



**Part III:** Complete all fields; indicate if not applicable or appropriate; please write legibly. Use *ER Record Index Form Attachment Sheet* if needed.

**WBS NO(S)**

*LIST RELEVANT WBS NO(S).*

\_\_\_\_\_

**DOCUMENT TO**

*LIST MULTIPLE RECIPENTS.*

\_\_\_\_\_

**ORIGINATOR NAMES**

*LIST MULTIPLE ORIGINATORS.*

\_\_\_\_\_

**CORRECTION (Y/N):** \_\_\_\_\_

(Is this a correction to a record previously processed?)

**CORRECTED #:** \_\_\_\_\_

(If answer is Yes, please give ER Record # for corrected record.)

**CORRECTION DESCRIPTION (Optional):** \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPERCEDE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **REPLACE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DELETE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ADD:** \_\_\_\_\_ **REVISE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHMENT LIST**

\_\_\_\_\_

KEYWORDS: Circle relevant KEYWORDS from the list below for ER Record #: 30590

MISCELLANEOUS (List other indexing criteria as necessary; please write legibly): Subject File ; TA-49  
Area 11, blower motor, bottles, Area 4, Vacuum,

Abandon	Bunker	Construction	Engineering	.....
Aboveground Tank	<u>Buried</u>	<u>Container</u>	Environmental	Gamma
Absorption	Burn	<u>Containment</u>	EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal)	Gas
Abstract	.....	<u>Contaminant</u>	EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)	Generation
Accelerator	Cadmium	Contract	<u>Equipment</u>	Generic
Access	Caisson	Control	ERDA (Energy Research and Development Administration)	Geochemistry
Accident	Calibration	Controlled Distribution	Erosion	Geology
Acid	CAMU (Corrective Action Management Unit)	Copper	ERPO (Environmental Restoration Program Office)	Geophysics
Active	Canyon	Core	ES&H (Environment, Safety, and Health)	<u>Glass Beaker</u>
Activities	Capacitor	Corrective Action	Estimate	<u>Glove Box</u>
Administrative	Caustic	Correspondence	Evacuation	Graph
ADS (Activity Data Sheet)	<u>CEARP (Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program)</u>	Covered	Evaluation	Guidance
Adsorption	Cement	Criteria	Evaporator	Gun
AEC (Atomic Energy Commission)	CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)	Cyanide	Evidence	.....
Aerial	Change Control	Cyanogen	Excavation	Handling
Agenda	Change Order	.....	Exclusion	Hazardous
Agreement	Charge	Data	Exhaust	Headquarters
AIP (Agreement in Principle)	Chart	Deadline	Experiment	Health
Air	Checklist	Debris	Explosive	HE (High Explosive)
<u>Alpha</u>	Chemical	Decision Analysis	Exposure	History
Americium	Chromium	Decommission	Extension	HMTA (Hazardous Material Transportation Act)
Analysis	Cleanup	<u>Decontamination</u>	Extraction	.....
Analytical	Clearance	Deficiency	Facility	Hydrology
AOC (Area of Concern)	Closure	Deliverable	Fallout	Hygiene
Approval	Clothing	<u>Demolition</u>	Farm	.....
Aquifer	CMI/RA (Corrective Measures Implementation/Remedial Action)	Description	FAX	Impact
ARAR (Applicable, Relevant, or Appropriate Requirements)	CMS/FS (Corrective Measures Study/ Feasibility Study)	Detonation	Fence	Implementation
Archaeology	Cobalt	Development	Field	Implosion
Archive	Comment	Diesel	Field Figure	Impoundment
<u>Area</u>	Committee	Discharge	Filter	Inactive
Arsenic	Community Relations	<u>Disposal</u>	FIMAD (Facility for Information Management, Analysis, and Display)	Incident
Asbestos	Company	Documentation	Finding	Incinerator
Asphalt	Compliance	DOE (Department of Energy)	Fire	Industrial
Assessment	Compressed Gas	Dose	Firing Site	Infiltration
Audit	Computer Modeling	DOQ (Data Quality Objectives)	Fiscal	Injection Well
.....	Computer Output	Draft	Fission	Injury
Backfill	Concern	Drainage	Five-Year Plan	Inorganic
Background	Concrete	Drainline	Flow	Inspection
Bacteria	Concurrence	Drawing	Flow chart	Installation
Barium	Configuration	Drop Tower	Fluid	Interim
Baseline	.....	Drum	Form	Interim Action
BCP (Baseline Change Proposal)		Dry Well	Framework	Internal
Buds		Dump	Fuel	Interview
Bermed Area		.....	Fume	Inventory
Beryllium		Ecology	Functional	Investigation
Beta		Effluent		IRM (Interim Remedial Measure)
Biology		EIS (Environmental Impact Statement)		isotope
Blivit		Electrical		
Boiler		Emission		
Boneyard				

