips, and vermiculite. Compressed air or high explosives were used to fire the guns, and the projectiles fired into the boxes were recovered and sectioned. A second firing area was located 100 ft southwest of TA-33-16 and consisted of a shot pad and two wooden barricades. This firing area, located near a basaltic cinder cone, was used to test nuclear gun mock-ups. Shrapnel from these tests left marks on the side of TA-33-16 (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992, Hoard 1990). Figure 20 shows the remains of this firing area.

Work at Area 6 diminished in importance as additional gun testing was carried out at East Site (old Area 1) in the mid-1950s. By 1955, shots were discontinued at Area 6. In 1956, TA-33-16 was being used to make and machine a glass laminated material and other materials such as barium titonate and epoxy resins. TA-33-1 housed experiments to make niobate crystals, and TA-33-2 was being used as a shop (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992, U.S. DOE 1986).



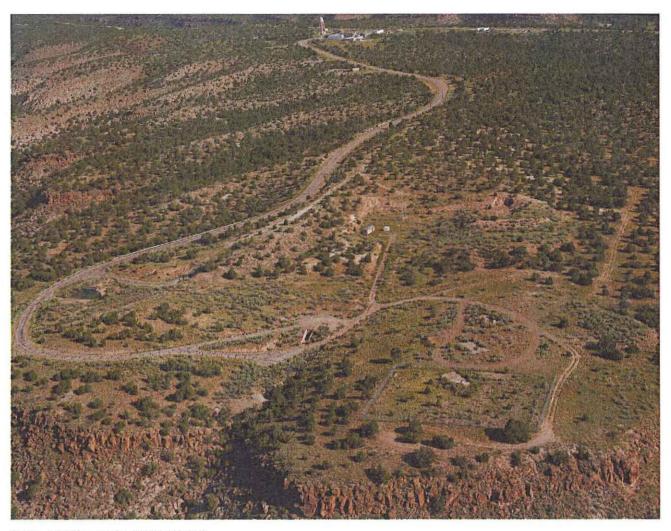
(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP_0101)

Figure 20. Shot Pad (foreground), Barricades, and TA-33-16 (background)

The following excerpt sheds some light on some of the specific details of the gun tests conducted at Area 6:

An airgun in HP-16 had screw bolts behind the projectile; these bolts failed at a certain pressure. The projectile was propelled by the sudden exposure to the builtup pressure. Projectiles were fired into a catcher box south of the building. There was a gun mounted to the east of HP-16 in addition to one on the west. Only guntype shots were fired at Area 6. The initiators contained Be and Po-210; projectiles were of uranium....The guns were free-recoil type that, on recoil slid along a girder and into a berm behind the gun. The gun barrel was equipped with a cable which could be hooked to a tractor. After the recoil the tractor extracted the gun barrel from the berm. These guns were muzzle loaded. Such a gun provides a quick and easy method for short range firing tests. The firing pad to the west of HP-16 held a turret-type gun with the barrel on a mount. An iron plate approximately one foot thick was bolted to the pad. The plate had overlapping grooves extending the width of the plate. The gun mount slid sideways onto the plate, then was bolted in place....The guns were routinely contaminated with Po-210. They were quickly spray painted to be readied for the next shot. Eventually the guns were sent back to the Army or the Navy (Hoard 1991).

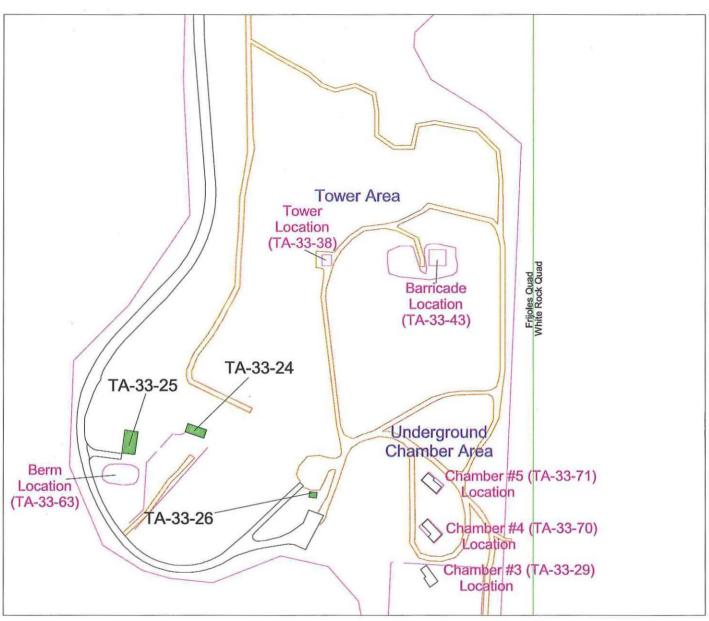
South Site

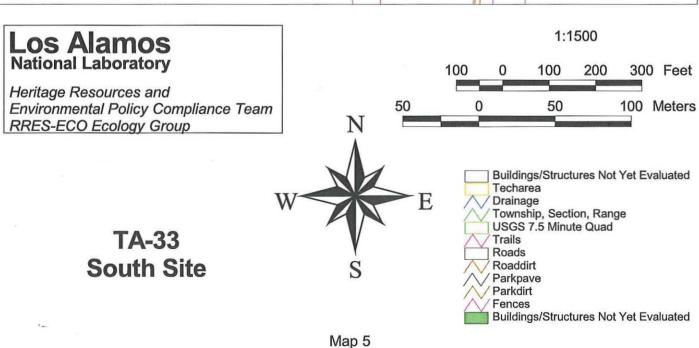


(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #RN91-202-018)

Figure 21. South Site

South Site is located south of the main entrance area at TA-33 (Map 5). The testing area was situated near the edge of White Rock Canyon in a large bowl-shaped depression. Originally developed in 1948 to support underground initiator experiments and ½-scale gun shots, South Site, also known as the tower area, supported the Pacific testing program as well. An additional area at South Site was set aside for leaking tritium reservoirs. The activities at this so called "blivit area" were not related to gun testing; rather, they supported tritium operations conducted at building TA-33-86 and at TA-41 (W Site).





Underground Chamber Testing

Work began in November 1949 on the construction of TA-33-29 (Chamber #3). The underground chamber, designed for a 30-lb explosive charge, was completed in February 1950. Like the other chamber experiments tested at Area 1, the test facility had an entrance shaft with an octagonal test chamber to one side. Chamber 3 collapsed during an experiment in April 1950 and the area around it was developed as a waste disposal area (Material Disposal Area E) (Hoard 1991). Two additional underground chambers were built in 1951; these were never used because of changes to the design of initiators (U.S. DOE 1986).

½-Scale Pad Shots

There were two gun-firing areas at South Site; the earliest facilities were completed by June 1950. One gun area was situated 600 ft north of TA-33-26. This firing area consisted of a 6-ft square concrete gun mount pad (TA-33-85), a 125-ft-diameter half-circle berm (TA-33-43), and an area west of the berm used to test a free-recoil weapon. A second gun-firing area was located west of TA-33-26 and included an electronics building (TA-33-24), a gun building (TA-33-25), a barricade (TA-33-63), and a control room/X-unit vault (TA-33-26). Guns located in TA-33-25 fired projectiles south into TA-33-63. These projectiles contained uranium, beryllium, and tungsten. Initiator implosion shots were conducted near TA-33-26, and some of these tests involved up to 2,000-3,000 lbs of high explosives.

Conflicts between the Laboratory and Bandelier National Monument arose during the gun program at South Site because the shrapnel zone of larger shots at the X-unit vault (TA-33-26) included part of the monument's land. Bandelier's main access road had to be closed during some of these shots. This problem was resolved by limiting shot size when possible. However, it did not solve the shrapnel problem: there were reports of large pieces of shot debris landing on Bandelier land. Eventually, two new firing pads were constructed at East Site—a testing area thought to have a "safer radius" (LANL 1992, U.S. DOE 1986, Hoard 1991).

Tower Area

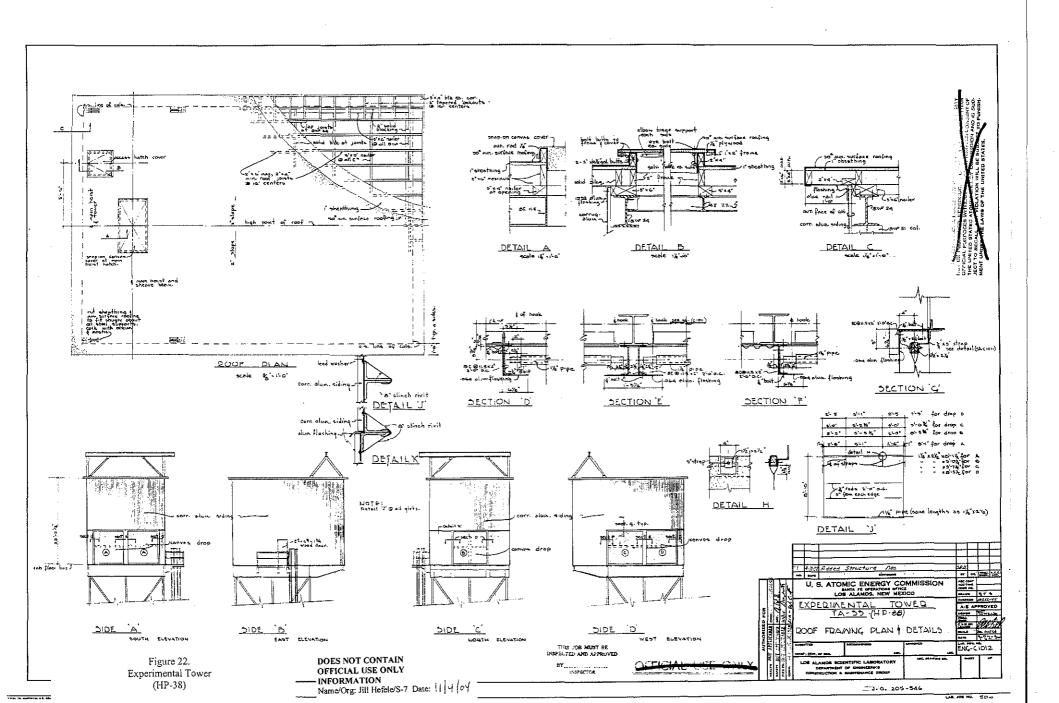
In 1946, within one year of the first use of atomic weapons, the U.S. government launched an atmospheric nuclear testing program that continued until 1962.⁴ During this time, the United States conducted over 200 atmospheric tests in the Pacific, at the Nevada Test Site, and at several other locations. Nuclear tests were principally conducted to ascertain the yield and performance of new weapons designs; devices were commonly dropped from the air or detonated on towers.

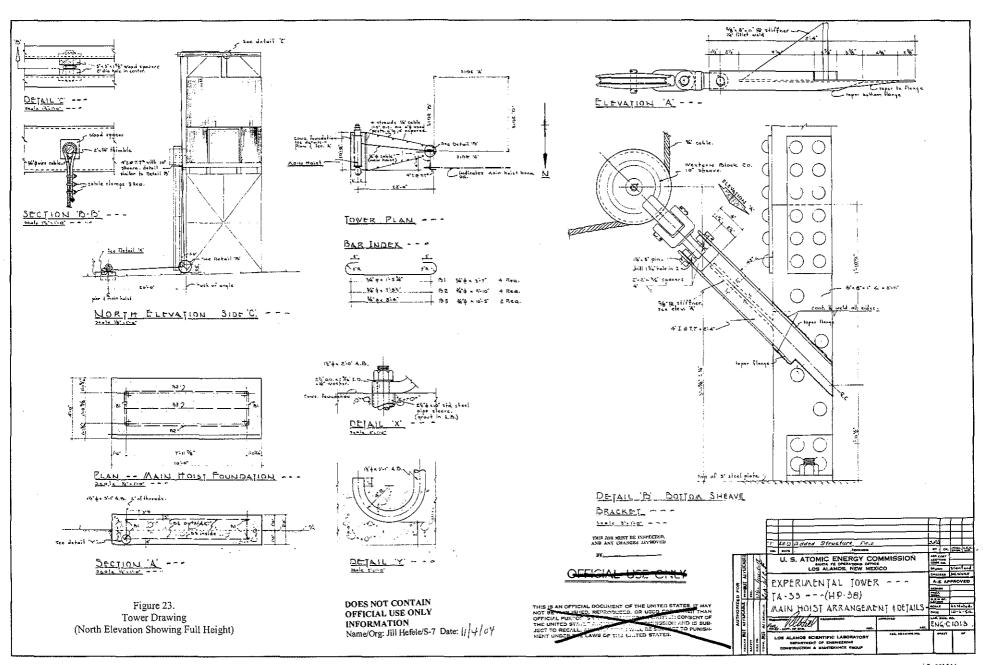
The tower area at South Site supported atmospheric testing conducted at Enewetak Atoll in the Pacific. The tower (TA-33-38) was built to help mock up gadgets for Enewetak shots (Ahlquist 1983) (Figures 22 and 23). The two top floors of the tower were eventually taken to the Pacific as part of the testing program. Navy gun penetrator shots and initiator implosion shots were also performed in this area of South Site, which was known as "New Hot Point." Penetrator tests were performed with a free-recoil weapon firing projectiles into a nearby cliff (Ahlquist 1983). Testing at the tower area took place during the 1950s and 1960s. Shot sizes ranged from 700-2500 lbs of high explosives, and many of the shots used uranium (U.S. DOE 1986, Hoard 1991).

Blivit Storage Area

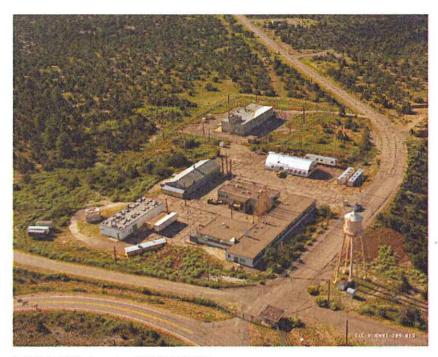
A "blivit" storage area was located at South Site near TA-33-24 and TA-33-25. Reservoirs, called blivits, were filled to high pressures with tritium gas. These reservoirs underwent acceleration tests at TA-33. After the tests, leaking blivits were placed in a storage area and allowed to discharge (Ahlquist 1983). A fence and warning sign were put up for the protection of personnel. The Laboratory discontinued this practice by 1972 (LANL 1992).

⁴ Atmospheric tests formally ended with the signing of the Partial Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty of 1963.



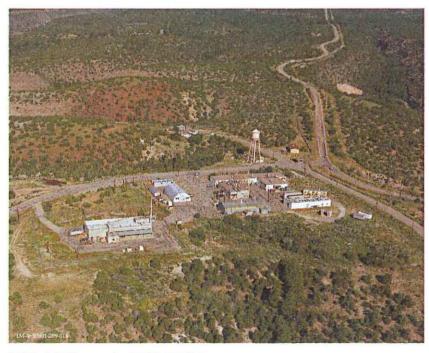


Main Site



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #RN-91-209-013)

Figure 24. Main Site, direction south



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #RN91-209-014)

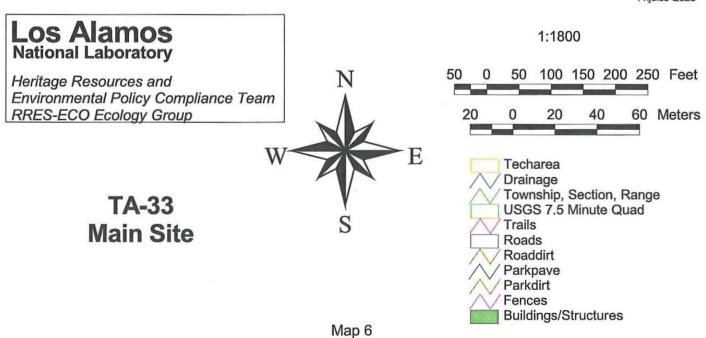
Figure 25. Main Site, direction west

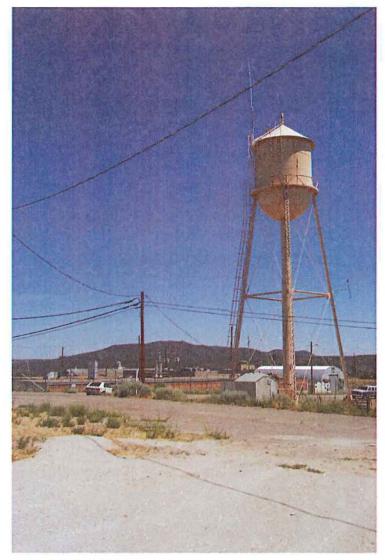
Main Site, one of the last areas to be developed at Hot Point Site, eventually became TA-33's primary administrative area (Map 6). The buildings at Main Site were constructed over a 13-year period (1949 to 1962) and did not relate to specific weapons research initiatives. Key facilities included TA-33-19 (Office and Laboratory Building), TA-33-20 (Warehouse Building), TA-33-39 (Shop Building), TA-33-86 (Gas Handling Facility), and TA-33-114 (Office and Laboratory Building). The warehouse building, TA-33-20, was built in June 1950 and was used to store beryllium and uranium. The shop building (TA-33-39) was completed in 1951; it housed welding, soldering, lead melting, machining, and sandblasting operations.

TA-33-40 (the slit-saw building) was built at Main Site in 1951. The saw housed in this building was used to open experimental casings or projectiles related to initiator research and development. The use of the slit saw was critical in determining the results of the various initiator tests. In 1953, building TA-33-40 was moved to another location at Main Site to make room for a new facility. Another early laboratory building, TA-33-21, was located near the tritium facility (TA-33-86). TA-33-21 was built in 1950 and contained glove boxes used during hazardous operations—uranium, beryllium, and polonium were handled in this facility. In April 1960, a mixture of plutonium and beryllium powders was accidentally released, contaminating the entire building. The laboratory building was decontaminated within weeks, but never used again. In 1974, the entire complex, including the building and associated septic system, drains, and leach field, was removed and the area was decontaminated (LANL 1992). Harlow Russ, a former site work, recounted the contamination incident in a 1991 interview:

Part of HP-21 was reinforced concrete; part was wood, for easy disposal if it became contaminated. The structure was not intended for plutonium work. The Pu [plutonium] spill involved a pressurized can of Pu that blew up before it was supposed to. Russ was talking on the phone in the concrete section of the building. A colleague dashed in and pulled him from the building, leaving the phone dangling off the hook. They rushed to the shower at HP-19. Russ' suit was contaminated, so it had to be destroyed. The Health Protection monitors could track his radioactive footprints between the two buildings (Hoard 1991).







(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #P0001578)

Figure 26. Main Site Water Tower

The Gas Handling Facility-TA-33-86

The Gas Handling Facility, TA-33-86, began operations in June 1955. It was the first facility at LANL to handle "large" quantities of tritium gas for the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program. TA-33-86 was built to support research and development on tritium handling technology that would feed into the Savannah River Plant (SRP) tritium production activity. However, during the mid 1960s, the SRP was not ready to handle and fill gas reservoirs or "bottles," so LANL took over the production work for a brief period of time. The tritium facility at TA-33 processed

tritium gas, repackaging tritium gas into small-volume high-pressure vessels "gas containers" which were used in several weapon systems and devices that were tested at the Nevada Test Site (Ziemer 1991, Estrada 1998).

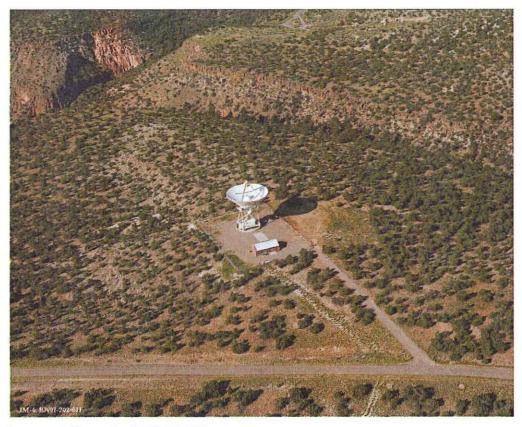
TA-33-86 also housed a tritium decontamination facility that used benzene, acetone, and methanol in a chemical fume hood equipped with an exhaust fan (Shulte 1957). High-resolution mass spectrometry was also conducted in TA-33-86 "to measure the purity of the tritium gas" (Estrada 1998). In 1960, a working model of a high-temperature, uranium fluidized-bed reaction vessel was installed. This reaction vessel was later shipped to Brookhaven (Ahlquist 1983, LANL 1992:3-21). TA-33-86 ceased operations in December 1990 (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992:3-22).

National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) Site



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP_1717)

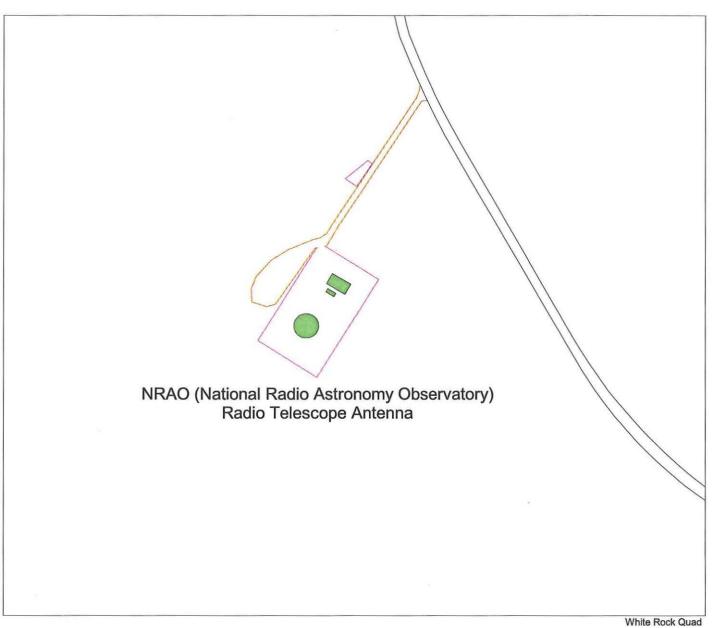
Figure 27. NRAO Antenna



(LANL, IM-9 Photography, #RN91-202-011)

Figure 28. NRAO Site, Aerial View

The National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO), one of the world's leading radio astronomy research facilities, operates an 82-ft diameter radio telescope antenna at TA-33's NRAO complex. The radio telescope is located about one mile from TA-33's main entrance, along the East Site Road (Map 7). Completed in 1987, the complex includes a support building and radio telescope. The telescope is controlled remotely from the main NRAO complex near Magdalena, New Mexico, and is part of the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), a series of radio antennas located in the United States and its territories, extending from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands. At each antenna site, astronomical information is recorded on digital tape and sent to the main NRAO operations center in New Mexico for correlation. By recording the differing amounts of radio emission from certain areas of the sky, the radio telescopes can produce pictures of celestial bodies. The National Science Foundation operates the NRAO in support of United States and international research in physics and astronomy (LANL 1992, NRAO 2003).



Los Alamos National Laboratory 1:1500 100 100 200 300 400 Feet Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team 50 Meters 50 RRES-ECO Ecology Group Techarea Drainage Township, Section, Range USGS 7.5 Minute Quad **TA-33** Trails Roads **NRAO Site** Roaddirt Parkpave Parkdirt Fences **Buildings/Structures** Map 7

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS (TA-33-1, -2, -24, -25, -26, -40, -86, and -90)

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) 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-33-40 is the same building as HP-40.

TA-33-1 and TA-33-2

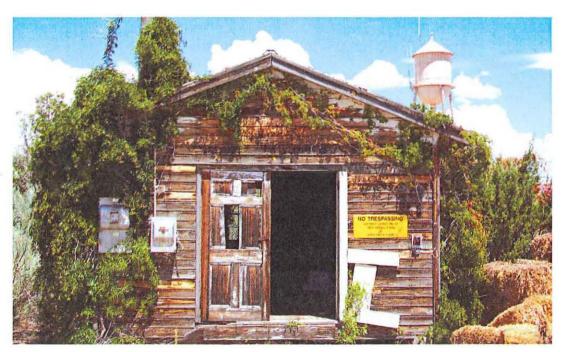
TA-33-1 and TA-33-2 were both constructed by R.E. McKee between December 12, 1947, and January 21, 1948, and are primarily associated with initiator testing at Area 6. However, they were originally constructed for use at Area 1 (now East Site) and were moved to their present site at Area 6 sometime between July 1948, and January 1949 (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992; Los Alamos National Laboratory Drawings A5-C162 and ENG4-R45). The relocation of these two buildings from East Site corresponds to the completion of an underground initiator test at Chamber #2 in late 1948.



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP 0054)

TA-33-1 was originally designed as a laboratory and office space. This small building (450 ft² in size) had wood-frame construction, a pitched roof, and painted wood siding on its exterior. The roof was composed of rolled asphalt over wood framing. The building was designed to be portable and sat on wooden skids. A laboratory sink and workbench were the only notable equipment remaining in the building. Overall, TA-33-1 was in fair condition when it was originally assessed, although it was suffering from the effects of time and from exposure to the elements.

TA-33-1 was used at Area 6 as an office and laboratory building in support of the initiator testing program until 1955, when gun testing programs were moved to East Site. TA-33-1 was used after 1955 for the production of potassium niobate crystals. It is likely that active work in this building ceased before the end of the initiator testing program in 1972. TA-33-1 was last used for general storage.



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP_0059)

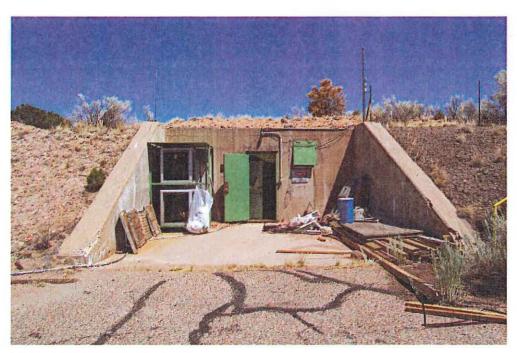
TA-33-2

TA-33-2 was originally designed to be a portable warehouse. Over the years, it also was used as a machine shop and laboratory space in support of TA-33's initiator testing program. TA-33-2

was a one-story building and was approximately 450 ft² in size. Like TA-33-1, it was of wood-frame construction, sat on wooden skids, had a pitched roof, and had painted wood siding on its exterior. The roof was composed of rolled asphalt over wood framing and was in fair condition. The exterior of the building was deteriorating and was generally in poor condition.

After 1955, when testing activities moved to East Site, TA-33-2 continued to be used in its capacity as a shop. As was the case with TA-33-1, active work in this building was probably discontinued before the end of the initiator testing program. It was last used for general storage.

TA-33-24



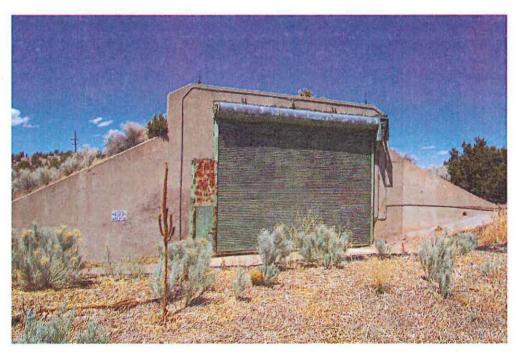
(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP_0497)

TA-33-24

TA-33-24 was built in 1950. It housed electronics in support of operations conducted in TA-33-26 and served principally as a control building for experiments at TA-33's South Site, including those conducted in the tower area. A cable tunnel leads from TA-33-24 to the TA-33-26 X-unit chamber.

The structure is a bunkered facility with earth berms on all sides except the west elevation. TA-33-24's interior is divided into one large central room and four alcove type rooms used as bathroom, darkroom, and mechanical and electrical rooms. The square footage is 1,016. The roof is covered over by an earth mound with sparse vegetation. The exposed structure is cast-in-place concrete with its structural integrity and natural color intact. The entry door and frame are hollow metal. Based on the concrete visible from the inside, the walls, floor, and ceiling are cast-in-place, exposed concrete. The floor has cast-in-place raceways for electrical and signal conductors. Numerous exposed conduits are mounted on the concrete surface of the walls and ceiling. There are no interior finishes on the floor or walls.

TA-33-25



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP 0491)

TA-33-25

This formidable bunkered structure, referred to as the "Gun Building," was built in 1950 and housed an experimental gun. The gun was remotely operated from the TA-33-24 control building, and the gun's projectiles were fired into a nearby berm (HP-63) (Hoard 1991). During a 1990 interview, a former site worker described the operations conducted in this facility:

The building has steel roll-up doors to allow operations to project beyond the building. The tests involved using a modified navy gun to fire projectiles into a target placed near the muzzle of the gun. The projectiles were of tuballoy and steel-tungsten alloy, containing some copper parts. The projectile was loaded into the breech of the gun. The target was also tuballoy, with some copper, tungsten and nickel parts. The target was placed near the muzzle of the gun. When the projectile was fired, the impact carried the target and projectile into the berm HP-63. The assembly had pin contacts to measure motion and accurate cameras for photos of the shots (Hoard 1990).

The high, arched, open bay area is formed from a corrugated iron half section. The end abutments are cast-in-place concrete structures, which support the overhead doors and hold back or abut the earth mound that covers the structure. The roof and wall sections are earth covered and rest on a concrete stem wall 3-ft high on the sides or bearing walls of the structure. The stem wall is penetrated by conduit openings with 6 to 8-in. diameters. Recessed lighting fixtures that shine onto the floor are also evident around the perimeter of the stem wall. Two overhead coiling doors enclosed the openings on each end. The floor is cast-in-place concrete slab with infloor electrical duct space and sloped perimeter drains around the building at the wall base. A bridge crane with a 5-ton trolley hoist spans the entire building. The interior space is approximately 40 ft by 40 ft, encompassing 1530 ft². The overall sense of the facility is that of a small, robust, and functional hangar.

TA-33-26



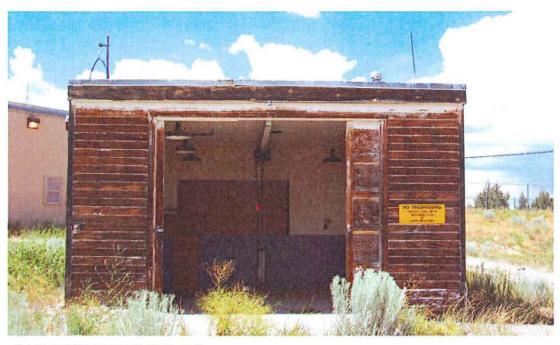
(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP 0536)

TA-33-26

TA-33-26 is an underground structure located near TA-33-24 and TA-33-25. Built in 1950, TA-33-26 was used as a control room and as an X-unit chamber (U.S. DOE 1986). The shot pad atop TA-33-26 is about 25 ft in diameter. Implosion shots were detonated at the HP-26 firing pad, and test devices were often contained in a steel assembly, which was then contained in a copper can to prevent stray currents from igniting the shots. A wooden shack was built around the entire assembly.

The structure is cast-in-place concrete with earth mounded over the structure, which is cut into a hillside. The interior is unfinished cast-in-place concrete. Electrical controls and instrumentation devices were mounted in this small earth bunkered facility. The building occupies 161 ft² and is covered with earth. A concrete abutment with a steel door and frame face east. Concrete stairs allow movement to the top of the facility, which was occasionally used as an implosion shot pad. Steel blast shields are evident on north elevation. Shrapnel marks are visible on the steel plates.

TA-33-40



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, #DCP 0065)

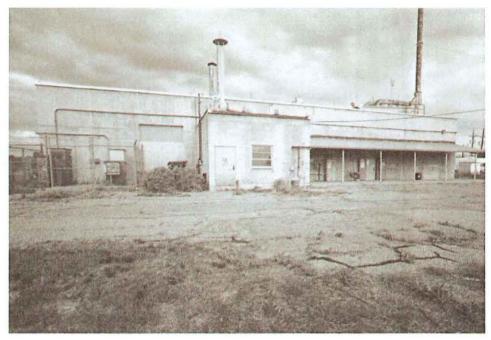
TA-33-40

TA-33-40 was built by the Zia Company between February 12, 1951, and March 23, 1951. It was a windowless, one-story building of approximately 335 ft². TA-33-40 was of wood-frame construction and had a slightly pitched, shed-type roof. The building was constructed at Main Site to house saw operations previously being conducted in TA-33-16 at Area 6 (Los Alamos National Laboratory Engineering Documents Lab Job #755).

