Savannah River Site's
Cold War Built Environment
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Department of Energy - Savannah River Operations Office

VOLUME ONE

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Cold War Built Environment
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL

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Acronyms

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AMCP	Assistant Manager for Closure Project
ARMP	Archaeological Resource Management Plan
CAB	Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNTA	Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CSRA	Central Savannah River Area
DECP	Decommissioning Project (SR)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOE FPO	U.S. Department of Energy Federal Preservation Officer
EH	Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health
EM	Environmental Management
EM-1	Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FIMS	U.S. Department of Energy Facilities Information Management System
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FPO	Federal Preservation Officer
FR	Federal Register
FRA	Federal Records Act
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HLW	High Level Waste
ME-75	DOE Headquarters Historian
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NARA	National Archives Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NNSA	U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OEA	SR's Office of External Affairs
OPA	WSRC's Office of Public Affairs
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PBS	Project Baseline Schedule
PMP	Environmental Management Program Performance Management Plan
PMS	Project Management System
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SCDAH	South Carolina Department of Archives and History

SCIAA	South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SR	U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office
SRARP	Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
SREL	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory
SRNL	Savannah River National Laboratory
SRSO	U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration, Savannah River Site Office
UCNI	Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information
WSRC	Westinghouse Savannah River Company

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Savannah River Site (SRS) Cold War Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) is a management tool for the Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (SR) and for Cold War era historic properties on the SRS. The CRMP describes the Site's Cold War built environment and was developed in accordance with the *Environmental Guidelines for Development of Cultural Resource Management Plans* (DOE/EH-0501) to support the Site's mission and to meet the legal compliance requirements of Federal historic preservation laws and regulations in a manner consistent with the sound principles of cultural resources stewardship. It does not pertain to cultural resources associated with the Site's prehistory and pre-Federal history.

This CRMP applies only to the Site's NRHP-eligible historic properties and outlines the vision, strategies, and planning for the evaluation, management, mitigation and preservation of these properties. Parts One through Six are contained in Volume One. Volume Two contains data considered sensitive and is Official Use Only.

- Part One contains the executive summary and introduction.
- Part Two outlines the short- and long-term preservation goals for the Site.
- Part Three summarizes the cultural resource activities in place and the conduct of the Cold War inventory.
- Part Four provides the technical requirements involved in compliance.
- Part Five gives the administrative requirements for managing SRS activities for specific executive, statutory, and regulatory authorities.
- Part Six (Appendices) provides the federal regulations, the Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Officer, Memorandum of Agreements, glossary, standards for professional qualifications, South Carolina survey manual, draft curation strategy, oral history guidelines, and the artifact inventory.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

SRS, known as the Savannah River Plant prior to 1989, produced plutonium and tritium for use in the manufacture of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons during the Cold War. Nine separate industrial process areas - five heavy-water moderated production reactors, two chemical separation areas, a fuel and target fabrication area, and a heavy water production area - were constructed as well as research and development facilities, administrative and support properties, and plant infrastructure. Du Pont, as prime contractor for the Atomic Energy Commission, constructed these facilities and the landscape that envelops them between 1950 and 1956 as an integrated plant. The close of the Cold War in 1989 ended the original production mission and many of the original production facilities were shut down or adaptively reused to suit ongoing or new missions.

The Department of Energy owns the 310-square mile Site that is located in Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties. The Savannah River Operations Office (SR) oversees the site's operation. In addition, a second DOE entity, the National Nuclear Security Administration - Savannah River Site Office (NNSA-SRSO), oversees the tritium production complex while the newly named Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) and the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL) occupy research facilities on Site. Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC) and its partners are the Site's management and operations contractor. In 1992, the Site's original production mission ended and the Site's focus turned to accelerated clean up that compelled compliance with Federal regulations concerning the evaluation of SRS Cold War historic resources. Prior to 2003, compliance with Federal preservation laws for threatened historic Cold War resources was completed on a case-by-case basis under SR's Environmental Quality Management Division.

In 1997, DOE elected to fund a multi-year History Project to develop a narrative on SRS's technical history in preparation for SRS's fiftieth anniversary. In addition to the narrative, SR contracted for surveying significant Cold War resources that had reached or would reach 50 years of age by year 2000. This was expanded to an inventory of Cold War resources constructed between 1950 and 1989 to help fulfill DOE's Sections 110 and 106 responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Between 1998 and 1999, the inventory of the Site's Cold War era resources was conducted and a Cold War context, *SRS: Cold War Context and Resource Study,* was developed to provide an evaluative framework for the SRS's Cold War historic properties under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The document recommended that 220 properties and the Site's layout comprised a National Register-eligible Cold War Historic District that possesses national, state, and local significance. The NRHP boundary coincides with the Site's perimeter. The inventory and context were completed in 1999 and accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2003.

Given the Site's ongoing missions, the SR and the NNSA-SRSO recognize that site operations may impact Cold War NRHP-eligible properties over the next decade and that a plan is needed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse affects to these properties.

As a result, DOE chose to develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA), in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (the Council or ACHP), the SRS Citizens Advisory Board (SRS CAB), the Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness (CNTA), and the cities of Aiken, Augusta, and New Ellenton,

for the preservation, management, and treatment of the NRHP-eligible historic properties within the SRS Cold War Historic District.

The PA (see Appendix D) stipulates that a management plan (CRMP) be developed and contain the process for reaching decisions concerning the future treatment of SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, taking into account their historical significance, integrity, future interpretation and treatment. The development of this document (the CRMP) was guided by the National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 13287, comments from those parties signing and concurring with the PA, and balancing these with DOE missions and safety and security needs.

In addition, the SRS Cold War Built Environment CRMP was developed using the *Environmental Guidelines for Development of Cultural Resource Management Plans* (August 1995 and as revised in 2004, DOE/EH-0501); the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning* (48 FR 44716-20); and NHPA Section 110 Guidelines (53 FR 4727-46) and in consultation with the PA signatories.

This management plan is applicable for only Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties not for below ground archaeological resources. SR entered into an agreement with the SHPO for the management of archaeological resources in 1989. A separate CRMP titled *Archaeological Resource Management Plan* (ARMP) developed by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) in the same year treats those resources.

Availability of Funds – Nothing in this CRMP will be construed as obligating the United States, DOE, the State of South Carolina, or any other public agency, their officers, agents, or employees to expend funds, in excess or advance of appropriations authorized and allocated by law.

2.0 CRMP GOALS

DOE will establish a proactive effort for the treatment of its Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. DOE is a responsible steward of the environment and recognizes the achievements of the Site's Cold War past embodied in the historical buildings and equipment, archival records, film, videos, and photography. The evidence contained in these disparate sources will be the foundation for future historical interpretation, will help educate the public about SRS's role in South Carolina and the nation's history, and can be a source of inspiration for a new generation of SRS workers and the site community. This CRMP contains the methods by which the buildings, artifacts, historical archival records, film, videos, and photography are to be preserved and protected.

2.1 Short Term Goals (one-year strategy from adoption of CRMP) (Responsible organization shown in parenthesis)

1. Goal: Transition fully from the interim SRS History Project to the permanent SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property compliance effort under the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation. (SR)

2. Goal: Complete the interior evaluations of all Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

3. Goal: Complete the documentation needed to successfully satisfy the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DOE and the SHPO pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part.6 (a) for the mitigation of certain adverse effects to Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, SRS, Aiken and Barnwell counties, effective September, 2004. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

4. Goal: Develop and implement an interim treatment plan for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in C Area [Reactor Building - 105-C, 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C] removed from D&D List. (SR)

5. Goal: Identify and document those Cold War NRHP-eligible properties that are potential candidates for designation as "Cold War Signature Facilities" in consultation with the Department of Energy Federal Preservation Officer (DOE-FPO). (SR)

6. Goal: Provide a protocol for Cold War artifact identification, retrieval, and preservation prior to initiation of any undertaking that would impact or alter the historic quality, construction, or design of a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property. The team responsible for this task consists of one representative from the DOE Office of the Assistant Manager for Closure Project, one representative from the SRSO (for SRSO Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties), one member from the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation's Facility Disposition Program, one from CNTA, one from the Savannah River Archaeology Research Program (SRARP), and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation's Historian as a minimum. Others will join the team as needed (such as facility workers, retirees, SHPO, or local museums) for particular Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. (SR)

7. Goal: Assemble a curation staff, establish a curation facility, relocate and properly store the current inventory of artifacts in selected curation space (Building 105-C) in a manner that is as fully compliant with 36 CFR 79 as practical within FY 2005, update current artifact database, complete condition reports, and identify conservation priorities. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

8. Goal: Complete baseline recordation for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that are currently in use and will remain in operation but because of technological improvements will lose historic fabric. A major component of this recordation will include oral history to capture the different eras of use. (SR and SRSO)

9. Goal: Conduct management training for facility managers of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties and SRS employees concerning artifacts and their collection. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

10. Goal: Develop a quality assurance procedure for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property management and stewardship consistent with administrative procedures similar to programmatic programs in place with site contractor. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

11. Goal: Maintain a website that will be linked to the SRS Heritage Center website to provide information on the preservation effort. (SR and the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation)

12. Goal: Interface with CNTA and its successor organization to accomplish preservation goals related to artifacts, historical documentation, and the establishment of a SRS Heritage Center. (SR and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

13. Goal: Prepare a recommendation to the DOE-FPO for a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the SRS Cold War District using a multiple property submission approach. (SR and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

14. Goal: Initiate formal transfer/loan agreement between DOE and CNTA or its successor organization for Building 742-A for future use as SRS Heritage Center. (SR)

15. Goal: Continue annual review reporting for the management of SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. (SR)

16. Goal: Establish a management procedure for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties to ensure that all repairs and modifications to historic structures will be reviewed and approved by the Contractor Historian. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

2.2 Long-Term Goals (five-year strategy) (Responsible organization shown in parenthesis)

1. Goal: Establish a management process for the treatment of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties as defined by this plan that recognizes the contractor as responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation, Section 106 compliance, including consultation with SHPO. (SR)

2. Goal: Implement appropriate mitigation strategies to preserve through documentation information held in Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that will be impacted by

Federal undertakings and initiate thematic studies of significant processes. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

3. Goal: Plan and seek funding to acquire and install appropriate temperature control measures, fire suppression and security systems to proposed curation space. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

4. Goal: Locate artifacts that have historical significance and accession into permanent Cold War artifact collection in consultation with artifact team. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

5. Goal: Create a document portfolio to be maintained by the Site Archive for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that require full mitigation through photography and written narratives. A permanent record of this work will be established. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

6. Goal: Establish historical documentation portfolios for future interpretation of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that contain information that is classified. Train properly cleared personnel on what should be kept for future researchers "to tell the story." (SR and SRSO)

7. Goal: Complete identification of core historic materials (historic photography, documentary films, movies, oral history tapes/films, safety films, historic maps, construction histories created by Du Pont and the various subcontractors who helped create the Site, and the Site newspapers. The goal is to secure their preservation and distribution to the public when possible. (SR and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

8. Goal: Maintain a team comprised of PA's Consulting Parties to focus on Cold War Heritage tourism and to develop a comprehensive program for public involvement, outreach, and education. (SR)

9. Goal: Develop and implement a long-term treatment plan for C-Area Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties: Reactor Building (105-C), 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C. (SR and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

10. Goal: Initiate a C-Area Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property feasibility study (see Section 4.7.1) no later than FY2008-09. (SR)

11. Goal: Initiate a town site of Ellenton feasibility study (see Section 4.7.3) no later than FY2008-09. (SR)

12. Goal: Meet to establish partnerships with local historical organizations, or science museums or scientific societies to further public knowledge about the Site and its contribution to the state and nation's history. The SRS Heritage Tourism Team may also play a part in this initiative. (SR's records managers, Cold War Artifact Curator, and Artifact Team)

13. Goal: Update SRS Cold War Built Environment CRMP, as needed, every five years. (SR)

14. Goal: Plan for future SRS historical context and inventory that deals with SRS programs since 1989. Planning may start in 2006. (SR)

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Facility Description

SRS is a government-owned, contractor-operated facility under the jurisdiction of the US Department of Energy. SRS supports accelerated site clean up and disposition of nuclear materials and waste as well as current and future national defense nonproliferation and security requirements and nuclear materials requirements through tritium processing, waste management and vitrification, special nuclear material storage and reprocessing, research and development, and technology transfer. Other missions are the decommissioning of excess facilities, environmental research on the National Environmental Research Park (NERP) SRS land, and management of the timber resources at SRS.

3.1.1 Current Physical Setting

SRS is located on 198,344 acres in Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale counties of South Carolina (Figure 1). The Savannah River is its western border. The rural site comprises roughly 1 percent of the state of South Carolina and contains approximately 310-square miles within the upper coastal plain of the state. Historically, the area that became the Site was mostly agricultural and its current physical setting remains fairly rural. The county seat of Aiken County, the city of Aiken, lies 12 miles to the north; the Augusta, Georgia, metropolitan area lies 15 miles to the northwest. The cities of Jackson and New Ellenton are located on the edge of the Site's northern perimeter. It is considered to be part of the 18-county Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) adjoining the Savannah River in both South Carolina and Georgia.

The Site is irregular in shape. The current layout of the Site remains fairly true to its historic configuration when it was established with a core interior process area surrounded by an undeveloped forested environmental buffer zone. Only 2,400 acres or about 12 percent of the Site was used for fissile materials production. The remaining acreage is set aside for non-manipulative ecological research (nine percent), about seven percent is left undisturbed including the Lower Three Runs Creek and Savannah River Swamp forests to limit movement of trace radioactive contaminants; and the remainder is actively managed by the USDA Forest Service.

In terms of its hydrology, SRS is bounded on the southwest by the Savannah River for 35 river miles. Five major streams flow through the SRS and empty into the river: Upper Three Runs Creek, Four Mile Creek, Pen Branch, Steel Creek, and Lower Three Runs Creek. There are two bodies of water on site, L-Lake and PAR Pond, both of which are manmade. The latter was built in 1958 to provide cooling water to and to receive heated cooling water from P-Reactor and R-Reactor. PAR Pond covers 2,640 acres and is approximately 60 feet deep. L-Lake, a product of the 1980s when it was constructed to receive heated cooling water from L-Reactor, is 1000 acres in size. In addition there are 200 Carolina bays, naturally occurring wetlands unique to the southern coastal plain, on SRS of varying sizes between 0.2 acres to 125 acres. The SRS is part of the Southern Bottomland Swamp region that extends from Virginia to Florida and west along the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River drainage basin, and which is known for its river swamps.