IWP (Installation Work Plan)	NMEID (New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division)	Project Leader	Safety	TCLP (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure)
Lab Job	NOD (Notice of Deficiency)	Propellant	Salamander	TDD (Technical Document Description)
Laboratory	Nonexplosive	Property	Salvage	Technical
Lagoon	Nonradioactive	Proposal	Sample	Technical Team
Land	Notebook	Protection	Sampling Plan	Technology
Landfill	Notification	Protocol	Sanitary	Telephone Record
Laundry	NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)	PRS (Potential Release Site)	Satellite	Test Area
Leach	NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission)	Public	Schedule	Testing
Lead	Nuclear	Pump	Scope	TLD (Thermoluminescent Dosimeter)
Leak	Observation	Purchase Request	Scrap	TOC (Table of Contents)
Legal	Off-gas	QA (Quality Assurance)	Scrap Detonation Site	Townsite
Letter	Oil	QP (Quality Procedure)	Screening	Toxic
Limit	Open	Quality	Scrubber	Tracking
Lines	Open Burning	Questions	Search	Training
Liquid	Operation	Quarterly Report	Security	Transcription
List	Order	Radioactive	Seep	Transfer
Location	Organic	Radiochemistry	Semivolatiles	Transformer
Log	Organization	Radionuclide	Septic	Transmittal
Logbook	OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)	Radium	Sewer	Transport
Magazine	OSR (Operational Safety Requirements)	Rationale	Shaft	Treatment
Management	OU (Operable Unit)	RCRA (Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act)	Sheet	Trench
Manhole	Outfall	Reactor	Shell	Trip Report
Map	Outline	Receipt	Shot	Tritium
Material	Pad	Acknowledgment	Silver	TRU (Transuranic)
MDA (Material Disposal Area)	PA/RFA (Preliminary Assessment /RCRA Facility Assessment)	Recommendation	Site	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
Media	PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyl)	Reconnaissance	Sludge	Tuballoy
Meeting	Permit	Records	Soil	Tuff
Memo	Personal Notes	Recovery	Solid	Underground
Mercury	Personnel	Reduction	Solvent	Update
Metal	Personnel Qualification	Reference	SOP (Standard Operating Procedure)	Uranium
Microform	Photo	Regulation	SOW (Statement of Scope of Work)	Urine
Minimization	Pilot Study	Release	Specific	USGS (United States Geological Survey)
Minutes	Pipe	Remediation	Spill	UST (Underground Storage Tank)
MIS (Management Information System)	Pit	Removal	Stack	Utility
Mixed Waste	Plan	Report	Standard	Validation
MOA (Memo of Agreement)	Plant	Request	Statistics	Variance
Model	Plutonium	Requirements	Status	VE (Value Engineering)
Modification	Point-of-Contact	Research	Steamline	Ventilation
Money (Allocation, Appropriation, Budget, Cost, Funding, etc.)	Pollution	Resin Bed	Steel	Verification
Monitoring	Polonium	Resolution	Storage	Volatile
Monthly Report	Polaroid	Resource	Strontium	Volume
Mortar Impact Area	Potential	Respirator	Structure	Warehouse
MOU (Memo of Understanding)	Prevention	Response	Study	Waste
MSA (Major System Acquisition)	Priority	Restoration	Subcontractor	Water
NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act)	Problems	Restriction	Subsurface	WBS (Work Breakdown Structure)
NFA (No Further Action)	Procedure	Results	Summary	Weapon
Nitrate	Program	Review	Sump	Well
Nickel	Programmatic	Revision	Support	Work
NMED (New Mexico Environment Department)	Project	RFI/RI (RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation)	Surface	Working Group
		Risk	Surveillance	Zinc
		RPF (Records Processing Facility)	Survey	
			Swipe	
			SWMU (Solid Waste Management Unit)	
			System	
			Table	
			Tank	
			Task	

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DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES AT AREA 11, TA-49

H-1 support was provided a Zia crew during the demolition and removal of the structures in area 11 at TA-49. Three of the structures were known to be alpha contaminated. This fact was known because of previous use, and radiological surveys made during and after occupation of the structures. This report will explain the support provided by H-1 personnel during the operation. The report will be a day by day account.

A preliminary alpha survey was completed on 9-13-71. That survey indicated most of the alpha contamination was located in the east room and middle room of TA-49-15. Alpha contamination >100,000 cpm was detected in both rooms. Most of the alpha activity was detected on deteriorated rubber gloves that were part of glove boxes. Each room contained two glove boxes. Both floors were contaminated from 1,000 cpm to 12,000 cpm alpha. No significant beta-gamma contamination was detected throughout the demolition operation.

