

LA-UR-00-3854

**The Omega West Reactor
and
Water Boiler Building, TA-2-1;
A Preliminary Report**

Historic Building Survey Report No. 186

Los Alamos National Laboratory

**August 14, 2000
Survey No. 814**

Prepared for the Department of Energy
Los Alamos Area Office

prepared by

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And

Kari L. M. Garcia

Cultural Resource Managers

ESH-20 Cultural Resources Team
Environment, Safety, and Health Division
LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

Introduction:

The following information has been prepared as part of the notification of an adverse effect to TA-2-1, a historic LANL property. The proposed removal action (detailed below) stems from an increased risk of severe flooding in the aftermath of the Cerro Grande fire.

Background Information:**Physical Description – Omega Site and Building TA-2-1**

Technical Area (TA) 2, Omega Site, is a small technical area located in the bottom of Los Alamos Canyon, Los Alamos, New Mexico. This technical area consists of a single main building (TA-2-1). In recent months, other support structures located at this abandoned facility have been removed. TA-2-1 has housed five nuclear reactors between 1944 and 1994. The eastern half of TA-2-1, a wooden building with a high bay, was constructed in 1944. The western half is a two-story addition that was built in 1946 out of concrete block (see-attached map, photos and drawings).

Brief Historical Background

The eastern half of TA-2-1 was built in 1944 during the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos. It was originally known as the Water Boiler building because it was built to house the first water boiler reactor, LOPO (low-powered). This reactor was the world's third reactor. It was also the first homogeneous liquid-fueled reactor and the first reactor to be fueled by enriched Uranium-235. LOPO produced the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction using enriched uranium on May 9, 1944. The original use of this reactor was for critical mass calculations in support of the first uranium bomb. A higher power version of this reactor was eventually needed to serve as a source of neutrons that would roughly represent the neutron spectrum from an atomic weapon (Garcia 1999).

LOPO was dismantled and a second water boiler reactor was functioning by the end of 1944. This second reactor, HYPO (high-powered), was operated until 1951, when HYPO was converted into SUPO (super-powered). This version was in operation until 1974, when it was deactivated. SUPO's neutrons were used for many measurements important to the national weapons program (Garcia 1999). The Water Boiler portion of TA-2-1 also contained office spaces, other general laboratory space, and a vault for the storage of fuel rods. In 1990, the American Nuclear Society declared the Los Alamos Water Boiler Reactor (1944 – 1974) to be a Nuclear Historic Landmark. A plaque commemorating this declaration was placed on the wall of the former control room in the Water Boiler portion of TA-2-1.

In 1946, the "Clementine" Reactor was constructed in a new addition to the Water Boiler building. This reactor was a fast-neutron research reactor that used plutonium fuel surrounded by mercury coolant. Clementine was the world's first fast plutonium-fueled reactor and it reached full operational power in 1949. This reactor's fast neutrons were

used in weapons experiments. In 1952, Clementine was shut down after a fuel element failure contaminated the mercury coolant with plutonium. The reactor was dismantled in 1954 (Garcia 1999).

The final reactor at the Omega Facility, the Omega West Reactor, was built on the foundations of Clementine in the western half of TA-2-1. This water-cooled research reactor went critical in 1956. The Omega West Reactor was designed primarily to facilitate experimentation in nuclear physics and other sciences. The largest single use of this reactor was neutron activation analysis. The Omega West Reactor was shut down in 1992 when a leak was discovered. Omega Site has been closed since 1995 (Garcia 1999).

Daghlian Criticality Accident

On August 21, 1945, a critical assembly was being created at Omega Site by hand stacking tungsten-carbide bricks around a plutonium core. When the researcher, Harry Daghljan, moved the final brick over the assembly, he noticed that the addition of the brick would make the assembly supercritical. The brick slipped and fell onto the assembly and the system became super-prompt critical. Daghljan removed the brick and unstacked the assembly. The power excursion gave him an exposure of approximately 510 rem and he died 28 days later (Stratton rev. Smith 1989).

Potential for Contamination

At TA-2-1, contaminated areas in the Omega West Reactor portion of the building include the top of the reactor tank and the roof above the reactor tank. The Water Boiler portion of the building is also contaminated: the concrete-capped floor of room 123 (where the LOPO reactor was located), other areas in room 123, and areas in room 122 (where the HYPO and SUPO reactors were located) (Garcia 1999).

Principal radionuclides normally remaining in reactor cooling water systems are tritium and cobalt 60. Other possible contaminants from the operations of the Omega West Reactor and other reactors include cesium-137, technetium-99, mercury, chromium, and total uranium and isotopic plutonium (Garcia 1999).

Eligibility Recommendation:

The Water Boiler reactors at TA-2-1 provided critical mass data in support of Manhattan Project nuclear weapons development. The three Water Boiler reactors and the later Clementine reactor were prototype nuclear reactors and represent important stages in the development of modern reactor technology. For these reasons, TA-2-1 is considered a historically significant property and is eligible under Criterion A. The property is considered eligible although it has suffered a loss of interior integrity from past cleanup activities, especially in the Water Boiler portion of the building where none of the water boiler reactor equipment remains.