TA-33-40 originally housed a 24" saw with self-contained coolant. This slit saw was used to open steel and uranium (both depleted and natural) projectiles containing polonium and beryllium after they were retrieved from initiator experiments (Los Alamos National Laboratory 1992). In 1953, TA-33-40 was relocated northeast of TA-33-39 at Main Site to make room for the Gas Handling Facility, TA-33-86. Heating, plumbing, and electrical alterations, including room exhaust modifications were made to accommodate the relocation. At its new location, a sand bag barricade was situated approximately 4 ft from the building around the east, north, and west elevations (Los Alamos National Laboratory Drawing ENG-C2956). This barricade was constructed to shield a nearby road from possible shrapnel (Los Alamos National Laboratory

Engineering Documents Lab Job # 1362). TA-33-40 continued to be used as a saw building at its new location until 1972 when W-3 operations ended. The building was last used as a general storage area.

TA-33-86



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, Scanned Polaroid)

TA-33-86

The Gas Handling Facility, TA-33-86, began operations in June 1955. It was the first facility at LANL to handle "large" quantities of tritium gas for the nuclear weapons program. Building TA-33-86 was a roughly rectangular, reinforced concrete structure with a slightly concave roof for drainage. The roof was constructed of tarpaper, tar, and gravel with metal edging "flashing" along all sides. The building had 19 rooms. These included restrooms, a janitorial closet, several equipment rooms, several large shop-type rooms, the tritium laboratory, the control room for the tritium laboratory, office space, and other work areas. The doors to the building were painted green and interior walls were painted either green or white. There were two inner metal pedestrian doors with exterior steel pedestrian doors (for extra security) located on the east side of the building. Towards the center of the east side there was also a single metal pedestrian door. On the south end of the east side there was a translucent, 90-paned "glass-brick" window. A

canopy of galvanized corrugated metal was added along the east wall of the building in 1963 to protect small gas cylinders stored along the wall.

An equipment room extended east from the east side of the building. The north side of this extension had a double metal pedestrian door. A small cinder (pumice) block addition was constructed on the east side of the utility equipment room in 1958. There were double metal pedestrian doors with single-paned windows located on the north side of the addition. On the east side of the addition there was a single metal pedestrian door and a three-paned, metal frame window. The north side of the building had one metal pedestrian door and a translucent, 144paned "glass-brick" window. The exhaust stack for the building was located several ft to the north of the north wall. On the west side of the building, at the north end, there were three translucent, 120-paned "glass-brick" windows. Towards the south end of the west side there was one translucent, 144-paned "glass-brick" window. Additionally, there were two metal roll-up garage type doors on the west side. On the south side of the building there was one metal roll-up garage type door. A metal loading dock with a low concrete barrier was adjacent to the south wall. This barrier enabled oxygen trucks to back up and connect hoses to the valves on the barrier, which fed into the building. The walkway allowed an operator to control the valves on the back of the truck. There was a "penthouse" room on the roof of the north end of the building. This room housed additional utility equipment (pump motors for the building's air stack).

TA-33-90



(LANL, RRES-ECO/HREPC, Scanned Polaroid)

TA-33-90

TA-33-90 was built in 1955 and served as a guard station for the Gas Handling Facility (TA-33-86). The building was used for storage after TA-33-86 ceased operations in 1990. The building had "Transite" nonfriable asbestos siding on the exterior. The building was constructed of woodframe and had a flat roof. The roof was constructed of tarpaper, tar, and gravel with metal edging "flashing" on all sides.

Building TA-33-90 was a small, square, wood-frame building with a green door and green window frames. The roof of the building overhung the building by approximately 2-2½ ft. The 12 by 12-ft building had two rooms, the main room plus a small restroom. All windows in the building had wood and metal frames. A wooden pedestrian door with a large window and a fixed single-paned window was located on the east side of the building. The north side of the building had two side-by-side windows. One was fixed and single-paned and the other was a double-hung sash window with four panes. The west side of the building had two single-paned fixed windows. On the south side there were three side-by-side windows. The center one was a double-hung sash window and the two "outside" windows were fixed and single-paned.

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Ziemer, Paul L.

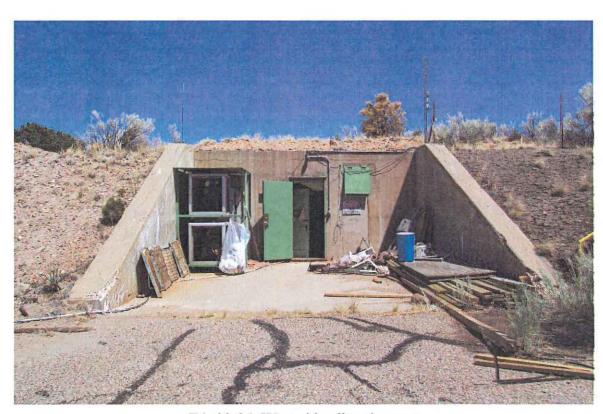
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Appendix A1: Historic Building Inventory Forms with Representative Photographs and Building Drawings for Buildings TA-33-24, -25, and -26

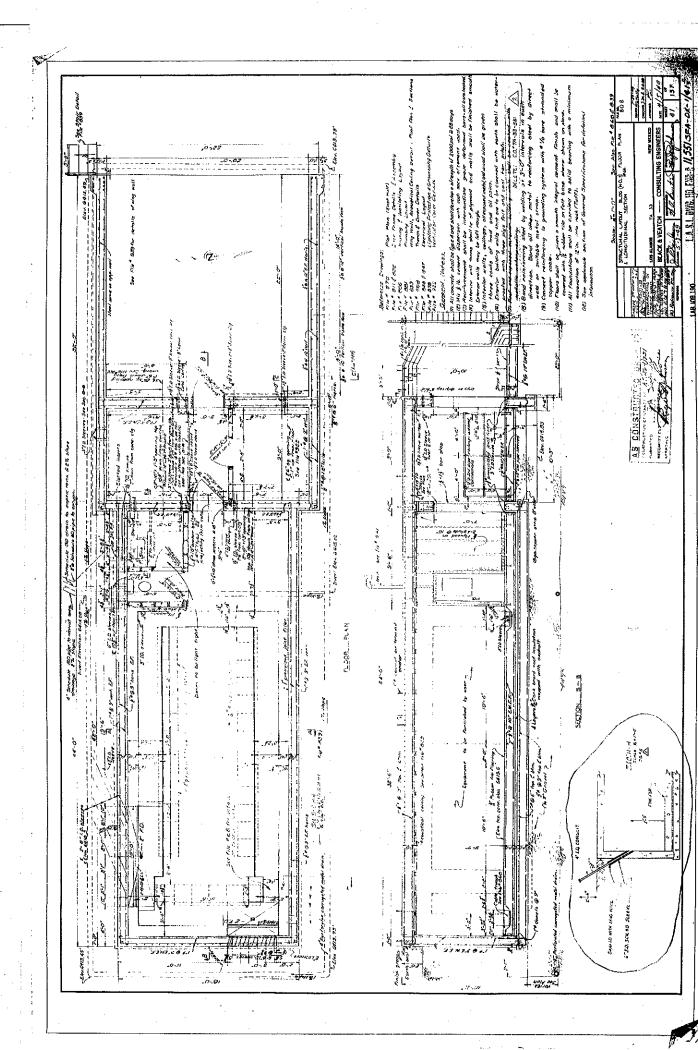
	LANL TA- Building # 33-0024
	Camera 984244
Frame #s DC	P_0496 through DCP_0518
	Surveyor(s) K. Garcia, J. Ronquillo, K. Towery
	Date 05/24/2002
Los Alamos National Laboratory HREPCT Historic Building Survey Form	•
Building Name Control Building UTMs easting 386786	northing 3959187 zone 13
Legal Description: Map Frijoles Quad 1984	tnsp 18N range 6E sec
Current Use/ Function Building is currently not in use Original Use/ Function	The building served as a Control Building for experiments at TA-33 South Site.
Date (estimated) 1950 Date (actual) 1949	Property Type Support
Type of Construction	
Pre-Fabricated Metal Steel Frame Wood Frame CMU Reinf	orced Concrete
Other Type of Construction Cast in place concrete.	# of Stories 1
Foundation Reinforced Concrete.	
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galva	anized) 🗆 Steel (corrugated) 🗖
The structure is a hyperrod facility w	Control of the Contro
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) north, south, and east elevations. The entrance into the building. The west concrete.	ne west elevation is the
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) There is a driveway and partitle building.	rking area to the west of
Addition CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galve	vanized)- Addition 🗹 Wood 🗌
Steel (corrugated)-Addition 🗌 Asbestos Shingles-Addition 🗌	Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition N/A	
Exterior Features-Addition N/A	
Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ☐ Other Roof Type Bunkered ea	orth berm
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shing	eles 🗌 4-Ply Built Up 🗍
Other Roof Materials Based on the exposed concrete visible from appears to be cast in place-exposed visible from appears to be cast	crete. The roof is covered
Window Type Casement Single Hung Sash Double Hung Sash	Fixed Window
Other Window Type N/A	
# of Each Window Type/ Comments N/A	

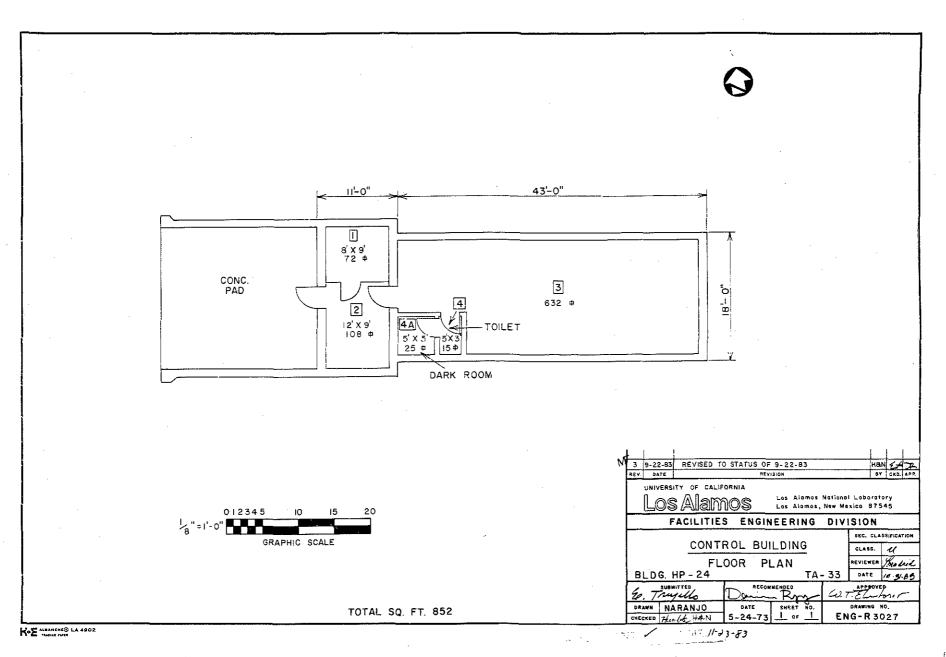
Glass Type	Clear Wire Glass	Opaque 🗌	Painted Glass Glass Block
Light Pattern	N/A		
Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted Single Double Roll-up Paneled Louvered New York New
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding L Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled L Louvered Painted S
	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 1
# of Each Door	Type/Comments: There	are four hollow	metal, interior personnel doors that were painted at one time.
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board Re	einforced Concret	e- Interior 🗹
	CMU- Interior Pl	ywood 🗌	Other- Interior
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	In-Wall Electrical Wiring	□ On-Wall	Electrical Wiring
Ceiling Dro	op Ćeiling 🗌		
Interior Comme	ents (Equipment, etc) Ex	posed concrete c	eiling with glued on sound panels.
Degree of Re	modeling Unknown/Non	e	
Condition	Excellent Good 🗹	Fair Dete	riorating Contaminated Burned C
Associated B	uilding 🗌		
If yes, list build	ling names and #s: TA-33	-25, and TA-33-2	6.
Integrity		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Significance			
Eligible Unde	r Criterion A 🗸 B	□ c □ ɪ	Not Eligible
DOE Themes			
Nuclear Weapo and Assembly		clear Weapon Des Testing	ign ✓ Nuclear Propulsion □
Peaceful Uses: Nuclear Medici Energy, Nuclea	ne, Nuclear Resear	and Environmen ch Design Projec	
LANL Theme	es		
Weapons Rese	earch and Design, Testing, a	nd Stockpile Supp	port Super Computing
Reactor Techr	nology 🗌 Biomedical,	Health Physics [Strategic and Supporting Research \Box

Environment/Waste Management Administration and Social History Architectural History					
Recommendations/ Additional Comments					
Architectural Features (elevations) This structure is a bunkered facility with earth berms on the north, south, and east elevations. The west elevation is unpainted concrete and contains the entrance. The roof is covered over by an earth mound with sparse vegetation.					
Total sq ft 1,016 gross Architect/ Builder Haddock Engineers, Ltd.					
Alterations					
List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)					
ENG-C 11551 Sheet 41 of 137 TA-33, HP-24 Structural Layout, Floor Plan & Longitudinal Section April 5, 1949 ENG-C 3027					
TA-33, Bldg. HP-24 Control Building Floor Plan May 24, 1973					
TA-33-24 Bunker Elevation Cold War Era Buildings Historic Context November 1, 2004					

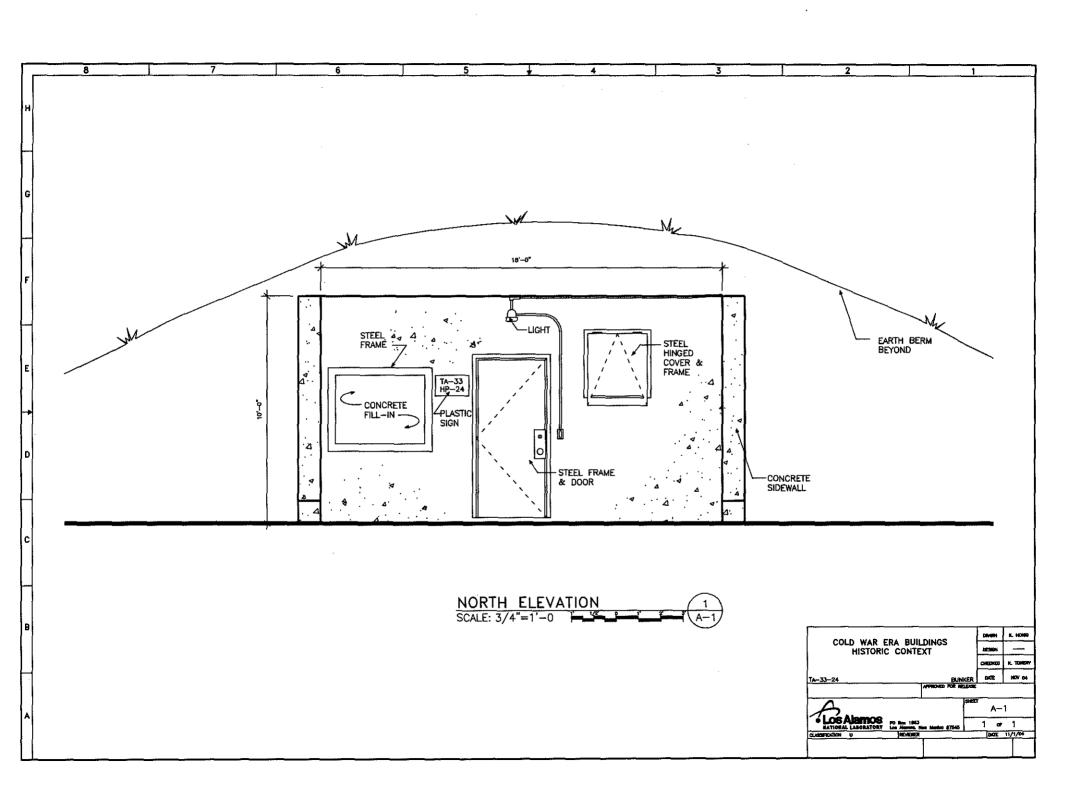


TA-33-24, West side, direction east





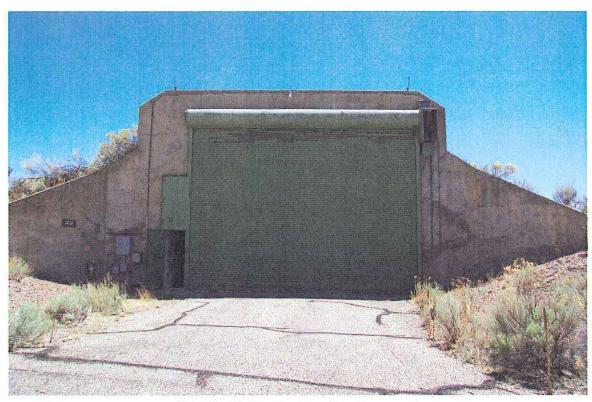
Ь



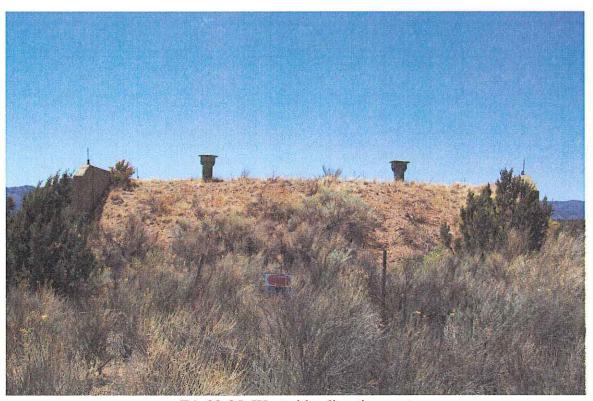
LANL TA- Building # 33-0025							
Camera 984244							
Frame #s DCP_0479 through DCP_0495 and DCP_0519 through DCP_0534							
Surveyor(s) K. Garcia, K. Towery, J. Ronquillo							
Date 05/24/2002							
Los Alamos National Laboratory HREPCT Historic Building Survey Form							
Building Name Gun Building UTMs easting 386743 northing 3959180 zone 13							
Legal Description: Map Frijoles Quad 1984 tnsp 18N range 6E sec							
Current Use/ Function The building is not currently Original Use/ Function Experimental testing facility.							
Date (estimated) 1950 Date (actual) 1950 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 Earth bermed							
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc) Bunkered building with an earth berm running from east to west including across the roof. The north and south elevations are exposed concrete walls that support metal overheard doors.							
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Two large overhead coiling doors enclose the openings on the north and south end.							
Addition CMU-Addition Reinforced Concrete-Addition Steel (galvanized)- Addition Wood							
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition							
Exterior Treatment-Addition N/A							
Exterior Features-Addition N/A							
Roof Form Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered, covered with earth.							
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Moderate							
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up Other Roof Materials							
Window Type Casement Single Hung Sash Double Hung Sash Fixed Window Cher Window Type N/A							
and the control of t							
# of Each Window Type/ Comments N/A							

Light Pattern	N/A		
Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted S
		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 S
		Interior	Fire Door
# of Each Door			metal personnel doors built into the framework of the two , located at each end of the building.
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board 🗀 Re	einforced Concret	e- Interior
	CMU- Interior	ywood On-Wall	Other- Interior
Ceiling Drop	Ceiling		
Interior Commer	str	ructural, 18-foot h	is comprised of a high arched, open bay formed from a high bolted panel, corrugated iron half section forming a clear, and ge crane with a 5-ton trolley hoist spans the entire building.
Degree of Ren	nodeling Unknown/Non	e	
Condition E	Excellent Good 🗹	Fair Dete	riorating Contaminated Burned
Associated Bu	ilding 🗆		
If yes, list buildi	ng names and #s: TA-33	3-24, TA-33-26	
Integrity Fa	air		
Significance	Eligible		
Eligible Under	Criterion A 🗹 B	□ c □ t	Not Eligible
DOE Themes			
Nuclear Weapor and Assembly		clear Weapon Des I Testing	ign 🔽 Nuclear Propulsion 🗌
Peaceful Uses: F Nuclear Medicine Energy, Nuclear	e, Nuclear Resear	v and Environmen rch ₋ Design Projec	
LANL Themes	;		
Weapons Resea	arch and Design, Testing, a	nd Stockpile Supp	ort 🗹 Super Computing 🗌
Reactor Techno	ology 🗌 Biomedical	/Health Physics [Strategic and Supporting Research

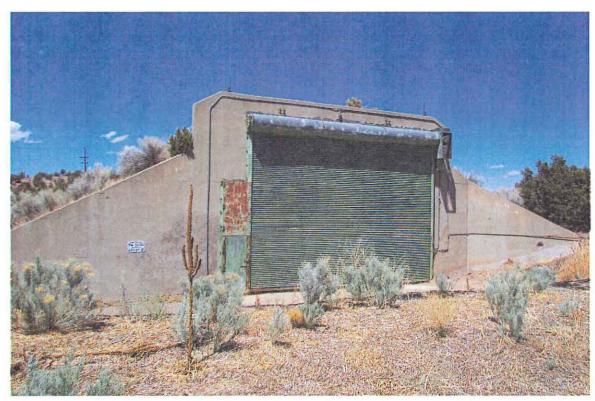
Environment/Waste Management Ac	dministration and S	Social History Architectu	ral History 🗌		
Recommendations/ Additional Comments					
Architectural Features (elevations) The formidable structure is a bunkered building. The roof/wall sections are earth covered with some vegetation growing on it. The north and south elevations are symmetrical each containing a large overhead coiling door with a hollow metal personnel door within the framework.					
Total sq ft 1,530 Gross Arch	nitect/ Builder	Haddock Engineers, Ltd.			
Alterations			niamo		
List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para	a break)				
ENG-C 11554 Sheet 44 of 137 c Building No. (8), HP-25 Structural Layout Plan, Elevation & Section April 5, 1949					
ENG-R 3028 TA-33, Bldg. HP-25 Gun Building Floor Plan March 22, 1963					



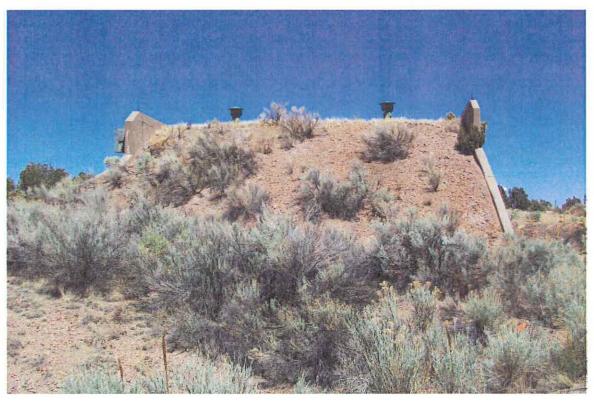
TA-33-25, North side, direction south



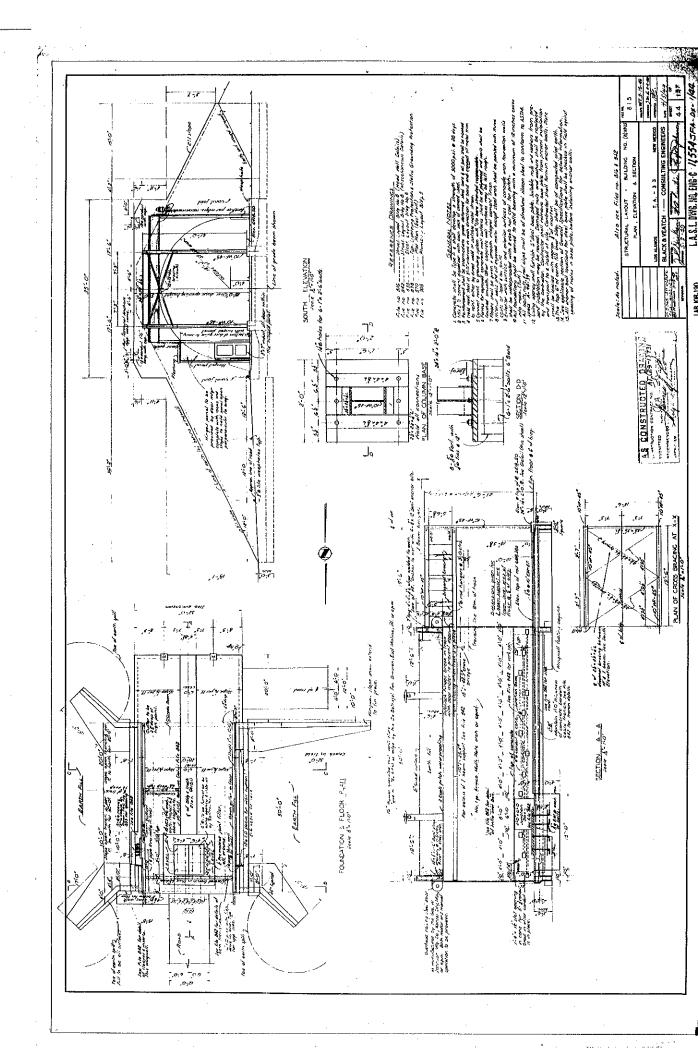
TA-33-25, West side, direction east

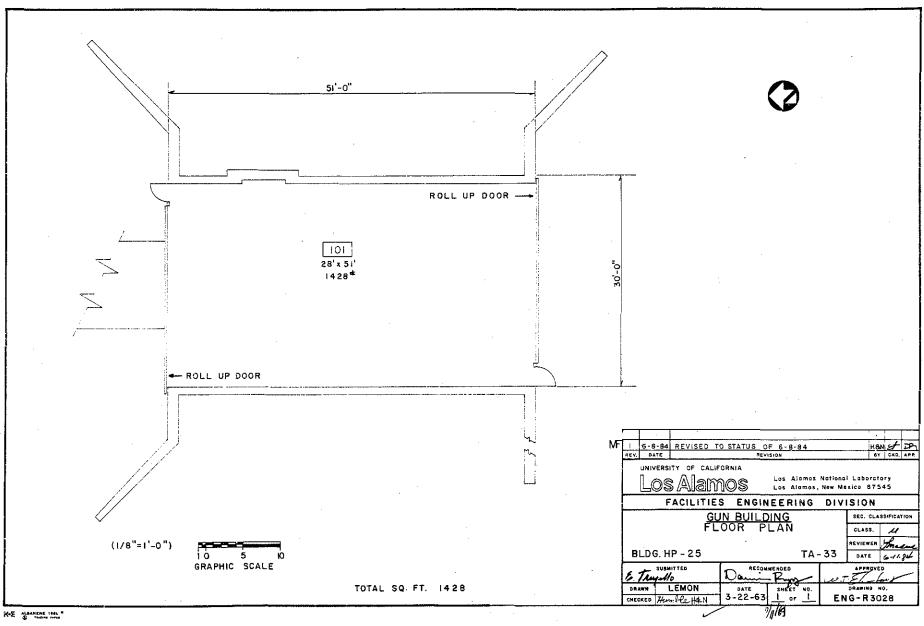


TA-33-25, South side, direction northeast



TA-33-25, East side, direction west





	LANL TA- Building # 33-0026
	Camera 984244
	Frame #s DCP_0535 through DCP_0538
	Surveyor(s) K. Garcia, J. Ronquillo, K
	Date 05/24/2002
	Los Alamos National Laboratory HREPCT Historic Building Survey Form
Building Nam	ne Storage Building UTMs easting 386863 northing 3959143 zone 13
Legal Descrip	otion: Map Frijoles Quad 1984 tnsp 18N range 6E sec
Current Use/	Function This building is currently not in Original Use/ Function Support for Bldg. 24 and 25. use.
Date (estima	ted) 1950 Date (actual) 1950 Property Type Support
Type of Cor	
Pre-Fabricate	ed Metal Steel Frame Wood Frame CMU Reinforced Concrete
Other Type o	of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation	
roundation	
Exterior	CMU-Exterior ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior ☑ Steel (galvanized) ☐ Steel (corrugated) ☐
	Wood Siding Asbestos Shingles-Exterior In-Fill Panels Other-Exterior
	The cold clausting that is appeared in the cost elevation. This
Exterior Trea	elevation is a cast in place concrete wall with a steel door
	leading in and out of the small structure.
Exterior Feat	tures (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) This structure is totally underground with the exception of the east elevation.
Addition	CMU-Addition Reinforced Concrete-Addition Steel (galvanized)- Addition Wood
Audition	
	Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Uther- Addition N/A
Exterior Trea	atment-Addition
Exterior Feat	atment-Addition cures-Addition
Exterior Feat	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth.
Exterior Feat	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth.
Exterior Feat	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth.
Exterior Feat Roof Form Degree of Pi	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth.
Exterior Feat Roof Form Degree of Pi	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth. tch/ Slope Slight ials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up Other Roof Materials Reinforced Concrete.
Exterior Feat Roof Form Degree of Pi Roof Mater	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth. tch/ Slope Slight ials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up Other Roof Materials Reinforced Concrete.
Exterior Feat Roof Form Degree of Pi Roof Mater Window Ty	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth. tch/ Slope Slight fials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up Other Roof Materials Reinforced Concrete. Type Casement Single Hung Sash Double Hung Sash Fixed Window Other Window Type N/A
Exterior Feat Roof Form Degree of Pi Roof Mater Window Ty	Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Bunkered facility covered with earth. tch/ Slope Slight ials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up Other Roof Materials Reinforced Concrete.

Door Type	Personnel 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 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 Doo	r Type/Comments: The o	door into this sm	all bunker room is a steel door.
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board 🗀 Re	einforced Concre	te- Interior
	CMU- Interior 🔲 Pl	ywood \Box	Other- Interior
	In-Wall Electrical Wiring	☐ On-Wal	l Electrical Wiring
Ceiling Dro	op Ceiling 🗌		
Interior Comm	ents (Equipment, etc) Re	inforced Concret	e Roof/Ceiling.
	1		
Degree of Re	modeling Unknown/Non	e	
Condition	Excellent Good 🗹	Fair Dete	eriorating Contaminated DBurned D
Associated B	uilding \square		
If yes, list build	ding names and #s: TA-33	-24, TA-33-25	
Integrity	Good		
Significance	Eligible		
_	'		
Eligible Unde	er Criterion A 🗹 B	□ c □	D Not Eligible
DOE Themes			
Nuclear Weapo and Assembly		clear Weapon De I Testing	sign 🗹 Nuclear Propulsion 📙
Peaceful Uses: Nuclear Medici Energy, Nuclea	ne, Nuclear Resear	and Environmer ch Design Proje	
LANL Theme	es		
Weapons Res	earch and Design, Testing, a	nd Stockpile Sup	port 🗹 Super Computing 🗌
Reactor Techi	nology 🗌 Biomedical,	/Health Physics	Strategic and Supporting Research
Environment/	Waste Management 🗌	Administration a	nd Social History 🗌 Architectural History 🗀
Recommend	lations/ Additional Comm	ents	

Architectural Features (elevations)

This underground structure is a cast in place concrete structure with earth mounded over the structure. The structure is cut into the hillside. A concrete abutment with a steel door and frame face east. Concrete stairs allow movement to the top of the facility.