A sink in the west room of TA-49-15 was contaminated with 10,000 cpm alpha. The hood located in the same room had 3,000 to 10,000 cpm alpha inside.

Equipment and material located outside of the structures were monitored and found free from radioactive contamination, except two barrels with 5,000 cpm alpha on them, and a blower motor with 60,000 cpm alpha. The barrels swiped 500 cpm alpha, and the blower swiped 6,000 cpm alpha. These items were tagged with "radioactive contamination" tags. They were wrapped in plastic and boxed for disposal at TA-54.

Some bottles of acid were monitored, tagged and disposed of on 9-14-71, Alan Hack, H-3, supervised the operation. The outside of some of the bottles were alpha contaminated. The contaminated bottles were put in plastic bags and taken to TA-50 for decontamination prior to burial in the chemical pit at TA-54.

The Zia crew started the removal on 9-15-71. Equipment and material outside the structures were removed first. Everything was monitored again as it was being moved. There was no radioactive contamination detected on any equipment outside, except those that were tagged on 9-15-71.

All of the equipment outside of the structures and free from radioactive contamination was taken to a pit in area 6 at TA-49. The pit had been excavated on 9-14-71. All of the uncontaminated (radioactive contamination) material from area 11 was taken to that pit.

A small room, attached to the north side of the middle room of TA-49-15, was monitored and found free from radioactive contamination. The room and some equipment located in the west room were taken to area 6 pit.

Storage Building TA-49-55 was monitored. The floor was alpha contaminated from 2,000 to 10,000 cpm, the 4 shelves had 1,000 to 80,000 cpm alpha, and one wall had up to 12,000 cpm alpha contamination on it. The equipment inside TA-49-55 was all alpha contaminated up to 50,000 cpm.

Swipes taken from inside the building read from 500 cpm to 20,000 cpm alpha. The building was thoroughly vacuumed to remove the loose contamination. An H-5 cyclone separator vacuum was used. The swipe count dropped to 6,000 cpm after vacuuming.

Received by ER-RPF  
JUN 25 1993  
*T.R.M.*

The personnel all wore full anti-c clothing (coveralls, shorts, T-shirts, gloves, surgeon caps and booties) throughout the demolition operation. They wore full face masks with their anti-c clothing during the vacuuming of the building.

The equipment, the floor, the wall and the shelves were wrapped in plastic as they were removed from the building, then placed in a box for disposal at TA-54. Full face masks were worn during that part of the operation.

The rest of the building was monitored and was found free from alpha contamination. It was taken to area 6 pit.

Equipment discarded from TA-49-55 included vacuum cleaners listed on contamination form #6713-B dated 9-27-71. Two refrigerators, a generator and four glove boxes were also discarded and listed on the same form.

9/16/71 Both glove boxes located in the middle room were taped with plastic tape at all seams and openings and then wrapped in plastic sheeting. Full face masks were worn during the taping and wrapping and during the removal to a prepared box set up outside.

One glove box was pushed outside and onto the floor of one of the boxes. The box was resting on casters so it was not too difficult to move. The wooden disposal box was built around it. Special 2" x 4" braces were built to keep the glove box from moving against the walls of the outer box.

No radioactive contamination was detected on the light fixtures and interior articles of the west room. They were taken to area 6 pit.

All of the roof to TA-49-15 was monitored. No radioactive contamination was detected. The survey included the outside of duct work and blowers that were located on the roof.

9/17/71 The sink in the west room was removed along with a cabinet that was contaminated with 5,000 cpm alpha. All of the drain pipe was taken out with pipe wrenches. The pipe was wrapped and boxed with the sink and cabinet.

Perchloric acid had been used in the hood of the west room. Precautions were taken to insure no explosions would occur. Precautions included no heat or hammering on or around the hood or duct work, and carefully wrapping each opening as the duct work was taken apart.

The duct work was easily disconnected from the hood once the screws connecting both parts were removed. The screws were badly corroded so some of them were cut off with a bolt cutter.

All openings to the hood were covered or taped over and the hood was carefully lowered to the floor. The hood was covered with plastic sheeting and a disposal box built around it.

The west wall of the room was monitored and found free from radioactive contamination. It was demolished to make an opening for removing the large box containing the hood.

9/20/71 The box containing the hood and duct work was pulled outside. The front

end loader pulled the box out after chains had been attached to the box and loader

Duct work and the blowers from the west room were removed from the roof. Openings were taped and the units all wrapped and put in a disposal box.

The west room was now ready for demolition. The room was monitored and found free from radioactive contamination so all of the debris could be taken to area 6.