SRS role within the DOE weapons complex was primarily for the manufacture of plutonium and tritium, raw materials needed for the production of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. Nine industrial plants - five heavy water moderated reactors, two chemical separations plants, a heavy-

water production area, and a fuel and target fabrication area – were built to accomplish the production mission as well as administration and support areas. Today there are sixteen building areas on the SRS. Those building areas that were directly involved with fissile production materials – reactor areas R, P, L, K, and C and chemical separations areas F and H – are clustered at the Site's center within a deliberate arc-like arrangement with 2.5-mile intervals between building areas. Recently created areas for waste management, E, S, and Z are also within the Site's interior. Pilot plant activities (T Area) and the heavy water production area (D-Area) were situated by the river and west of the process area. Building areas A/M, which are integrated together, are located at the Site's northwestern perimeter; A was the Site's administration center including the Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) and some Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL) facilities while M was the fuel and target fabrication area. Area B, currently an administration center, and Area N, known earlier as Central Shops, fall roughly within the core process area. Finally G-Area refers to facilities not within areas designated for specific purposes. These include the railroad yard, river pump houses, gatehouses, Savannah River USFS Forest Station, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program Facilities, etc.

The Site's infrastructure includes a road system, a railroad system (under demolition), and on site utilities that furnish the Site's energy needs. SRS has one highway open to the public for north-south traffic that parallels the river on its western boundary, SC Highway 125. There is public access and a historical marker for the town of Ellenton, SC along Highway 125. A portion of Highway 278 skirts the northeast section of the Site between Highways 19 and 39.

3.1.2 Current Operational Context

While the Federal government owns the Site, three groups within the DOE occupy the SRS: SR, SRSO, and the NNSA Fissile Materials Deposition Office. SR oversees the management and operations contractor and other contractors at SRS that process and store nuclear materials in support of the national defense and U.S. nuclear nonproliferation. The Site also develops and deploys technologies to improve the environment and treat and dispose of nuclear and hazardous materials and waste left from the Cold War. In addition, as part of its accelerated clean up mission, SR is responsible for the closure of non-operational facilities and structures. The Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management (EM-1), as the Cognizant Secretarial Officer (CSO), is responsible for institutional health and long-term planning, landlord activities, and for overall site integration and operations and provides direction, policy, and management oversight to the SR manager. As the Site's landlord, SR employs approximately 400 people or 3 percent of the site's total employee population. SR currently has oversight over the majority of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties within the SRS Cold War District including properties with high significance: 105-R, C, P, K, L; 221-F and H; 717-F; SRNL; 777-10A, and 703-A.

NNSA is the production arm of the DOE and SRSO operates the SRS Tritium Facility, an approximately 25-acre site in the northwest portion of H-Area with 21 individuals in the SRSO work force. SRSO supports the NNSA Stockpile Stewardship Program with four core missions: providing tritium and non-tritium loaded reservoirs to meet Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Plan requirements; conducting reservoir surveillance operations and Gas Transfer System testing; restoring the capability to extract tritium; and the preparation of a conceptual design for a plutonium pit manufacturing facility.

Tritium, a key component of nuclear weapons, has not been produced at SRS since 1992. Due to its rapid decay rate of 5.5% each year, it needs continual replenishment and this is accomplished at SRS by recycling tritium from existing weapons reservoirs. The second mission is to test selective gas transfer systems (including reservoirs) for their ability to deliver the correct amount of tritium to a weapon and to subject the reservoirs to conditions that simulate circumstances that may occur during use. This mission ensures the reliability of the weapon system. The Tritium Extraction Facility (TEF), scheduled for startup in FY2007, will allow SRSO to accomplish the third mission,

the extraction of tritium from targets to be used in commercial reactors, which is needed to fulfill the nation's future tritium requirements. SRSO currently has jurisdiction over four Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties within the Cold War Historic District: 232-H, 232-1H, 234-H, and 236-H. Buildings 232-H and 234-H are Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties with high significance.

The Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL), known previously as the Savannah River Technology Center (SRTC), was accorded National Laboratory status in 2004. SRTC began operations in 1951 to provide research and development support for the Department's nuclear facilities complex and national defense. It currently works on waste processing, environmental remediation, nonproliferation technologies and national security projects that support NNSA and EM. SRNL provides key support to NNSA missions both at SRS and the Nuclear Weapons Complex Design Laboratories. Other projects include work for the U.S. Army, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Environmental Protection Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency.[1] SRNL currently occupies the following Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties under the EM landlord: the SRNL building, 305-A, 786-A, 794-A, 748-A, 735-A, 735-11A, 776-1A and 2A. The SRNL building is a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property with high significance.

Westinghouse Savannah River Company Limited Liability Company (WSRC) is the current management and operations (M&O) contractor of the SRS. The company is comprised of five partner firms: Westinghouse Savannah River Company; Bechtel Savannah River, Inc.; BNFL Savannah River Corporation; BWXT Savannah River Company; and CH2 Savannah River Company. The SRS work force for the partner firms constitutes 88 percent of the Site's total employee population.

Wackenhut, the firm that provides security for the SRS, is the Site's second largest employer with seven percent of the Site's population. The remaining two percent of the SRS work force consists of the NNSA employees and employees of the U.S. Forestry Service, University of Georgia, and subcontractors.

In order to achieve plans that call for new construction and facilities, SRS has begun a phased approach to reconfigure the Site, moving to the center of the Site to reduce costs, and allow for accelerated clean up of buildings no longer needed. This drive to create a "modernized site complex" is viewed as necessary for future missions and make the Site more appealing to new missions. Concomitantly, this move is the driver for the identification, evaluation and preservation of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties and their future treatment within this phased approach.

3.1.3 Potential Impacts to Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties

3.1.3.1 Past Practices

Prior to 1999, the significance and National Register eligibility of SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties were not recognized and, as a consequence, Section 110 and Section 106 regulations outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act were not applied to these historic properties. To reduce the cost to the Site and to make the Site more appealing to new missions, past practices have ranged from renovations and internal improvement that changed the historic fabric of the major process facilities to adaptive reuse to decommissioning and demolition.

[1] This information is excerpted from a May 7, 2004 press release, titled, "Energy Secretary Abraham Certifies Savannah River Technology Center as New Department of Energy National Laboratory," viewed on following internet site on June 17, 2004. www.srs.gov/general/scitech/srtc/srtchtm/xnatlab.htm

3.1.3.1.1 Operational Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties - Past Practices

Some Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties have remained in use since their construction with no interruption of their historic function such as the tritium facilities in H-Area while others have been adaptively reused. The SRNL building and its associated buildings and structures and the tritium facilities have ongoing missions that demand upgrades and improvements over time that require the removal of older equipment and installation of replacement equipment.

K and L reactors are examples of adaptive reuse. They have been readapted for use for storage of heavy water and their storage basins used as containers for spent fuels since their closure. K reactor has been modified for use as an interim storage location for nuclear materials from other DOE facilities and C reactor has been modified to house a central decontamination facility for radiologically contaminated operations and maintenance equipment. The decontamination facility is in the process of being removed from 105-C. Another example of adaptive reuse, 305-A, which originally housed a graphite-moderated reactor, was altered when the original graphite reactor was removed and replaced with a one-quarter-scale mockup of the K-Area reactor vessel in the 1990s. Since 2000, the latter has been replaced with a new mockup/model demonstrating commercial light water reactor tritium extraction.

3.1.3.1.2 Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties - Deactivation and Decommissioning (D&D) – Past Practices

As the need for a large nuclear weapons stockpile has diminished, Cold War historic properties historically associated with nuclear materials production processes have lost their mission and have been declared surplus facilities. As such they are the focus of D&D for SR. Three "life cycle" phases are identified:

- *Deactivation***,** which places a facility in a known, safe and stable configuration by removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials, shutting down or mothballing the equipment, and mitigating other hazardous conditions.

- *Safe Storage,* which is a dormant period involving only surveillance and maintenance.

- *Decommissioning,* which places the facility in its end state. This could involve decontamination, dismantlement, or some other activity to make the land available for use or limited use. It could also involve a long-term stewardship program or demolition and removal to grade or in situ disposal.[2]

SRS has developed procedures for the decommissioning and demolition process for all facilities contained in "*Savannah River Site Environmental Management Integrated Deactivation and Decommissioning Plan*," WSRC-RP-2003-00233, Rev. 1 September 2003. Figure 2 shows the multi-staged Excess Facility Life Cycle disposition activities, the life-cycle phases and the technical documents generated that describe the process and the order in which they are submitted.

As SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties had not been identified and assessed for their National Register eligibility prior to 1999, there was no consideration of the impacts D&D activities would have on these historic properties. Building clean outs, building shut downs, and demolitions were ongoing except where a facility possessed other parameters, typically radiation or safety concerns, that needed to be addressed to complete the process. Building cleanouts performed after operations shutdown in a facility entail the removal of all objects by a team of individuals from the facility that are not attached to the building by a team of individuals.

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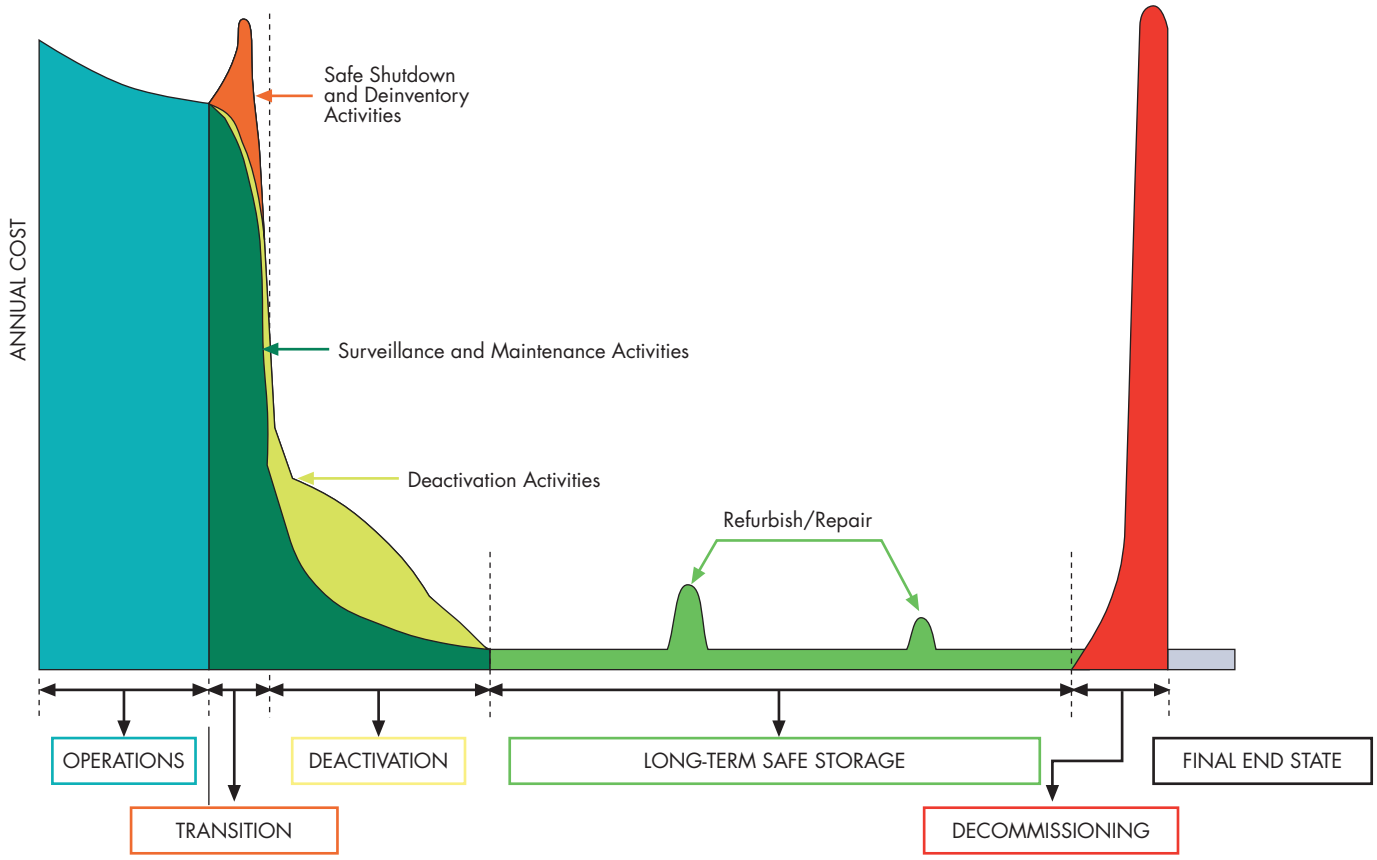
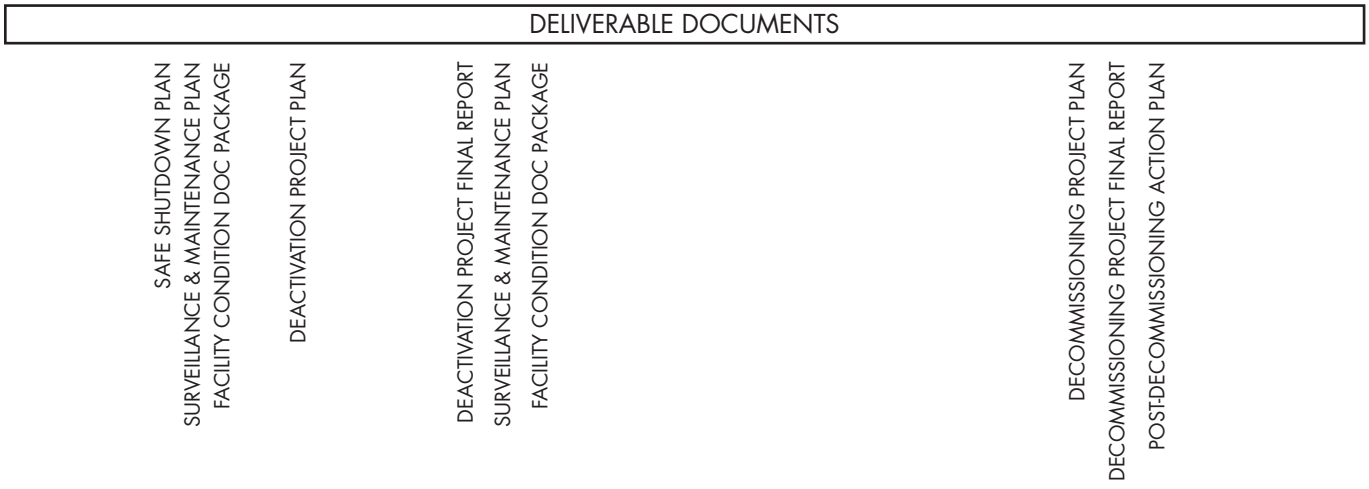
[2] Westinghouse Savannah River Company, *Savannah River Site Environmental Management Integrated Deactivation and Decommissioning Plan*," (Aiken SC: WSRC-RP-2003-00233, Rev. 1 September 2003), 5.