Proposed Removal Action:

Both halves of TA-2-1 will be decontaminated, decommissioned, and completely removed at the completion of this project. TA-2-1 is being considered for removal because severe flooding in Los Alamos Canyon could release radiological contamination from the building into the environment, causing a threat to human health. The risk of flooding at TA-2 has increased dramatically as a result of the Cerro Grande Fire and projected runoff in the canyon during a 100-year storm event is predicted to be in excess of 2180 cubic feet per second. These values are approximately four times the flows expected for a 100-year storm before the fire.

References Cited:

Kari L. M. Garcia

1999 *Decontamination and Decommissioning of Structure 49 and Buildings 57 and 88 at Technical Area 2.* LA-UR-99-798, Historic Building Survey Report No. 162. On file at ESH-20, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Stratton, W., rev. by D. Smith

1989 *A Review of Criticality Accidents.* Published by Nuclear Criticality Information System, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Safety Appraisals, DOE/NCT-4, (originally published in 1967 by then LASL, now LANL).

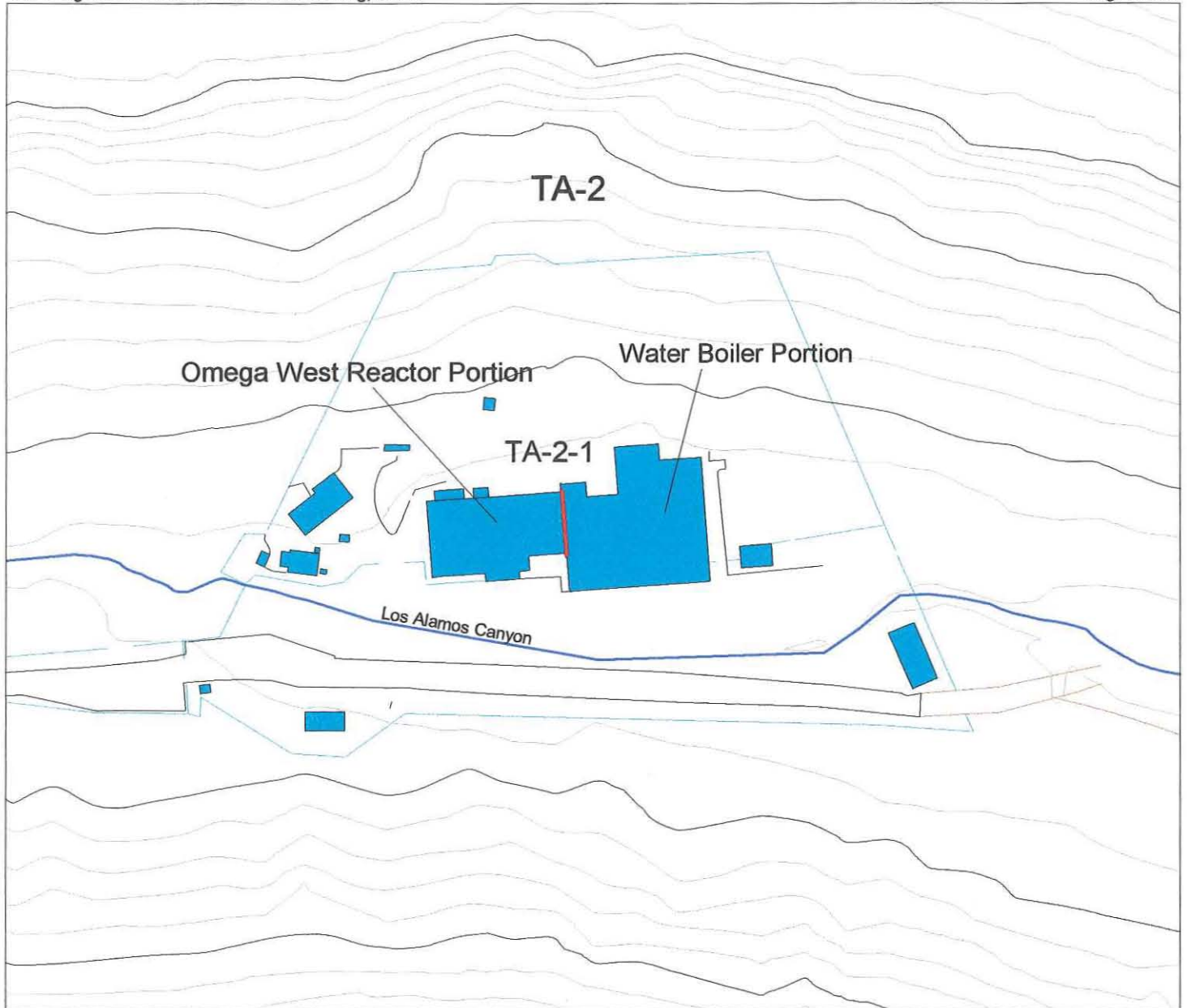
The following references contain additional information about early Manhattan Project criticality studies:

Hoddeson, Lillian, Paul W. Henriksen, Roger A. Meade, and Catherine Westfall

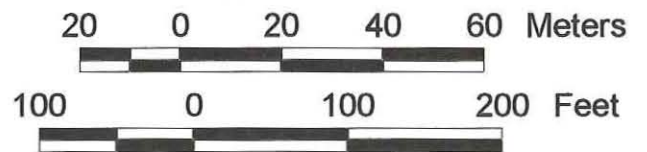
1997 *Critical Assembly; A Technical History of Los Alamos during the Oppenheimer Years, 1943-1945.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK. Copyrighted by the U.S. Department of Energy, 1993. First published 1993, reprinted 1995 and 1997, and digitally printed 1998.