The three rooms were actually three different structures, pushed together with very little external connections between structures, except the outside wall of the middle room was the inside wall of the east room. That type of arrangement made it possible for the west room to be separated from the other room.

A chain was attached to one corner of the room and then attached to the front end loader. The loader had no trouble separating the structures. The room was pulled far enough from the other room so it could be demolished without interfering with the other work.

The front end loader demolished the room and loaded the debris into a truck for disposal at area 6. It took two days to accomplish that part of the operation, but that was being done while the rest of the structures were being stripped and prepared for demolition.

Riggers moved two large butane tanks to the salvage yard. Both had been monitored and found free from radioactive contamination. The tanks were TA-49-FM 16 and TA-49-FM 56.

9/21/71 Full face masks were worn during the removal of duct work and blowers located on the roof of the middle room. The duct work extended from the two hoods in the middle room. One hood was contaminated up to 10,000 cpm alpha. The other hood had no detectable radioactive contamination.

Each piece was monitored as it was removed. Two pieces were found alpha contaminated. One with 10,000 cpm alpha; the other with 12,000 cpm alpha. Both were taped, wrapped and boxed. The clean pieces were taken to area 6.

One piece of the duct work extended into the east room. A large hole was left in the east room wall and roof after removing the duct work. A survey of the east room through that hole, detected >100,000 cpm alpha. The alpha contamination was detected on part of the roof extension from the middle room.

The hole was covered to prevent wind blowing contamination from the east room.

The middle room was stripped of all light and interior fixtures. Some fixtures were found alpha contaminated. All of the east side of the middle room was contaminated from 800 to 25,000 cpm alpha. This included the wall, one hood, some metal supports, the shelves, the floor and some other small items.

A large water tank located in the ceiling of the middle room was contaminated with 3,000 cpm alpha. It was lowered into a disposal box that had been lined with plastic.

The riggers took 4 boxes and 2 refrigerators to TA-54. The boxes were banded and built according to regulations. Their structure will be discussed at the end of this report. The two refrigerators were taped and sealed shut and steel banded. They will be used as outside containers.

9/22/71

The middle room could not be moved away from the east room because of the common wall. The carpenters sawed the middle room into, about 4 feet from the east wall. The room had been thoroughly monitored and no radioactive contamination detected from the cut portion to the east wall. The clean portion was pulled away by utilizing the front end loader again.

The room was demolished and the debris taken to area 6. That was done during the preparation for demolition of the east room.

A full face mask was worn during an alpha survey of the east room. The structure contained two floors with a glove box at each level. The upper glove box was connected, by tubing, to the lower glove box. Both boxes and all of the equipment were contaminated from 10,000 cpm to >100,000 cpm. The floors and shelves were alpha contaminated also.

9/23/71

Anti-c clothing with two pairs of coveralls and booties was worn during the work inside the east room. The outer pair of coveralls and booties were removed before stepping out of the room. The personnel were then monitored before leaving the vicinity. That was the procedure each time the crew members left the structure. Full face masks were also worn while working in the east structure.

The connecting tubes were disconnected from the two boxes by removing three screws and the openings were covered with plastic and taped. All of the other openings and seams on both boxes were taped. The boxes were covered with plastic sheeting.

The glove boxes located in the lower section were easily transferred outside of the room and positioned on the floor of a disposal box. The box was built around the glove box.

All of the equipment in both rooms was wrapped in plastic and put in the disposal box containing the lower glove box.

A disposal box was built around the upper glove box before it was removed from its location. A large piece of plastic sheeting was put on the floor to prevent the disposal box from getting alpha contaminated.

The south wall of the structure was torn out so the front end loader bucket could be used to lower the large disposal box to the ground. The south wall debris was put in a plastic lined disposal box.

Plastic sheeting and new lumber was used to form a new wall for the night. The new wall was built after lowering the box. The wall was built to prevent the wind from spreading the alpha contamination.

9/24/71 Two structures (TA-49-FM54 and TA-49-FM53 latrines) were monitored and found free from radioactive contamination. They were taken to TA-49 area 6.

Both levels of the remaining structure were vacuumed by using an H-5 cyclone separator vacuum. Swipes were taken after vacuuming. Up to 20,000 cpm alpha was detected on some of the swipes. Those areas that had a large swipe count were covered with tape. The tape helped contain the loose particles.

Chains were attached to the building and to the loader. The loader pulled the building over so it could be easily dismantled. The structure was covered with plastic for the weekend.

9/27/71 Three disposal boxes were lined with heavy plastic sheeting. As the remaining structure was dismantled, each small piece was put into one of the boxes.

Swipes were taken periodically to determine if there was any loose contamination. 800 to 6,000 cpm alpha was detected on some swipes. Full face masks were worn during the dismantling.