Figure 2
Excess Facility Life Cycle





Source: WSRC, Procedure Manual 1C Facility Disposition Manual, Rev. 1, 10/22/01

This practice has resulted in the removal and destruction of three-dimensional building models that date to the construction period of the Site, archival records, facility equipment, safety equipment, signage, and memorabilia. Items that can be sold were transferred to the excess yard where they were offered for sale and no mechanism was employed by which the items were evaluated for their potential historical significance.

Deactivation and decommissioning of the Site's surplus facilities has been ongoing through the late l990s. As a result, some of the Site's Cold War built environment, which range from the mundane to the unique, have been demolished or decommissioned including:

- the original Tritium Manufacturing Building;
- much of D-Area's heavy-water production plant properties, including the stainless steel towers;
- fuel and target fabrication manufacturing lines and equipment; R-Area support properties;
- the cartwheel-shaped Temporary Construction properties in B-Area;
- the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR) and its auxiliary properties;
- reactor area power houses and cooling towers;
- water clarification units in the reactor areas; and
- the vault used to store the finished product.

3.1.3.2 Planned Activities

3.1.3.2.1 Planned Operational Repairs and Maintenance to Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties (2004-2008)

Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in use by operations will face operational repairs and improvements between 2004 and 2008.

3.1.3.2.1.1 Tritium Facility

The SRS Tritium Facility Modernization and Consolidation Project relocated the process and a limited amount of equipment from Building 232-H to other buildings within H-Area. Building 234-H will continue operations into the foreseeable future and the entire building will be modernized. Parts of this building that are currently shutdown and considered excess will be cleaned up and reclaimed for future missions. Modernization will include new electrical systems, ventilation upgrades, and wholesale interior renovation. The existing office areas will be renovated and expanded. The current processes in Building 236-H will be relocated to another building. Building 238-H will continue operations but will also be modernized and renovated.

3.1.3.2.1.2 K and L Reactor Areas

The reactor buildings in K and L-Areas, both considered highly significant Cold War NRHP-eligible properties, are used currently for non-production purposes. Proposed repairs and maintenance or changes scheduled as part of their adaptive reuse are unknown. Proposed changes

to the historical fabric of the buildings or to any intact historically significant equipment will be studied, discussed with SHPO, and avoided, mitigated, or minimized.

3.1.3.2.1.3 F and H Separations Areas

The canyons and their auxiliary facilities are considered to be highly significant. Proposed operational repairs and maintenance or changes scheduled as part of their use that will affect their historic character are unknown. Any proposed changes to the historical fabric of the buildings or to any intact historically significant equipment will be studied, discussed with SHPO, and avoided, mitigated, or minimized.

3.1.3.2.1.4 SRNL – Research and Development Facilities

The research and development facilities, SRNL building and 735-A, are considered to be highly significant. Proposed operational repairs and maintenance or changes scheduled as part of their use that will affect their historic character are unknown. Any proposed changes to the historical fabric of the buildings or to any intact historically significant equipment will be studied, discussed with SHPO, and avoided, mitigated, or minimized.

3.1.3.2.1.5 D-Area Power Facilities

D-Area's powerhouse and ancillary facilities are leased to SCE&G. Proposed operational repairs and maintenance that will affect its historic character are unknown.

3.1.3.2.2 Planned D&D Activities (2004-2007)

3.1.3.2.2.1 – NNSA-SRSO Activities

The Tritium Facility Modernization and Consolidation Project was established to relocate existing process systems from 232-H, Manufacturing Building, to operating facilities in H-Area, enable NNSA-SRSO to improve the safety of operations, ultimately reduce environmental releases, improve productivity, and reduce operational costs.

Building 232-H, a building with high significance associated with the Site's Cold War tritium production mission, will be shutdown and deactivated in 2006. The near term end state for this building, its equipment, and the associated land, is to put them in a safe, stable, and passive condition (unoccupied, empty, and locked) that can be maintained and monitored for an extended period of time for tritium releases. This disposition strategy was chosen given the half-life of tritium and the nature of tritium migration.

3.1.3.2.2.2 –SR Activities

Planned D&D activities under SR will have an impact on Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. SR has begun to aggressively reconfigure the Site, moving to the center of the Site to reduce costs, to reduce security, to allow for accelerated clean up of buildings that are no longer needed, and to make the Site more appealing to new missions. Some Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are targeted for deactivation and decommissioning activity between 2003 and 2028. SRS revised the *Environmental Management Program and Performance Management Plan* (2002) in 2004 that included an initiative to accelerate facility disposition.

The fundamental difference between the 2002 *Environmental Management Program and Performance Management Plan* and the 2004 revised plan is the change from an initiatives-based approach to an approach that manages the SRS EM cleanup as a project. The key change in the way that work scope is planned and executed at SRS is by treating each of the Project Baseline Schedule (PBS), as well as the total scope of work, as projects. Specifically, the scope, end state,

cost, and schedule for each of the PBSs is clearly defined and managed in a manner consistent with the Department's guidance for project management. The 2002 PMP identified key activities required to jumpstart progress in certain programmatic areas. For example, prior to the 2002 PMP very little decommissioning was performed on site. It was assumed that facilities with no programmatic mission would be deactivated and placed into long-term stewardship pending decommissioning at some later time. The 2002 PMP identified the need to begin the decommissioning program and initiated the program on a limited basis, specifically in three areas, D, T, and M. The remainder of the decommissioning program was not included within the cost file for completion by the end of FY 2025. The current project approach now encompasses the entire decommissioning effort for EM facilities, increasing the scope from 72 facilities to all major EM facilities (1,013) and three planned new EM facilities, to be completed by the end of FY 2025.

The scope of this accelerated cleanup project is the stabilization and disposition of all EM-owned nuclear material; receipt and disposition of spent nuclear fuel (SNF); removal of waste from and closure of all high-level waste (HLW) tanks; treatment and disposition of solid waste; decommissioning of all SRS EM facilities; and remediation of groundwater plumes and soil contamination.

Management of this cleanup project is comprehensively described in this 2004 PMP. Therefore, this document serves as the Project Execution Plan for the overall EM Cleanup Project and for each PBS project. This document provides background for the EM Cleanup Project; an end state vision for each major facility and waste unit; and schedules, key milestones, and metrics foe each project. The plan identifies key assumptions to guide program planning and describes the business management approach. The 2004 PMP provides the EM lifecycle baseline, which will be kept under DOE-Headquarters (HQ) configuration control.

Dating to the 1950s era of construction, D-, M- and T-Areas once housed equipment associated with the Cold War production mission. A strong effort was launched during the 1990s to convert T Area from a pilot plant solely focused upon SRS process needs into a "research campus" with broader applications and outside firms. The effort was ultimately not successful and SR was unable to generate long-term interest in the area as a research facility. Avenues for adaptive reuse or reuse of SRS surplus facilities are limited given the nature of the Site and its security constraints, safety concerns, and geographic isolation. In addition, the post September 11, 2001, security posture has closed the window on opportunities that may have existed prior to that date.

D Area's deactivation really began in the 1978 when the first set of stainless steel distillation towers were excessed and sold. The two remaining sets of towers followed over time. This left only a few buildings historically associated with heavy water production such as the laboratory, administration buildings and a portion of the E process building intact. Notably the historic power facilities have been leased and remain in operation furnishing power to the site.

In addition, EM Operations under SR have begun early deactivation activities in F canyon, a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property of high significance.

The 2003 *Environmental Management Integrated Deactivation and Decommissioning Plan*, (WSRC-RP-2003-Rev. 1, September 2003) reiterates an integrated closure strategy promoting accelerated area closure with the goal of consolidating continuing National Security missions to the center of the site and decommissioning the inactive facilities in the buffer areas (D, M, and T) surrounding the central core of operations.

This plan was developed to support the DOE (EM Headquarters' Program Office) end state vision for SRS. The EM Mission at SRS is closing. EM wants to complete its mission and eliminate all legacy hazards before 2030.

The plan[3] provides an end state for each EM facility and waste tank. The end state is determined by considering:

- physical condition at the time of decommissioning;
- structural factors affecting difficulty of removal or effectiveness of containment;
- proximity to public access areas or surface or groundwater sources;
- client and stakeholder expectations; and
- extent of contamination and/or hazardous material and the degree to which they may pose a threat; and to the environment or the public.

The ranking and sequencing of buildings and structures are developed through a SRS Facility Ranking and Sequencing Model (RSM). This is a planning tool to quantify and compare the influence of environmental, safety, health, economic, and programmatic factors on a large number and wide-range of closure candidates. This model is based on widely used alternatives, and functions as an input to SRS scheduling and resource allocation.

The buildings and structures listed for D&D are processed through a Site and DOE Complex review and approval process referred to as the SF-118 process. The identified properties and their associated physical assets are reviewed for future mission reuse. This includes review at the Site, DOE Complex, Local Economic Development, other Federal agencies, and state agencies.

Regardless of location, SR follows an established procedure in which surplus facilities that do not pose a hazard are offered to the community and local governments for potential reuse. If a program or agency identifies an asset for reuse, the building's end state changes in accord with the new program/agency mission. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation is responsible for this action once a facility or equipment is declared excess.

Table 1 below shows planned D&D activities by fiscal year that will affect Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties during the five-year planning period. The D&D schedule from which this data is drawn is a guide and is subject to change through contract negotiations.

Table 1. D&D Activities FY 2003 –2008

D&D Activities, 2003

Area	Building Number	SC Survey Number	Building Name	NRHP Status	End State
D	420-2D	R/11/0165	Rework Handling Facility	Contributes to District	Demolished
	421-2D	R/11/0167	Moderator Handling and Storage	Contributes to District	Demolished
F	241-F*	R/03/2625	Waste Storage Tanks	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	281-1F*	R/03/2644	Return Water Delaying Basin	Contributes to District	
	281-6F*	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	Contributes to District	
	285-F*	R/03/2655	Cooling Tower	Contributes to District	
	723-F	R/03/2693	Laundry	Contributes to District	To be demolished
M	313-M	R/03/2251	Canning Building	Contributes to District	Demolished
	322-M	R/03/2257	Laboratory	Contributes to District	Demolished
R	105-R*	R/11/0313	Reactor/Grout Basin	Individually Eligible/ Contributes to District	Facility remains in place

[3] SR, *Environmental Management Program Performance Management Plan*, (4-22-2004, ES-3)

Area	Building Number	SC Survey Number	Building Name	NRHP Status	End State
	678-T	R/03/2287	TNX – Chemical Building	Individually Eligible/ Contributes to District	Demolished
	679-T	R/03/2290	CMX	Contributes to District	Demolished

* Formal notification to SHPO is pending.

D&D Activities FY 2004

Area	Building Number	SC Survey Number	Building Name	NRHP Status	End State
A	703-A	R/03/2323	Main Administration Building	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	708-A	R/03/2326	Cafeteria	Contributes to District	Demolished
	709-A*	R/03/2327	Safety and Fire Protection Building	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	710-A*	R/03/2328	Source Calibrations	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	713-A*	R/03/2334	Central Stores Building	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	716-A*	R/03/2338	Automotive Repair Shop	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	719-A*	R/03/2343	Medical and Employment Building	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	720-A*	R/03/2346	Patrol Headquarters	Contributes to District	To be demolished
F	222-F	R/03/2598	Preparation Area	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	704-F	R/03/2680	Area Admin and Service Building	Contributes to District	Demolished
	709-F	R/03/2687	Fire Station #2	Contributes to District	Demolished
	211-3F*	R/03/2583	Waste Truck Unloading House	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	211-2F*	R/03/2582	Control and Check House	Contributes to District	
L	110-L*	R/11/0266	Helium Storage Tank	Contributes to District	
	183-4L*	R/11/0270	Clarification Plant	Contributes to District	
	183-2L*	R/11/0269	Filter and Softener Plant	Contributes to District	
M	321-M	R/03/2256	Manufacturing Building	Contributes to District	
	701-1M	R/03/2267	Main Gatehouse	Contributes to District	Demolished
P	105-P	R/11/0287	Reactor/ Grout Basin	Individually Eligible/ Contributes to District	
R	122-R	R/11/0318	Process Storage Building	Contributes to District	To be demolished

* Formal notification to SHPO is pending.

D&D Activities FY 2005

Area	Building Number	SC Survey Number	Building Name	NRHP Status	End State
A	777-10A*	R/03/2434	Site Utilities Office Facility/ Physics Laboratory	Individually Eligible/ Contributes to District	To be demolished
	305-A*	R/03/2302	Test Pile	Contributes to District	To be demolished
D	420-D	R/11/0166	Concentrator Building	Contributes to District	Demolished
	421-D	R/11/0170	Finishing Building	Contributes to District	Demolished
	772-D	R/11/0196	Control Laboratory and Supv's Office	Contributes to District	Demolished
	701-1D	R/11/0189	Maintenance Support Admin Building	Contributes to District	Demolished
	704-D	R/11/0192	Area Adm Bldg & First Aid	Contributes to District	To be demolished
F		R/03/2589	A-Line Facility	Contributes to District	
	242-F	R/03/2627	Evaporator	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	242-16F	R/03/2626	Evaporator	Contributes to District	To be demolished
		R/03/2673	Patrol Headquarters	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	211-F	R/03/2584	Canyon Auxiliaries	Contributes to District	To be demolished
H	242-H	R/03/2397	Evaporator	Contributes to District	

Area	Building Number	SC Survey Number	Building Name	NRHP Status	End State
	242-16H	R/03/0421	Evaporator House	Contributes to District	
	704-M	R/03/2269	Area Admin. Building	Contributes to District	To be demolished
R	109-R	R/11/0317	Purge Water Storage Basin	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	151-1R	R/11/0319	Primary Substation	Contributes to District	
	151-2R	R/11/0320	Primary Substation	Contributes to District	
	183-1R	R/11/0323	Clarification Plant	Contributes to District	
	183-2R	R/03/0324	Filter and Softener Plant	Contributes to District	
	186-R	R/11/0325	Cooling Water Reservoir	Contributes to District	To be demolished
	190-R	R/11/0327	Cooling Water Pump House	Contributes to District	To be demolished

* Formal notification to SHPO is pending.

D&D Activities FY 2006

Area	Building Number	SC Survey Number	Building Name	NRHP Status	End State
A	776-4A	R/03/2431	High Level Vent Filter House	Contributes to District	
D	717-D	R/11/0195	Shops, Stores, and Change House	Contributes to District	Demolished
G	701-2G	R/11/0393	Gatehouse, Allendale Entrance	Contributes to District	To be demolished

Planned D &D Activities FY 2007 and 2008

As currently planned, D&D activities for FY 2007 do not affect any Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties.