Hawkins, D., E. Truslow, and R. Smith

1983 "Project Y, The Los Alamos Story" in *The History of Modern Physics, 1800-1950, Vol. 2.* Tomash Publishers.



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Los Alamos
National Laboratory

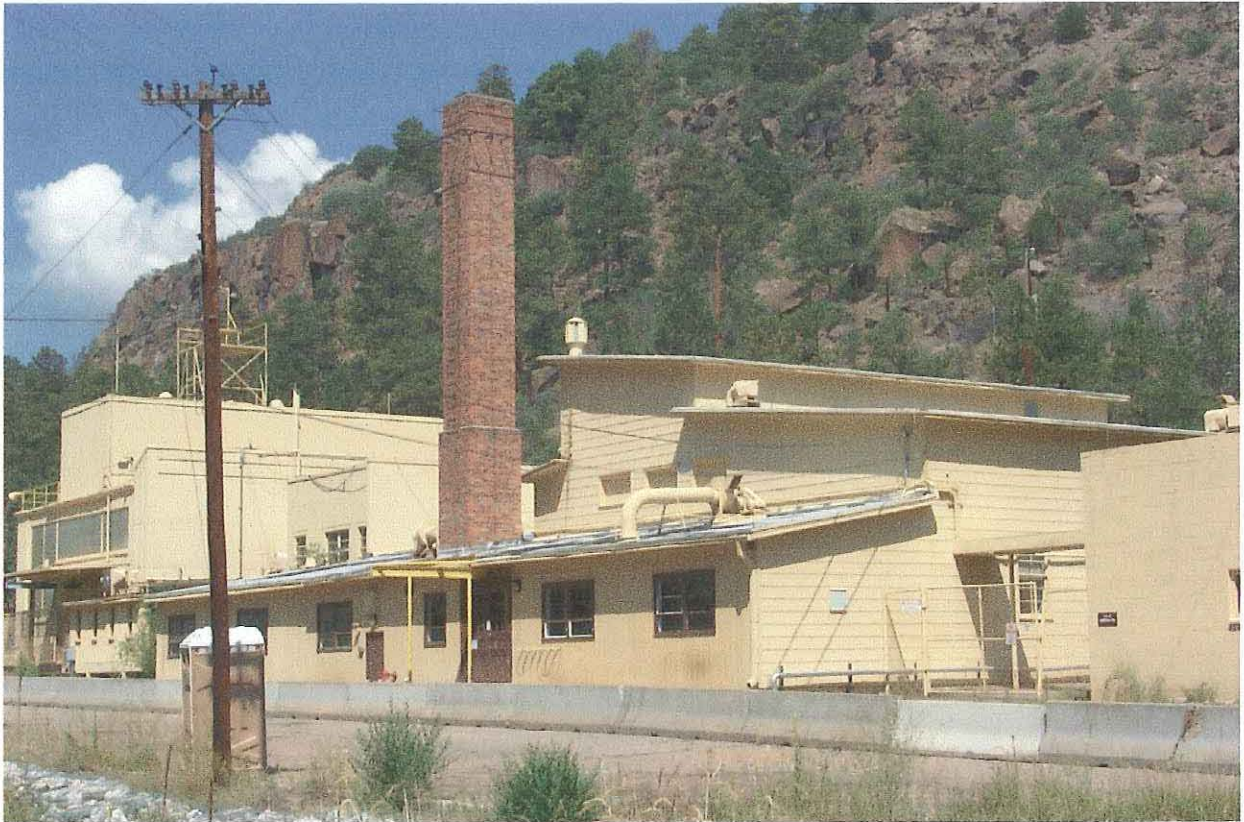
Cultural Resources Team
ESH-20 Ecology Group