Two metal containers used for holding radioactive liquid waste were removed from the ground and monitored. The outside surface of both were free from radioactive contamination. The lids were sealed with plastic sealant. They were steel banded and used as outside metal burial containers.

9/28/71 Nine boxes and the two metal containers were taken to TA-54 by the riggers. They were escorted by Donald Gibbons and Charles Blackwell.

All tools, equipment and materials were monitored. No radioactive contamination was detected, except on two screwdrivers that were used in the upper level of the east room. They were wrapped in plastic and put in a disposal box. The screwdrivers were the only tools lost in the entire operation.

Building TA-49-4 had been used as a change area during the demolition operation. It was cleaned and monitored. It was found free from radioactive contamination. It was turned over to Zia for disposal as instructed by ENG. 4.

The front end loader was used to level the area. It was monitored before leaving the area, and found free from radioactive contamination.

Two signs were positioned along the drain field. The drain field was part of the drainage system from TA-49-15. Alpha contamination had been detected in the drain pipes. The signs read "TA-49-15 DRAIN FIELD"

#### REMARKS

All of the radioactive contaminated material was placed in boxes made of 3/4" exterior plywood. The boxes were nailed at each joint, silicone caulking was spread inside and outside of each joint. The boxes were steel banded. They were painted designating the TA-49 area and the date the box was filled and enclosed.

Approximately 2028 cu. ft. of material was boxed and taken to TA-54. That included the 9 boxes, 2 refrigerators and the two metal containers.

Approximately 2160 cu. ft. of material was taken to TA-49 area 6 pit. The pit was covered with about three feet of top soil.

Nose swipes were taken each day. No contamination was detected on the nose swipes. Urine samples are going to be collected from all personnel involved.

First estimates of \$37,000 and 30 days for demolition of area 11 buildings were based on a number of unknowns. The operation was accomplished in 11 days at a cost of approximately \$15,000. Reduction of work time and cost can be attributed to several factors: (1) Proper pre-planning each phase of the operation and having the needed equipment on hand to accomplish each phase, (2) extensive monitoring with the proper separation of contaminated and non-contaminated items for disposal, (3) an excellent Zia crew directed by a very capable Zia engineer, and (4) the excellent working relationships between Zia and LASL personnel throughout the entire project.

The following personnel were involved. Their Z numbers are also listed.

ZIA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Z#</u>
A. Harry MyDock	79297
Alfred T. Mirabal	79312
Tony J. Tometich	27047
Abelino Alire	01606
Walter D. Atencio	73598
J. E. Gallegos	01578
A. Trujillo	17581
E. C. Archuleta	17583
J. B. Trujillo	48108
T. J. Maestas	03092
Nelson D. Anglin	08407
Arsenio Chavez	20004
Clarence Gutierrez	01857
William L. Ellenburg	17876

LASL

Donald Gibbons	71631
Charles D. Blackwell	11251

There were no serious injuries or incidents during the operation, except one person became ill while working in a full face mask. J. E. Gallegos was taken to the H-2 office for observation. The doctors found no apparent reason for the illness. No activity was detected on the full face mask, or nose swipe, or clothing.

The operation was accomplished without radioactive contamination to personnel and without the spread of radioactive contamination to the area. After demolition, the area was monitored and no radioactive contamination could be detected using Model 11 Ludlem Alpha Survey instruments. The area may be declared free of any significant radioactive contamination, with the exception of the underground drain field from TA-49-15 and this is properly marked with permanent signs.

*Donald Gibbons*  
Donald Gibbons

*Walter R. Barkwell*

0-6-1-3-0-3-0-8

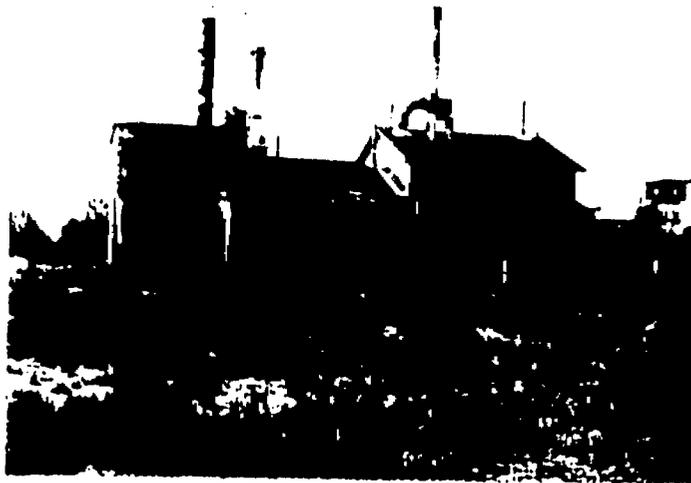


Fig. 1. TA-49-15 showing empty drums in the foreground and TA-49-55 at the right of Bldg. 15



Fig. 2. TA-49-15 and TA-49-55 looking north. This shows the plywood outer shell of building deteriorated to the level of no salvage value.