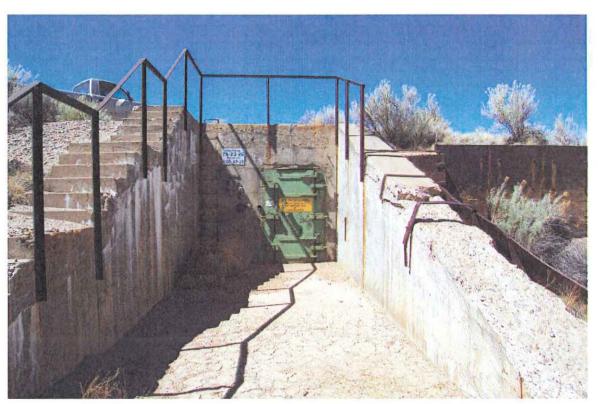
Total sq ft	161 Gross	Architect/ Builder	Haddock Engineers, Ltd.
Alterations		A STATE OF THE STA	

List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

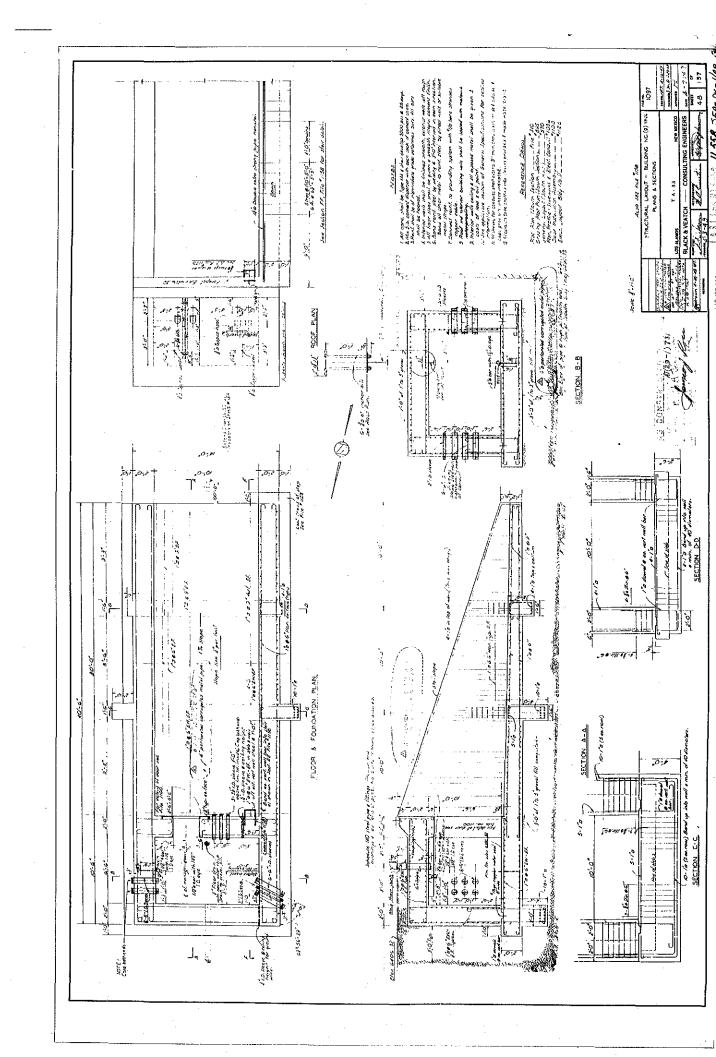
ENG-C 11558
Sheet 48 of 137
TA-33, Building No. (9), HP-26
Structural Layout
Plans & Sections
April 30, 1949

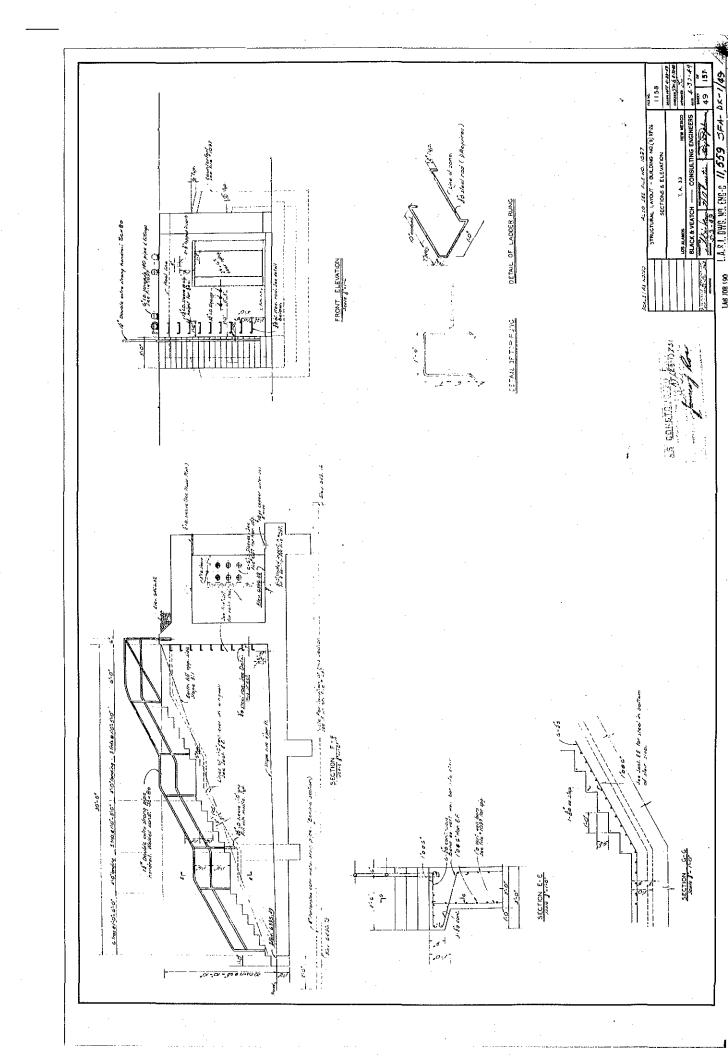
ENG-C 11559 Sheet 49 of 137 TA-33, Building No. (9), HP-26 Structural Layout Sections & Elevation April 30, 1949

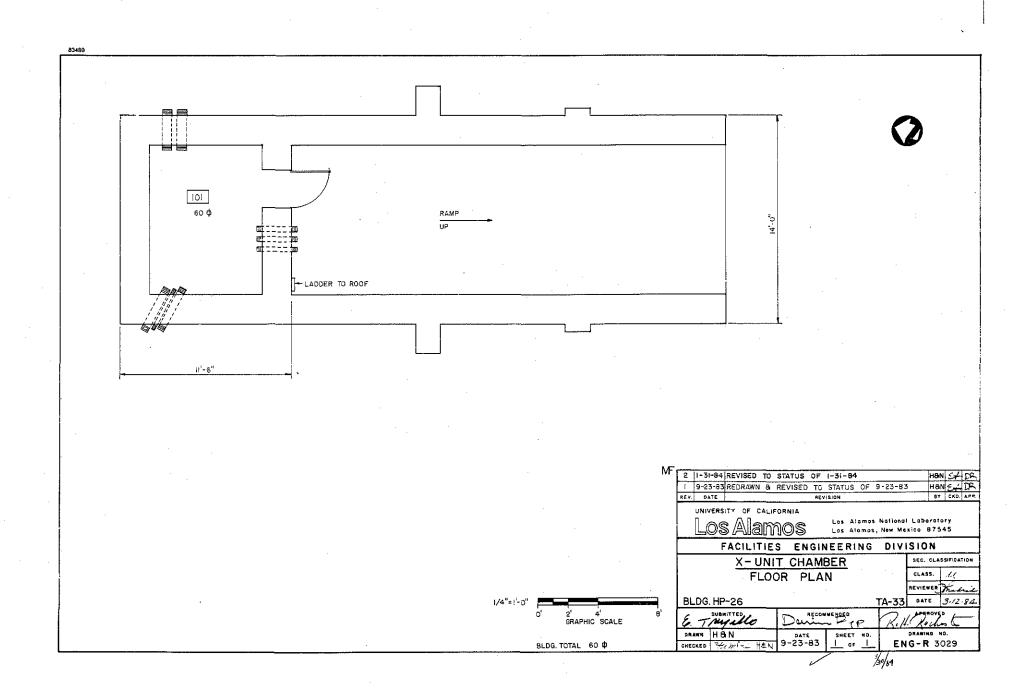
ENG-R 3029 TA-33, Bldg. HP-26 X-Unit Chamber Floor Plan September 23, 1983



Ta-33-26, East side, direction west







Appendix A2: Previously Submitted Historic Building Inventory Forms with Representative Photographs and Building Drawings for Buildings TA-33-1, -2, -40, -86, and -90

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY FORM

Yes dat			ate 7/29/2001 by J. Ronquillo				County Los Alam o	os		ID no. FA-33-1	
Field map	Number	and Ken To	UTM reference: Ea			Easti	ing 386334	ng 386334 Northing 3960494 Zone 13			
n/a							_				
Location description Technical Area (1	ot Point) Sid	Point) Site, Area 6 City/tov Los Ala Land gr			Alan						
Building name TA-33-1 Original name TA-33-1 (HP-1), Portable Laboratory Legal description USGS Frijoles 7.5 Series tnsp 19N range 6E sec Unplatted											
				ation of NL, ESI	Date of construction ESH-20 estimate 12/2/1947 to 1/21/48 actual source Facility & Waste Operations Division (FWO) records (LANL)					ations Division	
Style	Foundation		Use						Conditio	n ———	
TA-33-1 is a wood			Preser		resid				exc	cellent	
frame building	wooden ski	ds					ne MOADS				
with a gable roof.		-1/					rrently bei	ing	go	ood <u>X</u> fair	
(see below for more	Wall materi		usea 1	for gene	rai ste	orage	e.		X d	atorioratina	
information)	is covered		histor	ic	resid	denti	al		<u></u> u	eteriorating	
1	wood sidin	ŧ									
	interior wa	- 1	a laboratory to support early initiator								
	consist of g	ypsum		iments.	_	_	-			•	
Degree of remodeling X minor moderate major describe: In 1948, a sink and C.W. (cold water?) supply were added to TA-33-1. The raceway, breakers, outlets, and water lines were replaced in 1957 as part of upgrades to the toilet facilities. The interior walls were modified at some time with the addition of 1" rigid insulation under 5/8" gypsum board.											
Surroundings		Relation	Relationship to surroundings				Dist	trict pote	ential	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Developed Labora Area 33	atory Technica	•	X similarnot similar			ar		yes _Xno			
X Eligible of interest none if not eligible, why?			Associated building? X y What type? Laboratory and sh buildings If inventoried, list ID nos. TA-33-2 and TA-33-16				op (Pho on f A5- Inst Cha Plan Dec SK Inst Bld	Associated drawings (Photos and copies of the drawings are on following pages.) A5-C96 Installation of Underground Chamber at TA-33, Plan, Sections, Details December 10, 1947 SK No. ENG 4-513 Install Sink and C.W. Supply In HQ Bldg. HP-1, TA-33 February 16, 1948			
							Feb	ruary 1	6, 1948		

	SK No. ENG 4-522
	Lighting For TA-33 Area 1
	February 25, 1948
	A5-C162
	Underground Chamber No. 2 (HP-6)
	TA-33, Plot Plan and Details
	July 24, 1948
	ENG 4-R45
	Topo and Plot Plan, TA-33
	January 27, 1949
	Sanuary 21, 1949
	ENG-C18787 (sheet 1 of 1)
	Toilet Facilities
	Bldg. HP-1, TA-33
	January 17, 1957
	ENG-R3017 (sheet 1 of 1)
	Portable Laboratory
ļ	Floor Plan
	June 19, 1964
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Size
	450 gross ft ²
	(406 net ft ²)

Architectural features

TA-33-1 is a free standing, one-story building of approximately 450 gross square feet. It is of wood frame construction, has a pitched roof, and has painted wood siding on the exterior. The roof is composed of rolled asphalt over wood framing and is in an advanced state of deterioration. The building was designed to be portable and sits on wooden skids. On the west elevation, there is one pedestrian door and one hopper-type window with single pane glass. The window has twelve individual panes of clear glass and appears to be of original construction. There are similar windows on the south (4), east (2), and north (3) elevations. The interior walls are in a bad state of deterioration and appear to have been modified at some time with the addition of 1" rigid insulation under 5/8" gypsum board. Today the building stands empty. A laboratory sink and workbench are the only notable equipment remaining in the building. Overall, TA-33-1 is in fair condition although it is suffering from the effects of time and from exposure to the elements.

Comments

Built by R.E. McKee. The history of this building is closely linked with that of TA-33-2. Both buildings were moved to Area 6 from Area 1 (now East Site) sometime between July of 1948 and January of 1949.

Associated historic theme Cold War Nuclear Weapons Research and Development (specifically initiator testing)

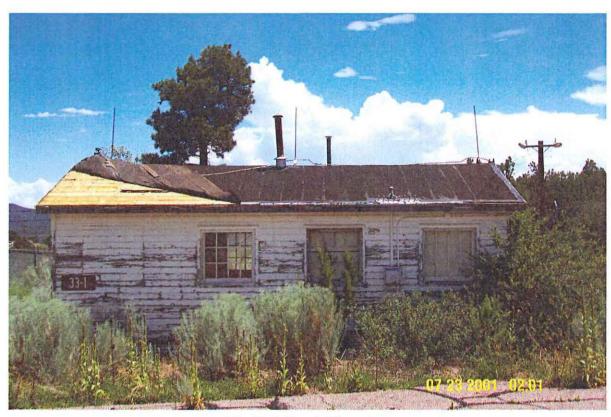
Property type: Laboratory/Processing

Contamination history
Possible hazardous or
radioactive materials used in
or near the building include
barium, lead, uranium,
beryllium, high explosives,
volatile organics, and
photoprocessing chemicals.

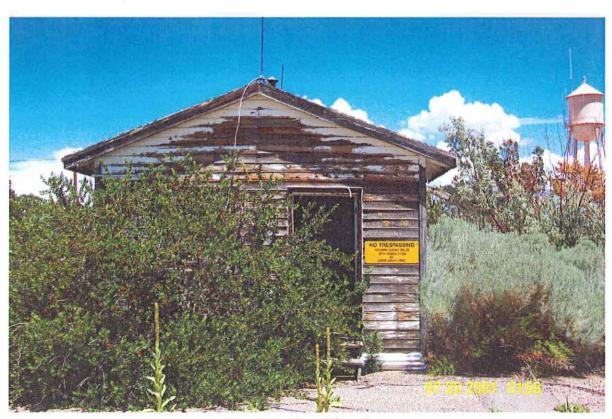
Integrity Fair

Eligibility:

Eligible under Criterion A



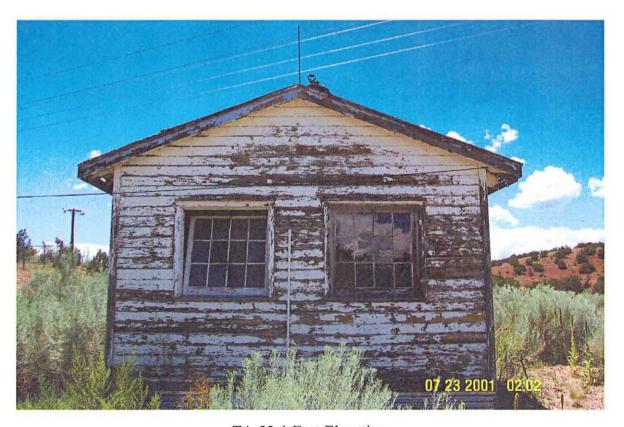
TA-33-1 North Elevation



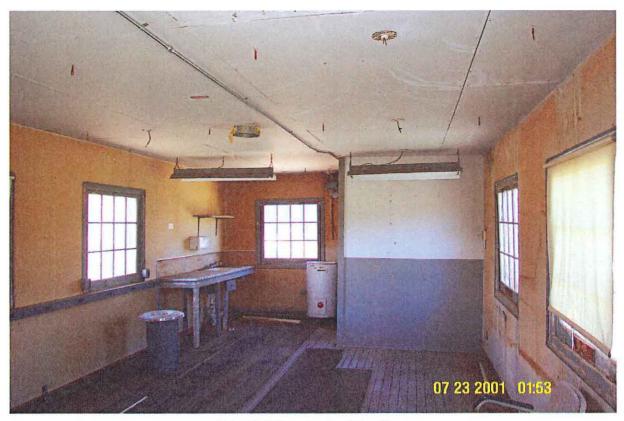
TA-33-1 West Elevation



TA-33-1 South Elevation



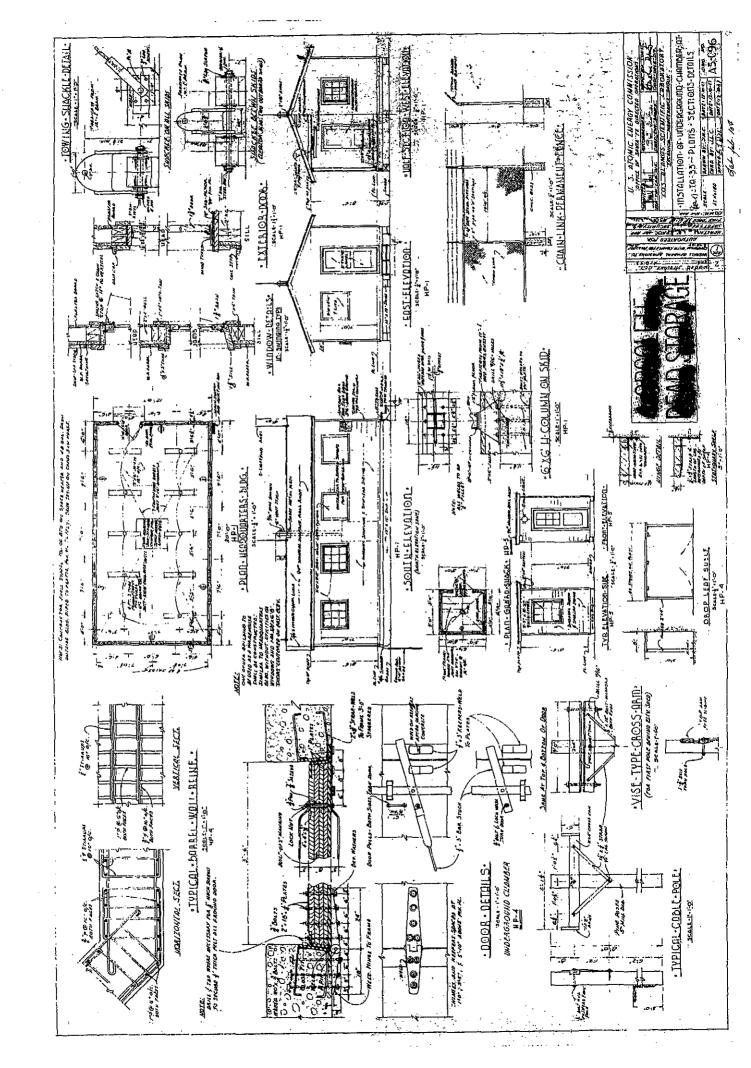
TA-33-1 East Elevation

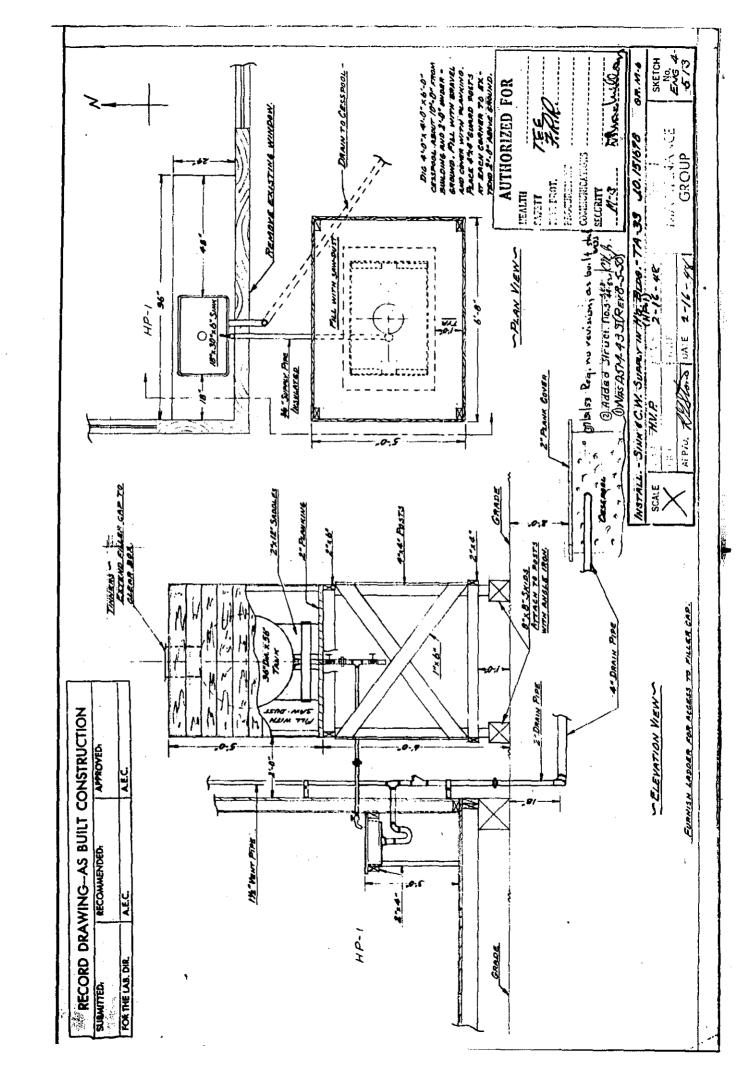


TA-33-1 Interior looking East

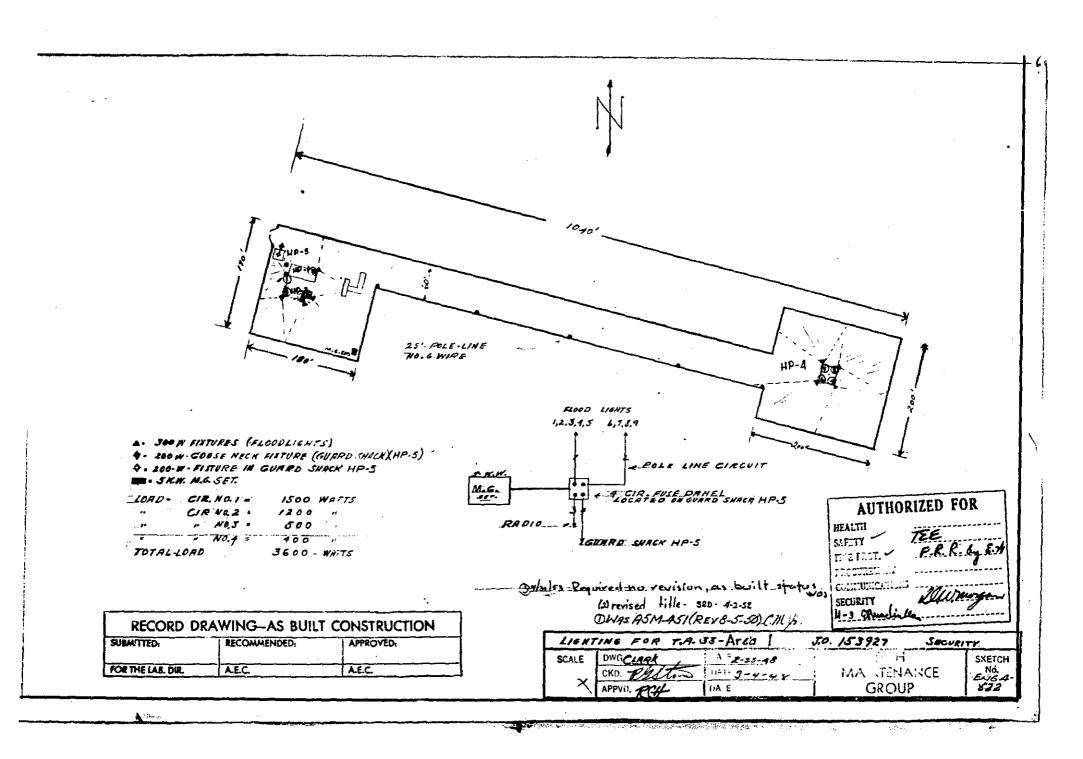


TA-33-1 Interior looking West

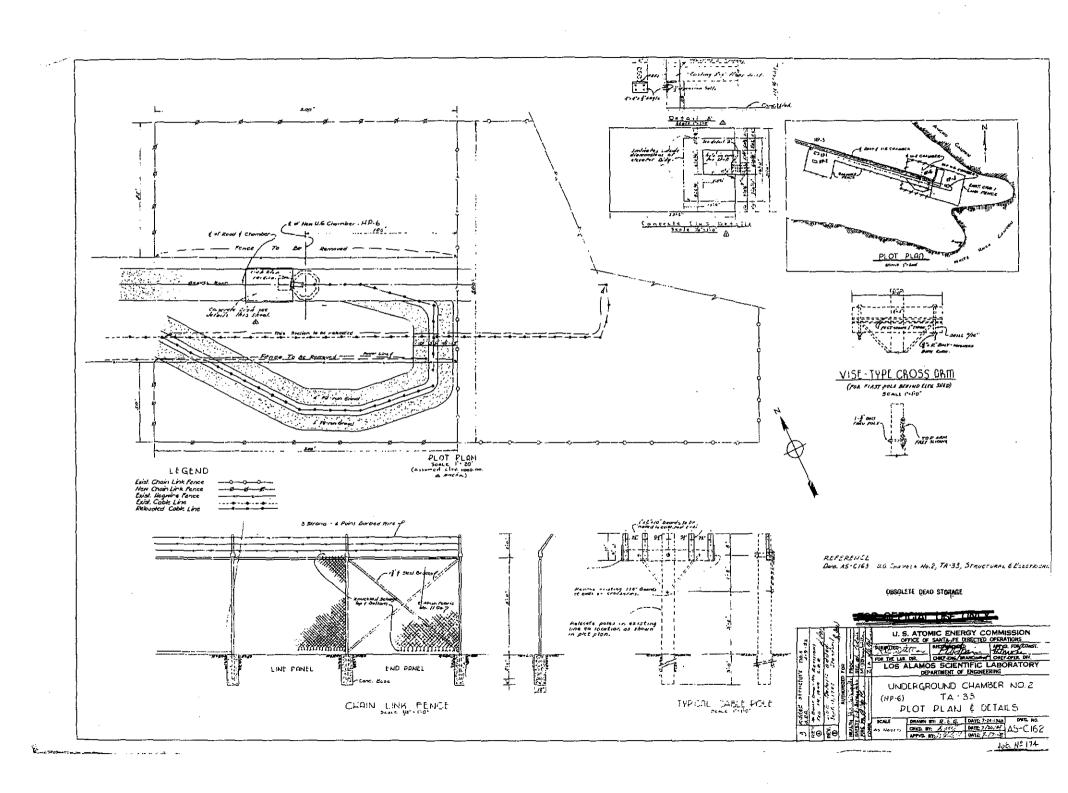


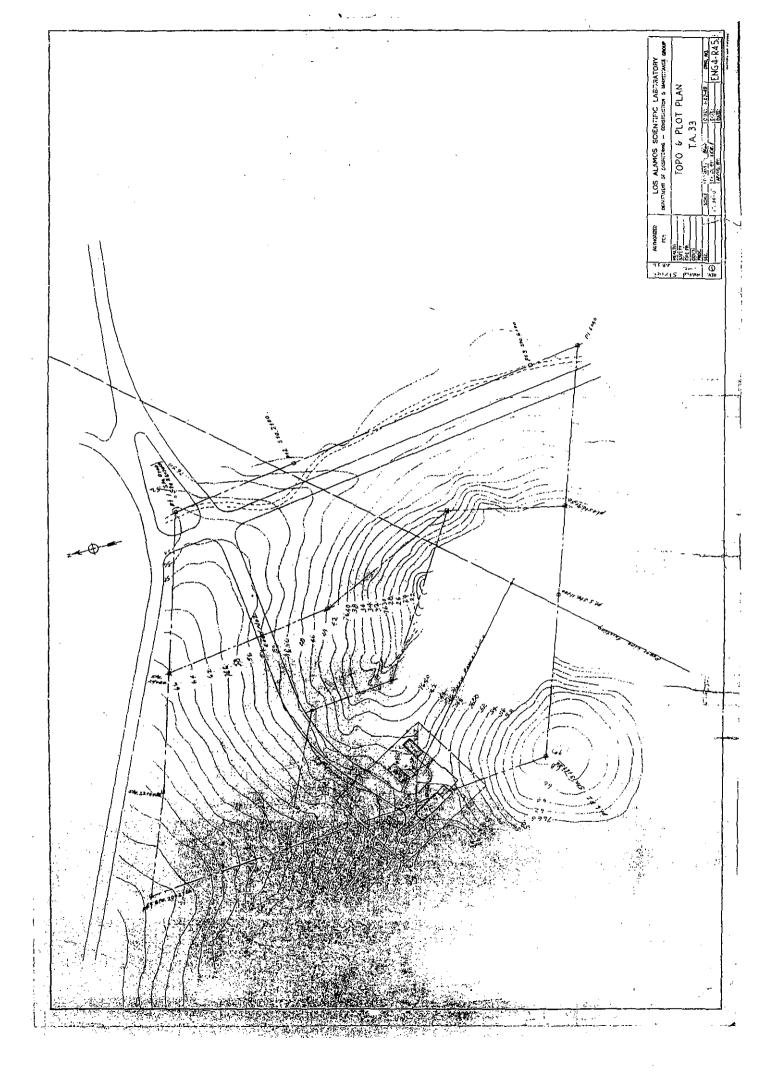


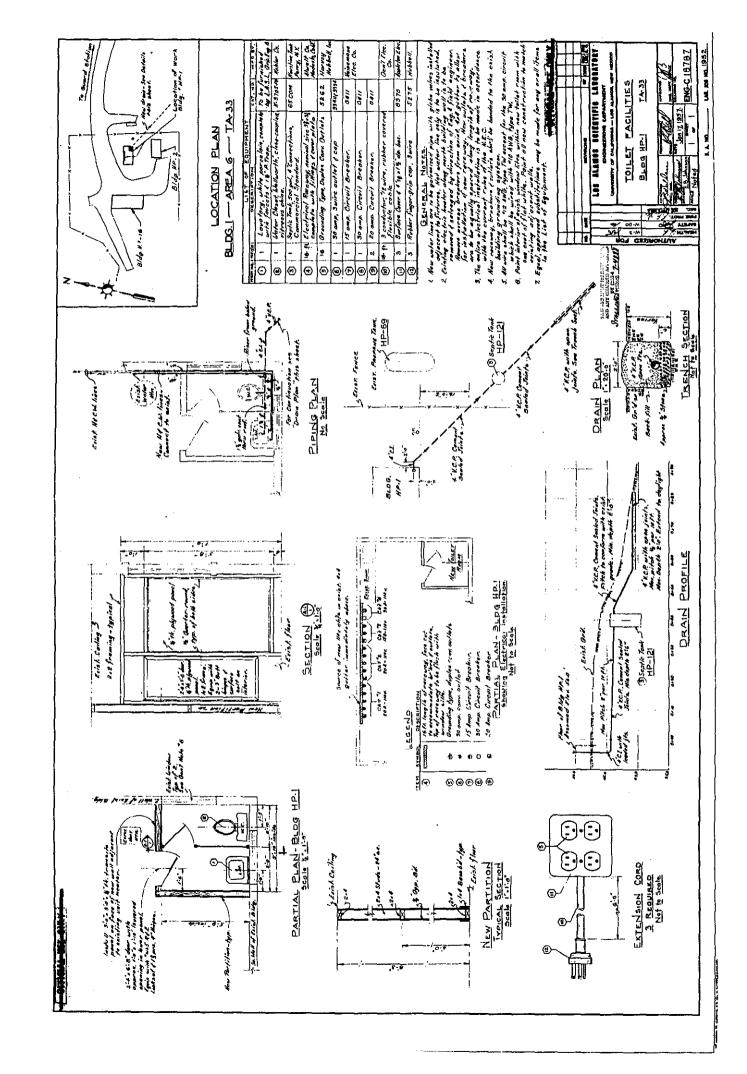
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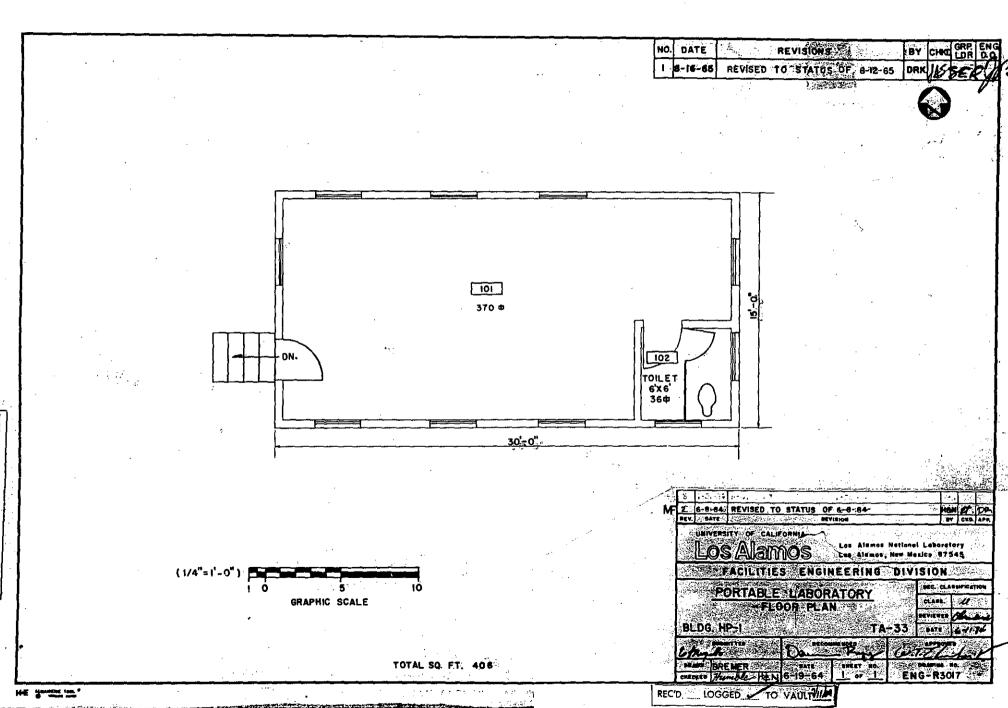
*







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EA DULLY LANGUED WILL VAULTURE

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY FORM

Building threatened	1?	Surveyed	- I				ounty ID no.			
yes da		date 7/29/20	ate 7/29/2001 by J. Ronquillo				s Alamos		TA-33-2	
	and Ken T	d Ken Towery								
Field map	Number		U	ΓM refer	ence:	Easting	g 386341 North	ing <mark>3960</mark>	482 Zone 13	
n/a										
Location description	on	1000			City	/town				
Technical Area (T		t Point) Si	te, Area	a 6		Alamo	S			
	, .	·	•		Lane	d grant/i	reservation			
			n/a							
Building name	The second of th								S	
TA-33-2 Original name TA-33-2 (HP-2) Portable tnsp 19N range 6E sec Unplatted										
Warehouse		, ,		1		-	_			
Camera name	Negative nos.		Loc	ation of	nea	Date o	of construction			
SBSP	57 - 63			NL, ESF		Date	estimate 12/2	/1047 to 1	1/21/48 actual	
SDSF	37 - 03		LAI	NL, ESI	1-20	Course			rations Division	
			ļ		ľ) records (LAI		I attoms Division	
Style	Foundation	mataria1	Use			(7, 44.0	, iccords (LA	Condition		
TA-33-2 is a wood			Preser	nt.	recid	lential			cellent	
frame building	on grade at		-	_			MOADS	ex	Cenent	
with a gable roof.	wooden ski						ntly being	go	od X fair	
(see below for	Wooden ski	us		or gene			ntry being	— go	ou <u>A</u> lan	
more	Wall materi	al/surface	useu i	or gene	1 41 511	or age.		v	deteriorating	
information)	The exterio		histori	ic	resi	dential			deteriorating	
	are covered	1		_			inally used as			
	wood siding									
	interior wa						arly initiator			
1	consist of e	ither		iments.	oPF					
	or	oaporo								
	ard	d								
	material.									
Degree of remodeli	ing									
X minor	moderate	major								
Describe: There is	no evidence o	f remodelii	ng at T.	A-33-2.						
1										
Surroundings	,	Relatio	Relationship to surroundings				District pot			
Developed Labora	ntory Technica	1	Troutionship to surroundings				F	District potential		
Area 33	J = =====		X_similarnot similar				yes Xno			
						yes				
		what ty	What type? Laboratory build			namgs				
		1.0	161,000				on following pages.)			
			If inventoried, list ID nos.				A5-C162			
			TA-33-1 and TA-33-16				Underground Chamber No. 2 (HP-6)			
						TA-33, Plot Plan and Details July 24, 1948				
							July 24, 15	70		
							ENG 4-R45			
							Topo and Plot Plan, TA-33			
						January 27, 1949				
						ENG-R301		1 of 1)		

Portable Warehouse
Floor Plan
Bldg. HP-2, TA-33
June 18, 1964

Size
450 gross ft²
(406 net ft²)

Architectural features

TA-33-2 is a free standing, one-story building of approximately 450 gross square feet. It is of wood frame construction, has a pitched roof, and has painted wood siding on the exterior. The roof is composed of rolled asphalt over wood framing and is in fair condition. The building was designed to be portable and sits on wooden skids. Currently, a portion of the floor is a concrete slab sitting on grade. On the west elevation, there is a woodpaneled, double door and one hopper-type window with single pane glass. The window has sixteen individual panes of clear glass and appears to be of original construction. The exterior of the building is deteriorating and is generally in poor condition. The interior walls appear to be original and are composed of wood framing and either sheet rock or asbestos board material. There is an asphalt drive and parking area west of the building.