TA-2 Omega Site

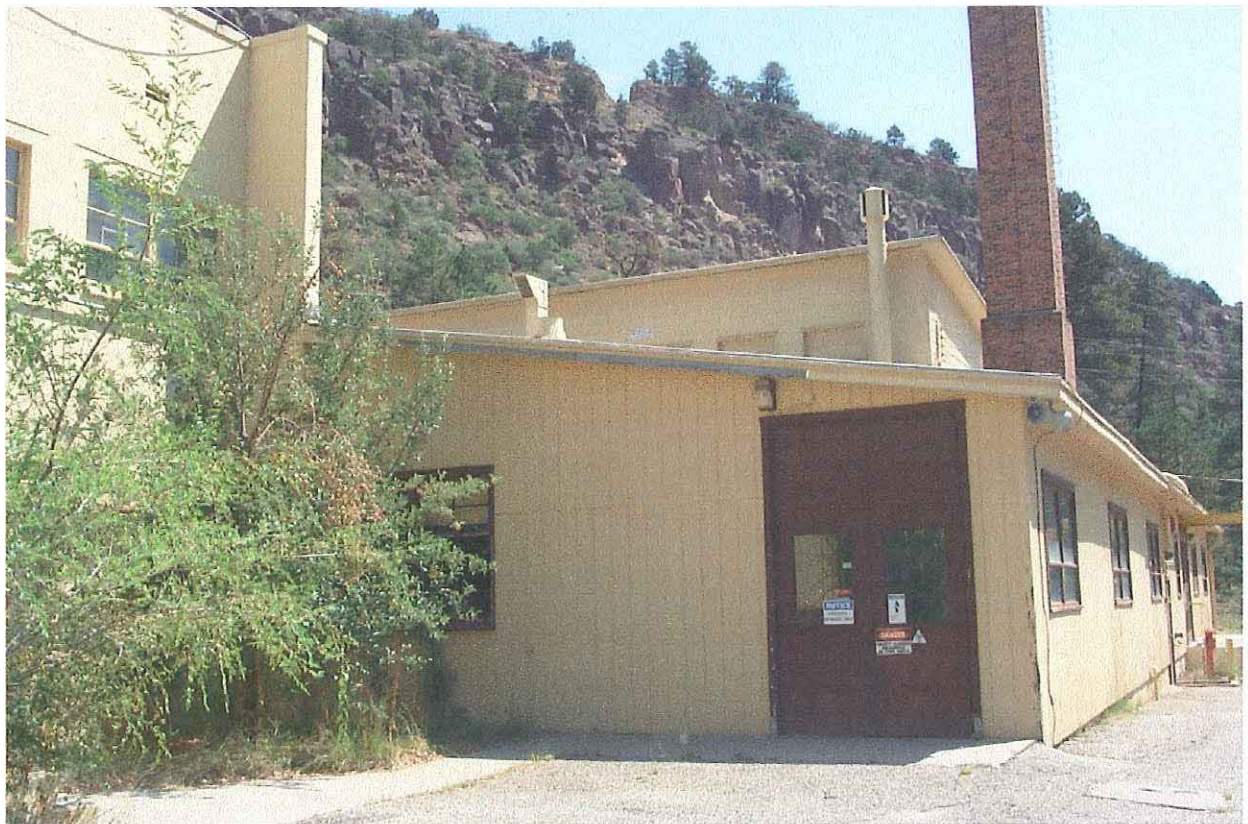
Building TA-2-1



- 20 Foot Contours
- 100 Foot Contours
- Drainage
- Roads
- Road dirt
- Park pave
- Park dirt
- Fences
- Perm bldg