The main D&D activities planned for FY 2008 focus upon waste storage tanks. No other facilities are to be affected by D&D undertakings in that year according to current plans. The D&D schedule from which this data is drawn is a guide and is subject to change through contract negotiations. The D&D Integrated Plan shows a planned acceleration of deactivation and decommissioning in 2012-2015.

3.2 Historic Context

3.2.1 SRS Cold War Past and Its Historical Significance

The Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years (1996) indicate that a historic context, an explication of the "historic circumstances and factors" that allow a property to emerge, should be the first step in evaluating properties of recent significance. For all properties, a context provides an essential evaluative tool to determine the significance of properties linked to that context and to enable better definition of the character and level of that significance. This tool is perhaps most critical when an evaluation and justification of exceptional importance is prepared for a property, such as is required for all Cold War-era resources.

The SRS is such a historic property. During the Cold War, it was an integral part of the DOE nuclear weapons complex. The weapons within that complex were the foundation of our nation's military and foreign policy between 1942 and 1992:

> These weapons ended World War II, contributed to the origins of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the Western Allies, defined the arms race and the doctrine of deterrence, and were the ultimate bargaining chips in a diplomatic

dance to achieve arms control and detente between the United States and Soviet Union.[4]

The weapons were produced within a nationwide factory system or complex that had its beginnings in the Manhattan Engineering District (MED) but was more fully shaped by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) after World War II in concert with American corporations and universities. Each of the component parts within that complex -- headquarters, mines, national laboratories, production and manufacturing sites -- played a significant role in the larger story of how the development of atomic energy shaped the nation's twentieth-century history.

SRS's role within that network was the manufacture of plutonium-239 and tritium, raw materials needed for the manufacture of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. The process of producing these raw materials required nine industrial factories or plants -- five heavy-water moderated production reactors, two chemical separations buildings or canyons, a heavy water production area, and a fuel and target fabrication area -- all built between 1950 and 1956 within a massive tract covering portions of Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties, South Carolina.

The design of these facilities was based upon knowledge accrued from wartime research and production at Oak Ridge and Hanford; postwar reactor studies undertaken at University of Chicago, later Argonne National Laboratory, under Walter Zinn; studies at Oak Ridge National Laboratory under Eugene Wigner; separations studies undertaken at Knolls National Laboratory; and the corporate experience of the Du Pont Company which had designed and built the X-10 facilities at Oak Ridge and the entire Hanford Project. This cumulative knowledge reposing in the heads of academicians, corporate leaders, and industrial engineers was used by the newly established Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to write the scope of work for the project. SRS and its original facilities were the culmination of the research and progress made in the preceding decade. The wartime expediencies required at Hanford were absent at SRP as a young federal agency with a powerful mandate and a knowledgeable and experienced contractor went about establishing a permanent production facility for the nation's defense in a Cold War climate. Their work represents the nuclear industry and science's best practice in the 1950s for the processes and products made there. Their efforts are more notable for the fact that the construction, design, and operation of the Site were undertaken with secrecy and urgency.

Between 1950 and 1979, the original facilities, contained within about 10 percent of the Site's acreage, were maintained, refurbished, and minimally expanded as the Site's mission demanded. Essentially, the plant operated as built through the late 1970s (except for R and L Reactors being shut down) until production requirements set by the Department of Defense became the basis for physical changes at the Site. A five-year Restoration Program, initiated in 1980 and budgeted at approximately $350,000,000, began these changes. L Reactor restart was part of this program as well as upgrades to reactors in C-, K-, and P-Areas. Other facilities were modernized. Ironically, the ramp up coincided with the growth of environmental activism and heightened federal and state environmental regulations. Physical changes occurred as a response to environmental concerns such as the construction of L Lake and the K-Area cooling tower. With the end of the Cold War in 1989, these measures became moot because the facilities were shut down. That same year, the original contractor, elected to not renew its contract at SRP, which then became SRS, a name change that signaled a mission change.

On the state and local level, SRS has had a tremendous and wide-ranging impact. It transformed an agricultural landscape into an industrial site, recasting a mostly agricultural workforce into technical jobholders. Prior to SRS, the main state industry was textile milling. Since SRS, there has developed an industrial corridor that spans along the Savannah River that moves down river

[4] Rodney P. Carlisle and Joan M. Zenzen, *Supplying the Nuclear Arsenal: American Production Reactor, 1942-1992* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1996), 1.

from Strom Thurmond Dam to Georgia Power's nuclear Plant Vogtle. The Central Savannah River Area's (CSRA) residential building stock after 1950 was engendered in part by housing needs posed by SRS's burgeoning work force. Construction era workers were housed in huge trailer courts. Schools, churches, and community services all have grown in answer to the Site that in 1989 was the state's largest manufacturing employer.

The SRS Cold War context provides a framework for understanding the nature and scope of the Site's historic resources that were designed and constructed between 1950 and 1989 as part of the nation's nuclear weapons complex. Three themes structure the context: the Site's defense mission, the development of government-sponsored research that used the Site's well-developed but specific technologies to produce special nuclear products for non-defense applications, and the Site's impact on the development of the CSRA and the state.

SRS was constructed and operated to supply plutonium and tritium for the nation's nuclear arsenal. Its Cold War defense mission dominates the context thematically, and is further defined by the processes that enabled the Site to accomplish that mission. These processes -- heavy water production, fuel and target fabrication, reactor operations, chemical separations, waste management, and research and development -- were structured by a strong and well-entrenched safety ethic and carried out under a mantle of security and secrecy. These industrial and nuclear processes, the safety ethic, and the need for security constitute the primary sub-themes under the Cold War mission. The use and development of Site-produced fissile materials and the knowledge gained through their production was used in government-sponsored research in special isotope programs related to peaceful applications for atomic energy. SRS's contributions to this research spawned by the AEC's Atoms for Peace program forms the context's second major theme. The trans plutonium programs were in full swing in the 1960s and would proceed with vigor under the direction of AEC head Glenn Seaborg. The site produced a number of isotopes for use in medical research as well as pure scientific research. For example, Dr. Clyde L. Cowan and Dr. Frederick Reines, leaders of the Los Alamos Scientific team, confirmed the existence of the free neutrino at Savannah River's P reactor in 1955. The confirmation led to a Nobel Prize in physics for Dr. Reines in 1995.

In addition to its scientific significance and its important role in our nation's defense, SRS was a catalyst for incredible change in the area's local economy between 1950 and 1989, changing the face and livelihoods of the local population on both sides of the Savannah River, expanding the residential building stock, community buildings, and overall community infrastructure, and creating an industrial presence that promoted further industrial growth along the Savannah.

3.2.2 Significance Statement

The SRS is an exceptionally important historic resource containing information about our nation's twentieth-century Cold War history. It contains a well-preserved group of buildings and structures placed within a carefully defined site plan that are historically linked, sharing a common designer and aesthetic. The Site layout, predicated on environmental safety best practice in 1950 and a functional industrial approach, is intact. The Site, its buildings, structures and its layout, constitute a unique cultural landscape that possesses historical significance on a national, state and local level in the areas of engineering, military, industry, and social history. The proposed historic district is directly associated with the Cold War, a defining national historical event of the twentieth century that lasted over four decades. This association satisfies National Register Criteria A or the association of a property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Site's process and research facilities were also used to further research in pursuit of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Transplutonium Programs, the discovery of the free neutrino, the production of plutonium-238 as a heat source for deep space exploration, and the production of heavy water for research were all notable achievements. The Cold War and the development of atomic energy for weapons and for peaceful purposes have

received considerable scholarly attention as definitive forces within twentieth-century American history.

The proposed Cold War district also satisfies National Register Criteria C as it embodies best practice principles of nuclear design and safety when constructed. It represents the work of a master in that Du Pont was the designer of the unique and unprecedented complex that required the simultaneous construction of five nuclear production reactors, two separation plants, an industrial size heavy water plant, and a fuel and target manufacturing plant. Du Pont was considered the single American firm with the capability to handle the enormous job entailed in the Site's construction and operation. While this facet of Criteria C is usually applied to an architect or architectural firm, it is appropriate here. Du Pont brought its unique corporate culture, management skills, adherence to flexible design and its deep atomic energy experience to the job. A letter from President Truman to Du Pont requesting they take on the project underscores the fact that Du Pont was considered uniquely qualified to build and operate the Savannah River Site.

The proposed historic district is also considered eligible under Criteria C for the methods of construction used that involved flexible design, an innovative approach that was characteristic of Du Pont and its management style and that directly contributed to the Site's success. The proposed district's buildings and structures reflect unique architectural and engineering attributes that were consonant with their mission. These include unique construction materials, functional design, and special design criteria for radiological shielding, personnel safety, and the ability to sustain a military attack. The engineering required to bring the nine Savannah River plants online was innovative and was successfully completed under rigorous schedules unparalleled in our nation's twentieth-century history. For all the above reasons, the proposed Cold War District (Map 1, Volume 2) amply satisfies National Register Criteria C.

SRS's proposed historic district may also fulfill National Register Criteria D, the potential to yield information in history. While this criteria is usually reserved for archaeological resources it is applicable here. Much of the historical data that elucidates SRS's full Cold War history is held as classified information. When these records are declassified and open to the American public, new information disclosed might yield important information about the Site's Cold War past that is unknown or imprudent to publicly release at this time.

While its national importance to the Cold War is evident, SRS also gains National Register standing for its impact on South Carolina as a whole and on the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) as a region. The selection of Site 5 for the construction of what would be known as the Savannah River Plant had a profound impact on the state, although one less readily quantified. It shifted the image of South Carolina from that of a rural agrarian state to one that was more progressive and industrialized. The training and inclusion of locals within the SRS workforce demonstrated the ability of southerners to work within modern industrial facilities. Du Pont's management of this labor force further diminished northern concerns about establishing factories in the South. SRS existence, and the efforts of local politicians, would result in additional nuclear facilities coming to the region. Interstate and regional pacts on nuclear topics were developed that would become models for interstate cooperation. The presence of SRS would begin to shift state University curriculums from solely an agricultural focus to a new emphasis on engineering, raised the hopes and self esteem of its citizens, and placed the state at the forefront of the march to a New Age. No other single construction, site or event would so affect South Carolina's history in the Cold War era, and the SRS derives National Register standing at the state level from this influence as well.

No other construction would so dramatically alter a region. By its very construction, the SRS rewrote the history of the CSRA. Communities, like Ellenton and Dunbarton, vanished in its wake, as did the rural areas that surrounded them. Other communities, like Aiken, changed almost overnight. SRS brought an immigration of scientists and engineers the likes of which few regions

in the nation would ever experience, changed the housing stock and appearance of the towns these atomic immigrants would move to, changed the make-up of their schools, political parties and other social organizations, and rewrote local history. It is difficult to imagine anyone within the CSRA, if asked about the history of their region, not mentioning SRS within their first thoughts and words. SRS was extremely significant regionally as well as nationally and at the state level.

3.3 Known Cold War NRHP- eligible Historic Properties

3.3.1 Cold War Resources of Recent Scientific Significance - SRS Cold War Inventory

The results of the Cold War Resources Inventory conducted between 1998 and 2000 are given in Table 2. The *SRS Cold War Context and Resource Study* has defined two major themes: the Site's Cold War production mission and its role within the Atomic Energy Commission's program to develop peaceful uses for atomic energy. Sub-themes were defined that parallel Site processes and that link significant buildings and building types to those themes. They are: fuel and target fabrication, heavy-water production and rework, reactor processes, chemical separation processes and waste management, research, development and testing, power generation, safety, security, and Site administration.

Maps showing each building area, the buildings surveyed, and the dates of construction are shown in Volume Two –Map and Table Volume that is an Official Use Only document. They are numbered Maps 2 through 19.

Table 2 contains each resource's building number and area (when possible), its SC state survey number, its common name, county, NRHP evaluation, and associated theme. Each resource was surveyed using state guidelines for survey identification and the results were placed on survey cards that are retained by the state in a record group that is not open to the public. A full description of South Carolina state guidelines for the survey of historic properties is contained within the *South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual* that is available from the State Historic Preservation Office (see Section 6, Appendix E). The SHPO has accepted the results of the inventory with one proviso – that black and white photography be taken to replace the digital photography used for each inventoried resource (see Section 6, Appendix D).