Comments

Built by R.E. McKee. The history of this building is closely linked with that of TA-33-1. Both buildings were moved to Area 6 from Area 1 (now East Site) sometime between July of 1948 and January of 1949.

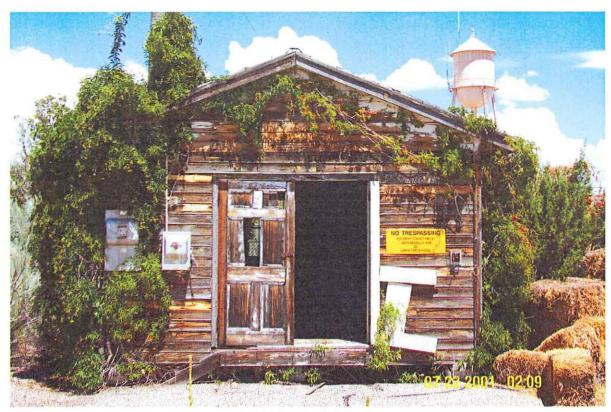
Associated historic theme Cold War Nuclear Weapons Research and Development (specifically initiator testing)

Property type
Support and
Laboratory/Processing

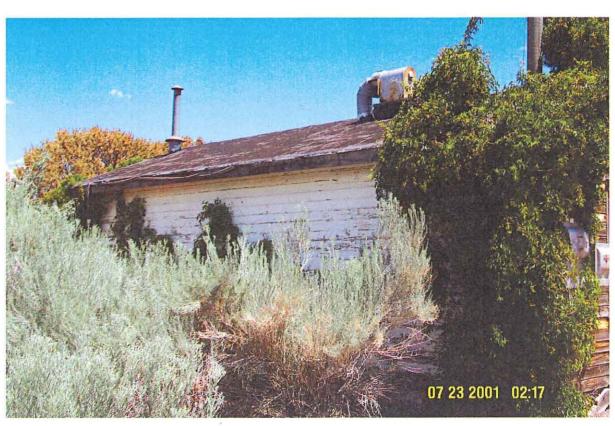
Contamination history
Possible hazardous or
radioactive materials used in
or near the building include
barium, lead, uranium,
beryllium, and high explosives.

Integrity Fair

Eligibility
Eligible under Criterion A



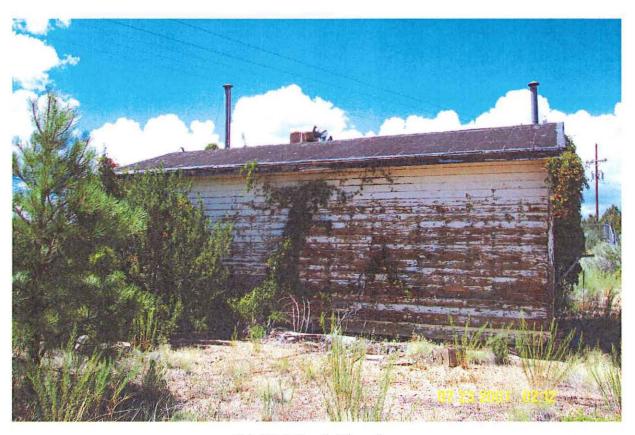
TA-33-2 West Elevation



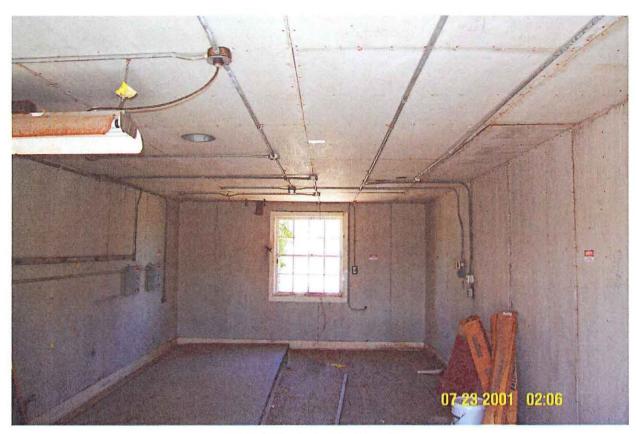
TA-33-2 North Elevation



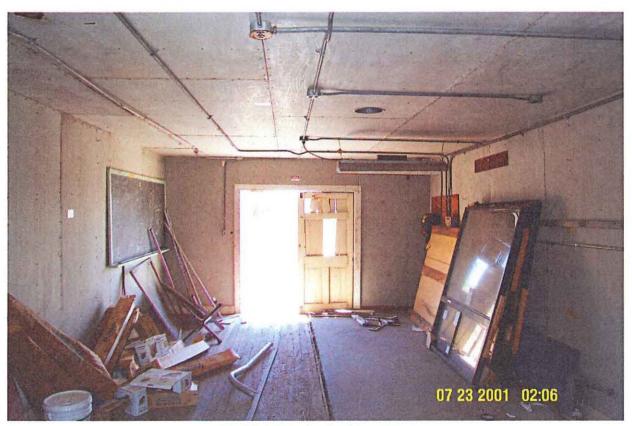
TA-33-2 East Elevation



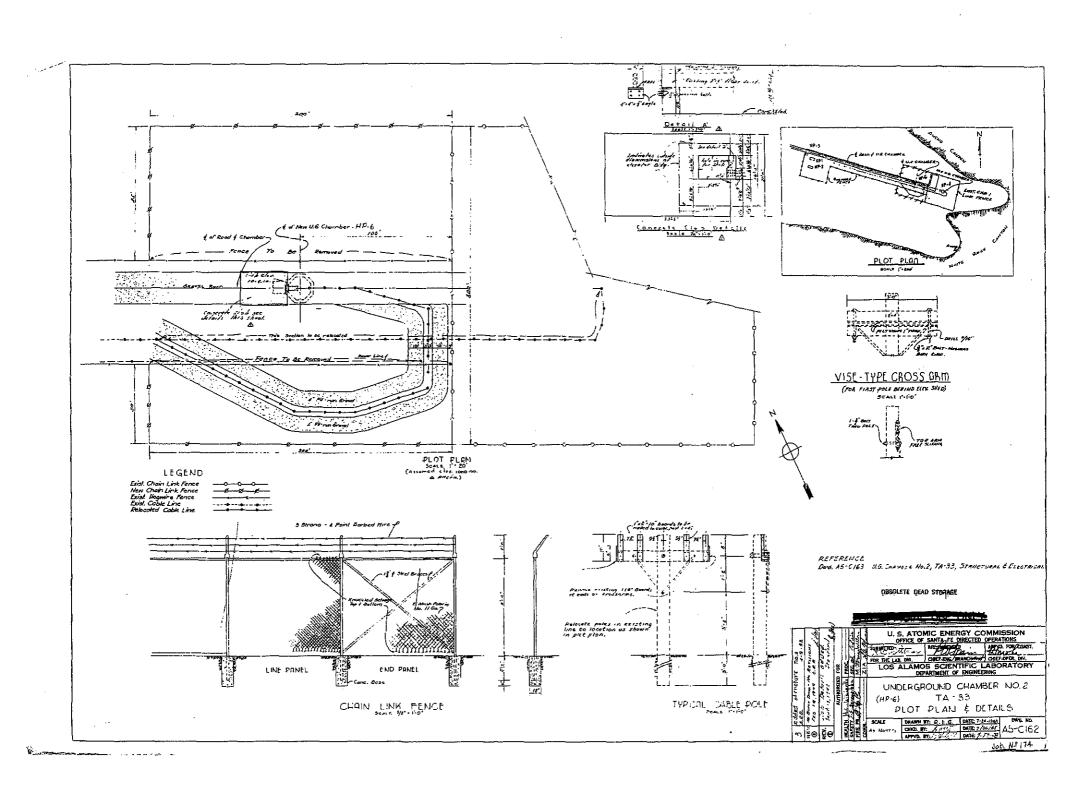
TA-33-2 South Elevation

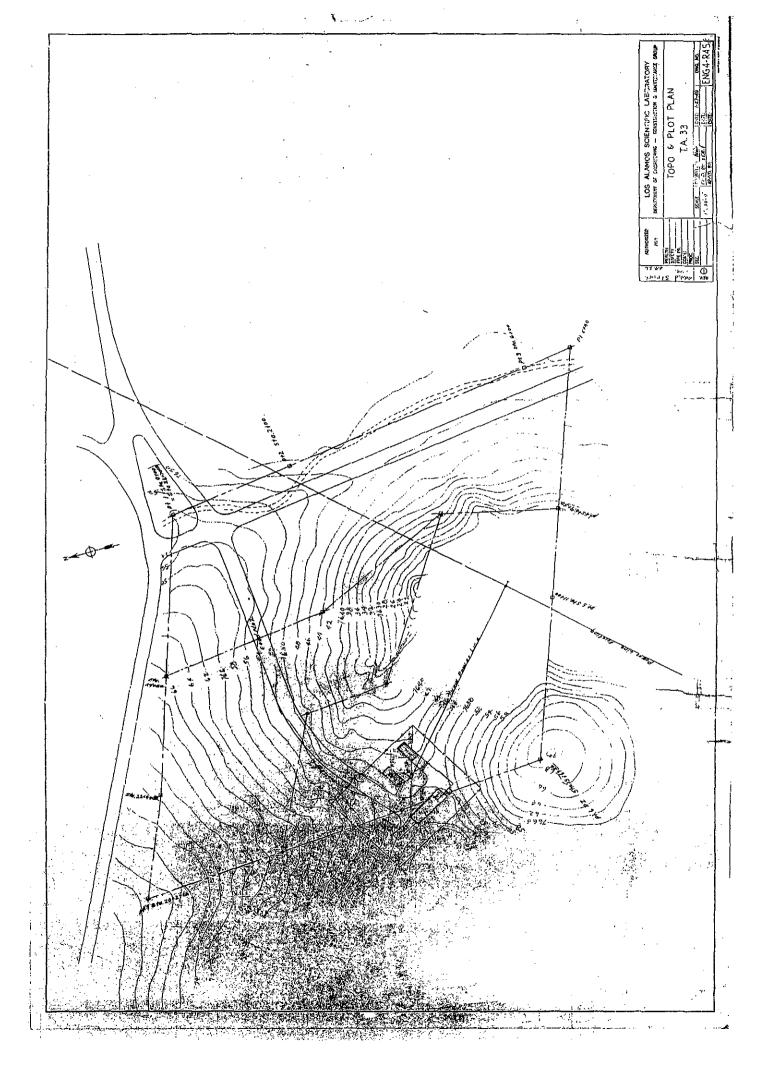


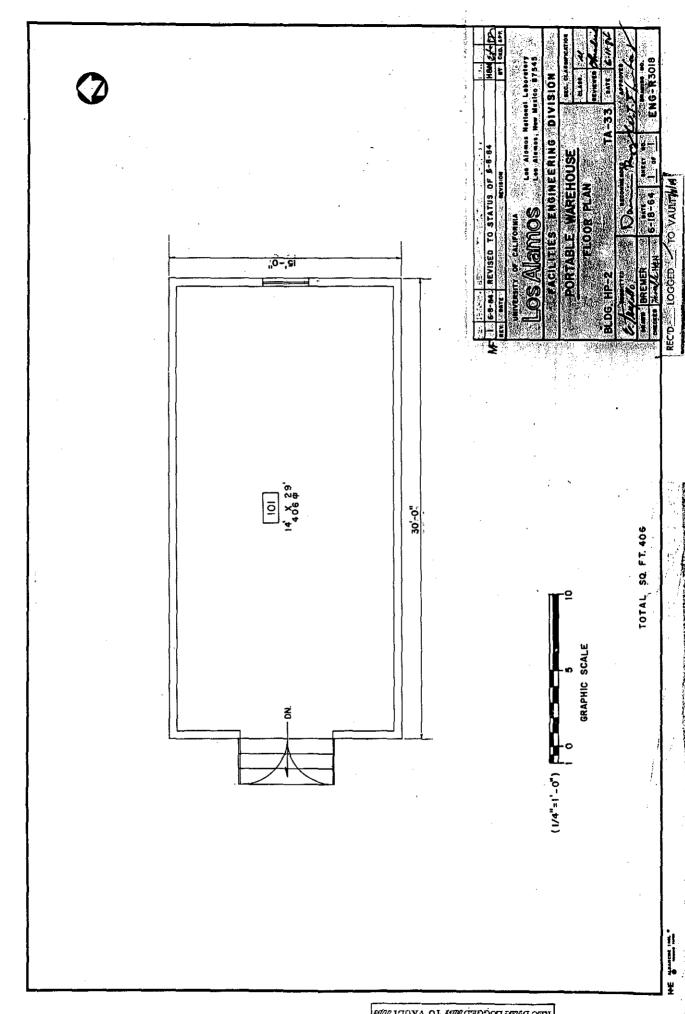
TA-33-2 Interior looking East



TA-33-2 Interior looking West







REC'D Viola LOGGED Make TO VAULT Make

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY FORM

Building threatened? S		Surveyed					County				
yes d			, ,				Los Alamos	-	TA-33-40		
and Ken To											
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					ing 386582 North	582 Northing 3960472 Zone 13				
n/a											
Location description		ot Doint) Si	to Mai	n Cita		/town Alan					
Technical Area ((A) 33, HF (H	or Louir) 21	ie, ivian	n Site			nt/reservation				
			n/a				in reservation				
Building name				Legal	1	iption	uSGS Frijoles	7.5 Serie	es		
TA-33-40 Origina	al name TA-33	-40 (HP-40)					6E sec Unplat				
Saw Building		,		* -		J					
Camera name	Negative nos		Loca	ation of	neg.	Date	e of construction				
SBSP	64 - 69		5	NL, ESI	_		estimate <u>2/12</u>	/51 to 3/2	23/1951 actual		
						sour	rce Facility & W				
			_ [-		ŧ	VO) records (LA	-			
Style	Foundation	n material	Use					Conditi	ion		
TA-33-40 is a	Reinforce	d concrete	Presen			lentia		e>	xcellent		
wood frame	slab						ie MOADS				
building with a	777 11	. 1/ 6					irrently being	go	od X fair		
slanted or shed	Wall mater		used f	or gene	ral st	orage	е.				
roof. (see below for	The exteri		histori		rani	denti	a1	a	eteriorating		
more	wood sidir				residential -33-40 originally housed a						
information)	the interio										
	surface is										
	nite										
	panels										
Degree of remode	_										
X minor											
describe: TA-33-4											
Facility, TA-33-8											
made to accomme nearby road fron			na bag	Darrica	ue wa	as coi	nstructea arouna	the bull	ding to shield a		
nearby road from	i possibie sin a	pner.									
Surroundings		Relatio	Relationship to surroundings			district pot	district potential				
Developed Labor	atory Technic	al									
Area 33		X8	X_similarnot similar				yes	yesXno			
Significance		Associa	ited bui	lding?	X	yes	s Associated	Associated drawings			
X_Eligiblec	of interest _no		What type? Industrial laborate				ry (Photos and	(Photos and copies of the drawings are			
if not eligible, why	y?	and of	and office buildings				on followin	,			
								ENG-C1156 (sheet 1 of 3)			
			If inventoried, list ID nos.				Saw Bldg.				
			TA-33-86, TA-33-19, TA-3 and other buildings at the				, I	Plot Plan & Details			
			ner buil ea of T		t tne l	wan	December	December 19, 1950			
		Site all	ea UL II	CA-JJ,			ENG-C115	ENG-C1157 (sheet 2 of 3)			
								Saw Building, HP-40, TA-33			
		1						Architectural Plan & Details			
						Heating &		ng			
						January 20	0, 1951				

ENG-C1158 (sheet 3 of 3) Saw Building, HP-40, TA-33 Electrical Plan & Section January 20, 1951

ENG-C2955 (sheet 1 of 5) Relocation of Bldg. #40 Plot Plan Bldg. HP-40, TA-33 February 4, 1953

ENG-C2956 (sheet 2 of 5) Relocation of Bldg. #40 Foundation Plan & Sections Bldg. HP-40, TA-33 February 4, 1953

ENG-C2957 (sheet 3 of 5) Relocation of Bldg. #40 Room Exhaust Modifications-Mech. Details Bldg. HP-40 (Saw Bldg.) TA-33 February 17, 1953

ENG-C2958 (sheet 4 of 5) Relocation of Bldg. #40 Electrical-Plans- Dets.- Notes Bldg. HP-40, TA-33 February 4, 1953

ENG-C2959 (sheet 5 of 5) Relocation of Bldg. 40 Electrical-Plot Plan- Notes Bldg. HP-40, TA-33 February 4, 1953

ENG-R3034 (sheet 1 of 1) Saw Building Floor Plan Bldg. HP-40, TA-33 June 18, 1964

Size 335 gross ft² (285 net ft²)

Architectural features

TA-33-40 is a free standing, windowless, one-story building of approximately 335 gross square feet. It is of wood frame construction and has a slightly pitched, shed-type "built up" roof. The building's exterior is ship-lapped, tongue and groove wood siding that has been painted. TA-33-40 sits on a reinforced concrete slab that ramps to the east of the building. It also has a sliding sectional wood door. The interior walls and ceiling are finished in masonite panels. There are five overhead pendant lights, a corner wall heater, and an overhead hoist inside the building. TA-33-40 originally housed a 24" saw with self-contained coolant.

According to drawing ENG-C2956, a sand bag barricade was situated approximately 4 feet from the building around the east, north and west elevations.

Comments

Built by the Zia Company. This building was relocated within the Main Site area in 1953 but its original function did not change. A slit saw in the building was used to saw open steel and uranium projectiles after they were retrieved from initiator experiments.

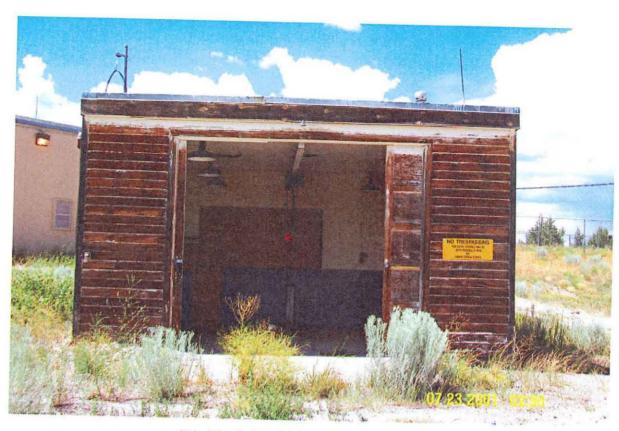
Associated historic theme Cold War Nuclear Weapons Research and Development (specifically initiator testing)

Property type Laboratory/Processing

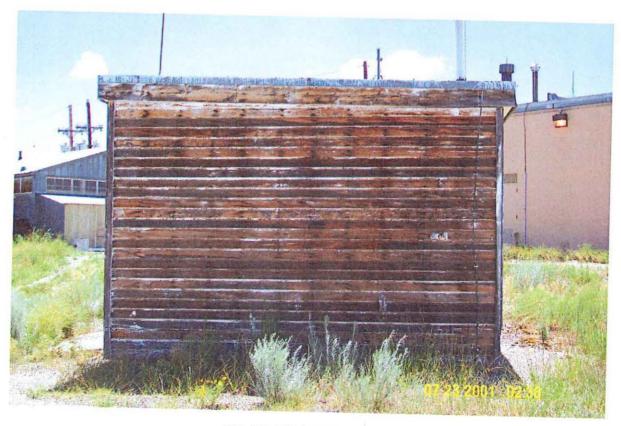
Contamination history
Possible hazardous or
radioactive materials used in
or near the building include
uranium and beryllium.
LANL records indicate that a
fan was installed in the roof of
TA-33-40 because uranium
fumes were emanating from
saw operations.