8-0-5000-1-6-0



Fig. 3. TA-49-54 (womens latrine) TA-49-4 (craft shack) and  
TA-49-53 (men's latrine)



Fig. 4. Two underground steel boxes that were used to store  
radioactive solutions.



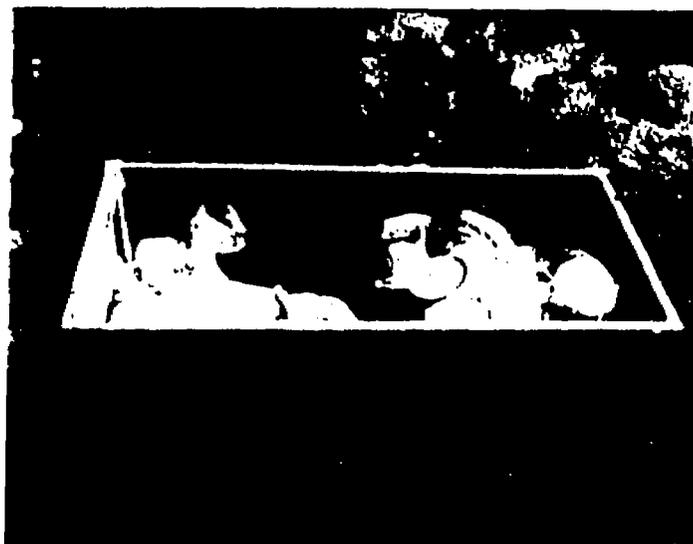


Fig. 7. Material sealed in heavy plastic bags after removal from TA-49-55. The bags were placed in plywood boxes that had all joints sealed with plastic caulking. The boxes were made of 3/4" exterior plywood and were reinforced at all joints.



Fig. 8. A vacuum cleaner (cyclone separator) built by Group H-5 was used to clean all loose material from radioactively contaminated surfaces before buildings were dismantled. Large particles were collected in the jar and exhaust air was filtered through the CWS-6 type absolute filter to prevent recontamination of area and prevent airborne radioactive contamination.



Fig. 9. TA-49-55 reduced to building sections after removal of all loose contamination. Small sections that indicated alpha activity were removed and placed in containers. The remainder was taken to a burial pit for non-contaminated items.



Fig. 10. Alpha contaminated duct work from TA-49-15 was sealed in plastic prior to placement in plywood boxes for removal to TA-54

W-10-0-000000-0000



Fig. 11. Alpha contaminated items that were sealed in plastic were placed in strong plywood boxes for disposal.



Fig. 12. The west entrance to TA-49-15 was found to be free of any detectable radioactive material and was quickly removed for non-contaminated disposal by use of a front-end loader.

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Fig. 13. Non-contaminated debris from the west entrance to TA-49-15 is placed in the front-end loader for loading in a dump truck.

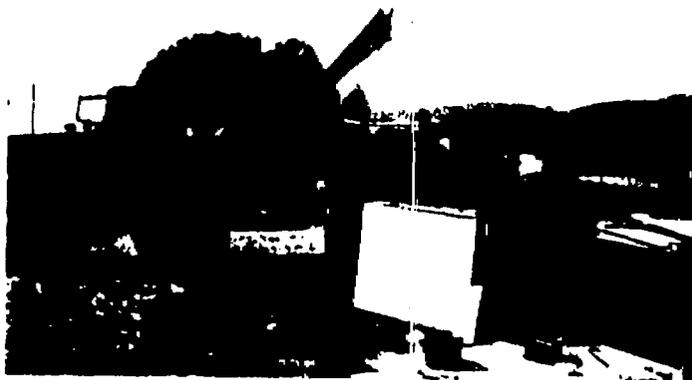


Fig. 14. Non-contaminated items being loaded in a dump truck for removal to the disposal area west of area 6 at TA-49