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
305-A	A	R/03/2302	Test Pile	12/15/52	Aiken		X		Reactor Operations
607-16A	A	R/03/2304	Chemical Feed Facilities	1/30/84	Aiken			X	Area Support
607-17A	A	R/03/2305	Waste Treatment Facility	4/21/84	Aiken			X	Area Support
607-1A	A	R/03/2306	Sewage Treatment Plant	10/10/52	Aiken			X	Area Support
607-2A	A	R/03/2303	Sewage Lift Station	9/29/52	Aiken			X	Area Support
607-3A	A	R/03/2307	Comminutor	10/10/52	Aiken			X	Area Support
614-1A	A	R/03/2308	General Monitoring Building	8/19/53	Aiken		X		Area Support/Safety
701-12A	A	R/03/2309	Security South Control Center	6/1/86	Aiken			X	Area Security
701-18A	A	R/03/2310	Guardhouse	1989	Aiken			X	Area/Security
701-1A	A	R/03/2311	Gate House	8/1/52	Aiken			X	Area/Security
701-2A	A	R/03/2312	Gate House	9/15/52	Aiken		X		Area/Security
701-3A	A	R/03/2313	Gate House	9/2/52	Aiken		X		Area/Security
701-9A	A	R/03/2314	Guard House	1/1/52	Aiken			X	Area/Security
702-A	A	R/03/2315	Telephone Building	1/15/52	Aiken		X		Area Administration
703-41A	A	R/03/2316	DOE Office Building	5/20/82	Aiken			X	Site Administration
703-42A	A	R/03/2317	A & B Office Building	5/20/82	Aiken			X	Site Administration
703-43A	A	R/03/2318	Publications Building	11/14/84	Aiken			X	Site Administration
703-44A	A	R/03/2319	Computer Building	8/1/85	Aiken			X	Site Administration
703-45A	A	R/03/2320	Support Services Building	6/11/85	Aiken			X	Site Administration
703-46A	A	R/03/2321	Badge Office	9/9/89	Aiken			X	Site Administration
703-71A	A	R/03/2322	Pump House	4/17/84	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Utilities
703-A	A	R/03/2323	Administration	10/12/53	Aiken		X		Site Main Administration
706-A	A	R/03/2324	Field Office	7/19/51	Aiken			X	Site Administration
707-A	A	R/03/2325	Janitorial Subcontract Office	5/11/79	Aiken			X	Site Administration/Site support
708-A	A	R/03/2326	Cafeteria	12/10/51	Aiken		X		Site Administration/Site support
709-A	A	R/03/2327	Safety and Fire Protection Building	2/13/52	Aiken		X		Site Safety
710-A	A	R/03/2328	Source Calibrations/Portal Monitor Maintenance Gr.	6/1/53	Aiken		X		Area Storage/Permanent Construction
711-A	A	R/03/2329	Steel and Pipe Storage	1/1/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
712-A	A	R/03/2330	Storage Building	9/3/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
713-1A	A	R/03/2331	Stores Building	5/1/61	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
713-2A	A	R/03/2332	Central Stores Storage Building	1982	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
713-4A	A	R/03/2333	Property Management Building	1/1/89	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
713-A	A	R/03/2334	Stores Building	11/10/52	Aiken		X		Support/ Storage/Permanent Construction
714-A	A	R/03/2335	Materials Access Center	11/21/52	Aiken		X		Support/Storage/Perm-anent Construction
715-A	A	R/03/2336	Gasoline Station	4/21/53	Aiken			X	Site Support/ Transportation
716-2A	A	R/03/2337	Support Services	7/20/87	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
716-A	A	R/03/2338	Automotive Repair Shop	2/19/53	Aiken		X		Site Support/ Transportation
717-8A	A	R/03/2339	Storage Building	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
717-9A	A	R/03/2340	Storage Building MUM	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
717-A	A	R/03/2341	Maintenance Building	4/13/53	Aiken		X		Site Support/ Shop/Permanent Construction
719-4A	A	R/03/2342	Personnel Building	8/29/89	Aiken			X	Site Administration
719-A	A	R/03/2343	Medical/Employment Building	10/27/52	Aiken		X		Site Administration/Safety
720-1A	A	R/03/2344	Ambulance Shelter	1969	Aiken			X	Site Administration/Safety
720-2A	A	R/03/2345	Central Alarm System	1988	Aiken			X	Site Administration/ Security
720-A	A	R/03/2346	Wackenhut Services	8/18/52	Aiken		X		Site Administration/ Security
721-A	A	R/03/2347	Training School and Laboratories Building	2/20/76	Aiken			X	Site Administration
722-1A	A	R/03/2348	Electrical Repair Shop	1/3/79	Aiken			X	Site Support
722-4A	A	R/03/2349	Motor Shop and Balancing Facility	12/18/82	Aiken			X	Site Support
722-5A	A	R/03/2350	Computer & Communications Repair Building	7/20/87	Aiken			X	Site Support
722-7A	A	R/03/2351	Storage Building	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
722-8A	A	R/03/2352	Storage Building	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
722-A	A	R/03/2353	Instrument Shop	9/2/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Shop
723-13A	A	R/03/2354	Storage Building	4/11/80	Aiken			X	Site Support
723-15A	A	R/03/2355	Fixture and Equipment Storage Facility	1/1/87	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
723-A	A	R/03/2356	Equipment Engineering Section SRTC	9/4/56	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
724-2A	A	R/03/2357	T & T Storage Shed	3/29/77	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
724-5A	A	R/03/2358	E and I Vehicle Storage Shed	1985	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
724-A	A	R/03/2359	Office Complex	2/9/53	Aiken			X	Site Administration
725-A	A	R/03/2360	Paint Shop	2/5/53	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
726-A	A	R/03/2361	Paint Storage Building	5/16/55	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
730-A	A	R/03/2362	Engineering & Training Building	12/19/83	Aiken			X	Administration/ Training
733-1A	A	R/03/2363	Storage Building	12/1/83	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
733-A	A	R/03/2364	Storage Facility	11/10/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
734-A	A	R/03/2365	Storage Building	9/3/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
735-11A	A	R/03/2366	Radiological and Environmental Support Facility	10/23/64	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
735-13A	A	R/03/2367	ETD Equipment Storage	8/26/85	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
735-1A	A	R/03/2368	Health Protection Gasoline Storage	1/1/68	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
735-2A	A	R/03/2369	Health Protection Boat Storage	3/10/84	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
735-6A	A	R/03/2370	Sample Storage building	1977	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
735-A	A	R/03/2371	Science Laboratory	1/30/53	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
736-A	A	R/03/2372	Physics Building	6/1/52	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
737-11A	A	R/03/2373	Normal Greenhouse No. 2	10/16/77	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-12A	A	R/03/2374	Normal Greenhouse No.3	10/16/77	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-13A	A	R/03/2375	Rhizotron Facility	11/14/83	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-14A	A	R/03/2376	Waterfowl Breeding Pen No. 3	5/1/81	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-16A	A	R/03/2377	Waterfowl Research Dam and Weir	5/1/81	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
737-18A	A	R/03/2378	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Storage Building	10/7/84	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
737-19A	A	R/03/2379	Boat Storage	2/11/86	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
737-1A	A	R/03/2380	Animal Holding Facility	1/22/79	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-20A	A	R/03/2381	Storage Shed	1977	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
737-2A	A	R/03/2382	Head House	10/10/77	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-3A	A	R/03/2383	Isotope Greenhouse-SREL Complex	10/16/77	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-4A	A	R/03/2384	Greenhouse-SREL Complex	10/16/77	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-5A	A	R/03/2385	SREL Storage Building	12/28/78	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
737-6A	A	R/03/2399	Waterfowl Brooder House	7/1/81	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-7A	A	R/03/2400	North Waterfowl Breeding Pen No.1	5/1/81	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-8A	A	R/03/2401	South Waterfowl Breeding Pen No.2	5/1/81	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
737-A	A	R/03/2402	Environmental Research Laboratory	5/9/79	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
738-A	A	R/03/2403	Acid and Solvent Storage Shed	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
740-1A	A	R/03/2404	PCB Storage Facility	1/23/80	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
740-8A	A	R/03/2405	Storage Building	1988	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
740-A	A	R/03/2406	Salvage and Reclamation Building	11/1/53	Aiken			X	Site Support/Shop
742-A	A	R/03/2407	Purchasing Building	12/10/84	Aiken			X	Administration
743-A	A	R/03/2408	Sand Blasting Shop	1/11/54	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
745-A	A	R/03/2409	Excess Sales Building	1/1/57	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
748-1A	A	R/03/2410	Sprinkler Alarm Valve House	2/8/66	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
748-A	A	R/03/2411	Storage Building	1/19/67	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
749-1A	A	R/03/2412	Waste Oil Storage Shelter	1/1/87	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
749-A	A	R/03/2413	Maintenance Service Facility	9/14/84	Aiken			X	Site Support

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
751-1A	A	R/03/2414	Control House	1/1/57	Aiken		X		Site Power Generation/Site Control House
751-2A	A	R/03/2415	Diesel House	1/1/84	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Area
763-A	A	R/03/2416	Tire Storage Building	5/25/79	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
770-A	A	R/03/2417	Office Building	8/1/52	Aiken			X	Administration
773-2A	A	R/03/2418	Cylinder Stge.Shed	1/1/66	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
	A	R/03/2419	SRNL Office Building	6/1/85	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
	A	R/03/2420	SRNL Office Building	6/1/85	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
773-43A	A	R/03/2421	Engineering Building		Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
773-51A	A	R/03/2422	Administrative Services	6/3/87	Aiken			X	Administration
	A	R/03/2423	Technical Laboratory	2/25/54	Aiken	X	X		Research, Development, and Testing
774-A	A	R/03/2424	Waste Process and Fracture Toughness Fitness facility	12/1/54	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
775-1A	A	R/03/2425	Maintenance Work Shop	1/1/84	Aiken			X	Area Support/ Shop
775-2A	A	R/03/2426	Storage Building	1985	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
775-A	A	R/03/2427	Compressor Building	1968	Aiken			X	Site Support
776-1A	A	R/03/2428	Control House	8/28/53	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Handling Facility
776-2A	A	R/03/2429	Tank Building	4/15/55	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management
776-3A	A	R/03/2430	Strainer Change House	4/1/67	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management/Change House

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
776-4A	A	R/03/2431	High Level Vent Filter House	1982	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management/Change House
776-6A	A	R/03/2432	Waste Loading Station	1982	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management
776-9A	A	R/03/2433	Storage Building	1984	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
777-10A	A	R/03/2434	Physics Laboratory	4/13/53	Aiken	X	X		Research, Development, and Testing
777-A	A	R/03/2435	Health Protection Storage Facility	1/1/88	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
778-1A	A	R/03/2436	Storage Building	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
779-3A	A	R/03/2437	Cylinder Storage Shed	1/1/82	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
779-A	A	R/03/2438	Repair Shop	1983	Aiken			X	Site Support/Shop
	A	R/03/2439	Chemical Feed Building	2/4/53	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Area
	A	R/03/2440	Chlorination Feed Building	9/15/52	Aiken			X	Site Support
781-A	A	R/03/2441	3/700 Temporary Construction Facility	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Shop
782-A	A	R/03/2442	Reservoir	11/25/52	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Area
784-1A	A	R/03/2443	Maintenance Shop Boiler House	6/27/80	Aiken			X	Power Generation
784-A	A	R/03/2444	Steam Generation Plant	2/4/53	Aiken		X		Power Generation
785-A	A	R/03/2445	Cooling Tower	9/15/52	Aiken		X		Power Generation/Utilities
786-A	A	R/03/2446	Thermal Fluids Laboratory	2/1/71	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
789-A	A	R/03/2447	Refrigeration Building	4/13/53	Aiken			X	Power Generation
792-A	A	R/03/2448	Exhaust Fan House	1/1/74	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
794-A	A	R/03/2449	Filter and Supply Tunnel	9/12/74	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
	B	R/03/2450	Kennel Facilities	1986	Aiken			X	Site Security
	B	R/03/2451	WSI Training Building	9/1/84	Aiken			X	Site Security

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
	B	R/03/2452	WSI Administration Building	10/1/84	Aiken			X	Site Security
	B	R/03/2453	WSI Training Building	1/1/84	Aiken			X	Site Security
	B	R/03/2454	Hazardous Chemical Storage	1/1/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
	B	R/03/2454	Hazardous Chemical Storage	1/1/52	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
710-3B	B	R/03/2454	Storage	1986	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
716-B	B	R/03/2455	WSI Automotive Shop (formerly 703-2B)	1/1/84	Aiken			X	Site Support/Shop
728-B	B	R/03/2456	Records Storage	1957	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
772-25B	B	R/03/2457	EPA Streams Lab	5/1/89	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
772-7B	B	R/03/2458	Storage & Laboratory Facility	c.1985	Aiken			X	Site Support/Storage
789-B	B	R/03/2459	Refrigeration Building	5/1/52	Aiken			X	Power Generation
105-6C	C	R/11/0197	Change Facility	1/1/85	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
105-7C	C	R/11/0198	Change Facility	1/1/85	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
105-C	C	R/11/0199	Reactor Building	2/1/55	Barnwell	X	X		Reactor Operations
106-C	C	R/11/0200	Process Water Storage Tank	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
107-C	C	R/11/0201	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-1C	C	R/11/0202	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-2C	C	R/11/0203	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-4C	C	R/11/0204	Emergency Diesel Generator and Fuel Oil Storage	1/1/68	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
109-C	C	R/11/0205	Purge Water Storage Basin	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
151-1C	C	R/11/0206	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/ Area
151-2C	C	R/11/0207	Primary Substation	1954	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area
152-7C	C	R/11/0208	Generator Room	1/1/86	Barnwell			X	Power Generation/ Area
186-C	C	R/11/0209	Reservoir	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
190-C	C	R/11/0210	Pump House	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
607-9C	C	R/11/0211	Chemical Feed Building	1983	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
701-1C	C	R/11/0212	Gate House/Patrol House	1954	Barnwell		X		Area Security
701-2C	C	R/11/0213	Gatehouse Entrance at Bldg. 105	1/1/84	Barnwell			X	Area Security
701-6C	C	R/11/0214	Guardhouse	1984	Barnwell			X	Area Security

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
702-C	C	R/11/0215	Telephone Exchange Building	1/1/84	Barnwell			X	Area Administration
704-C	C	R/11/0216	Administration Building	1954	Barnwell		X		Area Administration
705-1C	C	R/11/0217	Reactor Engineering Office	1989	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
705-3C	C	R/11/0218	Reactor Support Services	1989	Barnwell			X	Area Administration
705-C	C	R/11/0219	Reactor Training Facility	1/1/87	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
706-C	C	R/11/0220	Administration	1954	Barnwell		X		Area Administration
707-C	C	R/11/0221	Reactor Simulator Training Facility	1/1/84	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
711-C	C	R/11/0222	Storage	1954	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Storage
715-C	C	R/11/0223	Gasoline Station	1/1/80	Barnwell			X	Administration/Area Support
717-1C	C	R/11/0224	Internal Fixed Contamination Storage Tank	1/1/90	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
717-C	C	R/11/0225	Contaminated Maintenance Facility	1/1/83	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
411-8D	D	R/11/0159	Electrical Substation, East	12/23/52	Barnwell			X	Area Safety
411-D	D	R/11/0158	Fire Fighting Simulation	12/23/52	Barnwell			X	Area Safety
412-4D	D	R/11/0160	Mask Maintenance Bldg.		Barnwell			X	Area Support
412-8D	D	R/11/0161	Tube Bundle Inspection	1/1/52	Barnwell			X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
412-9D	D	R/11/0162	Bolt Storage	1/1/52	Barnwell			X	Area Support/ Storage
412-D	D	R/11/0163	Control Room	3/10/53	Barnwell			X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
415-D	D	R/11/0164	Storage Building West	2/1/76	Barnwell			X	Area Support/ Storage
420-2D	D	R/11/0165	Rework Handling Facility	9/1/74	Barnwell		X		Heavy Water Production and Rework
420-D	D	R/11/0166	Concentrator Building	10/28/52	Barnwell		X		Heavy Water Production and Rework
421-2D	D	R/11/0167	Moderator Handling & Storage	12/30/54	Barnwell		X		Area Support/ Storage
421-4D	D	R/11/0168	Drum Storage	11/1/76	Barnwell			X	Area Support/ Storage
421-5D	D	R/11/0169	Loading Dock	8/1/87	Barnwell			X	Area Support
421-D	D	R/11/0170	Finishing Building	11/25/52	Barnwell		X		Heavy Water Production and Rework