Integrity **Fair**

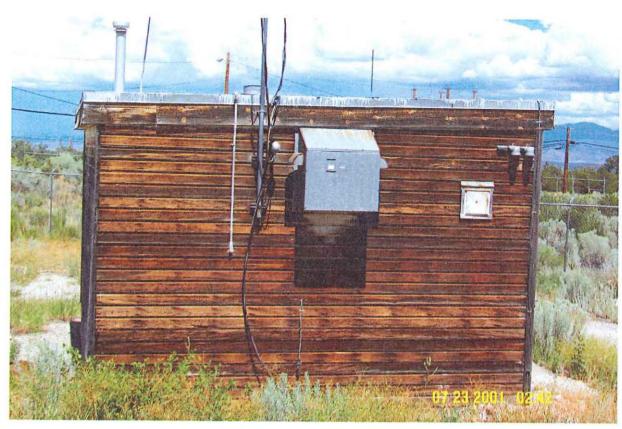
Eligibility
Eligible under Criterion A



TA-33-40 South Elevation and Interior



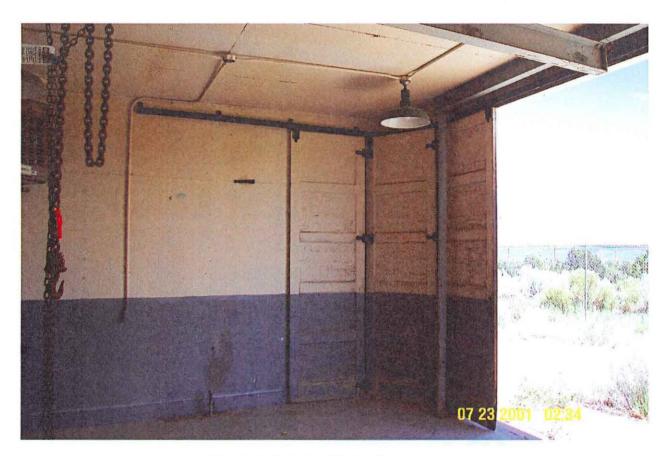
TA-33-40 East Elevation



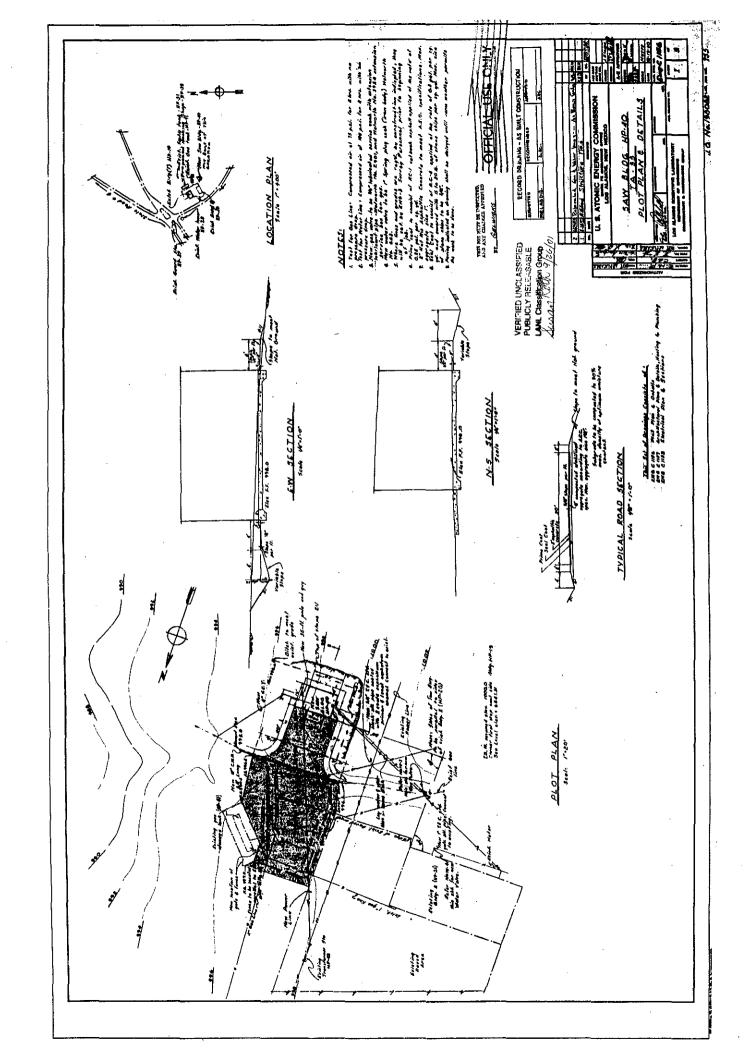
TA-33-40 North Elevation

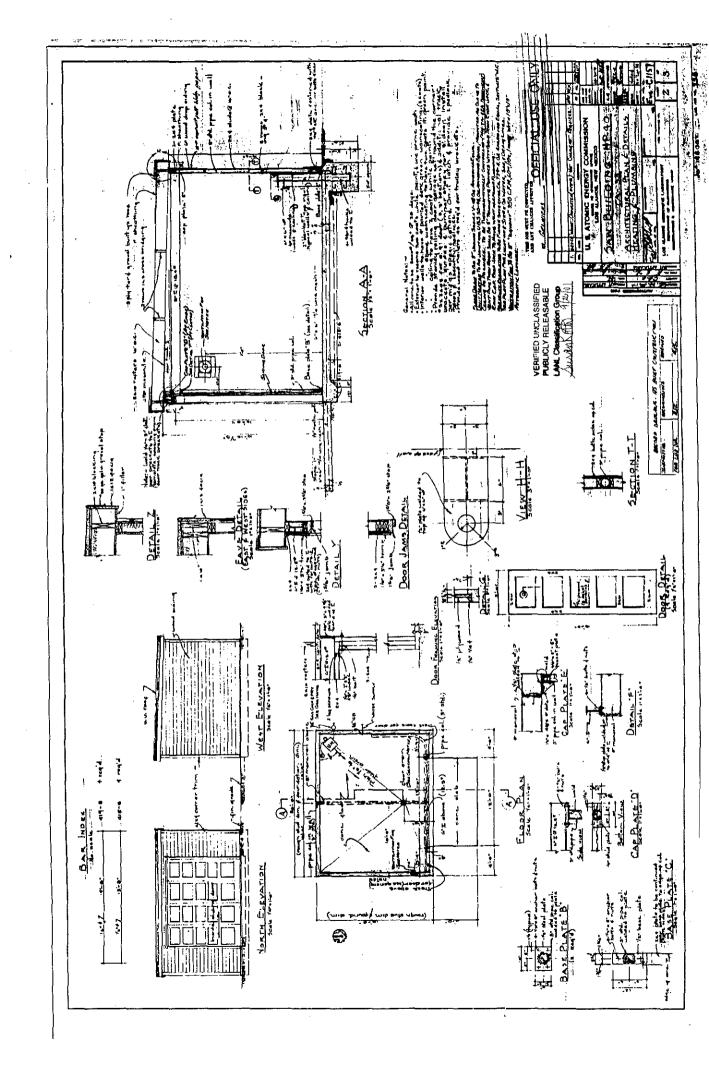


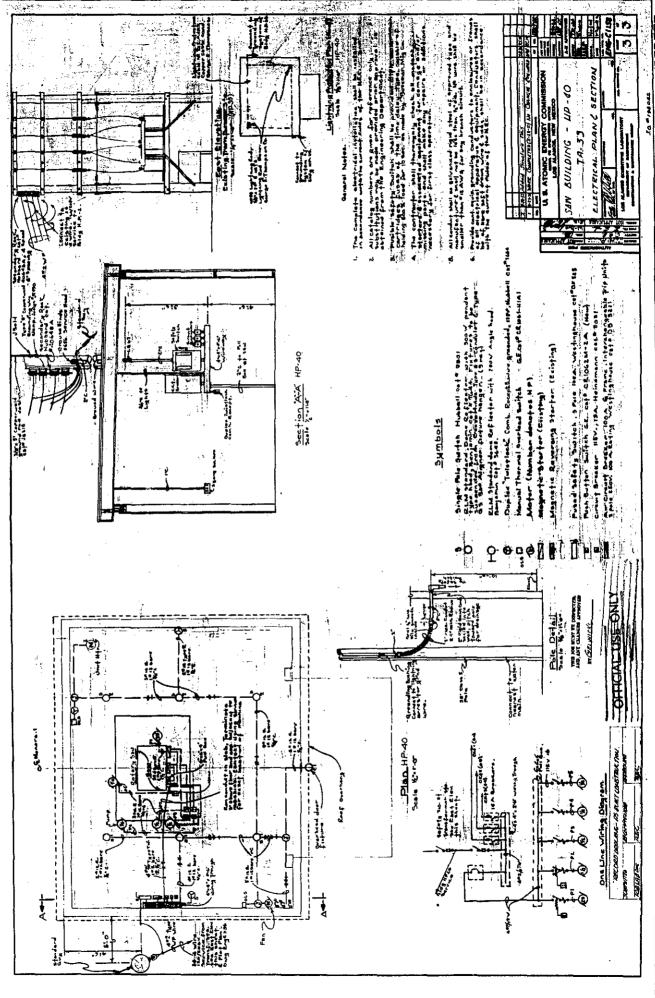
TA-33-40 West Elevation



TA-33-40 Interior Sliding Section Door looking southeast

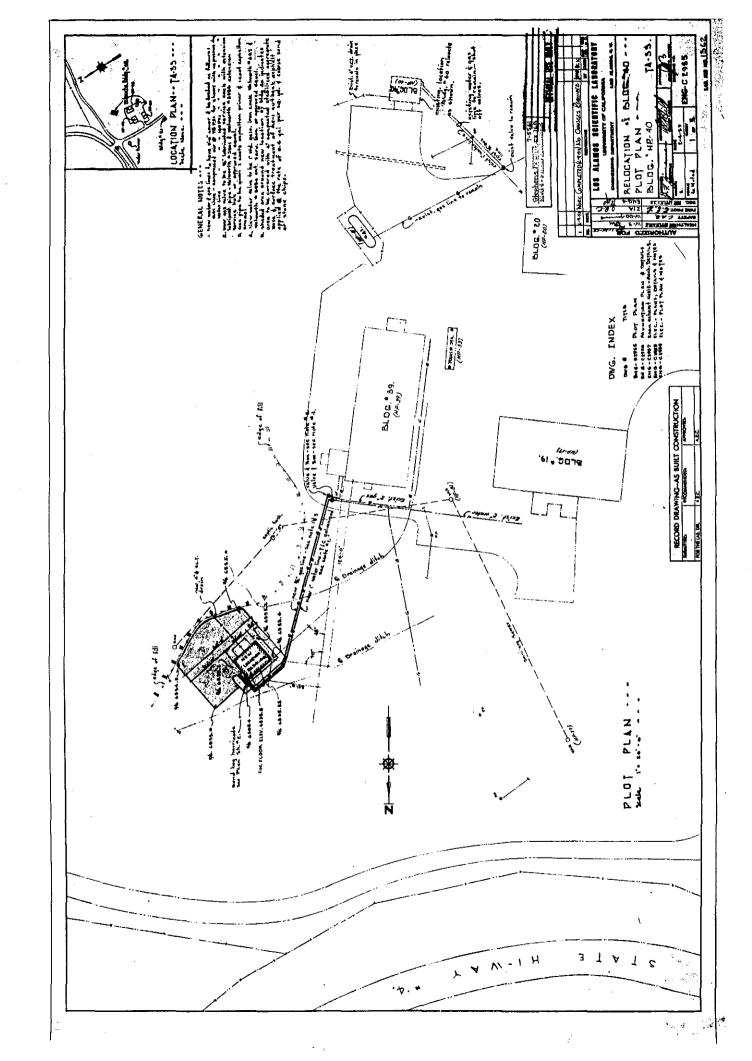


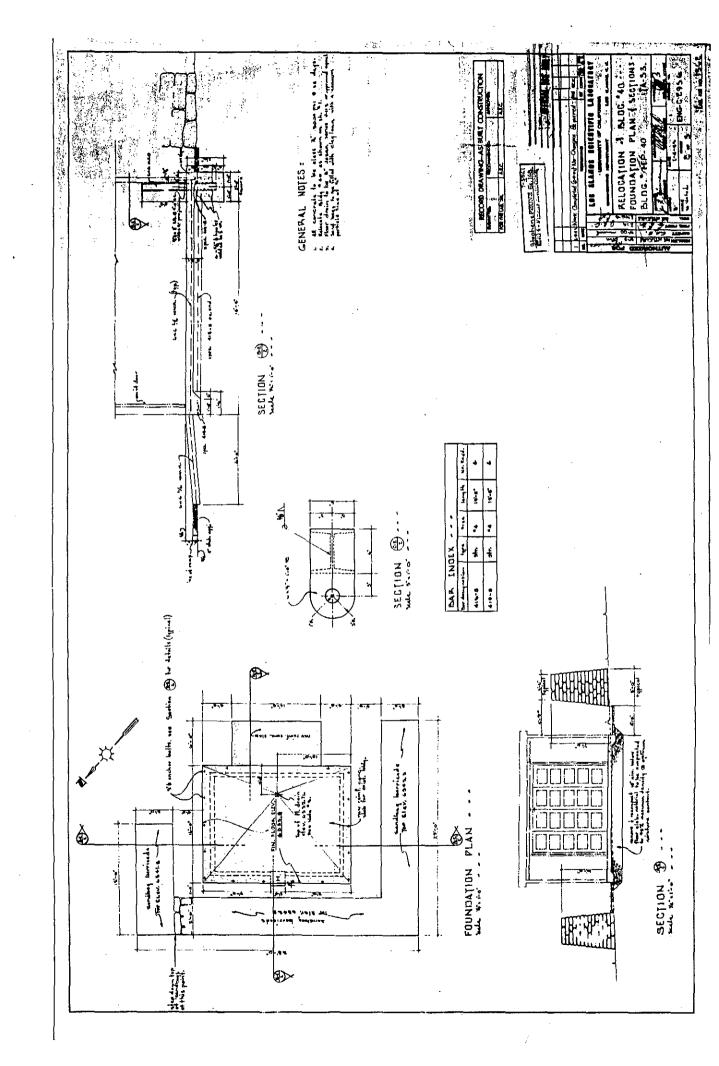


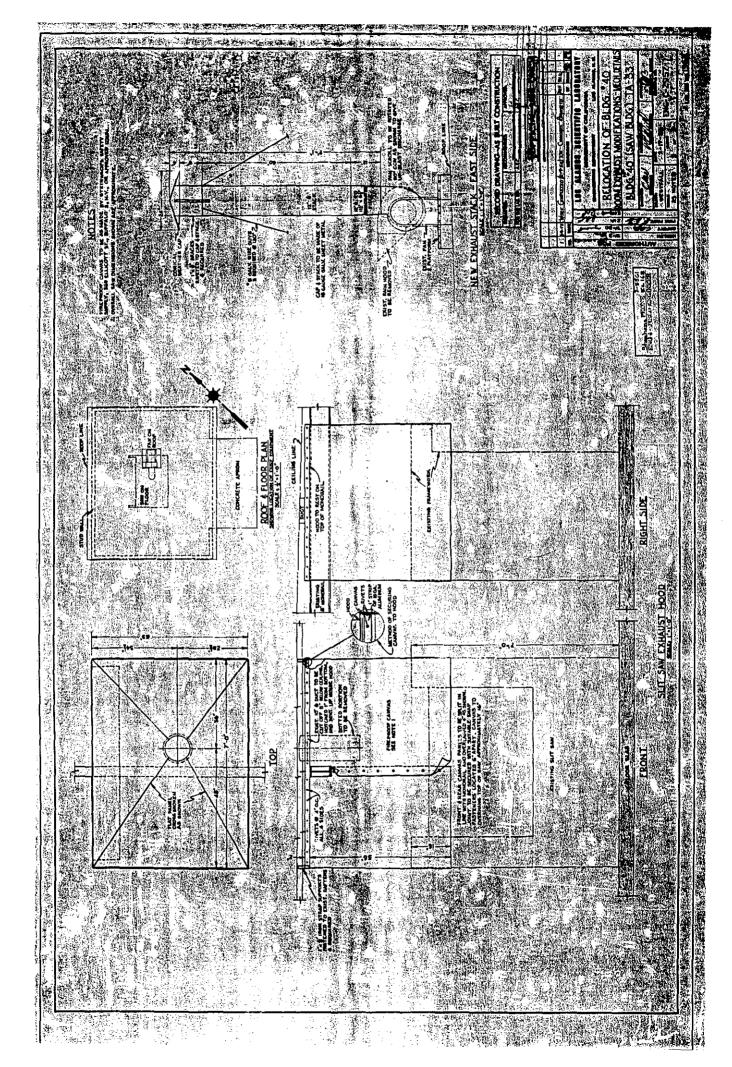


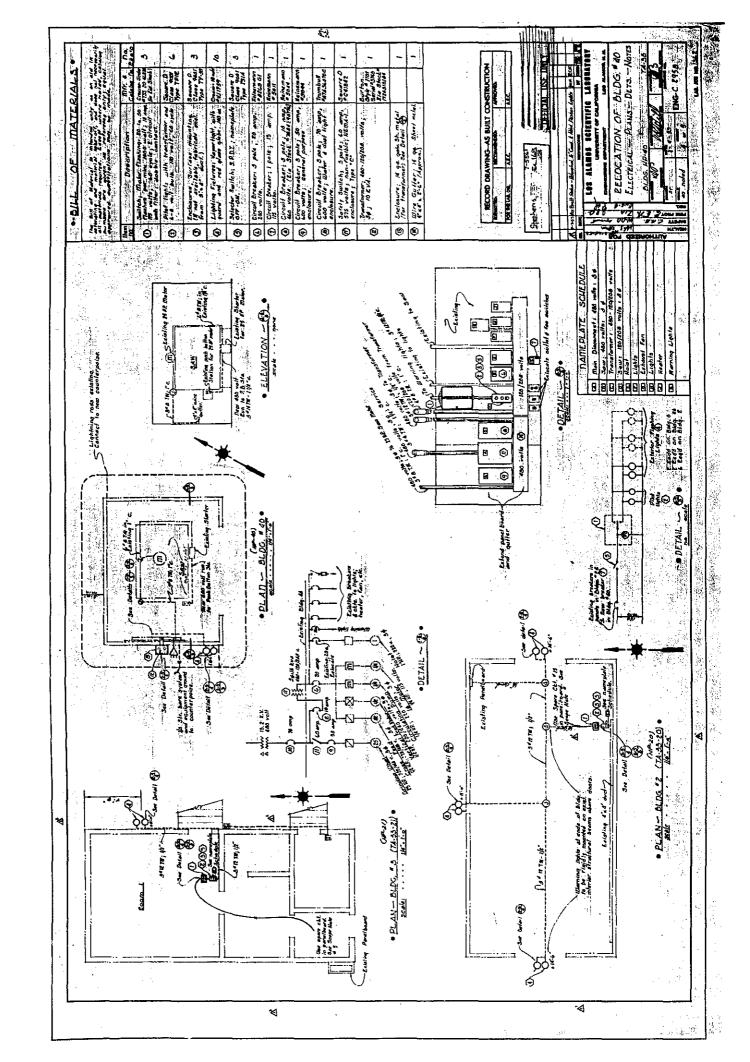
VERIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
PUBLICLY RELEASABLE
LANL CHARLICHEM GROUP
LANL CHARLICHEM GROUP

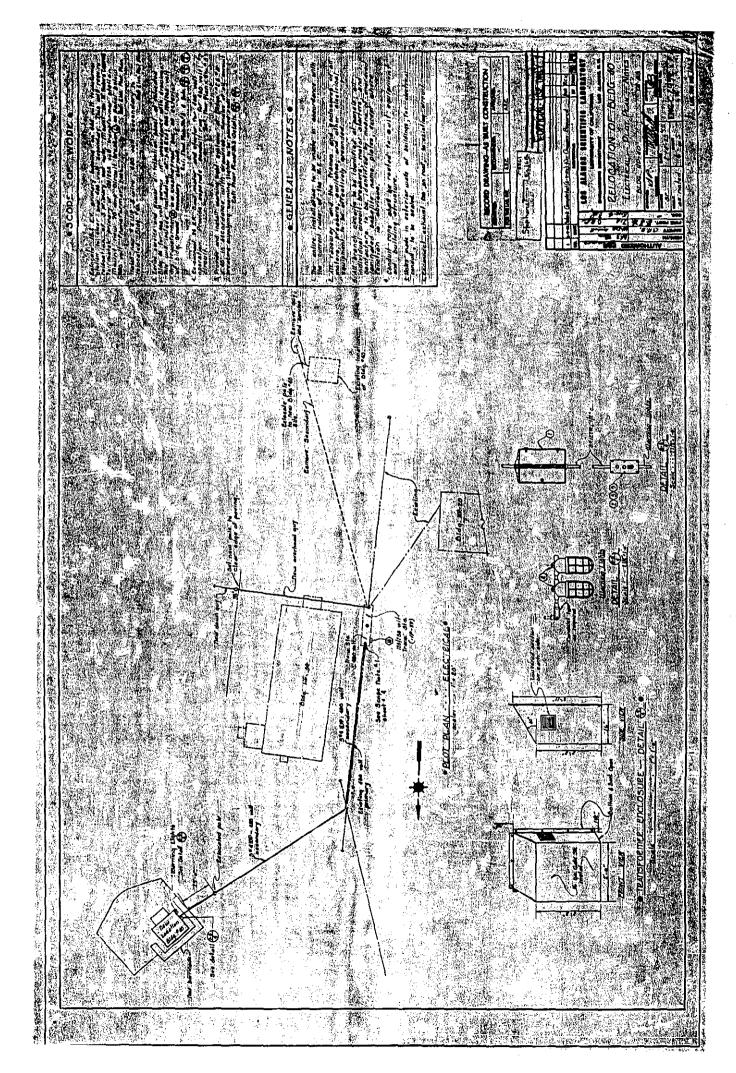
755

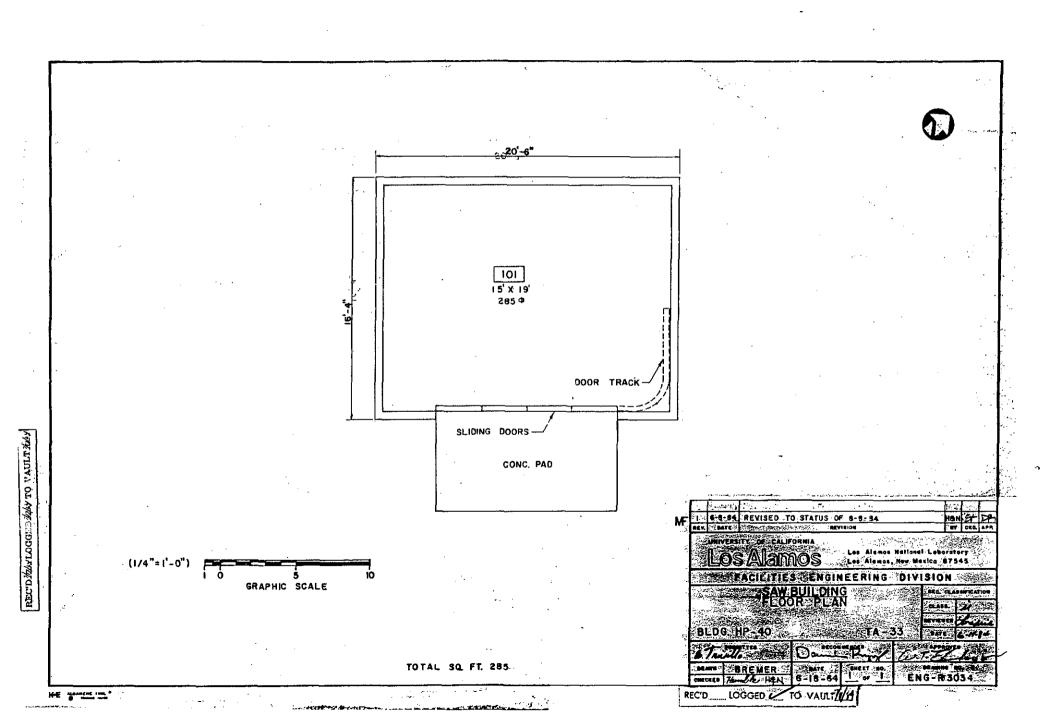












NEW MEXICO HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY FORM

LA# County ID no. building threatened? surveyed date 8/31/98 by K. L. Manz Los Alamos TA-33-86 Yes field map number UTM reference: easting 386561 northing 3960331 zone 13 Sheet 18 LANL Orthotopo location description city/town Technical Area (TA) 33, "Hot Point' (HP) site Los Alamos land grant/reservation legal description USGS Frijoles 7.5 Series building name TA-33-86, Original name: Gas Handling tnsp 18N range 6E sec unplatted Facility, HP-86 film roll location of neg. date of construction Negative nos. 15A, 20A, by ESH-20, 21A, 22A, 23A, & 24A LANL, ESH-20 estimate 1954/1955 actual LANL source Facilities Engineering 9 (FE-9) records nos. 511 (LANL) Condition Style Foundation material use Concrete slab present residential Reinforced ____ excellent Wall material/surface ✓ other abandoned concrete. industrial Reinforced concrete X fair to X good vernacular with residential historic slight concave ✓ other Gas Handling Facility deteriorating roof (see below for more information) Surroundings degree of remodeling relationship to surroundings district potential Developed X minor ___ moderate ___major similar X not similar describe: A small cinder (pumice) Laboratory _ yes <u>X</u>no Technical Area block addition on east side of building added in 1958. A canopy of galvanized corrugated metal was added along east wall (northern portion) in 1963 to protect gas cylinders stored outside along the wall.

Significance X eligible ____of interest ____none if not eligible, why? Building 33-86 is not exceptionally significant, in its architectural style. Many other "laboratory" buildings where testing and research has and is occurring are also built with reinforced concrete and have similar roofs. However, the building is significant for its contribution to important events at LANL during the Cold War (i.e. LANLs role in the research and development on tritium handling technology that supported the Savannah River Plant tritium production activity). This building for a short period of time processed tritium gas, repackaging tritium gas into small-volume, high-pressure vessels which were used in weapons systems and devices tested at Nevada Test Site. Building TA-33-86 is eligible under Criterion "A", criteria consideration "G", since it is associated with the research and development of the hydrogen bomb.

Associated buildings? X yes What type?
TA-33-90, second security check location for admittance to the Gas Handling Facility (TA-33-86).

if inventoried, list ID nos. TA-33-90 also built during 1954/1955.

Photos and plan drawings are on following pages

ENG-C 3316 Floor Plan - 1954

ENG-C 3317 Elevations – 1954

ENG-C 21363 New Addition – 1958

ENG-R 3035 Floor Plan – 1982

ENG-C 3316 Floor Plan - (modified 1998 showing the 1958 building addition)

ENG-C 3317 Elevations – (modified 1998 showing the 1958 building addition)

size: ~6794 ft² (ground floor) 391.5 ft² (penthouse) ~7185.5 ft² (TOTAL)

Architectural features

Building 33-86 is basically a rectangular, reinforced concrete structure with a small equipment room extending to the east from approximately the center of the east side of the building. Reinforced concrete, or hardened concrete is "poured", has an inner frame of rebar and is supported differently than regular concrete. The roof of the building is slightly concave for drainage. It is constructed of tarpaper, tar, and gravel and has metal edging "flashing" along all sides. The building has 18 rooms which includes several equipment rooms, a janitors closet, and restrooms.

On the east side of the building, at the northern end there are two inner metal pedestrian doors with exterior steel, safe/vault, combination lock, pedestrian doors for extra security. Towards the center of the east side there is also another metal pedestrian door. On the south end there is a translucent, 90-paned "glass-brick" window.

A canopy of galvanized corrugated metal was added along the east wall of the building in 1963 to protect small gas cylinders stored along the wall.

The utility equipment room extends east from the east side of the building. The north side of this extension has a double metal pedestrian door. A small cinder (pumice) block addition, was constructed on the east side of the utility equipment room in 1958. There is a set of double metal pedestrian doors with single-paned windows on the north side of the addition. On the east side of the addition there is a single metal pedestrian door and a three-paned, metal frame window.

The north side of the building has one metal pedestrian door and a translucent, 144-paned "glass-brick" window. The exhaust stack for the building is located several feet to the north of the north wall.

On the west side of the building at the north end there are three translucent, 120-paned "glass-brick" windows. There is one translucent, 144-paned "glass-brick" window towards the south end of the west side of the building. Additionally there are two metal roll-up garage type doors on the west side.

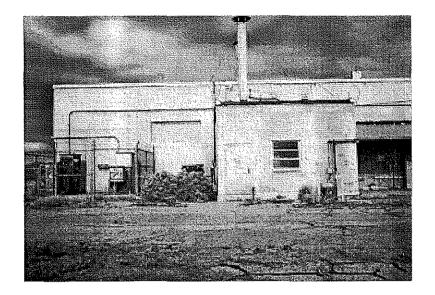
On the south side of the building there is one metal roll-up garage type door and along the wall a metal loading dock with a low concrete barrier. This barrier enabled oxygen trucks to backup and connect with hoses to the valves on the barrier, which fed into the building. The walkway allowed an operator to control the valves on the back of the truck.

There is a "penthouse" room on the roof of the north end of the building which houses additional utility equipment (pump motors for the buildings air stack).

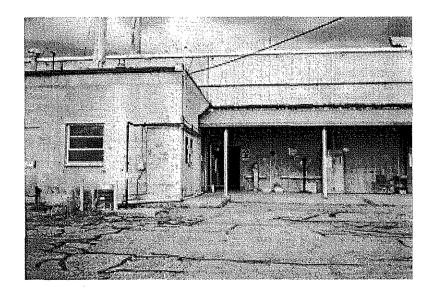
Comments

Building was also designated as a fallout shelter.

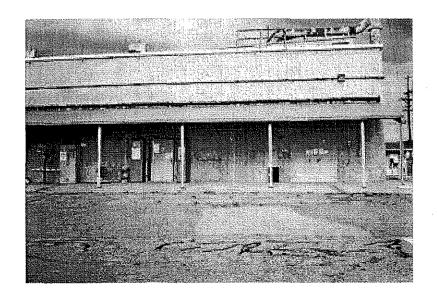
There is a fenced electrical transformer on the east side of the building. It is located to the south of the utility room extension and the small room addition.



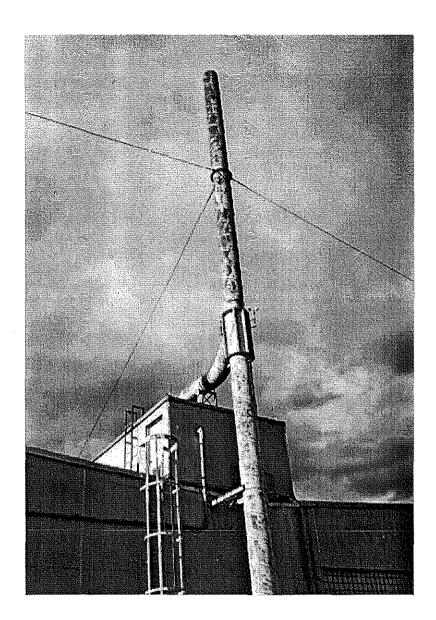
TA-33-86 East Side, South Portion



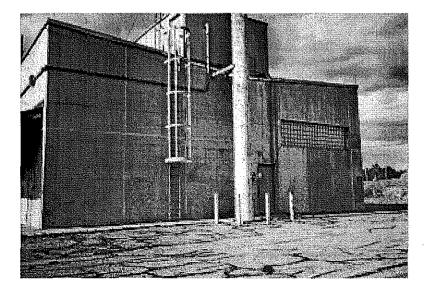
TA-33-86 East Side, Central Portion



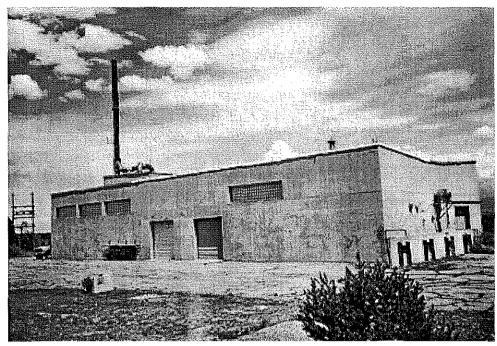
TA-33-86 East Side, North Portion



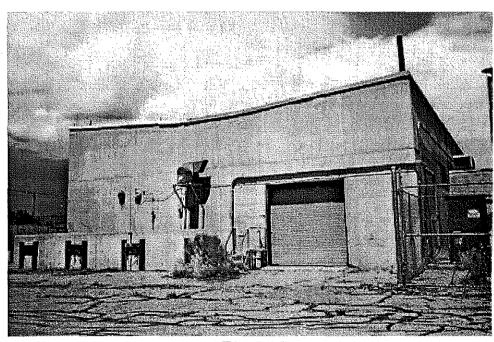
TA-33-86 North Side, Exhaust Stack



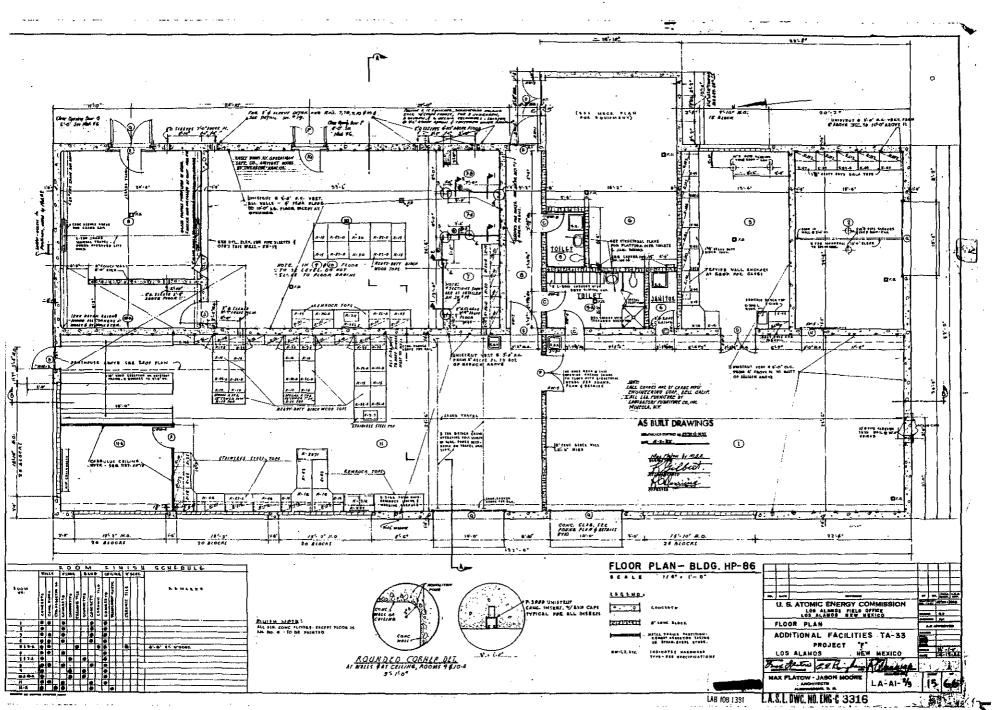
TA-33-86 North Side



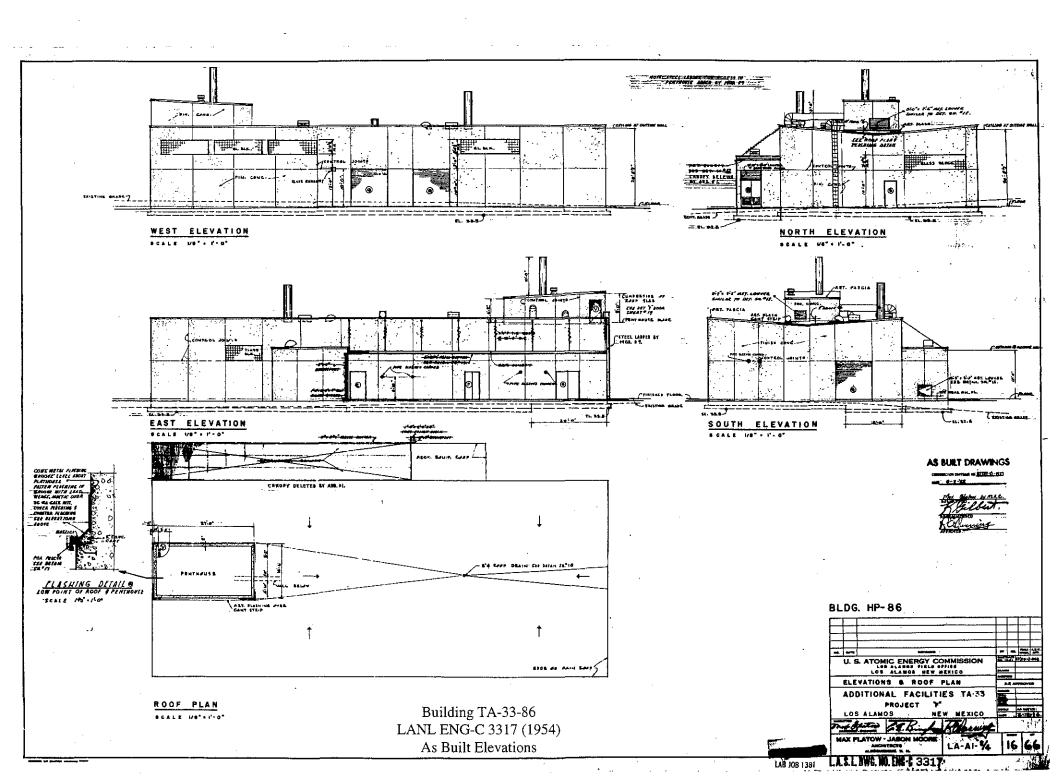
TA-33-86 West Side

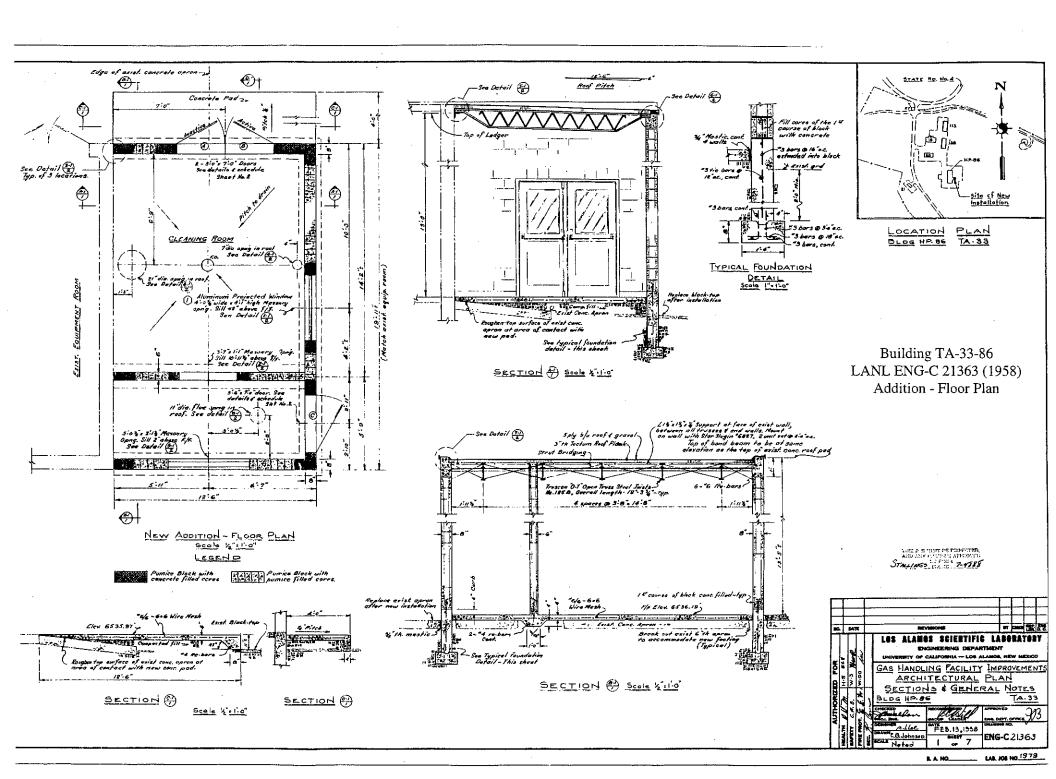


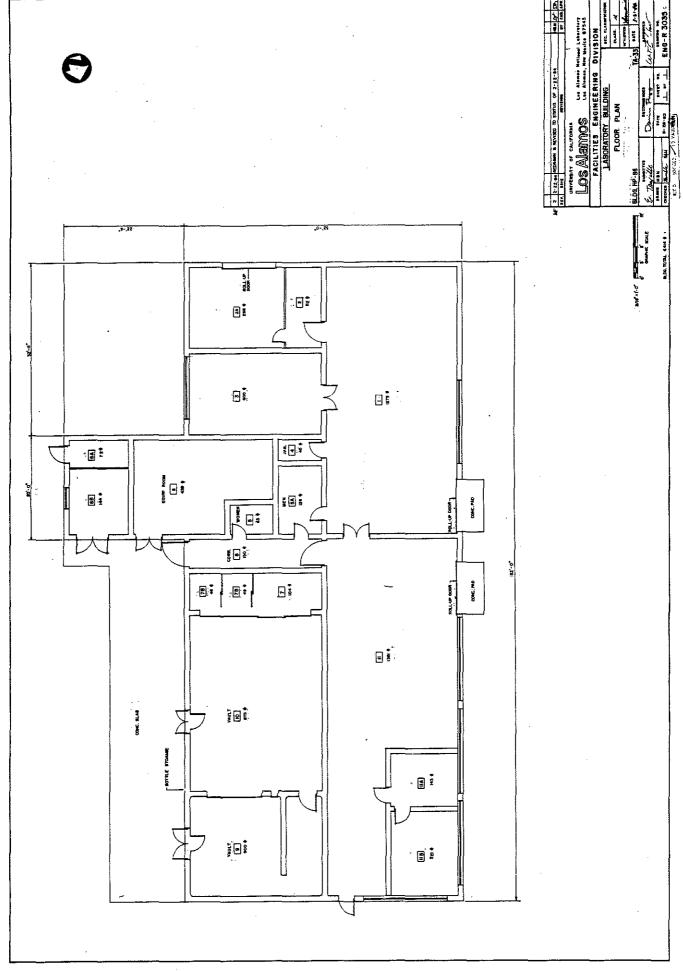
TA-33-86 South Side



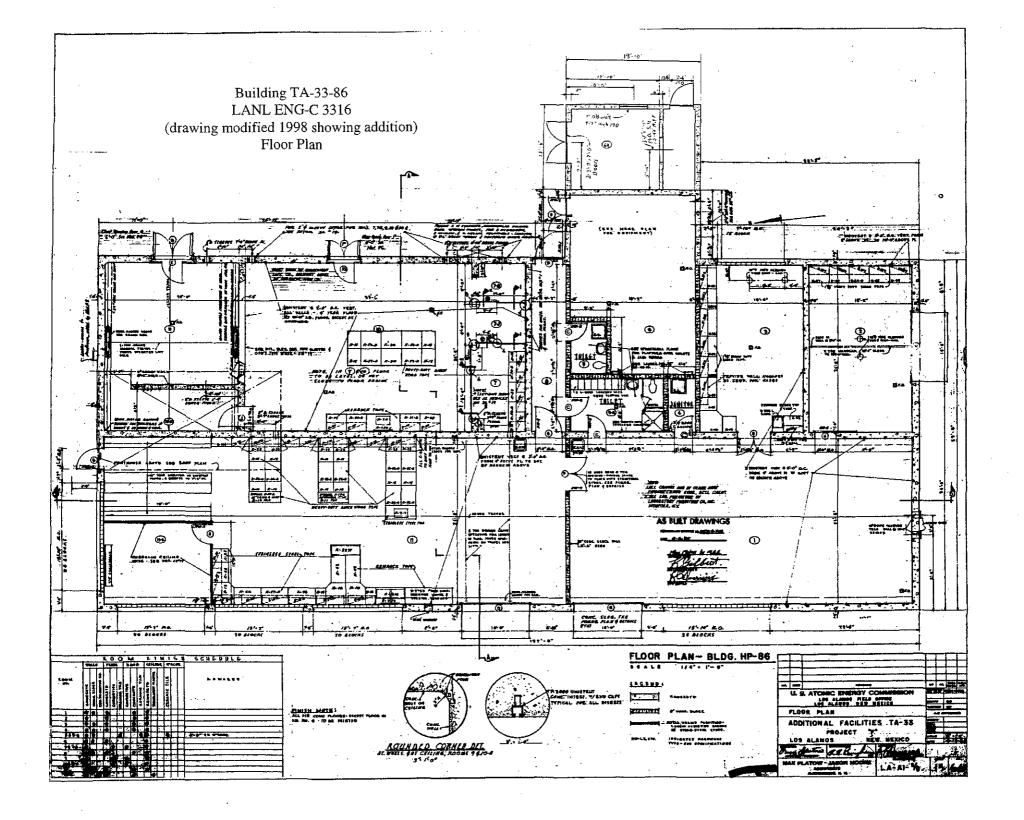
Building TA-33-86 LANL ENG-C 3316 (1954) As Built Floor Plan