Omega Site TA-2-1



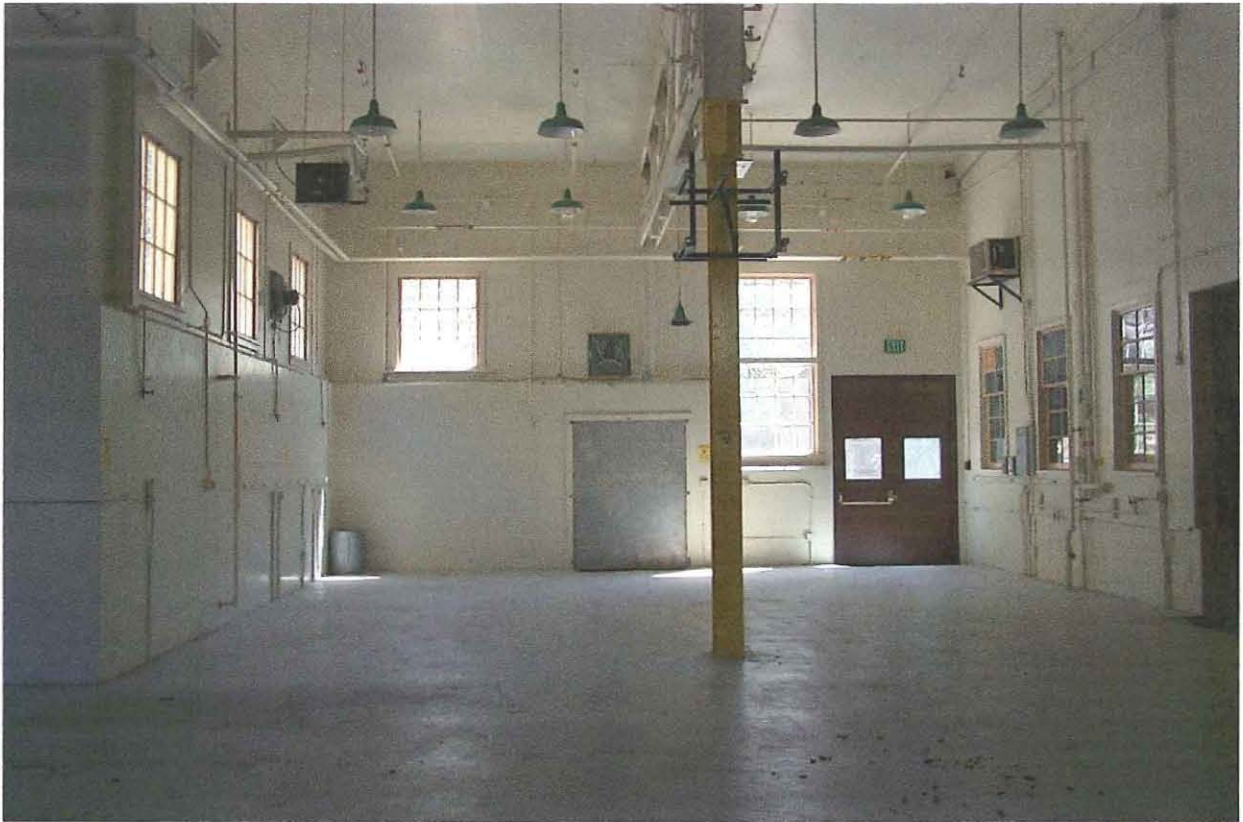
Omega Site TA-2-1



TA-2-1, Room 122



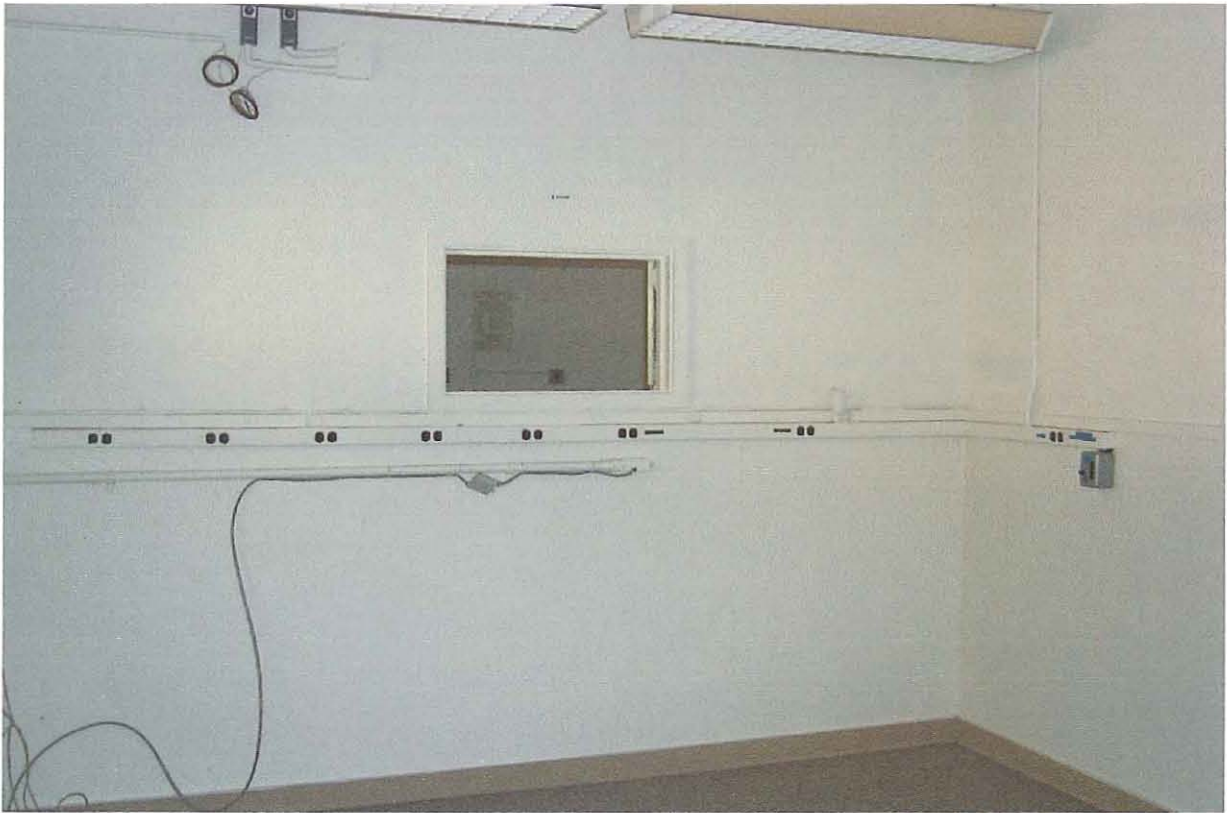
TA-2-1, Room 122



TA-2-1, Room 122



TA-2-1, Rooms 116 & 116A



TA-2-1, Room 119



TA-2-1, Room 121



TA-2-1, Room 123






TA-2-1, Room 123

ROOM INFORMATION CHART	
ROOM NUMBER	NET SQUARE FOOTAGE
1031	906
ELEV/PIT	94
B-STW2	47

TOTAL ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE = 946

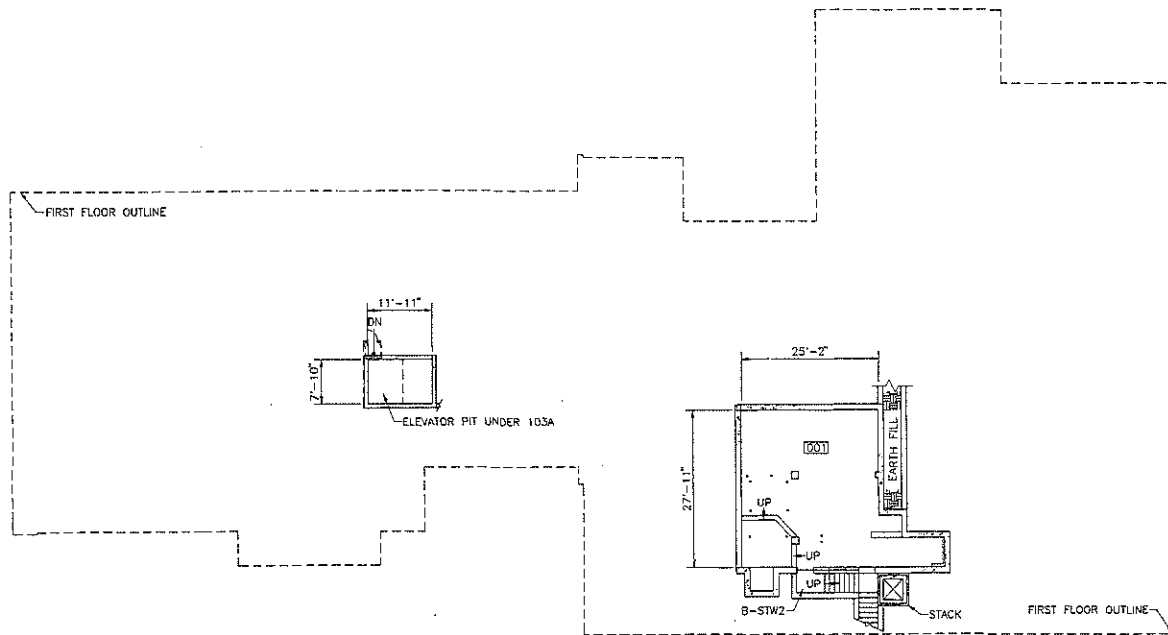
GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE = 1,123