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
451-D	D	R/11/0171	Primary Substation	1952	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Site and Area
480-2D	D	R/11/0172	Maintenance Material Storage	5/26/53	Barnwell			X	Area Support/Storage
480-3D	D	R/11/0173	Maintenance Field Office and Shop	1/29/53	Barnwell			X	Area Support/ Shop
482-2D	D	R/11/0174	Motor Control Center	1/1/52	Barnwell			X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
483-2D	D	R/11/0175	Softener and Silica Absorber Building	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Heavy Water Production and Rework
483-3D	D	R/11/0176	Electrical Control Building	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area
483-6D	D	R/11/0177	Backwash Surge Basin for 483-D	1/1/80	Barnwell			X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
483-D	D	R/11/0178	Softener Building	7/2/53	Barnwell		X		Heavy Water Production and Rework
484-2D	D	R/11/0179	Coal Handlers Change House	11/1/77	Barnwell			X	Area Safety
484-4D	D	R/11/0180	Power Maintenance Facility Building	1/1/78	Barnwell			X	Power Generation/Storage
484-5D	D	R/11/0181	Power House Storage	2/1/80	Barnwell			X	Power Generation/Storage
484-9D	D	R/11/0182	Valve House	12/1/87	Barnwell			X	Power Generation
484-D	D	R/11/0183	Powerhouse	4/27/53	Barnwell		X		Power Generation
485-D	D	R/11/0184	Cooling Tower	5/25/53	Barnwell		X		Power Generation
607-14D	D	R/11/0186	Chemical Feed Building	7/1/84	Barnwell			X	Area Support
614-1D	D	R/11/0187	General Monitoring Building	3/28/52	Barnwell		X		Area Safety
683-D	D	R/11/0188	Chlorine Unloading and Storage Facilities	7/21/53	Barnwell		X		Area Support/Storage
701-1D	D	R/11/0189	Gate House/Patrol House	1952	Barnwell		X		Area Security
701-2D	D	R/11/0190	Gate House Entrance to RR	9/24/52	Barnwell		X		Area Security
701-3D	D	R/11/0191	Gate House	9/24/52	Barnwell		X		Area Security
704-D	D	R/11/0192	First Aid/Administration Building	12/17/52	Barnwell		X		Area Safety
707-D	D	R/11/0193	Janitorial Subcontract Office	5/10/54	Barnwell			X	Area Safety
711-D	D	R/11/0194	Offices/Storage Building	2/5/54	Barnwell			X	Area Support/Storage
717-D	D	R/11/0195	Shops, Stores & Change House	11/18/52	Barnwell		X		Area Administrative/ Area Safety

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
772-D	D	R/11/0196	Control Lab/Office Building	1952	Barnwell		X		Research, Development, and Testing
211-1F	F	R/03/2581	Control House	1990	Aiken			X	Separations
211-2F	F	R/03/2582	Control and Check House	1954	Aiken		X		Separations
211-3F	F	R/03/2583	Truck Unloading Building	1954	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
211-7F	F	R/03/2584	Canyon Auxiliaries/Chemical Handling	1985	Aiken			X	Separations
211-8F	F	R/03/2585	Storage Building	1988	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
211-9F	F	R/03/2586	Stores Drop Point	1988	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
217-F	F	R/03/2586	Storage Building	1953	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
221-12F	F	R/03/2587	Storage	1987	Aiken			X	Separations
221-14F	F	R/03/2588	Storage	1987	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
	F	R/03/2589	A-Line	1954	Aiken		X		Separations
221-20F	F	R/03/2590	Compressor Building	1989	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
221-21F	F	R/03/2591	Storage	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
221-22F	F	R/03/2592	Storage	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
221-25F	F	R/03/2593	Equipment Storage Building	1987	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
221-26F	F	R/03/2594	Storage	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
221-27F	F	R/03/2595	Administration	1987	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
221-33F	F	R/03/2596	Warehouse	1989	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
	F	R/03/2597	Canyon Building (A and B Lines)	1/1/53	Aiken	X	X		Separations
222-F	F	R/03/2598	Preparation Area	1960	Aiken		X		Separations
	F	R/03/2599	Hydrazine Storage Building	1961	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
232-F	F	R/03/2600	Manufacturing Building	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
235-1F	F	R/03/2601	Refrigerator Building	1974	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	F	R/03/2602	Metallurgical Building	1954	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
240-F	F	R/03/2603	Breathing Air Compressor House	1967	Aiken		X		Separations
241-11F	F	R/03/2604	Gang Valve House	1969	Aiken		X		Separations
241-13F	F	R/03/2605	Pump House		Aiken			X	Separations
241-15F	F	R/03/2606	Pump Station	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/ Area Support
241-17F	F	R/03/2607	Pump House	1976	Aiken			X	Separations/Support/Safety
241-18F	F	R/03/2608	Control House	1976	Aiken		X		Separations
241-19F	F	R/03/2609	Diesel Generator	1974	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-1F	F	R/03/2610	Control Room	1971	Aiken		X		Separations

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
241-20F	F	R/03/2611	Cooling Towers/Pumphouse	1974	Aiken		X		Separations
241-28F	F	R/03/2612	Change House	1976	Aiken		X		Separations/Support
241-58F	F	R/03/2613	Maintenance/E and I Shop	1980	Aiken			X	Separations/ Area Support/Shops
241-60F	F	R/03/2614	Storage Building	1978	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
241-62F	F	R/03/2615	Control House	1984	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-64-F	F	R/03/2616	Air Compressor House	1980	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-65F	F	R/03/2617	Air Compressor House	1980	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-74F	F	R/03/2618	Control House	1980	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-76F	F	R/03/2619	Diversion Box	1987	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-84F	F	R/03/2620	Vehicle/Personnel Monitor Building	1/1/83	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-91F	F	R/03/2621	Storage	1984	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-93F	F	R/03/2622	Shielded Crane Shelter	1/1/83	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-97F	F	R/03/2623	Cooling Water Basin	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-99F	F	R/03/2624	MCC Building	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-F	F	R/03/2625	Gang Valve House	Unknown	Aiken		X		Separations
242-16F	F	R/03/2626	Evaporator House	1982	Aiken		X		Separations
242-F	F	R/03/2627	Evaporator	1983	Aiken		X		Separations
246-F	F	R/03/2629	Equipment Testing Building	1976	Aiken			X	Separations/Research, Development and Testing
247-10F	F	R/03/2630	Valve House	1988	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
247-11F	F	R/03/2631	Storage	1988	Aiken			X	Separations
247-12F	F	R/03/2632	Storage	1988	Aiken			X	Separations
247-18F	F	R/03/2633	Cylinder Shed Storage	1989	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
247-41F	F	R/03/2634	Warehouse	1988	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
247-4F	F	R/03/2635	Cooling Tower	1988	Aiken			X	Separations
247-5F	F	R/03/2394	Shed	1988	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
247-7F	F	R/03/2636	Process Building	1983	Aiken			X	Separations
247-F	F	R/03/2648	Manufacturing Building	1984	Aiken			X	Separations
251-1F	F	R/03/2637	MCC Building	1987	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Area
251-F	F	R/03/2638	Primary Substation (High Voltage 115KV)	1954	Aiken		X		Power Generation/Area

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
254-5F	F	R/03/2639	Diesel House	1976	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Area
260-1F	F	R/03/2640	Monitor Building	1955	Aiken		X		Separations/ Support/Safety
	F	R/03/2641	Chemical Feed Building	1954	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
	F	R/03/2642	Chemical Feed Building	1954	Aiken			X	Separations
281-10F	F	R/03/2643	Filter and Deionizer Building	1970	Aiken			X	Separations
281-1F	F	R/03/2644	Return Water Delaying Basin	1952	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
281-22F	F	R/03/2645	Monitoring Building	1984	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
281-4F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	1953	Aiken		X		Separations/Support/ Safety
281-5F	F	R/03/2647	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	1953	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
281-6F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	1954	Aiken		X		Separations/Support/ Safety
281-8F	F	R/03/2649	Storage Basin	1970	Aiken			X	Power Generation
281-9F	F	R/03/2650	Pump Pit for Storage Basin	1970	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
282-F	F	R/03/2651	Reservoir/Pump House	1952	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
284-8F	F	R/03/2652	Power Service Building	1982	Aiken			X	Separations
284-9F	F	R/03/2653	Storage Building	1988	Aiken			X	Separations
284-F	F	R/03/2654	Powerhouse	1954	Aiken		X		Power Generation
285-F	F	R/03/2655	Cooling Tower	1954	Aiken		X		Power Generation
	F	R/03/2656	Canyon Stack	1954	Aiken		X		Separations
292-1F	F	R/03/2657	Vessel Vent Fan House	1954	Aiken		X		Separations
292-2F	F	R/03/2396	Sand Filter Fan House	nd	Aiken		X		Separations
292-F	F	R/03/2658	Fan House	11/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
	F	R/03/2659	Metallurgical Building Stack	1982	Aiken		X		Separations
294-1F	F	R/03/2660	Sand Filter	1969	Aiken		X		Separations
294-2F	F	R/03/2661	Sand Filter for 235-F	1984	Aiken			X	Separations
294-F	F	R/03/2662	Canyon Exhaust Filters	9/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
607-19F	F	R/03/2663	Chemical Feed Facility	1984	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
607-1F	F	R/03/2664	Sewage Treatment Plant	1954	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
607-20F	F	R/03/2665	Process Lift Station	1986	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
607-23F	F	R/03/2666	Chemical Feed Facility	1984	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
614-F	F	R/03/2667	Monitoring House	1955	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support/Safety
619-F	F	R/03/2668	Diesel Oil Storage Tank	1955	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
	F	R/03/2669	NF Guardhouse HP Monitoring House	1989	Aiken			X	Area Security/Safety
	F	R/03/2670	Guard House	1987	Aiken			X	Area Security
701-16F	F	R/03/2671	Guard House	1987	Aiken			X	Area Security
	F	R/03/2673	Gate House/Patrol House	5/5/55	Aiken		X		Area Security
701-22F	F	R/03/2674	Guard House	c.1980	Aiken			X	Area Security
701-23F	F	R/03/2674	Guard House	c.1980	Aiken			X	Area Security
	F	R/03/2675	Gate House	1/1/53	Aiken		X		Area Security
	F	R/03/2676	Guard House/Monitoring House	c.1980	Aiken			X	Area Security
	F	R/03/2677	Gate House	1954	Aiken			X	Area Security
	F	R/03/2678	Gate House	1984	Aiken			X	Area Security
703-F	F	R/03/2679	Office Building	1984	Aiken			X	Area Administration
704-F	F	R/03/2680	Area Administration and First Aid Building	1/1/53	Aiken		X		Area Administration
706-F	F	R/03/2681	Project Office Building	1960	Aiken			X	Area Administration
707-1F	F	R/03/2682	Change House	1/1/53	Aiken			X	Area Security
707-2F	F	R/03/2683	Regulated Shops	1960	Aiken			X	Area Support/Shop
707-F	F	R/03/2684	Administration	1988	Aiken			X	Area Administration
709-1F	F	R/03/2685	Equipment Building	1973	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
709-2F	F	R/03/2686	Fire Station	1973	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
709-F	F	R/03/2687	Fire Station	1/1/53	Aiken		X		Area Safety
711-1F	F	R/03/2688	Pipe Shop	1983	Aiken			X	Area Support/ Shop
717-F	F	R/03/2690	Area Shop Building	1954	Aiken	X	X		Separations/ Area Shop
719-F	F	R/03/2691	Change House	1963	Aiken			X	Area Safety
720-F	F	R/03/2692	Central Alarm Station	1987	Aiken			X	Area Administration
723-F	F	R/03/2693	Laundry Building	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Area Safety
727-F	F	R/03/2695	Storage Building		Aiken			X	Area Support/ Storage
	F	R/03/2696	Uranium Oxide Storage Building	1/1/53	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
760-F	F	R/03/2697	Park Shelter, Tank Farm	6/3/50	Aiken			X	Separations/Waste Management
772-1F	F	R/03/2698	Production Control Facility	1987	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
772-F	F	R/03/2699	Control Laboratory	1/1/53	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing/Area

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
608-G	G	R/11/0383	Track Scale House	3/2/54	Barnwell		X		Site Support/ Transportation
614-56G	G	R/03/2461	Monitoring Building	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Site Support/Safety
614-57G	G	R/03/2462	Monitor Building	1/1/81	Aiken			X	Site Support/Safety
614-60G	G	R/11/0384	Monitor Building	1/1/85	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Safety
614-61G	G	R/11/0385	Monitor Building	1/1/85	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Safety
614-63G	G	R/11/0386	Monitor Building	1/1/85	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Safety
616-G	G	R/03/2463	Truck Scale House	10/24/52	Aiken		X		Site Support/ Transportation
617-1G	G	R/11/0387	Well house for 621-1G	1/1/84	Barnwell			X	Site Support
618-G	G	R/11/0388	Locomotive Shops	5/7/54	Barnwell		X		Site Support/ Transportation
621-1G	G	R/11/0389	Atta Training Facility	1/1/83	Barnwell			X	Site Security
652-8G	G	R/03/2464	Power Supply/Substation	1/1/72	Aiken			X	Power Generation
661-2G	G	R/03/2466	Satta Firing Shed	1/1/77	Aiken			X	Site Security
661-G	G	R/03/2465	Satta Control Building	6/15/54	Aiken		X		Site Security
681-1G	G	R/03/2467	River Pump House	1/1/55	Aiken		X		Reactor Operations/Water Supply
681-3G	G	R/11/0390	River Pump House	1/1/55	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations/Water Supply
681-5G	G	R/11/0391	River Pump House	1/1/55	Barnwell		X		Heavy Water Production/Water Supply
681-6G	G	R/11/0392	Par Pond Pump Station	1/1/57	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations/Water Supply
701-12G	G	R/03/2471	Barricade 8	1/1/82	Aiken			X	Site Security
701-13G	G	R/11/0396	Barricade 6	1/1/82	Barnwell			X	Site Security
701-2G	G	R/11/0393	Barricade 5	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Site Security
701-3G	G	R/11/0394	Barricade 4	1/1/52	Barnwell			X	Site Security
701-4G	G	R/11/0395	Barricade 3	1/1/52	Barnwell			X	Site Security
701-5G	G	R/11/0434	Barricade 2	1/1/52	Aiken			X	Site Security
701-6G	G	R/03/2469	Barricade	1/31/52	Aiken			X	Site Security
701-8G	G	R/03/2470	Barricade 8	1/1/82	Aiken			X	Site Security
739-4G	G	R/03/2473	Laboratory	1/1/72	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
760-11G	G	R/03/2507	SR Archaeological Headquarters	1955	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
760-12G	G	R/03/2506	Deer Hunt Building	1984	Aiken			X	Site Support
760-1G	G	R/03/2474	U.S.F.S Headquarters	1955	Aiken		X		Site Administration/USFS Headquarters
760-3G	G	R/03/2475	Hunt Assay Bldg	1955	Aiken		X		Site Support