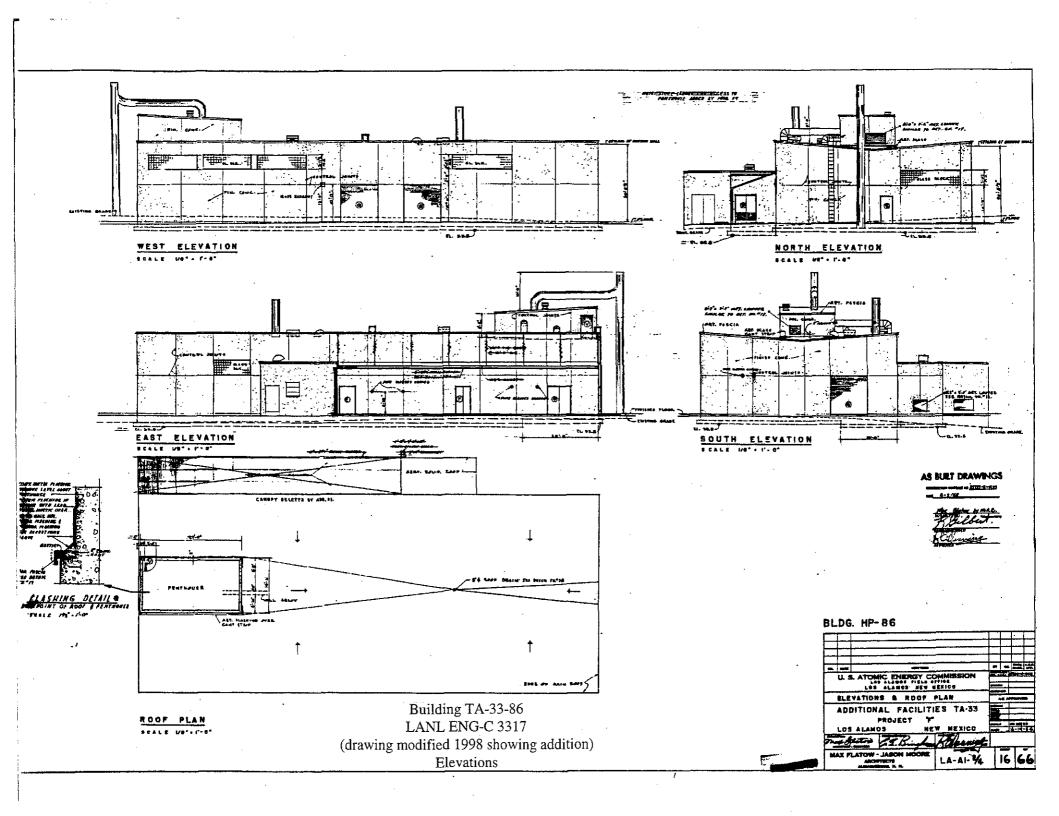






Building TA-33-86 LANL ENG-R 3033 (1982) Floor Plan





NEW MEXICO HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY FORM

									LA#				
building threatened?			surveyed					- 1	County			ID no.	
yes			date 8/19/98 by K. L. M				Z	z Los Alamos			TA-33-90		
field map number					UTM reference:			ea	easting 386546 northing 3960358 zone 13				
LANL Orthotopo	Shee	t 18							J		Ū		
location description			city/town										
Technical Area (TA) 33, "Hot Point" (HP) s													
Toursell the Care of the Care						1			grant/reservation				
			n/a	6									
building name		legal description USGS Frijoles 7.5 Series						ies					
TA-33-90, Origin		tnsp 18N range 6E sec unplatted											
film roll Negative nos.						location of neg. date of construction							
by ESH-20 ,	, –						Ua	estimate 1945/1955 actual					
LANL	10/1, 17	А, 10	m, an	LANL, ESH-20			-	ource Facilities Engineering 9 (FE-9) records					
nos. 511						(LAN							
1108. 511					(LAIV				MINL)	NL)			
Style	Foundation material					use					Condition		
wood frame with	1										excellent		
flat roof (see	with concrete slab wall material/surface				<u>present</u> residential ✓ other abandoned						נ	Accircit	
below for more	wan material/surface wood				V oner availdoned						w	fair to X good	
information)	l I					historic residential					43	tan to <u>A</u> good	
					✓ other guard house						l d	eteriorating	
į					• oui	omer guard nouse						otoriorating	
degree of remodeling Surrou					ndings relationship to surro					undir	L	district potential	
minor moderate major Develo										district potential			
describe: Labor									milar X not similar yes X no			ves X no	
					ical Area					or omi	area.		
Significance						Associated buildings? X yes					tos and	plan drawings are on	
X eligibleof interest none					What type? TA-33-86, the Gas					following pages			
if not eligible,						Handling Facility					, F	,4600	
why? Building 33-90 is not exceptionally						if inventoried, list ID nos.					ENG-C 3331 plan, elevation,		
significant, for its architectural style. It is					TA-33-86 also built during					& details 1954			
the same style as the guard house (TA-33-					1954/1955					d domins 1754			
27) at the entrance to TA-33, which is like										No other plans or drawings			
other guardhouses throughout the										are available.			
Laboratory. Its importance is in that it is													
associated with the Gas Handling Facility,										size: 144 ft ²			
TA-33-86. It served as support facility, a					<u> </u> -								
second security check location for													
admittance to the Gas Handling Facility.)								
_ ,													
						1							

architectural features

Building 33-90 is a small square, wood frame structure with a flat roof and a concrete foundation. The wood frame is covered with "Transite", a non-friable asbestos siding. The roof of the building extends (overhangs) the building by approximately 2-2 1/2 feet. It is constructed of tarpaper, tar, and, gravel and has a metal "flashing" edging along all sides. The 12 by 12 foot building has two rooms, the main room plus a small restroom.

On the east side of the building there is a wooden pedestrian door with a large window. There is also a fixed 3' by 4'5½' single-paned window.

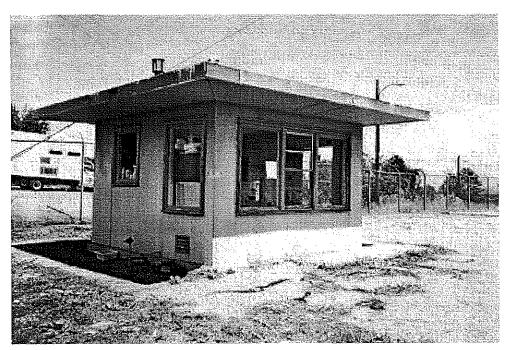
All windows in the building have wood and metal frames.

The north side of the building has two side-by-side windows. One is a fixed 2'8" by $4'5\frac{1}{2}$ " single-paned window and the other is a double-hung sash window 2'8" by $4'5\frac{1}{2}$ " with four panes.

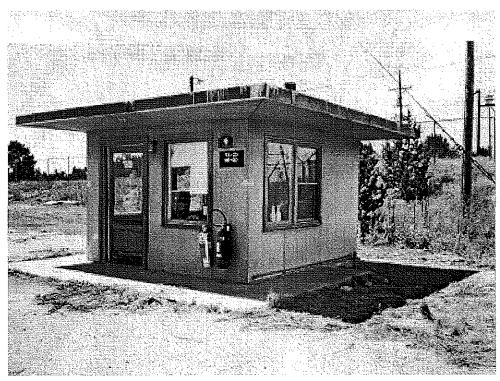
The west side of the building has two single-paned fixed windows. One is 3' by $4'5\frac{1}{2}$ " and the other is 2'8" by $3'\frac{1}{2}$ ".

On the south side there are three side-by-side windows. The center window is a double-hung sash window, 2'8" by 4'5½". The two "outside" windows are 3' by 4'5½", single-paned and fixed.

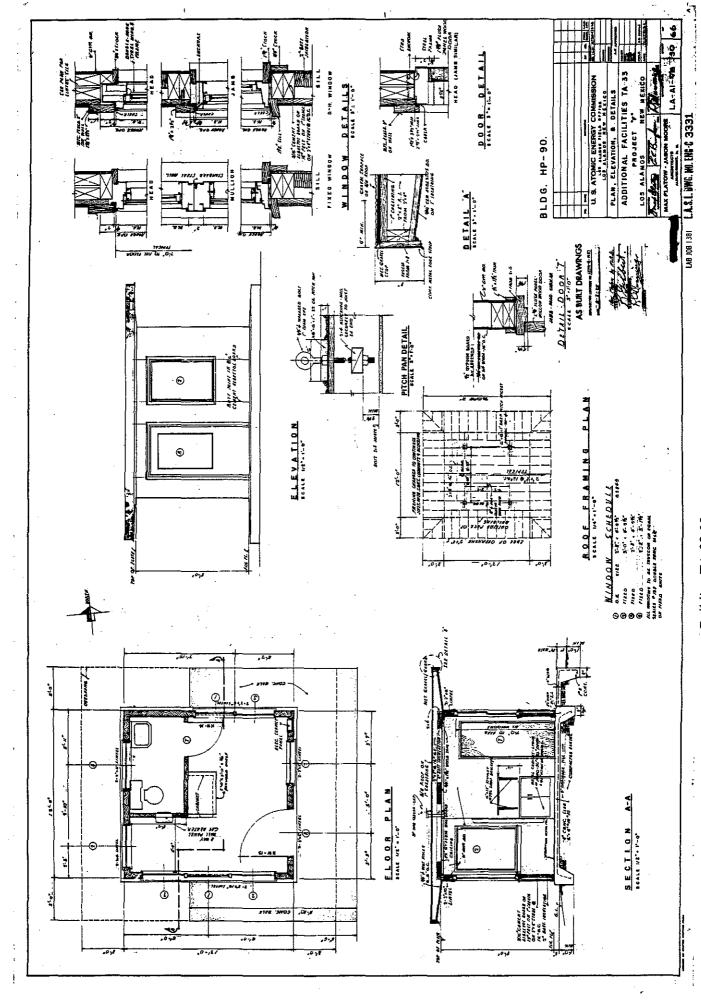
Comments



TA-33-90 West and South Sides

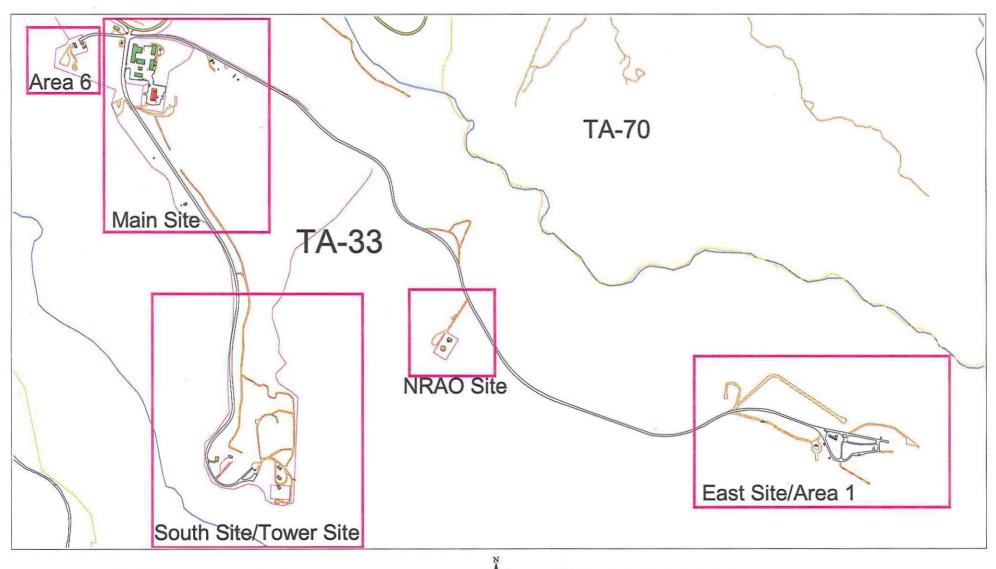


TA-33-90 East and North Sides



Building TA-33-90 LANL ENG-C 3331 (1954) As Built Floor Plan and Elevations

Appendix B: Maps Showing Location of Eligible and Non-Eligible Properties and TA-33's Construction History



Los Alamos National Laboratory

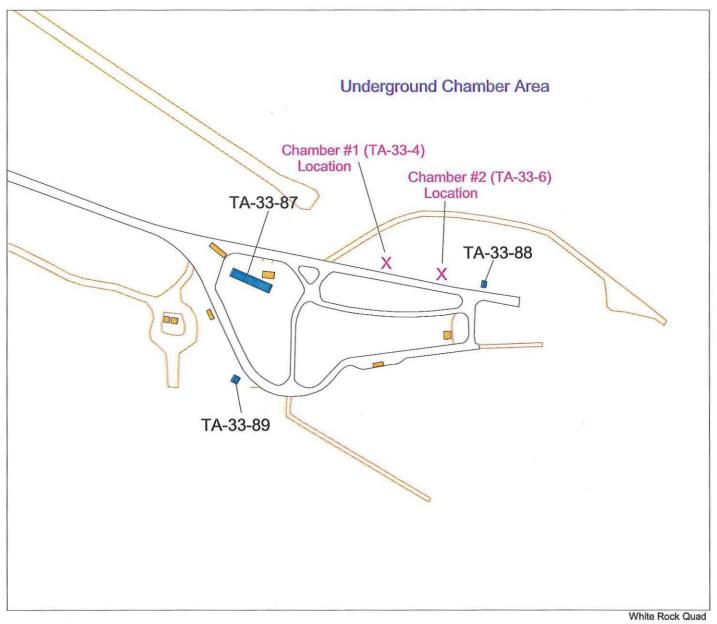
Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team RRES-ECO (Ecology Group)

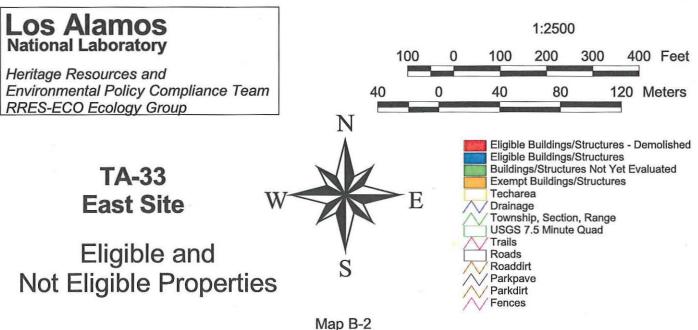
TA-33 Eligible and **Not Eligible Properties**

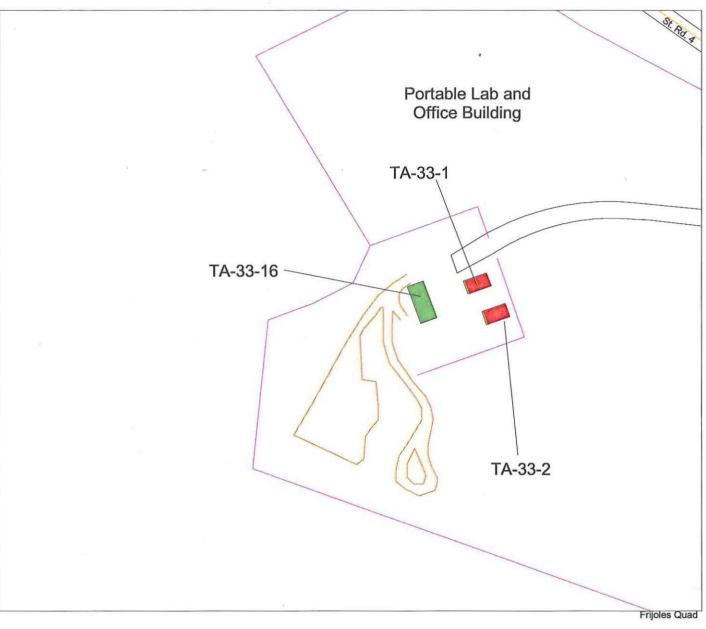
Map B-1

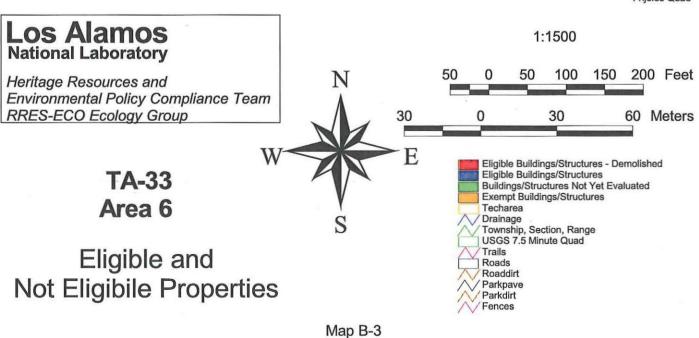
Techarea Drainage Trails Roads Roaddirt Parkpave Parkdirt Fences

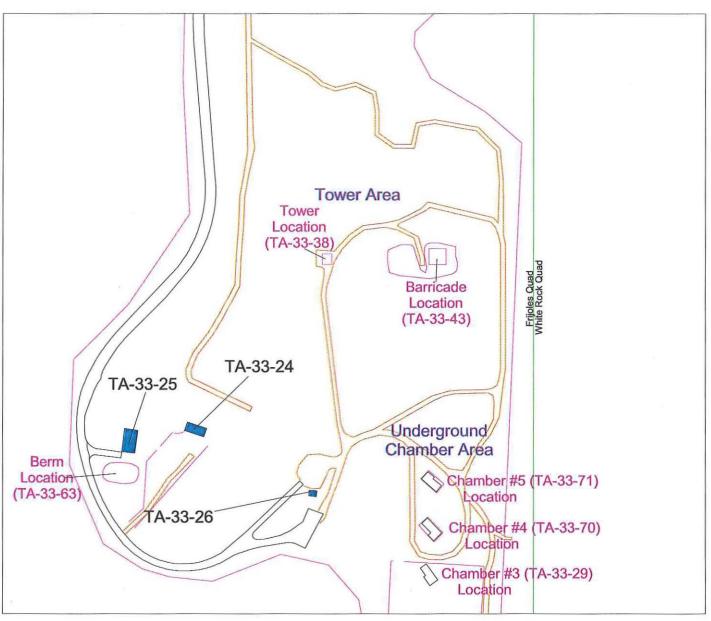
Eligible Buildings/Structures - Demolished Eligible Buildings/Structures Buildings/Structures Not Yet Evaluated Exempt Buildings/Structures 1:12000 1000 1500 Feet 200 200 400 Meters

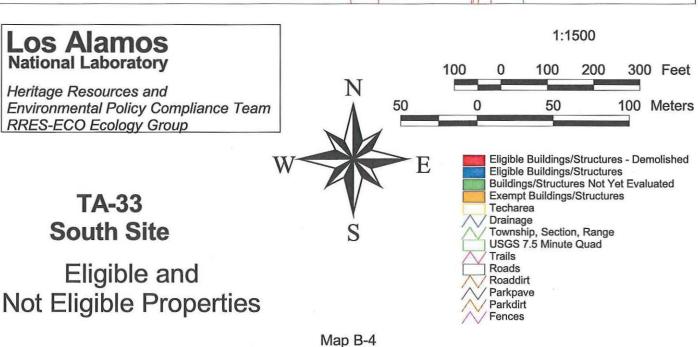


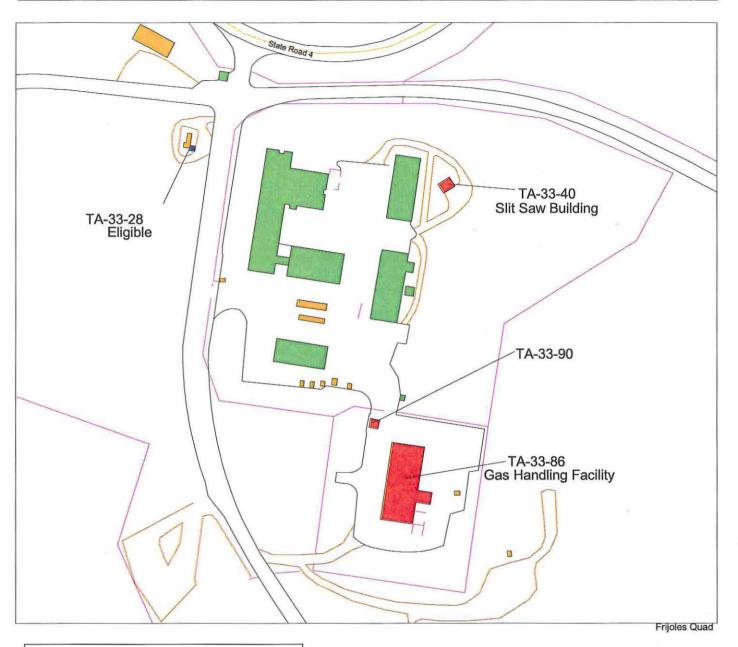


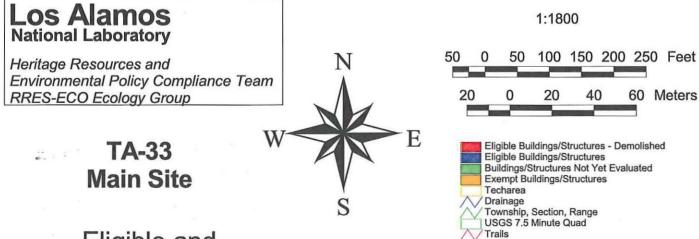








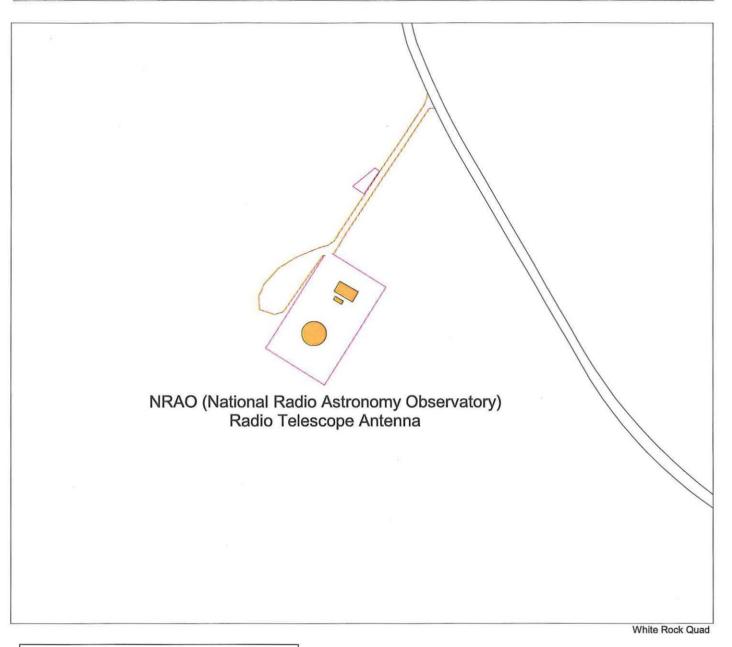




Eligible and Not Eligibile Properties

Roads Roaddirt

Parkpave Parkdirt



400 Feet 50 Meters

Los Alamos National Laboratory

Heritage Resources and Environmental Policy Compliance Team

RRES-ECO Ecology Group

TA-33 NRAO Site

Eligible and Not Eligible Properties

200 100 100 300 50 Eligible Buildings/Structures - Demolished Eligible Buildings/Structures Buildings/Structures Not Yet Evaluated Exempt Buildings/Structures Techarea Drainage Township, Section, Range USGS 7.5 Minute Quad Trails