LEGEND

-  CONCRETE
-  COLUMNS
-  BRICK

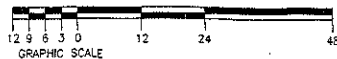
NOTES

- ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE IS COMPUTED BY MEASURING FROM THE INSIDE FACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS TO THE CENTERLINE OF ALL OTHER WALLS.
- GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE IS EQUAL TO ALL FLOOR AREA (INCLUDING ALL OPENINGS IN FLOOR SLABS) MEASURED TO THE OUTER SURFACES OF EXTERIOR OR ENCLOSING WALLS, AND INCLUDES ALL FLOORS, MEZZANINES, HALLS, VESTIBULES, STAIRWELLS, SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT ROOMS, PENTHOUSES, ENCLOSED PASSAGES AND WALKS, FINISHED USABLE SPACE WITH SLOPING CEILINGS (SUCH AS ATTIC SPACES) HAVING 5 FEET OR MORE HEADROOM, AND APPENDED COVERED SHIPPING OR RECEIVING PLATFORMS AT TRUCK OR RAILROAD CAR HEIGHT. ALSO INCLUDED IN GROSS FLOOR AREA, BUT CALCULATED ON ONE-HALF OF ACTUAL FLOOR AREA, ARE COVERED OPEN PORCHES, PASSAGES AND WALKS, WITH APPENDED UNCOVERED RECEIVING AND SHIPPING PLATFORMS AT TRUCK AND RAILROAD HEIGHT.

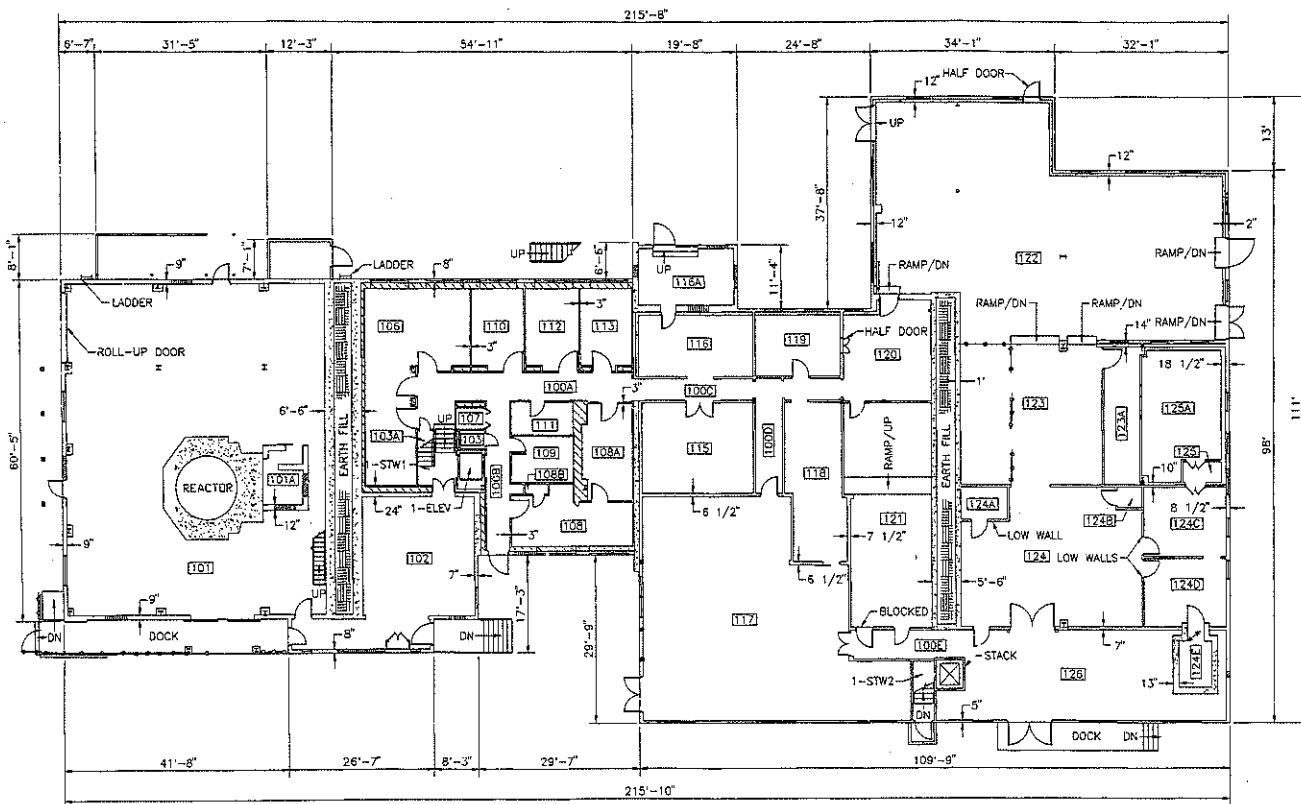


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"