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
760-4G	G	R/03/2505	Storage Building	nd	Aiken			X	Site Support
760-G	G	R/03/2476	U.S.F.S. Headquarters	1955	Aiken		X		Administration
772-1G	G	R/03/2477	Laboratory Building	1955	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing
787-G	G	R/03/2478	Storage Tank	1962	Aiken			X	Site Support
904-116G	G	R/11/0397	Monitor Building	1985	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Safety
905-108G	G	R/11/0398	Well house for 621-1G	1986	Barnwell			X	Site Support
905-115G	G	R/03/2479	Pump house	1984	Aiken			X	Site Support
905-116G	G	R/03/2480	Pump house	1984	Aiken			X	Site Support
905-117G	G	R/11/0399	Monitoring Building E of Barricade 5	1986	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Safety
	H	R/03/2505	MCC No. 2	2/1/86	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2525	Hydrazine Mononitrate Building	6/1/86	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2506	Sampling House	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2507	Chemical Storage Building	1/1/80	Aiken			X	Separation/Storage
	H	R/03/2508	Control Room	11/1/85	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2579	MCC No. 1	1984	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2509	Canyon Auxiliaries	1955	Aiken	X	X		Separations
	H	R/03/2510	Dinkey Battery Charger Enclosure	1/1/80	Barnwell			X	Site Support/ Transportation
	H	R/03/2511	Center Section Booster Fan House	1/1/80	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2512	Canyon Building	1/1/53	Aiken		X		Separations
222-H	H	R/03/2580	Cold Feed Preparation	1988	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
224-H	H	R/03/2513	Mercury Storage Building	1/1/80	Aiken				Separations/Storage
230-H	H	R/03/2514	Demonstration Waste Incinerator	10/1/83	Aiken			X	Separations/Waste Management
232-1H	H	R/03/2515	Shop and Storage Building	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
	H	R/03/2520	Manufacturing Building	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
233-22H	H	R/03/2516	Office Facility (Formerly RT-18)	1/1/89	Aiken			X	Separations/ Administration
233-23H	H	R/03/2517	RTF Warehouse	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
233-24H	H	R/03/2518	Maintenance Shop	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Separations/Support/ Shop
	H	R/03/2519	New Manufacturing Building	1/1/87	Aiken			X	Separations

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
	H	R/03/2521	Hold Volume Enclosure	10/1/77	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2522	Manufacturing Building No. 3	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
	H	R/03/2523	Tritium Facility Office Building	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Administration
236-H	H	R/03/2524	Pressure Testing Facility	6/1/64	Aiken			X	Separations/Support/ Shop
237-H	H	R/03/2526	Storage and Process Facility	9/1/68	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
238-1H	H	R/03/2527	Refrigeration Building	1/1/80	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
238-H	H	R/03/2528	Reclamation Building	5/1/68	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
241-102H	H	R/11/0400	Waste Management Office & Storage Facility	1/1/80	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Administration
241-104H	H	R/03/2529	Influent Pump Station	9/1/86	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-105H	H	R/03/2530	MCC Building	9/1/86	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-106H	H	R/11/0401	HVAC Fan Containment	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/ Waste Processing
241-13H	H	R/03/2531	Chromate Pumphouse for Tanks 35-37	1/1/76	Aiken			X	Separations/Support
241-14H	H	R/03/2532	E Pumphouse Chrom H2O/Tanks 9-16 & 29-32	1/1/85	Aiken				Separations/Support
241-17H	H	R/03/2533	Breathing Air Compressor Building	8/1/75	Aiken			X	Separations/Support
241-28H	H	R/11/0402	Evaporator Control Building	6/1/78	Barnwell		X		Separations/Waste Management
241-31H	H	R/11/0403	DB No. 7 and Gang Valve House	12/1/77	Barnwell		X		Separations/Waste Management
241-34H	H	R/11/0404	IX/RO/Evaporator OH Tank Containment	5/1/77	Barnwell		X		Separations/Waste Management
241-36H	H	R/11/0405	Evaporator Condenser Tank Containment	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-37H	H	R/11/0406	Evaporator Feed Tank	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-49H	H	R/11/0407	Pump and Comp House/Tanks 38-43, 48-51	10/1/77	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-51H	H	R/11/0408	Storage Building	11/1/78	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-53H	H	R/11/0430	HVAC HEPA Containment	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
241-54H	H	R/11/0431	Chemical Makeup Tank Containment	11/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-57H	H	R/11/0409	Laundry Room	4/1/82	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-58H	H	R/11/0410	Maintenance and E & I Shops	8/1/80	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-64H	H	R/03/2534	PL Air Compressor House/Tanks 1-8, 33-34, 17-20	9/1/80	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-71H	H	R/11/0411	Process Water Tank	11/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-74H	H	R/03/2535	Motor Control Center	5/1/81	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-75H	H	R/11/0412	Wastewater Collection Tank Containment	11/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-76H	H	R/11/0413	Mercury Removal and Carbon Tank Area	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-77H	H	R/11/0414	Operations Control Room	9/1/88	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-81H	H	R/11/0415	Treatment Building	11/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-82H	H	R/11/0416	Control House	1/1/80	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
241-84H	H	R/11/0417	Control Building	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/ Administrative
241-85H	H	R/03/2536	Vehicle/Personnel Monitor Building	5/1/84	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-87H	H	R/11/0418	Personnel Monitor Building B	9/1/84	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-88H	H	R/03/2537	Personnel Monitor Building C	9/1/84	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
241-89H	H	R/11/0419	Waste Management Storage & Supply Bldg.	3/1/84	Barnwell			X	Separations/Storage
241-90H	H	R/11/0420	Waste Management Storage and Supply Bldg.	3/1/84	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
241-92H	H	R/03/2538	Waste Management Storage & Supply Bldg.	3/1/84	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
241-H	H	R/11/0432	Waste Disposal Tanks		Barnwell				Separations/Waste Management
242-16H	H	R/11/0421	Waste Evaporator No. 2	4/1/78	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
242-18H	H	R/03/2539	CTS- H-Area	1/1/70	Aiken			X	Separations/Waste Management

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
242-1H	H	R/11/0422	Waste Evaporator No. 1 Control House	1/1/52	Barnwell			X	Separations/Waste Management
242-24H	H	R/03/2540	Change Room and Office Facility	4/1/84	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
242-H	H	R/11/0432	Evaporator	nd	Barnwell		X		Separations
244-1H	H	R/03/2541	RBOF Storage Building	1/1/80	Aiken		X		Separations/Storage
244-H	H	R/03/2542	Receiving Basin for Off-Site Fuel	3/1/62	Aiken		X		Separations/Storage
245-H	H	R/03/2543	Resin Regeneration Building	3/1/62	Aiken			X	Separations/Storage
249-H	H	R/03/2544	Service Building, Replacement Tritium Facility	6/1/86	Aiken			X	Separations
251-H	H	R/03/2545	Primary Substation	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Power Generation/Area
252-13H	H	R/03/2546	Substation, Bldg. 238-H	1/1/80	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
252-22H	H	R/11/0423	Substation	8/1/86	Barnwell			X	Separations/Area Support
253-H	H	R/03/2547	Compactor Building	5/1/85	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
254-8H	H	R/03/2546	Standby Diesel Generator	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Power Generation
260-4H	H	R/03/2547	Monitor and Change Building for 241-H	2/1/58	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
280-1H	H	R/03/2548	Basin (sic) [Chemical Bldg.?]	9/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
281-1H	H	R/03/0433	Return Water Delaying Basin	1955	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
281-13H	H	R/03/2548	Cooling Water Monitor House	5/1/84	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
281-2H	H	R/03/2560	Return Water Pumping Basin	9/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
281-4H	H	R/03/2561	Monitoring House	6/1/53	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
281-5H	H	R/03/2562	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations/Area Support
281-6H	H	R/03/2563	Monitoring House	8/1/53	Aiken		X	X	Separations/Area Support
281-8H	H	R/03/2564	Lined Storage Basin, 4 Million Gallon	7/1/70	Aiken		X		Separations/Storage
282-H	H	R/11/0424	Reservoir and Pump House	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Power Generation
284-7H	H	R/03/2565	Maintenance Laydown Building	9/1/87	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
284-H	H	R/11/0425	Powerhouse	8/1/52	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area
285-3H	H	R/03/2566	Cooling Tower No. 2	9/1/68	Aiken			X	Site Support
285-H	H	R/03/2567	Cooling Tower	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Power Generation

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
288-H	H	R/11/0427	Ash Disposal Basin	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Separations/Storage
289-H	H	R/11/0428	Coal Storage Runoff Containment Basin	5/1/79	Barnwell			X	Separations/Storage
	H	R/03/2568	Canyon Exhaust Fan House	8/1/53	Aiken		X		Separations
294-1H	H	R/03/2569	Additional Canyon Sand Filter	11/1/69	Aiken		X		Separations
294-H	H	R/03/2560	Canyon Exhaust Filters/Sand Filter	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
	H	R/03/2561	Stack for Building 232-H	3/1/54	Aiken		X		Separations
	H	R/03/2562	Stack for Building 234-H	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Separations
	H	R/03/2563	Stack No. 2 for Building 232-H	10/1/61	Aiken		X		Separations
298-H	H	R/03/2564	Pollution Control Stack for Bldg. 238-H	1/1/85	Aiken		X		Separations
299-4H	H	R/03/2565	Storage and E & I House	3/1/84	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
299-5H	H	R/03/2566	Scum Shed	3/1/84	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
299-H	H	R/03/2567	Waste Management Maintenance Facility	10/1/77	Aiken			X	Separations/Area Support
607-20H	H	R/03/2568	Chemical Feed Facility	7/1/84	Aiken			X	Area Support
607-24H	H	R/03/2569	Process Lift Station	9/1/86	Aiken			X	Area Support
701-13H	H	R/03/2570	Guard House	10/1/87	Aiken			X	Area Security
701-1H	H	R/03/2571	Gate House/Patrol House	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Area Security
	H	R/03/2398	Gate House	1955	Aiken		X		Area Security
	H	R/03/2572	Gate House	1957	Barnwell			X	Area Security
	H	R/03/2573	Gate House	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Area Security
703-H	H	R/03/2574	Support Building	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Area Administration
704-H	H	R/03/2575	Area Administration and First Aid Building	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Area Administration
705-H	H	R/03/2576	Training Building	4/1/85	Aiken			X	Area Administration
706-H	H	R/03/2577	Project Office Building	1/1/52	Aiken		X		Area Administration
720-H	H	R/03/2578	Central Alarm Station (CAS)	10/1/87	Aiken			X	Site Security
724-H	H	R/11/0429	Office, Shop, and Storage Building	7/1/55	Barnwell		X		Area Support/Storage
105-13K	K	R/11/0226	Heavy Water Storage Facility	7/2/85	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Storage
105-3K	K	R/11/0227	Disassembly Basin Filtration Facility	1/1/68	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
105-6K	K	R/11/0228	Change Facility Deionizer Section	1/1/85	Barnwell				Reactor Operations
105-7K	K	R/11/0229	Change Facility, Distillation	1/1/85	Barnwell				Reactor Operations
	K	R/11/0230	Reactor Building	7/1/54	Barnwell	X	X		Reactor Operations
106-K	K	R/11/0231	Process Water Storage Tank	9/17/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
107-K	K	R/11/0232	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
	K	R/11/0233	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
	K	R/11/0234	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-3K	K	R/11/0235	Unloading Facilities	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-4K	K	R/11/0236	Emergency Diesel Generator & Fuel Oil Storage	1/1/68	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
109-K	K	R/11/0237	Purge Water Storage Basin	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
110-2K	K	R/11/0239	Helium Storage Tank	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
110-K	K	R/11/0238	Helium Storage Tank	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
151-1K	K	R/11/0240	Substation	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Power Generation
151-2K	K	R/11/0241	Substation	1/1/54	Barnwell			X	Power Generation
183-2K	K	R/11/0242	Filter and Softener Plant	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
183-3K	K	R/11/0243	Diesel Generator Control Building	1/1/86	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
183-4K	K	R/11/0244	Clarification Plant	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
184-K	K	R/11/0245	Powerhouse	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Power Generation
185-1K	K	R/11/0246	Chlorinator House	1/1/54	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Storage
185-K	K	R/11/0247	Cooling Tower	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area Utilities
186-K	K	R/11/0248	Reservoir	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
188-K	K	R/11/0249	Ash Disposal Basin	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
190-K	K	R/11/0250	Cooling Water Pump House	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
607-17K	K	R/11/0251	Sewage Treatment Plant	1/1/82	Barnwell			X	Area Support
607-18K	K	R/11/0252	Chemical Feed Building	1/1/82	Barnwell			X	Area Support
614-2K	K	R/11/0253	Monitoring Building	1954	Barnwell		X		Area Safety
	K	R/11/0254	Gatehouse/Patrol House	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Area Security
	K	R/11/0255	Gatehouse Entrance at Bldg. 105	1/1/83	Barnwell			X	Area Security
	K	R/11/0256	Gate House	1954	Barnwell			X	Area Security
	K	R/11/0257	Area Administration and Services Building	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Area Administrative

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
711-K	K	R/11/0258	Storage	1954	Barnwell			X	Area Storage
717-K	K	R/11/0259	Video-Safeguards Maintenance Facility	1/1/87	Barnwell			X	Area Support
105-9L	L	R/11/0260	Settler Tank and Filters Area	5/1/82	Barnwell				Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0261	Reactor Building	2/1/54	Barnwell	X	X		Reactor Operations
106-L	L	R/11/0262	Storage Tank	9/17/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
107-L	L	R/11/0263	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	5/1/53	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0401	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0402	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-4L	L	R/11/0264	Emergency Diesel Generator & Fuel Oil Storage	7/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
109-L	L	R/11/0265	Purge Water Storage Basin	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
110-L	L	R/11/0266	Helium Storage Tank	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
151-1L	L	R/11/0267	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area Utilities
151-2L	L	R/11/0268	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area Utilities
183-2L	L	R/11/0269	Filter and Softener Plant	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
183-4L	L	R/11/0270	Clarification Plant	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
183-L	L	R/11/0271	Water Tank	3/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
186-L	L	R/11/0272	Reservoir	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
190-L	L	R/11/0273	Pump House	1954	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
607-16L	L	R/11/0274	Sewage Treatment Plant	1/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
607-19L	L	R/11/0275	Chemical Storage Building	5/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0276	Gate House/Patrol House	1954	Barnwell		X		Area Security
	L	R/11/0277	Gatehouse Entrance at reactor	1/1/54	Barnwell		X		Area Security
	L	R/11/0278	Administration Building	1954	Barnwell		X		Area Administration
711-L	L	R/11/0279	Maintenance Material Storage Building	1954	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Storage
715-L	L	R/11/0280	Gasoline Service Station	5/1/52	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
723-1L	L	R/11/0281	Clothing Change Facility	3/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
723-2L	L	R/11/0282	Clothing Change Facility	3/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
723-3L	L	R/11/0283	Clothing Change Facility	3/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
723-4L	L	R/11/0284	SWP Clothing Building	3/1/82	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
313-M	M	R/03/2251	Canning Building	9/29/52	Aiken		X		Fuel and Target Fabrication
315-M	M	R/03/2252	Storage	1/1/74	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
316-M	M	R/03/2253	Drum Storage Facility	9/18/84	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
319-1M	M	R/03/2254	Air Compressor House	1/1/89	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
319-M	M	R/03/2395	Air Compressor House	1/1/58	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
320-M	M	R/03/2255	Alloy Building	8/15/52	Aiken		X		Fuel and Target Fabrication
321-M	M	R/03/2256	Manufacturing Building	1/1/57	Aiken		X		Fuel and Target Fabrication
322-M	M	R/03/2257	Laboratory	1/1/56	Aiken		X		Fuel and Target Fabrication
323-M	M	R/03/2258	MCC for Ground Water Treatment	6/29/84	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
324-M	M	R/03/2259	Vertical Press Building	11/11/66	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
330-M	M	R/03/2260	Slug Warehouse	6/3/83	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
331-M	M	R/03/2261	Core Storage Warehouse	10/26/83	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
340-M	M	R/03/2262	Lab Waste Treatment Facility	9/9/84	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Waste Management
341-1M	M	R/03/2263	Tank Farm Containment Cover	12/20/84	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
341-M	M	R/03/2264	Waste Water Treatment Facility	6/1/85	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Waste Management
363-1M	M	R/03/2265	Electrical Storage Building	1/1/89	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
363-2M	M	R/03/2266	Electrical Storage Building	1/1/85	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
701-1M	M	R/03/2267	Gate House	9/9/52	Aiken		X		Area Security
701-3M	M	R/03/2268	Gate House	11/2/54	Aiken		X		Area Security
704-M	M	R/03/2269	Administration Building	11/11/52	Aiken		X		Area Administration
710-2M	M	R/03/2270	Dry Lithium Storage Building	7/16/54	Aiken		X		Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
730-M	M	R/03/2271	Engineering and Training Building	10/29/84	Aiken			X	Area Administration
782-1M	M	R/03/2272	Pump House	5/30/79	Aiken			X	Area Support