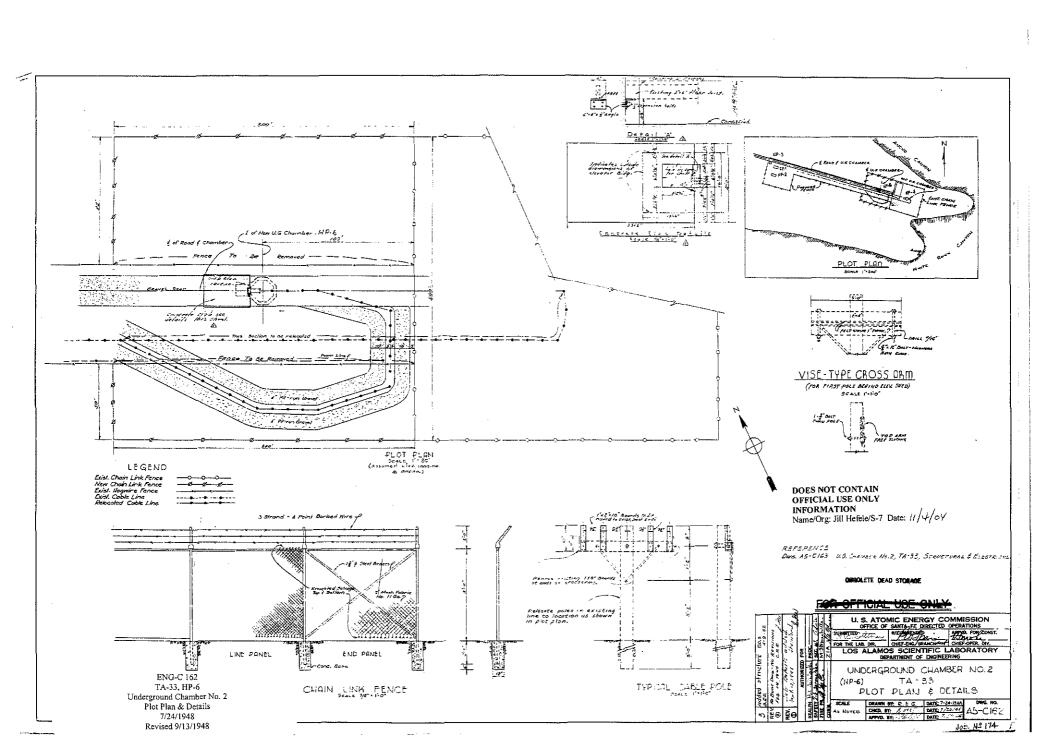
Roads

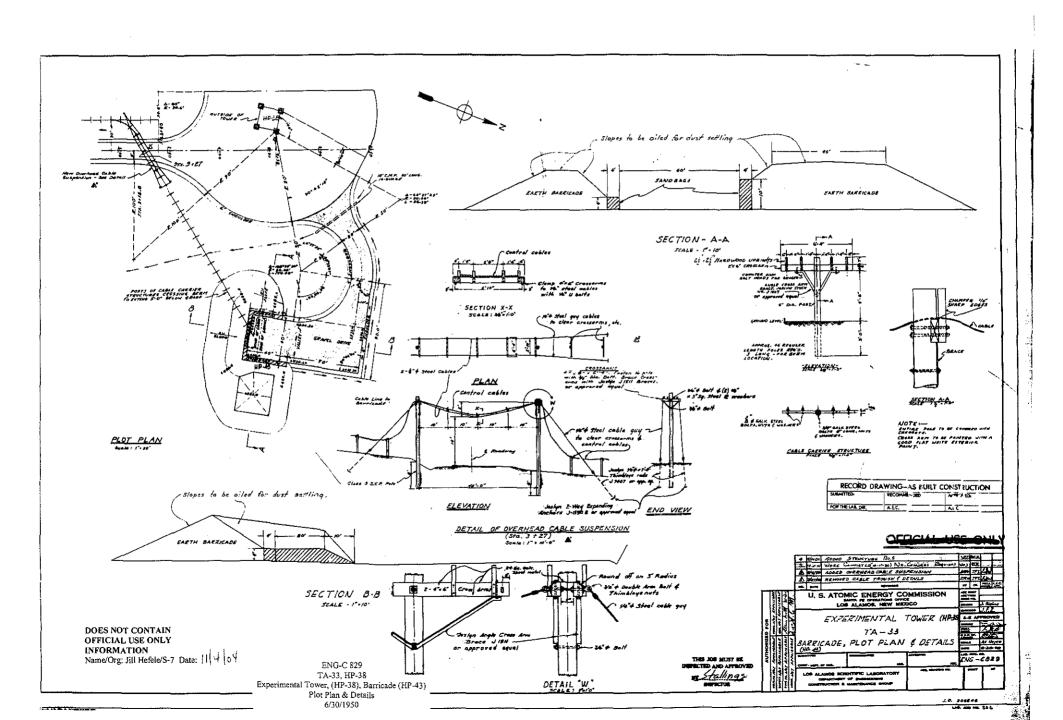
Roaddirt Parkpave

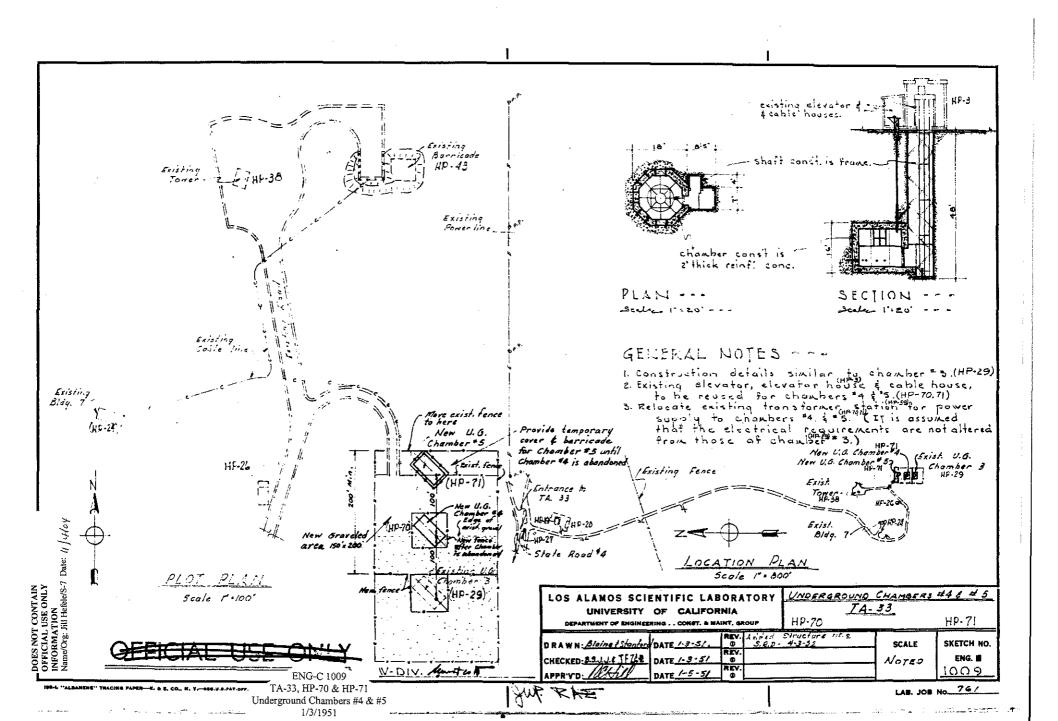
Parkdirt Fences

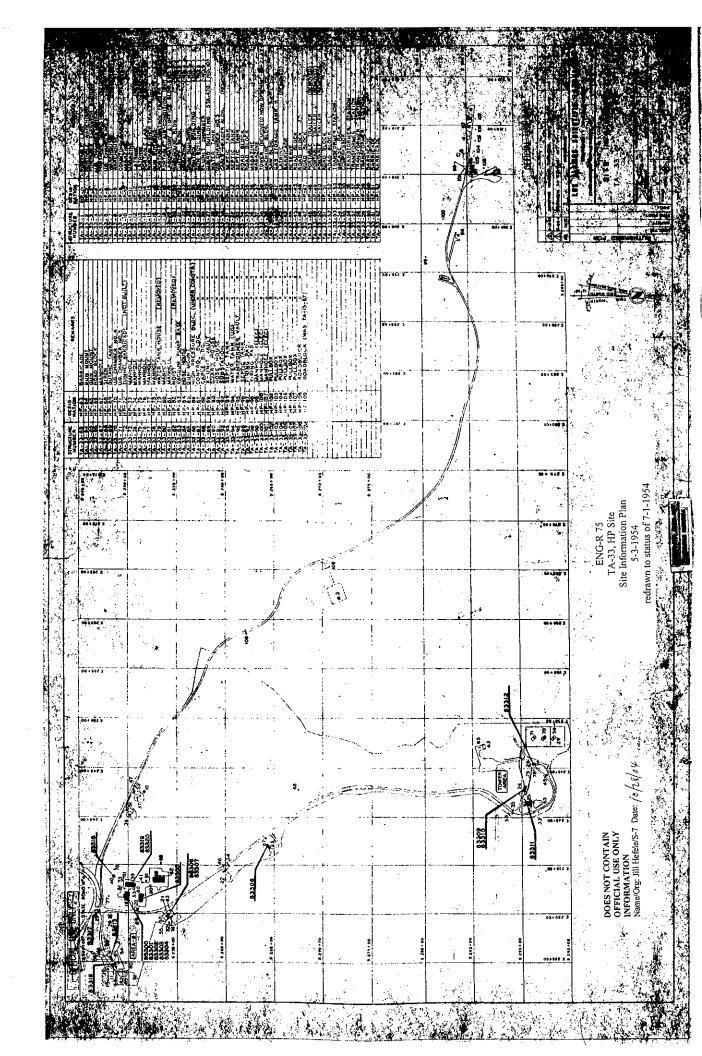
1:1500

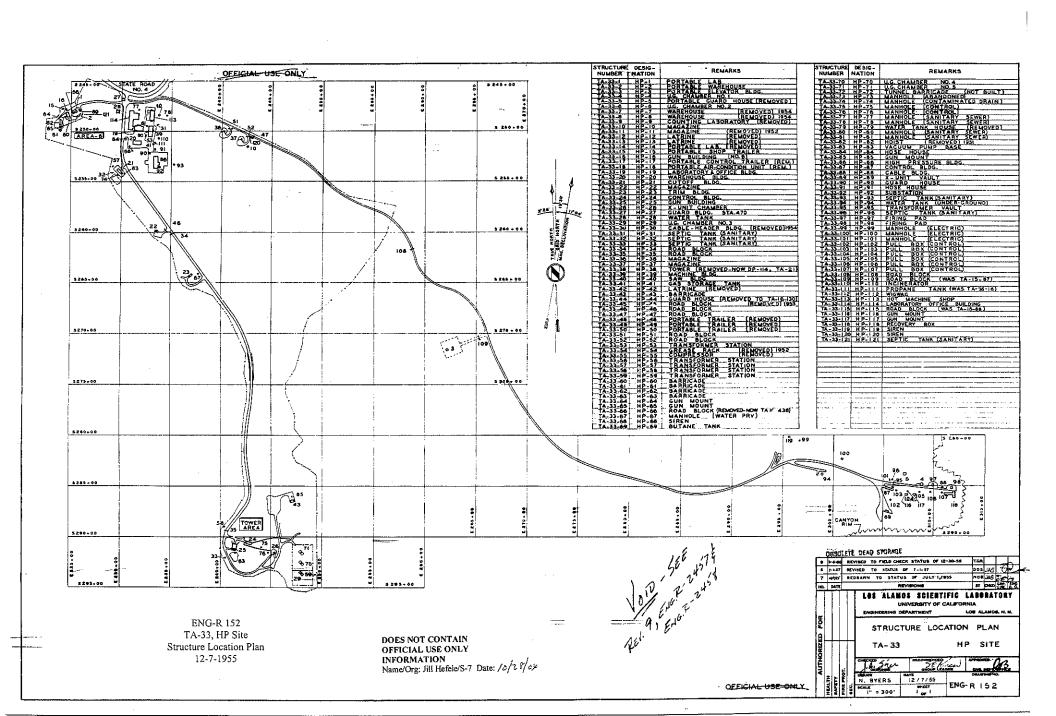
Map B-6

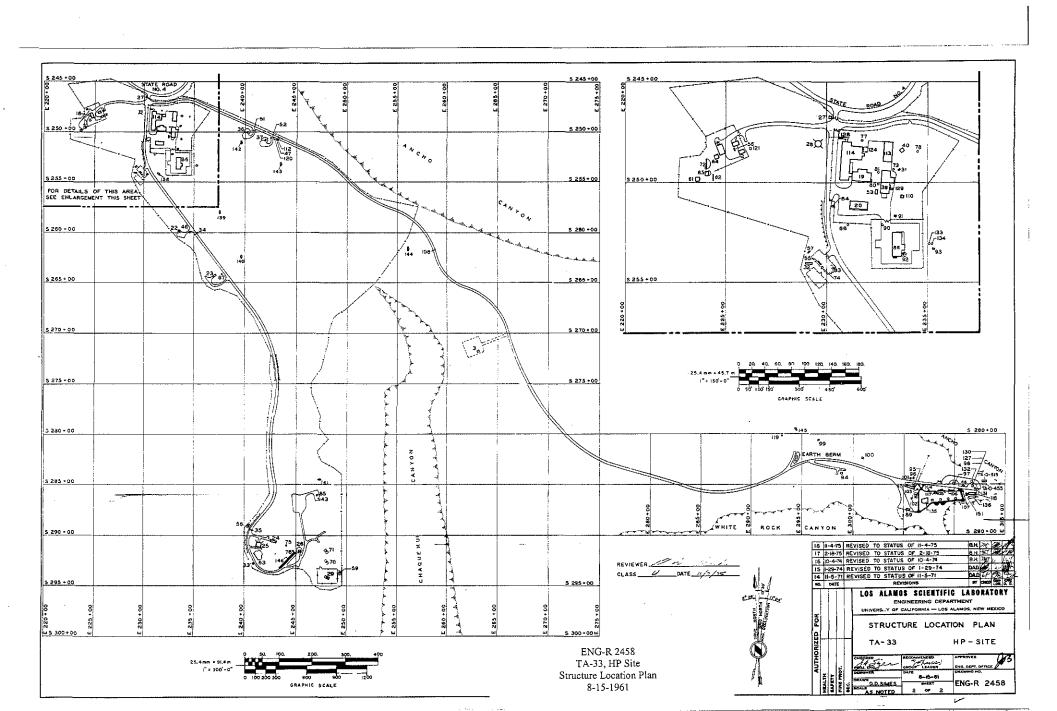


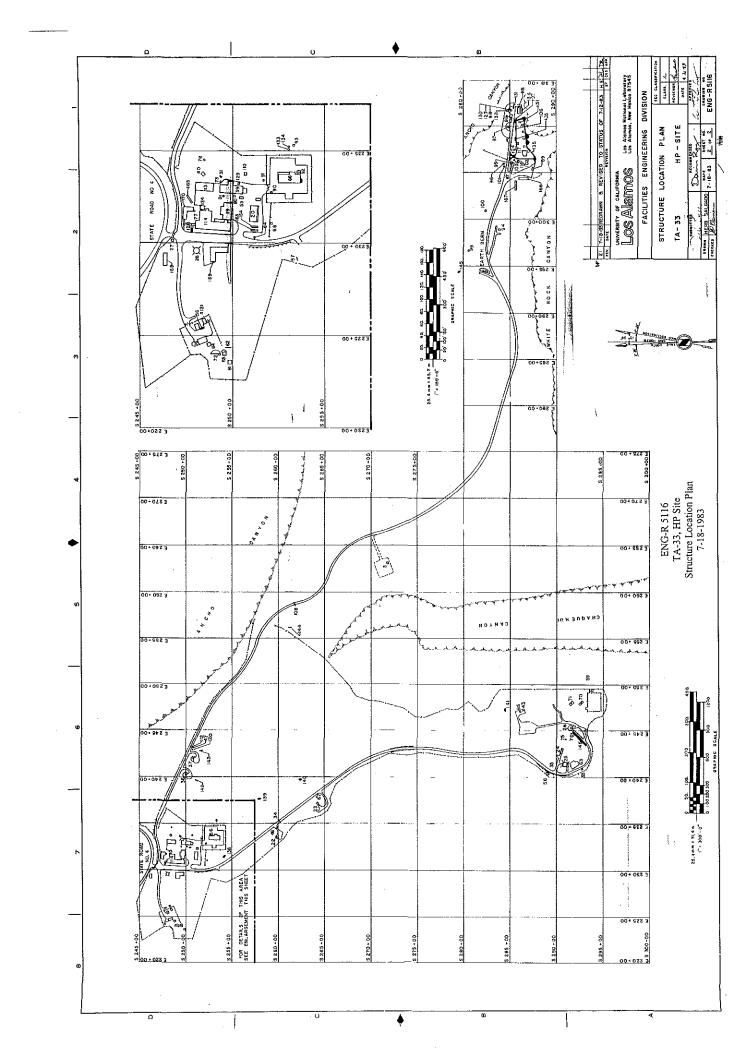


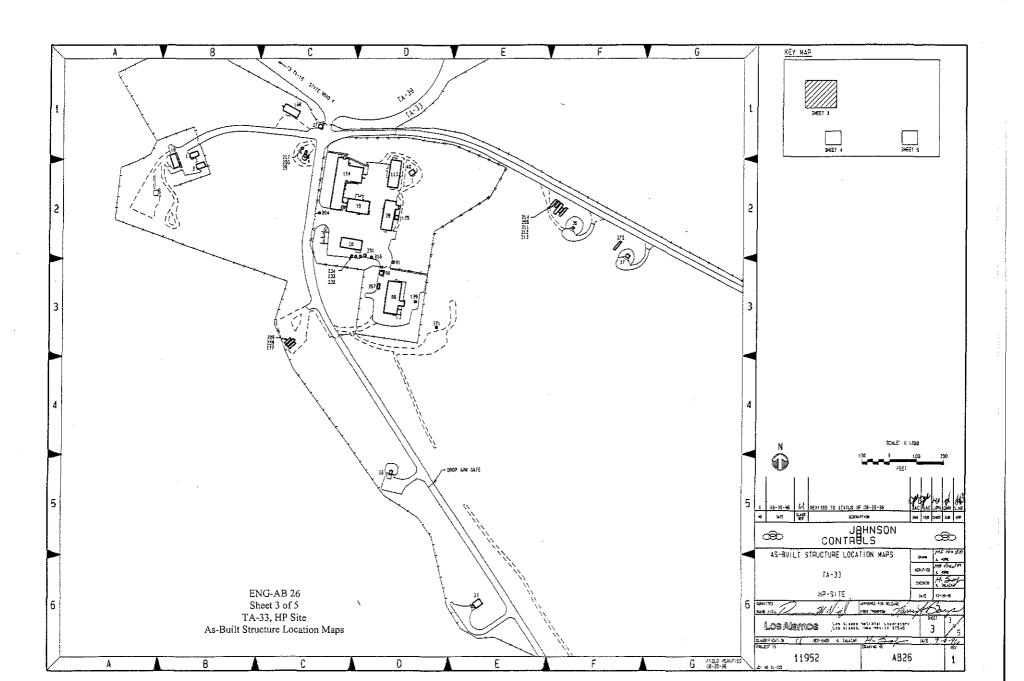


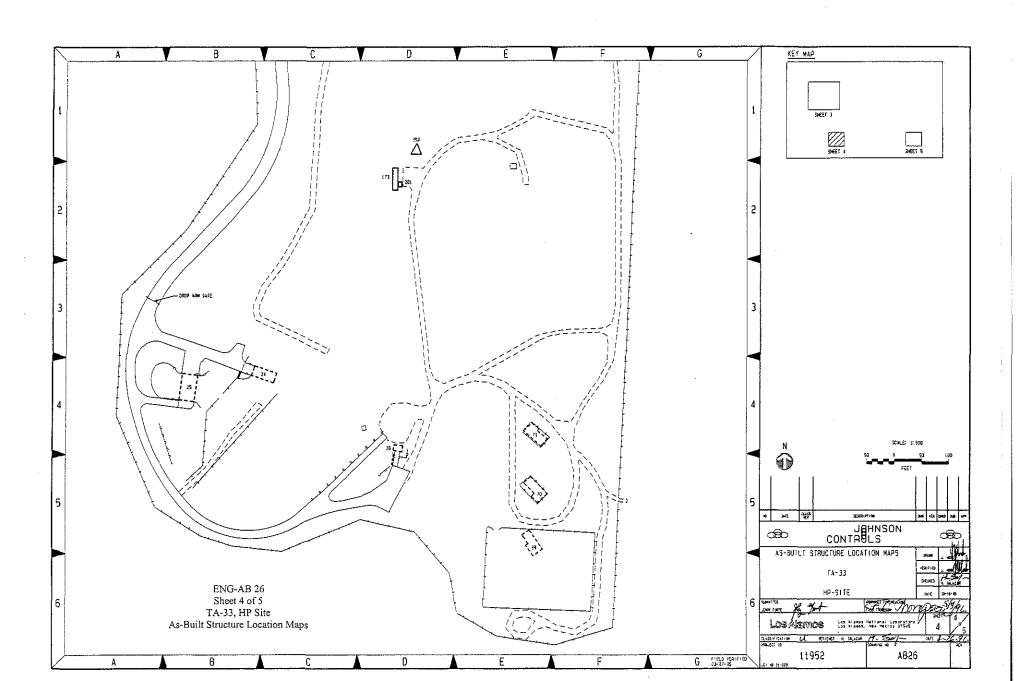


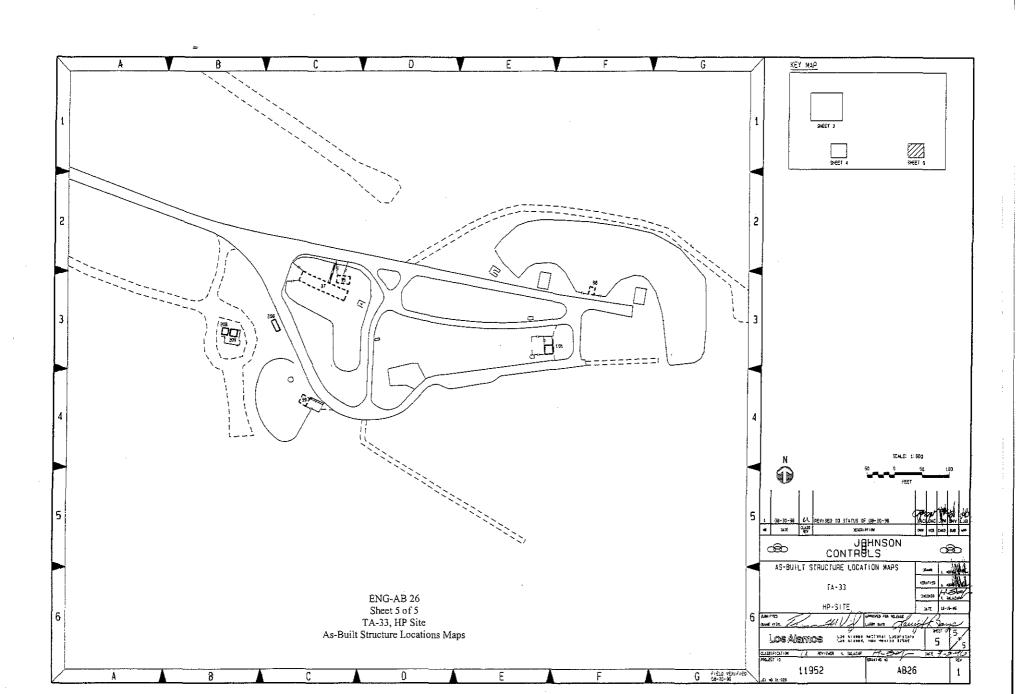












Appendix C: Interview Information

Oral Histories

Dougherty, J.

2001 Interview with John Ronquillo, Ken Towery, and Ellen McGehee. Recording of August 16, 2001 interview with John Dougherty on file at RRES-ECO, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Larson, R.

2003 Interview with John Ronquillo and Ellen McGehee. Recording of July 17, 2003 interview with Richard Larson on file at RRES-ECO, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

MacMillan, D. P.

2001 Interview with John Ronquillo, Ken Towery, and Ellen McGehee.
Recording of August 28, 2001 interview with Don MacMillan on file at RRES-ECO, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Other Interviews

Ahlquist, John

1983 "Conversations with Harlow Russ, Regarding TA-33, 10/27/83." Los Alamos National Laboratory memorandum to file, November 1, 1983, HSE-8/83-733, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Estrada, Joe

"Interview Notes on TA-33-86." Commodore Advanced Sciences, Inc. Memorandum regarding interview with John Dougherty, dated September 17, 1998, to Kari Manz, Los Alamos National Laboratory, on file at RRES-ECO, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Hoard, Dorothy

- "Conversations with John Dougherty Re. TA-33." Los Alamos National Laboratory memorandum to CLS-1 file, July 11, 1990, CLS-1/91-303-DH, Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- "Conversations with Harlow Russ, December 14, 1990." Laboratory memorandum to CLS-1 file, September 17, 1991, CLS-1/91-304-DH, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Appendix D: Listing of Drawings on File at LANL for Properties at TA-33

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	PROJID	DISC	TITLE	
33	1	С	18787	1	0		18-JAN-57		1952	UN	TOILET FACILITIES, BLDG. HP-1	
33	1	R	3017	1	2		17-JUL-64	11-JUN-84	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, PORTABLE LABORATORY	
33	1	SK	189	1	0		01-JUN-53	15-DEC-49	416	M	THREE TON CRANE INSTALLATION, RM. 6, BLDG. HP-1	
33	1	SK	196	1	1		01-JUN-53	13-FEB-50	416	M	ADAPTER, 3-TON CRANE INSTALLATION HP-1, RM. #6	
33	1	SK	513	1	3		01-JUN-53		0	UN	INSTALL SINK & C.W. SUPPLY IN HQ BLDG. HP-1, TA-33	
33	1	SK	522	1	3		01-JUN-53		0	E	LIGHTING FOR TA-33 AREA 1	

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	PRОЛД	DISC	TITLE
33	2	R	3018	1	1		17-JUL-64	11-JUN-84	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, PORTABLE WAREHOUSE
33	2	SK	1020	1	2		25-AUG-97	03-MAR-51	808	S	Concrete Slab for Machine at Bldg. #2, HP-20, Plan, Section and Details

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	PROJID	DISC	TITLE
33	24	С	1076	1	1		27-OCT-50	27-OCT-50	686	AC	REVISIONS TO HEATING & VENTILATION SYS., LOCATION PLANS & DUCT DET
33	24	С	1077	2	1		27 - OCT-50	27-OCT-50	686		REVISIONS TO HEATING & VENTILATION SYS., BLDG. HP-24. DETAILS.
33	24	С	1766	1	0		09-AUG-52	11-JUL-52	1178	С	CONTROL CABLE CARRIER, CONTROL ROOM TO UG CHAMBER (HP-24, HP-29, HP-70 HP-71)
33		C	11551	41	3		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT, BLDG. HP-24 FLOOR PLAN AND LONGITUDINAL SECT.
			11552	42	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT, ROOF PLAN SECT. AND DETAILS
33	24		11553	43	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT, TRENCH AND COVER DETAILS
	24	C	11554	44	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT ELEVATIONS AND SECTION
33	24	C	11570	60	3		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	E	LAYOUT, BLDG. HP-24
33	24	С	11571	61	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	E	DETAILS
33	24	С	11594	84	2		15-AUG-56	19-APR-49	190	M	HEATING & VENTILATING
33	24	С	11595	85	2		15-AUG-56	19-APR-49	190	M	HEATING & VENTILATING DETAILS
33	24	C	11596	86	1		15-AUG-56	23-APR-49	190	M	PLUMBING LAYOUT
33	24	C	11608	98	2		15-AUG-56	07 - APR-49	190	A	DOOR & FRAME INSTALLATION ASSEMBLY STEEL DOOR
33	24	С	11609	99	1		15-AUG-56	07-APR-49	190	Α	FRAME ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR
33	24	C	11610	100	1		15-AUG-56	07-APR-49	190	A	DOOR ASSEMBLY, PLATE STEEL
33	24	С	11611	101	1		15-AUG-56	07 - APR-49	190	M	AIR PIPING AND ELECTRICAL LAYOUT, STEEL DOOR
33	24	C .	11612	102	1		15 - AUG-56	07-APR-49	190	A	HINGE ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR
33	24	С	11613	103	1		15-AUG-56	07-APR-49	190	A	BOLT & CYLINDER ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR
33	24	C	11614	104	2		15-AUG-56	07-APR-49	190	Α	DETAILS, BOLT AND CYLINDER ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR
33	24	С	11615	105	1	[15-AUG-56	07-APR-49	190	A	LOCK & BOLT ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR
33	24	С	11616	106	1	[15-AUG-56	08-APR - 49	190	A	DETAILS, LOCK & BOLT ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR
33	24	С	11617	107	1		15-AUG-56	18-APR-49	190	M	VENTILATION, OPENING ASSEMBLY
33	24	С	11618	108	1		15-AUG-56	18-APR-49	190	A	FRAME ASSEMBLY, VENTILATION OPENING
33	24	С	11619	109	1	-{	15-AUG-56	18-APR-49	190	M	COVER ASSEMBLY, VENTILATION OPENING ASSEMBLY
33	24	С	11620	110	1		15-AUG-56	18-APR-49	190	M	ADAPTER PLATE, VENTILATION OPENING ASSEMBLY
33	24	C	11621	111	1	ĺ	15-AUG-56	18-APR-49	190	M	DETAILS, VENTILATION OPENING ASSEMBLY
33	24	С	21513	5	0]	07-APR-58		2053	Е	ELECTRICAL - BLDG. HP-24 & HP-87
33	24	R	2327	1	0	ĺ	06-APR-62	14-DEC-61	0	A	FALLOUT SHELTER SURVEY, FLOOR PLAN, HP-SITE
33	24	R	3027	1	3	· [06-MAY-63	31-OCT-83	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, CONTROL BUILDING

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	PROJID	DISC	TITLE
33	25	С	11555	45	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT HEAD WALL DETAILS
33	25	С	11556	46	2		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT, MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
33	25	С	11557	47	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	s	LAYOUT, WOOD RETAINING WALL, BLDG. HP-26
33	25	С	11572	62	1		15-AUG-56	05-APR-49	190	E	LAYOUT, BLDG. HP-25
33	25	С	11597	87	1		15-AUG-56	23-APR-49	190	M	PLUMBING
33	25	R	3028	1	1		21-MAY-63	11-JUN-84	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, GUN BUILDING

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	PROJID	DISC	TITLE	
33	26	С	11558	48	3		15-AUG-56	30-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT, PLANS & SECT. BLDG. HP-26	
33	26	С	11559	49	1		15-AUG-56	30-APR-49	190	S	LAYOUT, SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS	
33	26	С	11573	63	2		15-AUG-56	28-APR-49	190	E	LAYOUT, ELECTRICAL MANHOLES, HP-26	
33	26	С	11622	112	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	DOOR INSTALLATION ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11623	113	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	DOOR DETAIL, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11624	114	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	HINGE ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11625	115	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	LATCH ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11626	116	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	DETAILS, LATCH ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	C	11627	117	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	HANDLE, LATCH ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11628	118	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	LOCK ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11629	119	1	İ	15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	DETAILS, LOCK ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11630	120	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	Α	DETAILS, LOCK ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR DETAILS, LOCK ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	11631	121	1		15-AUG-56	29-APR-49	190	A	FRAME ASSEMBLY, STEEL DOOR	
33	26	С	17574	1	0		29-JUL-59		0	F	MAKE-UP CHAMBER AT FIRE APRON, HP-26, AREA #	
33	26	R	2378	1	0		06-APR-62	30-MAR-62	0	A	FALLOUT SHELTER SURVEY, FLOOR PLAN	
33	26	R	3029	1	2		17-JUL-64	13-MAR-84	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, X-UNIT CHAMBER	

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	PROJID	DISC	TITLE
33	40	С	1156	1	2		12-MAY-53	19-DEC-50	755	C	SAW BLDG. HP-40. PLOT PLAN AND DETAILS
33	40	С	1157	2	1		12-MAY-53	20-JAN-51	755		SAW BLDG. HP-40. ARCHITECTURAL PLAN & DETAILS, HEATING & PLUMBING
33	40	С	1158	3	2		12-MAY-53	20-NOV-50	755	E	SAW BLDG. HP-40. ELECT. PLAN & SECTION
33	40	С	2955	1	1				1362	UN	RELOCATION OF BLDG. HP-40, PLOT PLAN
33	40	С	2956	2	1				1362	UN	RELOCATION, BLDG. HP-40, FOUNDATION PLAN & SECTIONS
33	40	С	2957	3	1				1362	М	RELOCATION, BLDG. HP-40, ROOM EXHAUST - MODIFICATIONS, MECH., DETAILS
33	40	С	2958	4	1				1362	E	RELOCATION BLDG. HP-40, ELECT. PLANS, DETAILS & NOTES
33	40	С	2959	5	1				1362	E	RELOCATION, BLDG. HP-40, ELECT. PLOT PLAN & NOTES
33	40	С	49864	1	0		12-APR-04	23-OCT-96	16854	Т	WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, TITLE SHEET AND LIST OF DRAWINGS
33	40	С	49864	14	0		12-APR-04	23-OCT-96	16854	P	WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, MECH., DETAILS
33	40	С	49864	4	0		12-APR-04	OF WORK		WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, GEN., NOTES & SCOPE OF WORK	
33	40	С	49864	5	0		12-APR-04	23-OCT-96	16854	G	WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, GEN., INSPECTION PLAN AND TEST PLAN
33	40	С	49864	15	0		12-APR-04	WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS EMI#75 MECH, CORR		WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, MECH., CORRECTIVE ACTIONS SUMMARY	
33	40	С	49864	8	0		12-APR-04	23-OCT-96	16854	P	WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, MECH., PLUMBING PLAN
33	40	С	49864	2	0		12-APR-04	23-OCT-96 16854 G WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, GEN., LEGEND A		WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, GEN., LEGEND AND NOTES	
33	40	С	49864	3	0		12-APR-04	APR-04 23-OCT-96 16854 G WASTE STREAM CORRECTIONS, FMU#75, GEN., NOTES			
33	40	R	3034	1	1		17-JUL-64				

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	РКОЛД	DISC	TITLE	
33	86	С	3303	2	1		19-APR-54	25-AUG-55	1381	С	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, CIVIL, PLOT PLAN, AREA A, LEGEND, AND SUMP SEWER & SUBSTATION LOCATIONS	
33	86	С	3314	13	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381		ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, STRUCT., PLANS & DETAILS, FOUNDATION PLAN, ROOF FRAMING PLAN, BASE PLATE DETAILS	
33	86	С	3315	14	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	S	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, STRUCT., DETAILS, FLASHING AND LADDER DETAIL, CANOPY AND MONORAIL SUPPORT DETAIL	
33	86	С	3316	15	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., FLOOR PLAN	
33	86	С	3317	16	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., ELEVATIONS & ROOF PLAN	
33	86	С	3318	17	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., SECTIONS, CANOPY DETAIL AND ISOMETRIC OF FASCIA, FLASHING DETAIL	
33	86	С	3319	18	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., DETAILS, STEEL SHELVING, CHALKBOARD, EQUIPMENT LAYOUT, TOILET, GLASS BLOCK, ROOF DRAIN DETAILS	
33	86	С	3320	19	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., DOOR, WINDOW, WALL OPENING, SLIDING, VAULT DOORS, PENTHOUSE LOUVRE, AIR TIGHT DOOR DETAILS	
33	86	С	3332	31	1		19-APR-54	25-AUG-55	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., DOOR SCHEDULES	
33	86	С	3333	32	1		19-APR-54	25-AUG-55	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., DOOR DETAILS, OVERHEAD, LIGHTPROOF DOORS	
33	86	С	3355	54	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	М	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, MECH., FLOOR PLAN, BOILER PIPING DIAGRAM, CHEMICAL FEEDER DIAGRAM	
33	86	С	3356	55	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	М	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, MECH., PENTHOUSE & PARTIAL ROOF PLAN & DETAILS	
33	86	С	3357	56	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	М	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, MECH., SERVICE PIPING PLAN, AIR COMPRESSOR PIPING DETAIL	
33	86	С	3358	57	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	М	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, MECH., WASTE PIPING PLAN, FLOOR DRAIN DETAIL, FIXTURE SCHEDULE	
33	86	С	3359	58	1		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	M	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, MECH., DETAILS, STEAM HEATING COIL PIPING DIAGRAM, SEPTIC TANK DETAIL, SCHEMATIC REFRIGERATION PIPING DIAGRAM, SUMP DETAIL	
33	86	С	3360	59	0		19 - APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	М	ADDITIOANL FACILITIES, MECH., CONTROL DIAGRAMS, SCHEMATIC FLOW DIAGRAMS	
33	86	С	3362	61	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381		ADDITIONAL FACILIITES, ELEC., SITE PLAN, COMMUNICATION & LIGHTNING PROTECTION PLANS, SUBSTATION PAD LOCATION	
										ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ELEC., FLOOR PLAN, FIXTURE		