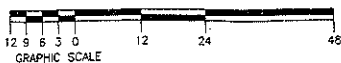


NO	DATE	CLASS REV	DESCRIPTION	DRN	CHK	REL	SUB	REC	APP
JOHNSON CONTROLS WORLD SERVICES INC.									
AS-BUILT RECORD FLOOR PLAN LABORATORY AND OFFICE BUILDING									
ARCH: BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN									
BLOG 01		SUBMITTED		RECOMMENDED		APPROVED		DATE	
JERRY FORTE		FRED THOMPSON		FRED THOMPSON		FRED THOMPSON		10-27-93	
Los Alamos		Los Alamos National Laboratory Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545		SHEET		1		3	
CLASSIFICATION		PROJECT ID		DRAWING NO.		DATE		REV	
U		7556		AB119		75-A-23			



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



ROOM INFORMATION CHART

RM NO	NET SQUARE FOOTAGE	RM NO	NET SQUARE FOOTAGE
100A	251	116A	200
100B	130	117	340
100C	164	118	310
100D	95	119	179
100E	115	120	328
101	2,913	121	328
101A	85	122	2,230
102	680	123	181
103	17	123A	181
103A	11	124	625
106	623	124A	71
107	22	124B	70
108	205	124C	196
108A	170	124D	182
108B	9	124E	72
109	97	126	51
110	145	125A	335
111	69	126	777
112	145	1-SW1	69
113	148	1-SW2	48
115	164	1-ELEV	41
115	263	UTILITY	152

TOTAL ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE = 15,997

GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE = 18,554

LEGEND

- CONCRETE
- CONCRETE BLOCK
- LOUVER
- WOOD OR METAL STUD
- WINDOW
- COLUMNS
- WIRE MESH PARTITION
- I BEAM
- BRICK
- 3" METAL PARTITION
- UTILITY

NOTES

- ALL INTERIOR WALLS ARE 4 1/2" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- REFERENCE DRAWINGS ENG-C1623, ENG-C1674, AND ENG-R3333.
- ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE IS COMPUTED BY MEASURING FROM THE INSIDE FACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS TO THE CENTERLINE OF ALL OTHER WALLS.
- GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE IS EQUAL TO ALL FLOOR AREA (INCLUDING ALL OPENINGS IN FLOOR SLABS) MEASURED TO THE OUTER SURFACES OF EXTERIOR OR ENCLOSING WALLS, AND INCLUDES ALL FLOORS, MEZZANINES, HALLS, VESTIBULES, STAIRWELLS, SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT ROOMS, PENTHOUSES, ENCLOSED PASSAGES AND WALKS, FINISHED USABLE SPACE WITH SLOPING CEILINGS (SUCH AS ATTIC SPACES) HAVING 5 FEET OR MORE HEADROOM, AND APPENDED COVERED SHIPPING OR RECEIVING PLATFORMS AT TRUCK OR RAILROAD CAR HEIGHT. ALSO INCLUDED IN GROSS FLOOR AREA, BUT CALCULATED ON ONE-HALF OF ACTUAL FLOOR AREA, ARE COVERED OPEN PORCHES, PASSAGES AND WALKS, WITH APPENDED UNCOVERED RECEIVING AND SHIPPING PLATFORMS AT TRUCK AND RAILROAD HEIGHT.

NO	DATE	CLASS REV	DESCRIPTION	OWN	VER	CHKD	REL	SUB	REC	APP

JOHNSON CONTROLS WORLD SERVICES INC.

**AS-BUILT RECORD FLOOR PLAN
LABORATORY AND OFFICE BUILDING**

ARCH: FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN: *[Signature]*
 VERIFIED: *[Signature]*
 CHECKED: *[Signature]*
 RELEASED: *[Signature]*

BLOG 01	DATE	10-27-93
SUBMITTED	RECOMMENDED	APPROVED
JERRY FORRE	FRED THOMPSON	FRED THOMPSON

Los Alamos Los Alamos National Laboratory
 Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545

CLASSIFICATION: U REVISOR: REVISOR DATE: 12-14-93

PROJECT ID: DRAWING NO: SHEET 2 OF 3

7556	AB119
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RM NO	NET SQUARE FOOTAGE	RM NO	NET SQUARE FOOTAGE
200A	167	209	148
200B	167	210	148
201	131	211	148
202	351	212	148
203	179	213	148
203A	152	214	148
203B	148	215	148
204	215		

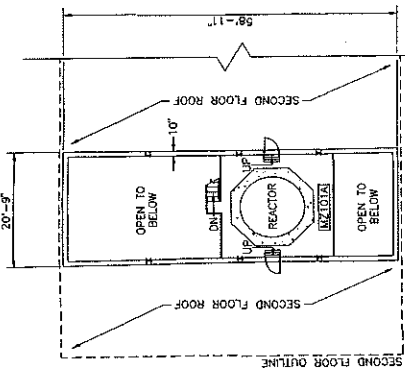
TOTAL ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE = 2,927
 GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE = 7,989