0-5-1-50



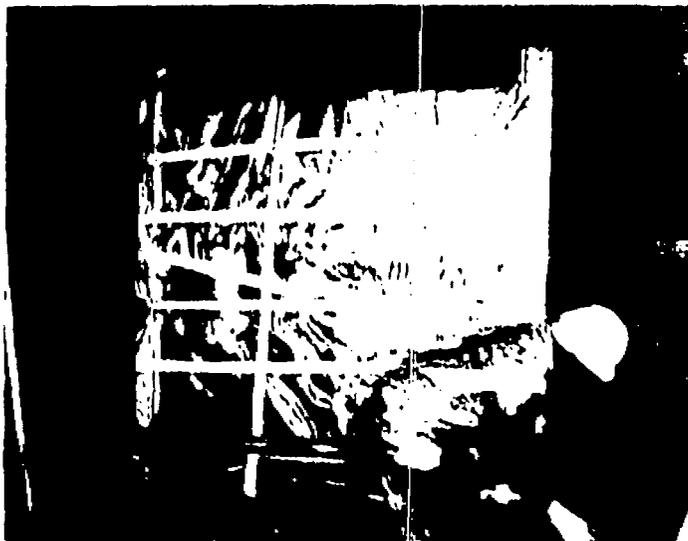


Fig. 17. After sealing the glove boxes with yellow plastic tape the units were completely sealed in heavy plastic sheeting with all seams taped with yellow plastic tape.

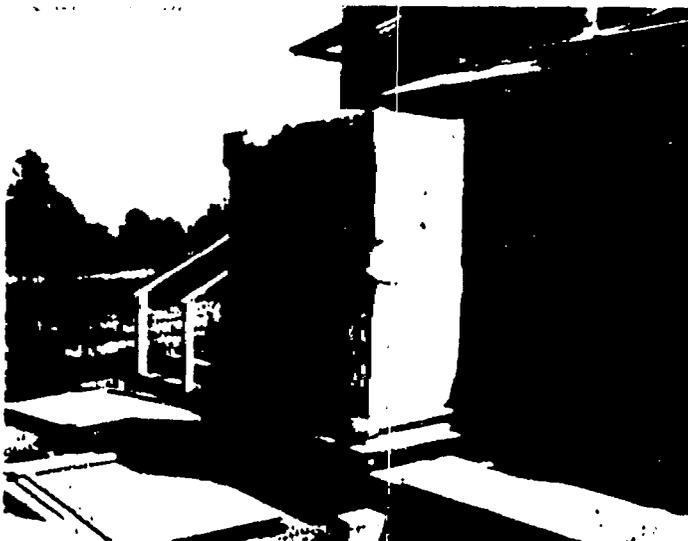


Fig. 18. The glove boxes were on casters and were carefully rolled to an outside dock where they were secured to a double layer 3/4" plywood base.

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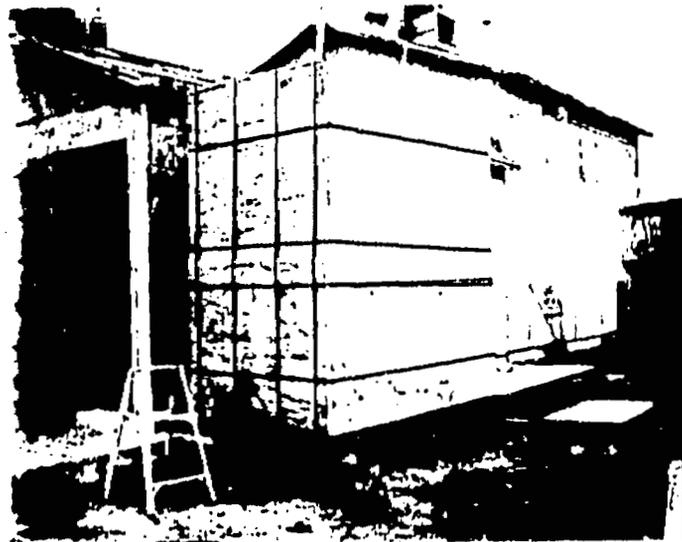


Fig. 21. This box is ready for shipment to TA-54 for storage. The boxes have been sealed both inside and outside at all joints with plastic caulking and steel bands placed around the boxes to prevent rupture during transit.



Fig. 22. The south end of TA-49-15 after the hood and duct work had been removed and the area cleaned using a properly filtered vacuum cleaner.









Fig. 29. A pile of rubble from a section of TA-49-15 prior to loading on a dump truck for removal.



Fig. 30. The women's latrine (TA-49-54) was removed intact to the burial pit at TA-49 where it was later crushed with a bulldozer.



Fig. 31. The penthouse section of TA-49-15 was the area of the building not readily cleaned of alpha activity. The south wall (shown at right of picture) was contaminated in spots.