33	86	С	3363	62	1
33	86	С	3364	63	0
33	86	С	3366	65	2
33	86	С	16989	1	0
33	86	С	18898	1	0
33	86	С	18899	2	0
33	86	С	19097	1	0
33	86	С	21344	1	0
33	86	С	21345	2	0
33	86	С	21346	3	0
33	86	С	21347	4	0
33	86	С	21348	5	0
33	86	С	21349	6	0
33	86	С	21350	7	0
33	86	С	21351	8	0
33	86	С	21352	9	0
33	86	С	21353	10	0
33	86	C .	21354	11	0
33	86	С	21355	12	0
33	86	С	21356	13	0
33	86	С	21357	14	0
33	86	С	21358	15	0
33	86	С	21359	16	0
33	86	С	21360	17	0
33	86	С	21361	18	0
33	86	С	21362	19	0
33	86	С С С	21363	1	0
33	86	С	21364	2	0
33	86	С С С	21365	3	0
33	86	С	21366	4	0

19-APR-54	25-AUG-55	1381	E	SCHEDULE, PENTHOUSE PLAN, FENCE GATE & SLAB ELEVATION
19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	E	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ELEC., DETAILS, SIGNAL CONTROL PANEL, LIGHTNING PROTECTION & GROUNDING DETAILS, WIRING DIAGRAM, RACEWAY DETAILS, LEGEND
25-AUG-55	19-APR-54	1381	E	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ELEC., RISER DIAGRAMS
24-SEP-57		2023	М	W-3 MASS SPECTROMETER BLDG. HP-86 - MECHANICLA & ELECTRICAL PLAN AND DETAILS
18-FEB-59]	2198	A	SUPPLIED AIR SYSTEM BUILIDNG HP-86 - FLOOR PLAN & NOTES
18-FEB-59]	2198	UN	ELEVATIONS & DETAILS
11-DEC-63]	3004	A	CANOPY INSTALLATION, BLDG. HP-86 - ARCHITECTURAL
17-DEC-57		1979	G	GAS HANDLING FACILITY IMPROVEMENT BLDG. 86 - INDEX OF DWGS. PLOT PLAN LIST OF EQ
17-DEC-57]	1979	UN	PENTHOUSE ADD., PLAN, ELEVATION & SECTIONS
17-DEC-57		1979	UN	PENTHOUSE ADDITION, DETAILS
17 - DEC-57]	1979	UN	STAIRS & PLATFORM DETAILS
17-DEC-57		1979	M	MECH. PLANS & ELEVATIONS
17-DEC-57		1979	M	MECH. ELEVATIONS
17-DEC-57]	1979	UN	CEILING HOOD DETAILS
17-DEC-57]	1979	UN	SERVICE PIPING - PLAN DIA.
17-DEC-57		1979	UN	BOILER & COMPRESSOR INSTALL.
17-DEC-57		1979	UN	CONTROL DIA PENTHOUSE & RM. 9 CONDITIONING REV. RMS. 7, 7A, 7B & 10
17-DEC-57	· ·	1979	E	GAS HANDLING FAC. ELECT SCOPE, NOTES, MATL.
17-DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT FIRST FLOOR PLAN
17-DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT PENTHOUSE PLANS
17-DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT DETAILS
17-DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT SINGLE LINE DIA.
17-DEC-57]	1979	E	ELECT WIRING DIAGRAMS
17-DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT SCHEMATIC DIA.
17 - DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT WIRING DIA.
17-DEC-57		1979	E	ELECT CONNECTION DIA.
18 - FEB-58]	1979	G	ARCHITECTURAL PLAN SECTIONS & GENERAL NOTES
18-FEB-58		1979	A	ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
18 - FEB-58]	1979	M	MECH. PLAN & DETAILS
18-FEB-58]	1979	UN	CLEANING HOOD DETAILS

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21367		21369	21399	21835		21837	21858	21859	21860	21861	21876	21877	21878	21879	23727	23728	23729	23730	23731	23732	23733	27868	28470	28471	34799	35618
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98	98	98	98	98	86	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	86	86	98	86	98	986
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33

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18-FEB-58	JL		N N	PIPING DIAGRAM AND SPECIFICATIONS
18-FEB-58	1	1979	ഥ	ELECTRICAL PLAN, DIAGRAM, AND LIST OF EQUIPMENT
18-FEB-58		1979	G	LIGHTINING PROTECTION & GENERAL NOTES
16-DEC-58		1979	B	GAS HANDLING FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS, BLDG. HP-86 - SERVICE PIPING & ACID SINK INS
11-JAN-61	JI	2394	M	REACTOR EXPERIMENT FACILITIES, BLDG. HP-86 - MECH PLAN - DETAIL & EQUIPMENT L
11-JAN-61	1 (~ 3.)	2394	Щ	ELECTRICAL - PLAN & SECTION
11-JAN-61	16.2.3	2394	ョ	ELECTRICAL - SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM & DETAILS
22-JUN-60	J L	2394	S	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR REACTOR EXPERIMENTS, BLDG. HP-86 - STRUCTURAL & LOCATI
22-JUN-60	الخشاو	2394	M	MECH. PROCESS PIPING PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS
22-JUN-60		2394	M	MECH. & ELECT. CONTROL & INSTRUMENT PLAN, SECT. & DETAILS
22-JUN-60	1 <u> - 3</u>	2394	M	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT LIST
18-NOV-63		2958	×	WELDING & SOLDERING HOOD INSTALLATION-ROOM 1-BLDG HP-86-MECH-HOOD-CABINET-DUCT P
18-NOV-63		2958	M	MECHANICAL - HOODS & DUCTS DETAILS & SECTIONS
18-NOV-63		2958	M	MECH FAN PLATFORM & PIPING DETAILS & SECTIONS
18-NOV-63		2958	M	MECHANICAL - NOTES & MATERIAL LIST
29-JAN-60		2336	AC	MODIFICATIONS TO VENTILATION SYSTEMS & CONTROLS, BLDG. HP-86 - PLANS & GENERAL N
29-JAN-60	<u>ind</u>	2336	N	CONTROL PANEL & MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
29-JAN-60		2336	AC	MODS. TO VENTILATION SYS. & CONTROLS. HP-86 - REVISED PNEUMATIC CONTROL DIAGRAM
29-JAN-60		2336	E	ELECTRICAL - CONTROL DIAGRAM
29-JAN-60		2336	S	OPERATIONAL SEQUENCE, EQUIPMENT & NAMEPLATE LISTS
29-JAN-60		2336	S	EXHAUST STACK DETAILS
29-JAN-60		2336	NS.	EXHAUST STACK DETAILS
18-APR-66		3340	ر ا	FISSIONABLE MAT. VAULT, BLDG. HP-86, CIVIL - PLANS, SECTIONS & DETS. & ELECTRICA
19-JUL-65	12-JUL-65	3251	A	MODIFICATION TO BLDG. HP-86, PLAN & DETAILS
19-JUL-65	12-JUL-65	3251	A	MODIFICATIONS TO BLDG. HP-86, PLAN & DETAILS
23-DEC-66		3581	M	SAFETY EXHAUST SYSTEM, RM. 1, BLDG. HP-86 - MECHANICAL; PLAN, SECTION, DETAIL &
27-SEP-67		3698	ND	TRITIUM TANK STORAGE RACK, RM. 9, BLDG. HP-86, PLAN & DETAILS

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33	86	С	37603	1	0
33	86	С	39509	1	1
33	86	С	39510	2	1
33	86	С	39511	3	1
33	86	С	39512	4	1
33	86	С	39513	5	1
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33	86	С	39515	7	0
33	86	С	39516	8	1
33	86	С	39679	1	0
33	86	С	39680	2	0
33	86	С	39681	3	0
33	86	С	39682	4	0
33	86	С	42870	2	0 -
33	86	С	42870	1	0
33	86	С	44193	10	2
33	86	С	44193	12	2
33	86	С	44193	11	2
33	86	С	44193	1	2
33	86	С	44193	5	2
33	86	С	44193	7	3
33	86	С	44193	4	2
33	86	С	44193	15	2
33	86	С	44193	17	2

27 - JUN-69		4116	UN	DOOR MODIFICATIONS BLDG. HP-86, PLAN & DETAILS RMS. 9 & 10
15-MAY-72]	4559	AC	VENTILATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS - MECHANICAL PLAN
15-MAY-72		4559	M	MECHANICAL; PLANS, SECTIONS & DETAILS
15-MAY-72		4559	M	MECHANICAL; PLAN, SECTIONS, DETAILS AND NOTES
15-MAY-72		4559	М	MECHANICAL; ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS, DETAIL & CONTROL DIAGRAM
15-MAY-72		4559	M	MECHANICAL; CONTROL DIAGRAM, PIPING SCHEMATIC & EQUIPMENT LIST
15-MAY-72		4559	Е	ELECTRICAL
15-MAY-72		4559	E	ELECTRICAL PLAN
15-MAY-72]	4559	E	ELECTRICAL - CONNECTION DIAGRAM
04-JUN-71		4510	AC	AIR CONDITIONING, RM. 3, HP-86 - MECHANICAL; PLAN - SECTIONS
04-JUN-71		4510	M	MECHANICAL - DETAILS
04-JUN-71		4510	M	MECHANICAL; NOTES AND EQUIPMENT
04-JUN-71]	4510	E	ELECTRICAL
15-MAR-76]	5438	M	MECH; DETAILS, NOTES, AND EQUIPMENT LIST
15-MAR-76		5438	М	HEATING SYSTEM MODIFICATION, BLDG.HP-86, TA-33. MECH; PARTIAL PLAN AND DETAILS
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., HVAC PNEUMATIC CONTROL SCHEMATIC FLOW DIAGRAM
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	E	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, ELEC., NAMEPLATE SCHEDULE AND BILL OF MATERIALS
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	M	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., SEQUENCE OF OPERATION
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	Т	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, TITLE SHEET, INDEX OF DRAWINGS, LOCATION PLAN
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	M	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., NEW DESIGN, HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM, PENTHOUSE PLAN, LEGEND
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., PIPING DETAILS & SHCEMATIC, LEGEND
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., EXISTING SYSTEM AND REMOVALS, LEGEND
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	Е	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, ELEC., HVAC CONTROL PANEL
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	Е	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, ELEC., SCHEMATIC

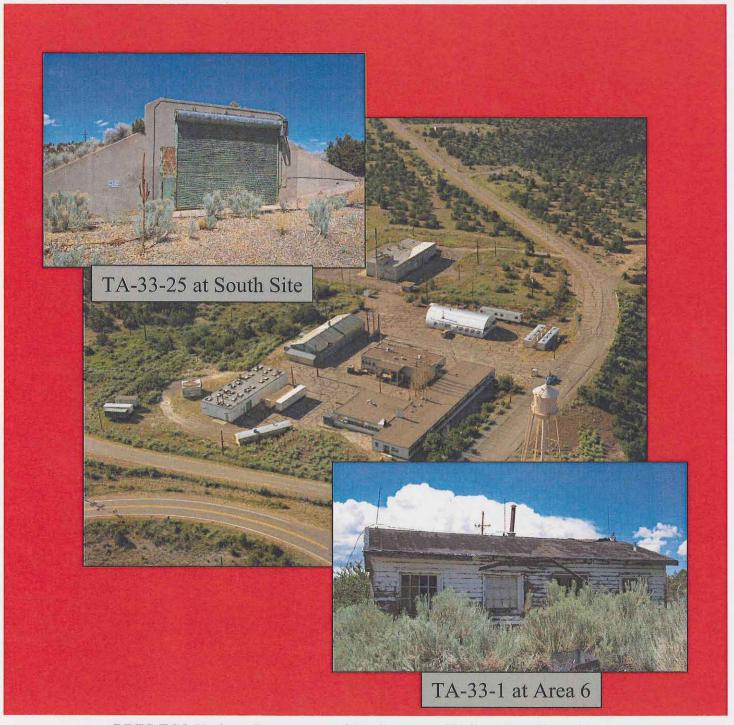
33	86	С	44193	8	2
33	86	С	44193	2	3
33	86	С	44193	9	3
33	86	С	44193	14	2
33	86	С	44193	6	3
33	86	С	44193	3	2
33	86	С	44193	16	2
33	86	С	44193	13	2
33	86	С	48520	17	0
33	86	С	48520	16	0
33	86	С	48520	15	0
33	86	С	48520	14	0
33	86	R	944	1	0
33	86	R	1921	1	2
33	86	R	2285	1	0
33	86	R	3035	1	2
33	86	R	3808	1	0
33	86	SK	2302	5	0
33	86	SK	2303	6	0
33	86	SK	2304	7	0
33	86	SK	2305	8	0
33	86	SK	2310	13	0

L				DIAGRAMS
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., EQUIPMENT LIST
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	G	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, GEN., SUBMITTALS
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., EQUIPMENT LIST
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	Е	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, ELEC., PENTHOUSE HVAC WIRING DIAGRAM
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., AIR HANDLING UNIT DETAILS, EXHAUST FAN DETAILS
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	М	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, MECH., SPECIFICATIONS LIST
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	E	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, ELEC., HVAC HEATING WIRING DIAGRAM
30-JAN-83	17-SEP-85	7275	Е	STEAM HEATING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT, ELEC., HVAC HEATING WIRING DIAGRAM
22 - JAN-93		0	A	TYPICAL FLASHING DETAILS AND CATWALK DETAIL
22-JAN-93]	0	A	TYPICAL FLASHING DETAILS
22-JAN-93		0	A	TYPICAL FLASHING DETAILS
22-JAN-93		0	A	LOT-8-TA-33-86, ROOF PLAN EXISTING FEATURES, SITE PLAN & ELEVATIONS
13-APR-67	24-MAR-67	3659	E	AS BUILT BOILER WIRING DIAGRAM, RM6, BS-1
11-JAN-63		0	F	FIRE ALARM EQUIPMENT, BLDG. HP-86, FLOOR PLAN (VOID)
05-APR-62	18-DEC-61	0	A	FALLOUT SHELTER SURVEY, FLOOR PLAN, HP -SITE
06-MAY-63	21-MAR-84	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, LABORATORY BUILDING
28-SEP-66	15-SEP-66	3546	A	EQUIPMENT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS, FLOOR PLAN
10-SEP-97	04-MAR-53	1381	A	EXTENSION OF TA-33 FACILITIES, FLOOR PLAN,
10-SEP-97	04-MAR-53	1381	A	EXTENSION OF TA-33 FACILITIES, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS
10-SEP-97	04-MAR-53	1381	A	EXTENSION OF TA-33 FACILITIES, ARCHITECTURAL OCC. BLDG.
10-SEP-97	04-MAR-53	1381	A	EXTENSION OF TA-33 FACILITIES, SERVICES OCC. BLDG.
10-SEP-97	04-MAR-53	1381	A	EXTENSION OF TA-33 FACILITIES, DOOR SCHEDULE

TA	BLDG	PREFIX	DRAWNUM	PAGE	REV	DSHEET	LOG_DATE	DOC_DATE	РКОЛД	DISC	TITLE
33	90	С	3303	2	1		19-APR-54	25-AUG-55	1381		ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, CIVIL, PLOT PLAN, AREA A, LEGEND, AND SUMP SEWER & SUBSTATION LOCATIONS
33	90	С	3331	30	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., FLOOR PLAN, ELEVATION & DETAILS, ROOF FRAMING PLAN, PITCH PAN, WINDOW AND DOOR DETAILS
33	90	С	3332	31	1		19-APR-54	25-AUG-55	1381	A	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ARCH., DOOR SCHEDULES
33	90	С	3361	60	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	M	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, MECH., FLOOR PLANS & SECTIONS, CONTROL DIAGRAM, FAN SYSTEM, AIR WASHER PIPING DIAGRAM
33	90	С	3362	61	0		19-APR-54	19-APR-54	1381	E	ADDITIONAL FACILIITES, ELEC., SITE PLAN, COMMUNICATION & LIGHTNING PROTECTION PLANS, SUBSTATION PAD LOCATION
33	90	С	3366	65	2		25-AUG-55	19-APR-54	1381	E	ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, ELEC., RISER DIAGRAMS
33	90	R	3039	1	1		17-JUL-64	11-JUN-84	0	A	FLOOR PLAN, GUARD HOUSE
33	90	SK	2309	12	0	:	10-SEP-97	04-MAR-53	1381	1Δ Ι	EXTENSION OF TA-33 FACILITIES, PLANS & SECTIONS, FLOOR AND ROOF PLAN

Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33

Volume 2a – Archival Photographs and Index



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

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site"
Technical Area 33, Structures (1, 2, and 40)
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)
Los Alamos
Los Alamos County
New Mexico

Notes: The Laboratory is divided into different geographic areas called technical areas (TAs) that are designated by numbers. The properties at TA-33 "Hot Point" are identified using the current LANL system of placing the "TA" prefix and TA number before each building and structure number, creating a unique property identifier (ie. TA-33-40).

TA-33, or "Hot Point" Site, was initially developed in 1947 for the Laboratory's weapons testing group, M-3, as a substitute test site for experiments that were being conducted at Trinity Site in southern New Mexico. The area of TA-33 called "Area 1/East Site" was an early test site used to conduct underground tests on implosion-type initiators. Test data was received in control building TA-33-1. Building TA-33-1 and warehouse building TA-33-2 were originally designed to be portable so they could be moved to a new location at the completion of each underground test.

Area 6 was developed in 1948 for initiator experiments and the testing of initiators used in gun devices. Buildings TA-33-1 and TA-33-2 were moved to "Area 6" in late 1948 or 1949 to support work on a gun-type device. In this location, TA-33-1 was used as an office and laboratory space before the "Main Site" administrative center at TA-33 was fully developed. TA-33-2 was used as a shop, warehouse, and laboratory (Los Alamos National Laboratory Archives).

The main administration center at TA-33's "Main Site" was developed from 1949 to 1962. Facilities included several office and laboratory buildings, a warehouse, a shop building, a gas handling facility, and a saw building. TA-33-40, the saw building, was built in 1951 and housed a saw used to open experimental casings related to initiator research and development. In 1953, the saw building was moved within "Main Site" to make room for the new Gas Handling Facility.

Buildings TA-33-1, -2, and -40 were excess LANL properties and were eventually demolished. This action is in accordance with LANL's commitment to clean up inactive sites and facilities "so that no unacceptable risk to the public or environment remains" (U.S. Department of Energy 1994). The removal of these three properties was carried out by LANL's Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Program. (For additional information, see related project documentation: "Decontamination and Decommissioning of Buildings 1, 2, and 40 at Technical Area 33," LA-UR-01-5308, Cultural Resource Report No. 195, and Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33, LA-UR-04-7938, Historic Building Report No. 238).

References

Los Alamos National Laboratory

1992 RFI Work Plan for OU 1122, Environmental Restoration Program. LA-UR-92-925, 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. Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

U.S. Department of Energy

1994 Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan Fiscal Years 1994-1998. DOE/S-00097P, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", Overview of buildings TA-33-1 and TA-33-2 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)
Los Alamos
Los Alamos County
New Mexico

Ken Towery, Photographer, PM-1, LANL December 5, 2001 RN02-008-001 through RN02-008-015, RN02-008-046 through RN02-008-066

Mike O'Keefe, Photographer, IM-4, LANL RN02-020-037 through RN02-020-044 July 3, 2002

<u>Photograph</u>	
Number	Description
RN02-008-062	View of buildings TA-33-1 (left) and TA-33-2 (right), southwest sides (fronts), and southeast sides, facing north.
RN02-008-065	View of buildings TA-33-1 (left) and TA-33-2 (right), northwest sides, and southwest sides (fronts), facing east.
RN02-008-066	View of buildings TA-33-1 (right) and TA-33-2 (left), northeast sides (backs), facing south-southwest.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-1 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Photograph Number	Description
RN02-008-058	TA-33-1, southwest side (front), facing northeast.
RN02-008-059	TA-33-1, southeast side, facing north.
RN02-008-060	TA-33-1, northeast side (back), facing west.
RN02-008-057	TA-33-1, northwest side, facing southeast.
RN02-008-006	TA-33-1, room 101, facing northeast.
RN02-008-007	TA-33-1, room 101, facing southwest.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-2 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Photograph Number	Description
RN02-008-001	TA-33-2, southwest side (front), facing northeast.
RN02-008-002	TA-33-2, southeast side, facing north.
RN02-008-004	TA-33-2, northeast side (back), facing south-southwest.
RN02-008-005	TA-33-2, northwest side, and, southwest side (front), facing southeast.
RN02-008-008	TA-33-2, room 101, facing northeast.
RN02-008-009	TA-33-2, room 101, facing southwest.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-40 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Photograph Number	Description
RN02-020-037	TA-33-40, southeast side (front), facing northwest.
RN02-020-038	TA-33-40, northeast side, facing southwest.
RN02-020-039	TA-33-40, northwest side (back), facing southeast.
RN02-020-040	TA-33-40, southwest side, facing northeast.
RN02-020-041	TA-33-40, room 101, southwest and northwest walls, facing west.
RN02-020-042	TA-33-40, room 101, northwest and northeast walls, facing north.
RN02-020-043	TA-33-40, room 101, northeast and southeast walls, facing east.
RN02-020-044	TA-33-40, room 101, southeast and northwest walls, facing south.

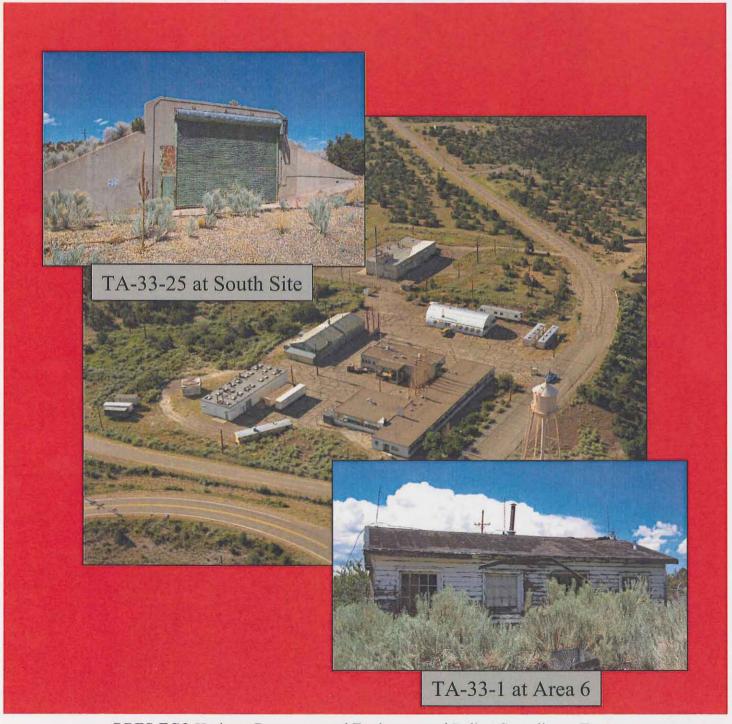
Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-64 and TA-33-61 (Gun Mounts) and TA-33-72 and TA-33-62 (Barricades)

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Photograph Number	Description
RN02-008-063	TA-33-64, gun mount on west side of TA-33-16, (which is west of TA-33-1 and TA-33-2), facing southeast.
RN02-008-061	Building TA-33-16, southwest side with TA-33-64 gun mount, facing north.
RN02-008-010	TA-33-61, gun mount, (which is southwest of TA-33-1, TA-33-2, and TA-33-16), facing northeast.
RN02-008-013	TA-33-72, barricade southwest of TA-33-16, facing northeast.

Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33

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

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site"
Technical Area 33, Structures (24, 25, and 26)
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)
Los Alamos
Los Alamos County
New Mexico

South Site was developed in 1948 to support underground initiator experiments and ½-scale gun shots. South Site, also known as the "Tower Area," supported the Pacific atmospheric testing program as well. An additional area at South Site was set aside for leaking tritium reservoirs.

TA-33-24 housed electronics in support of operations conducted in TA-33-26 and served principally as a control building for experiments at South Site, including those conducted in the tower area. TA-33-25, known as the "Gun Building," was built in 1950 and housed an experimental gun. The gun was remotely operated from the TA-33-24 control building, and the gun's projectiles were fired into a nearby berm (HP-63). TA-33-26 is an underground structure located near TA-33-24 and TA-33-25. Built in 1950, TA-33-26 was used as a control room and as an X-unit chamber. The shot pad atop TA-33-26 was used for implosion test shots.

Buildings TA-33-24, -25, and -26 were inadvertently impacted by LANL remodeling activities prior to consultation with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and prior to the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) concerning the resolution of adverse effects. In verbal consultation between representatives of the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Site Office (LASO) and the SHPO, all parties agreed that the three properties were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C and that adverse effects to the buildings would be resolved by implementing the terms of LASO's standard MOA regarding the demolition or modification of buildings. (For additional information, see related project documentation: *Historic Context of Hot Point Site*, *Technical Area 33*, LA-UR-04-7938, Historic Building Report No. 238).

References

Los Alamos National Laboratory

1992 RFI Work Plan for OU 1122, Environmental Restoration Program. LA-UR-92-925, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-24 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Mike O'Keefe, Photographer, IM-4, LANL RN02-020-001 through RN02-020-030	June 18, 2002
Bill Watson, ISR-5, LANL 03-103, 03-106, 03-107, 03-109, 03-110, and 03-111	June 2002
Kari Garcia, RRES-ECO, LANL 03-101, 03-102, 03-104, 03-105, and 03-108	May 24, 2002

Photograph Number	Description
RN02-020-005	TA-33-24, west side (front), facing east.
RN02-020-018	TA-33-24, room 1, facing northwest.
RN02-020-017	TA-33-24, room 1, facing northeast.
RN02-020-016	TA-33-24, room 2 looking into room 3, facing east.
RN02-020-013	TA-33-24, room 2, facing south.
RN02-020-014	TA-33-24, room 2, facing northwest. Note building entrance on left and doorway into room 1 center.
RN02-020-020	TA-33-24, room 3, facing east-southeast.
RN02-020-022	TA-33-24, room 3, facing west-southwest.
RN02-020-025	TA-33-24, room 4, facing south.
RN02-020-024	TA-33-24, room 4A, facing southwest.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-25 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

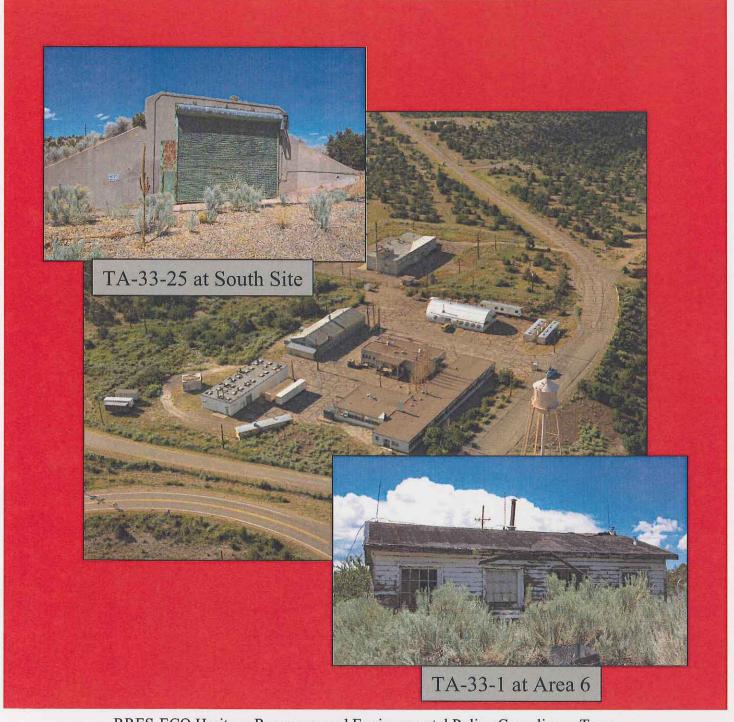
Photograph Number	<u>Description</u>
RN02-020-003	TA-33-25, north side (front) and west side, without rollup doors, facing east-southeast. Note TA-33-24, west side (front) at left.
03-101	TA-33-25, north side (front), facing southeast.
03-103	TA-33-25, north side (front), facing south-southeast.
03-102	TA-33-25, west side, facing east.
03-104	TA-33-25, south side (back), facing northeast.
03-106	TA-33-25, south side (back), facing southeast.
03-105	TA-33-25, east side, facing west.
03-109	TA-33-25, room 101, facing southwest.
03-111	TA-33-25, room 101, facing northeast.
RN02-020-001	TA-33-25, north side (front), without rollup doors, facing south.
03-107	TA-33-25, north side (front) without rollup doors, facing south.
RN02-020-012	TA-33-25, room 101, 5-ton crane, facing south.
RN02-020-009	TA-33-25, south side (back) and east side, without rollup doors, facing northwest.
RN02-020-007	TA-33-25, south side (back), without rollup doors, facing north.

Technical Area 33 "Hot Point Site", TA-33-26 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Photograph Number	Description
RN02-020-030	TA-33-26, south side (front), facing north.
03-108	TA-33-26, south side (front), facing north.
03-110	TA-33-26, south side (front), with door open, facing north.
RN02-020-028	TA-33-26, room 101, facing northeast.
RN02-020-027	TA-33-26, room 101, facing west.

Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33

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

Technical Area 33 Gas Handling Facility Technical Area 33, Buildings (86 and 90) Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

The Gas Handling Facility, TA-33-86, began operations in June 1955. It was the first facility at LANL to handle "large" quantities of tritium gas for the Laboratory's nuclear weapons program. TA-33-86 was built to support research and development on tritium handling technology that would feed into the Savannah River Plant (SRP) tritium production activity. However, during the mid 1960s, the SRP was not ready to handle and fill gas reservoirs or "bottles," so LANL took over the production work for a brief period of time. The tritium facility at TA-33 processed tritium gas, repackaging tritium gas into small-volume high-pressure vessels "gas containers" which were used in several weapon systems and devices that were tested at the Nevada Test Site (Ziemer 1991).

TA-33-86 and its associated guard station (TA-33-90) were excess LANL properties and were eventually demolished. This action is in accordance with LANL's commitment to clean up inactive sites and facilities "so that no unacceptable risk to the public or environment remains" (U.S. Department of Energy 1994). The removal of these two properties was carried out by LANL's Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Program. (For additional information see related project documentation: "Decontamination and Decommissioning of Buildings 86 and 90 at Technical Area 33, LA-UR-98-4463, Historic Building Survey Report No. 158, and Historic Context of Hot Point Site, Technical Area 33, LA-UR-04-7938, Historic Building Report No. 238).

References

U.S. Department of Energy

1994 Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan Fiscal Years 1994-1998. DOE/S-00097P, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

Ziemer, Paul L.

"National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Determination for the Deactivation, Disassembly, and Decontamination of Building 86 at TA-33 at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)". Department of Energy Memorandum dated November 14, 1991, from Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety and Health, (EH-25) to Richard A. Claytor, Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs, Washington D.C.

Technical Area 33 Gas Handling Facility, TA-33-86 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Mike O'Keefe, Photographer, IM-4, LANL RB01-108 through RB01-133

October 2001

Photograph Number	Description
RB01-131	TA-33-86, front, east side, southern portion, facing west.
RB01-117	TA-33-86, front, east side central portion, facing west.
RB01-115	TA-33-86, front, east side, northern portion, facing west.
RB01-114	TA-33-86, north side, facing south.
RB01-116	TA-33-86, back, west side, facing east.
RB01-130	TA-33-86, south side, facing north.
RB01-108	TA-33-86, front, closeup of vault doors, southern set, facing west.
RB01-109	TA-33-86, front, closeup of vault doors, northern set, facing west.
RB01-121	TA-33-86, room 10, facing north.
RB01-127	TA-33-86, room 10, facing south.
RB01-112	TA-33-86, room 7, facing southwest.
RB01-119	TA-33-86, rooms 7A and 7B, facing southeast.
RB01-120	TA-33-86, room 11, facing north.
RB01-118	TA-33-86, room 11, facing south.
RB01-113	TA-33-86, room 11B, facing southwest.

RB01-110	TA-33-86, room 11A, facing northwest.
RB01-128	TA-33-86, room 1, facing south.
RB01-123	TA-33-86, room 1, facing north.
RB01-125	TA-33-86, room 2, facing southeast.
RB01-122	TA-33-86, room 2A, facing southeast.
RB01-124	TA-33-86, room 3, facing east.
RB01-126	TA-33-86, room 6, facing southwest.

Technical Area 33 Gas Handling Facility, TA-33-90 Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Los Alamos Los Alamos County New Mexico

Photograph Number	Description
RB01-132	TA-33-90, front – east side and north side, facing southwest.
RB01-133	TA-33-90, back – west side and south side, facing northeast.