LEGEND

- CONCRETE
- CONCRETE BLOCK
- WINDOW
- COLUMNS
- I BEAM
- BRICK
- 3" METAL PARTITION
- WOOD AND METAL PARTITION
- UTILITY
- LOUVER

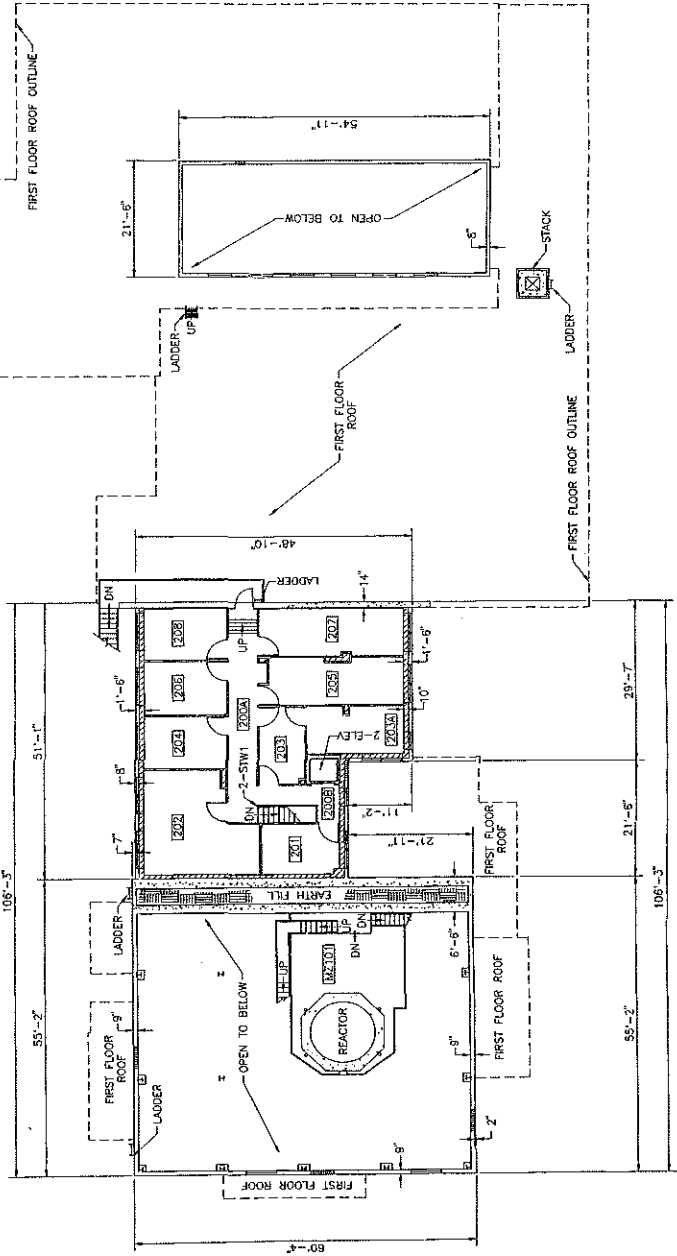
NOTES

- ALL INTERIOR WALLS ARE 3" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- REFERENCE DRAWINGS ENG-R3334 AND ENG-C1725.
- ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE IS COMPUTED BY MEASURING FROM THE INSIDE FACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS TO THE CENTERLINE OF ALL OTHER WALLS.
- GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE IS EQUAL TO ALL FLOOR AREA (INCLUDING ALL OPENINGS IN FLOOR SLABS) MEASURED TO THE OUTER SURFACES OF EXTERIOR OR ENCLOSING WALLS, AND INCLUDES FLOOR AREA OF MEZANINE, PENHOUSES, ENCLOSED PASSAGES AND WALKS, FINISHED ROOMS, PENHOUSES, ENCLOSED PASSAGES (SUCH AS ATTIC SPACES) HAVING USABLE SPACE WITH SLOPING CEILINGS (SUCH AS ATTIC SPACES) HAVING SLOPE OF MORE HEADROOM, AND OPENED COVERED SHIPPING OR RECEIVING PLATFORMS. GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE DOES NOT INCLUDE ACTUAL FLOOR AREA ARE COVERED OPEN PORCHES, PASSAGES AND WALKS, WITH APPENDED UNCOVERED RECEIVING AND SHIPPING PLATFORMS AT TRUCK AND RAILROAD HEIGHT.



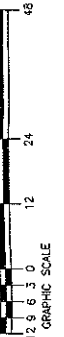
MEZZANINE 101A ABOVE MZ101

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



NO	DATE	ISSUED	REV	DESCRIPTION	DRN	VER	CHKD	REL	DATE	APP

JOHNSON WORLD SERVICES INC.
AS-BUILT RECORD FLOOR PLAN
LABORATORY AND OFFICE BUILDING
 ARCH: SECOND AND MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

DATE	10-27-93
DATE	7-17-93
DATE	7-17-93

BLDG 01
 SUBMITTER: *[Signature]*
 CHECKED: *[Signature]*
 RELEASED: *[Signature]*

Los Alamos
 LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
 LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO 87545

PROJECT # 7556
 DRAWING NO. AB119

FIELD VERIFIED 09-14-95