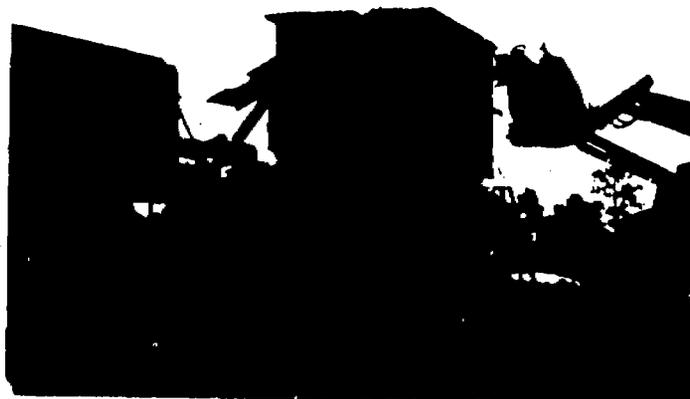


Fig. 32. Non-contaminated sections of the wall of TA-49-15 were removed to reduce the amount of debris to be taken to TA-54. The HPS is monitoring the area for any trace of alpha activity.



Fig. 33 A section of plywood wall is being removed from the upper section of the penthouse for removal of a glove box that has already been packaged.



Fig. 34. The plywood section has been removed and the packaged glove box can be seen through the opening. The floor of the upper room had been covered with plastic to prevent contaminating the outer box.



Fig. 35. The studs have now been removed to provide an opening for removal of the shipping container.

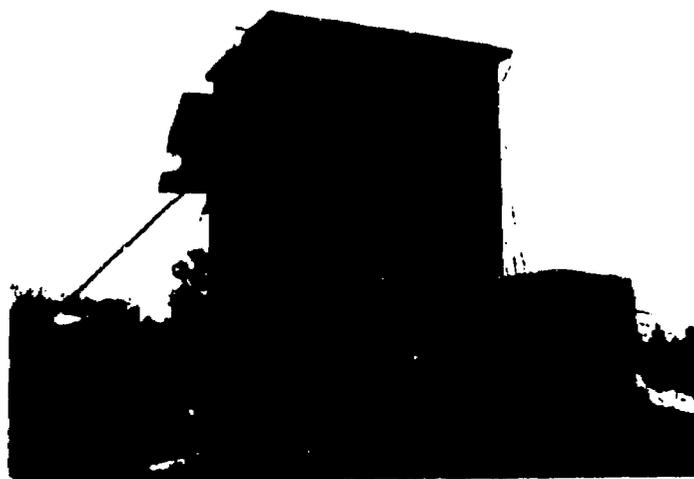


Fig. 36. The opening to the penthouse was sealed off with plastic at the end of the working day to prevent wind currents from disturbing any radioactivity inside the structure.



Fig. 37. The glove box in its strong plywood container is secured to the bucket of the front-end loader and lowered to the ground.



Fig. 38, The penthouse is now empty and has been vacuum cleaned to remove all loose alpha contamination. It is ready for dismantlement.

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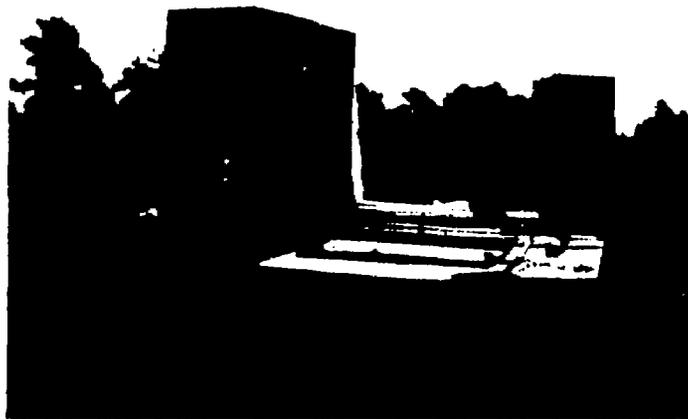


Fig. 41. The penthouse partically dismantled in preparation for monitoring and further reduction in size of panels to permit packaging.



Fig. 42. The Zia crew cut the panels in three to four pieces to permit packaging in plywood boxes. Full protective clothing including full face respirators are worn during cutting operations.



Fig. 43. The reinforced plywood boxes were lined with heavy plastic sheeting and the wood panels placed in the boxes, when the boxes were filled, the plastic was sealed over the top before the lid was attached.



Fig. 44. The two steel boxes used to store contaminated liquids were removed from the ground. The lids were caulked, sealed with yellow plastic tape, and secured with steel bands before being transported to TA-54







Fig. 49. This is the non-contaminated material removed to the burial pit west of area 6. The volume was greatly reduced by crushing with a bulldozer before covering.



Fig. 50. The burial pit at TA-49 after covering, the entire pit was not filled in and makes available space for additional items of a non-contaminated nature should it ever be needed.

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Fig. 51. The area was monitored for any remaining radioactive material and was found to be free of any detectable material. The only exception is the drain field from TA-49-15 which is being marked by signs.



Fig. 52. At the completion of the operation, the landscape was contoured to prevent erosion and the only things remaining on the surface from the operation are the signs denoting location of the drain field.

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