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
782-M	M	R/03/2273	Water Storage Tank	1/1/80	Aiken			X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
278-2N	N	R/11/0328	Storage Building ("Ice House")	nd	Barnwell			X	Administrative/ Storage/Temporary
607-38N	N	R/11/0329	Chemical Feed Facility	1984	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
645-1N	N	R/11/0330	Administration Building	1984	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
645-2N	N	R/11/0331	Interim Storage Facility	c1984	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
645-4N	N	R/11/0332	Solid Hazardous Waste Storage Bldg	1983	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
645-N	N	R/11/0333	Storage for Non-radioactive Haz. Waste	1979	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
681-17N	N	R/11/0334	Pump House	1990	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
701-2N	N	R/11/0335	Guard Shack	nd	Barnwell			X	Area Security
701-3N	N	R/11/0336	Guard Shack	nd	Barnwell			X	Area Security
704-2N	N	R/11/0337	Concrete Office	nd	Barnwell			X	Central Shops/Temporary
704-4N	N	R/11/0338	Miller Dunn Electric Building	nd	Barnwell			X	Area Support/Temporary
705-N	N	R/11/0339	T & T Shops	7/10/51	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
706-3N	N	R/11/0340	Storage Building	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
706-N	N	R/11/0341	Administration Building	1/1/51	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-14N	N	R/11/0342	Storage Building	1/1/51	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-15N	N	R/11/0343	Storage Building	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-1N	N	R/11/0344	Gas Cylinder Storage	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-2N	N	R/11/0345	Oasis Nuclear	1986	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-6N	N	R/11/0346	Oil Storage Building	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-8N	N	R/11/0347	Electrical Wire Shed	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
710-N	N	R/11/0348	Warehouse	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-1N	N	R/11/0349	Electrical Shop	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-2N	N	R/11/0350	Special Projects-Addition.	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-3N	N	R/11/0351	Pipe Warehouse	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
711-4N	N	R/11/0352	Lead Pouring	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-5N	N	R/11/0353	Plumbing Maintenance Area	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-6N	N	R/11/0354	Construction Shop	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-9N	N	R/11/0355	Mechanical Shop	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
711-N	N	R/11/0356	Pipe and Mechanical Shop	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
713-1N	N	R/11/0357	Warehouse	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
713-N	N	R/11/0358	B Warehouse #713-N	7/21/51	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
714-2N	N	R/11/0359	Storage Building	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
714-5N	N	R/11/0360	Storage Building	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
714-6N	N	R/11/0361	Miscellaneous Storage	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
714-7N	N	R/11/0362	Storage Building	1951				X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
714-N	N	R/11/0363	Storage Building	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
716-N	N	R/11/0365	Transportation Building	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-10N	N	R/11/0366	Warehouse and Insulation Shop	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-1N	N	R/11/0367	Construction Shop	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-3N	N	R/11/0368	Construction Shop	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-5N	N	R/11/0369	Construction Shop	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-7N	N	R/11/0370	Construction Shed	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-8N	N	R/11/0371	Construction Shop	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-9N	N	R/11/0372	T & I Offices	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
717-N	N	R/11/0373	Construction Shop	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
719-N	N	R/11/0374	Employment/Medical Bldg.	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
722-N	N	R/11/0375	E & I Shop	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
725-1N	N	R/11/0376	Sand Blast Shed	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
725-N	N	R/11/0377	Paint Shop	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
726-1N	N	R/11/0378	Coal Sampling Facility	1951	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
728-N	N	R/11/0379	Cask Repair Facility	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
730-N	N	R/11/0380	Warehouse	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
731-4N	N	R/11/0381	Warehouse [General Stores]	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
731-9N	N	R/11/0382	Storage Shelter	nd	Barnwell			X	Site Support/Central Shops/Temporary
105-13P	P	R/11/0285	Heavy Water Storage Facility	7/1/85	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Storage
105-6P	P	R/11/0286	Change Facility, Deionizer Section	1/1/85	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
105-P	P	R/11/0287	Reactor Building	1953	Barnwell	X	X		Reactor Operations
106-P	P	R/11/0288	Storage Tank	9/17/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
107-1P	P	R/11/0289	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1/1/60	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
107-2P	P	R/11/0290	Sump	1/1/86	Barnwell		X	X	Reactor Operations
108-1P	P	R/11/0435	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-2P	P	R/11/0291	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
109-P	P	R/11/0292	Purge Water Storage Basin	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
110-P	P	R/11/0293	Helium Storage Tank	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
151-1P	P	R/11/0294	Substation	1953	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area
151-2P	P	R/11/0295	Substation	1953	Barnwell		X		Power Generation/Area
152-1P	P	R/11/0296	Secondary Substation (Containment)	1/1/87	Barnwell			X	Power Generation/Area
152-7P	P	R/11/0297	Generator Room	1/1/86	Barnwell			X	Power Generation/Area
152-P	P	R/11/0298	Substation	nd	Barnwell			X	Power Generation/Area
183-2P	P	R/11/0299	Filter and Softener Plant	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
183-3P	P	R/11/0300	Diesel Generator Control Building	1/1/86	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations
183-4P	P	R/11/0301	Clarification Plant	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
185-P	P	R/11/0302	Cooling Tower	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
186-P	P	R/11/0303	Reservoir	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
190-P	P	R/11/0304	Pump House	1953	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
607-22P	P	R/11/0305	Chemical Feed Facility	1/1/84	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Area Support
607-7P	P	R/11/0306	Sewage Treatment Plant	1/1/74	Barnwell			X	Reactor Operations/Area Support

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory									
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
701-1P	P	R/11/0307	Gate House/Patrol House	1953	Barnwell		X		Area Security
701-2P	P	R/11/0308	Gate House	1953	Barnwell		X		Area Security
701-4P	P	R/11/0309	Monitoring Building		Barnwell			X	Area Security
704-P	P	R/11/0310	Administration Building	1953	Barnwell		X		Area Administration
711-P	P	R/11/0311	Maintenance Material Storage Building	1/1/90	Barnwell County			X	Area Storage
715-P	P	R/11/0312	Gasoline Station	1/1/55	Barnwell			X	Area Support
105-R	R	R/11/0313	Reactor Building	1/1/52	Barnwell	X	X		Reactor Operations
107-R	R	R/11/0314	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-1R	R	R/11/0315	Engine House	5/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
108-2R	R	R/11/0316	Engine House	5/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
109-R	R	R/11/0317	Purge Water Storage Basin	9/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
122-R	R	R/11/0318	Process Storage Building	9/1/51	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
151-1R	R	R/11/0319	Substation	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
151-2R	R	R11/0320	Primary Substation (High Volt 115/13.8)	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
152-1R	R	R/11/0321	Substation	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
181-R	R	R/11/0322	Water Treatment and Water Storage	6/1/58	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
183-1R	R	R/11/0323	Clarification Plant (Cooling Water)	1952	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
183-2R	R	R/11/0324	Filter and Softener Plant	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
186-R	R	R/11/0325	Reservoir	1952	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
188-R	R	R/11/0326	Basin	1/1/52	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
190-R	R	R/11/0327	Cooling Water Pump House	1952	Barnwell		X		Reactor Operations
210-S	S	R/03/2481	Service Building	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
	S	R/03/2482	Vitrification Building	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
250-1S	S	R/03/2484	Spare Equipment Storage Building	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
250-S	S	R/03/2483	Glass Waste Storage Building	1984	Aiken			X	Waste Management
	S	R/03/2485	Vitrification Fan House	1984	Aiken			X	Waste Management
294-S	S	R/03/2486	Sand Filter	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
422-S	S	R/03/2488	Cold Feed Storage	1985	Aiken			X	Waste Management
430-1S	S	R/03/2487	Ref Organic Recovery Unit	nd	Aiken			X	Waste Management
511-1S	S	R/03/2490	Low Point Pump Pit HVAC	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
511-2S	S	R/03/2491	Instrument Shelter Building	1989	Aiken			X	Waste Management

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
511-S	S	R/03/2489	Low Point Pump Pit	1985	Aiken			X	Waste Management
	S	R/03/2492	Entry Control Facility	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
702-S	S	R/03/2493	Telephone Building	1984	Aiken			X	Waste Management
704-S	S	R/03/2494	Operations Building	1984	Aiken			X	Waste Management
706-S	S	R/03/2495	Staging Building	1985	Aiken			X	Waste Management
707-S	S	R/03/2496	Maintenance Shop	1989	Aiken			X	Waste Management
717-3S	S	R/03/2498	Lubrication Storage	1988	Aiken			X	Waste Management
717-S	S	R/03/2497	Office Shop	1986	Aiken			X	Waste Management
831-10S	S	R/03/2499	Sanitary Sewage Treatment	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
980-S	S	R/03/2500	Water & Chemical Treatment	1984	Aiken			X	Waste Management
981-1S	S	R/03/2502	Chemical Treatment Facility	1983	Aiken			X	Waste Management
981-S	S	R/03/2501	Cooling Tower	1984	Aiken			X	Waste Management
607-46T	T	R/03/2274	Organic Removal Facility	1986	Aiken			X	Area Support
641-1T	T	R/03/2275	Open Shed	nd	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
652-1T	T	R/03/2276	Substation	nd	Aiken			X	Power Generation
670-T	T	R/03/2277	Pilot Plant -robotics	1985	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
671-T	T	R/03/2278	Service Tankage	1980	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
672-1T	T	R/03/2279	Cooling Tower	nd	Aiken			X	Power Generation/Utilities
672-T	T	R/03/2280	Chemical Storage	1982	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
673-T	T	R/03/2281	Development Facility		Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
674-T	T	R/03/2282	Storage Building	1958	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
675-T	T	R/03/2283	Glass Melter Building	1958	Aiken			X	Area Support
677-T	T	R/03/2284	Pilot Plant Building		Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
678-5T	T	R/03/2285	Semiworks Waste Tank Mock-up	1978	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
678-6T	T	R/03/2286	Semiworks Waste Tank Mock-up	1978	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
678-T	T	R/03/2287	TNX - Chemical Building	11/1/51	Aiken	X	X		Research, Development, and Testing
679-7T	T	R/03/2288	Treatment Facility	nd	Aiken			X	Area Support
679-8T	T	R/03/2289	Pump House	nd	Aiken			X	Area Support

Table 2. Cold War Resources Inventory

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	NRHP Eligibility			Associated Theme
						Individually	District	Not Eligible	
679-T	T	R/03/2290	CMX - Engineering Testing Building	9/27/51	Aiken	X	X		Research, Development, and Testing
682-T	T	R/03/2291	Sampler House/Tank Farm	1984	Aiken			X	Area Support
684-T	T	R/03/2292	Solvent Storage	1984	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
692-T	T	R/03/2293	Equipment Storage	1987	Aiken			X	Area Support/Storage
694-T	T	R/03/2294	Construction Building	1989	Aiken			X	Area Support
704-1T	T	R/03/2295	TNX Administration	1983	Aiken			X	Area Administration
704-T	T	R/03/2296	TNX Administration	1979	Aiken			X	Area Administration
711-T	T	R/03/2297	Mechanical Services	1982	Aiken			X	Area Shop
717-2T	T	R/03/2298	Maintenance Shop	nd	Aiken			X	Area Support /Shop/Temporary
772-T	T	R/03/2299	Consolidated Lab	1987	Aiken			X	Research, Development, and Testing
904-102T	T	R/03/2300	TNX Retention Basin	1978	Aiken			X	Area Support
904-T	T	R/03/2301	TNX Effluent Treatment	1984	Aiken			X	Area Support
770-U	U	R/03/2504	Test RX Building	1/1/62	Aiken		X		Research, Development, and Testing

3.3.1.1 SRS Cold War Historic District

The following buildings were recommended either as individually NRHP-eligible or as contributing members to the Savannah River Site Cold War Historic District (Table 3). A subset of inventoried resources was also recommended as individually eligible Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. The SHPO has concurred with this recommendation (See Section 6, Appendix D) and has asked for interior assessments to better evaluate the integrity of the contributing resources. Table 3 shows the historic properties considered SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible after the initial survey effort. This CRMP is applicable to these properties.

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
305-A	A	R/03/2302	Test Pile	1953	Aiken		X	Reactor Operations
614-1A	A	R/03/2308	General Monitoring Building	1953	Aiken		X	Area Support/Safety
701-2A	A	R/03/2312	Gate House	1953	Aiken		X	Area/Security
701-3A	A	R/03/2313	Gate House	1952	Aiken		X	Area/Security
702-A	A	R/03/2315	Telephone Building	1953	Aiken		X	Area Administration
703-A**	A	R/03/2323	Administration	1953	Aiken	X		Site Main Administration
708-A	A	R/03/2326	Cafeteria	1953	Aiken		X	Site Administration/ Site support
709-A	A	R/03/2327	Safety and Fire Protection Building	1953	Aiken		X	Site Safety
710-A	A	R/03/2328	Source Calibrations/Portal Monitor Maintenance Gr.	1951	Aiken		X	Area Storage/ Permanent Construction
713-A	A	R/03/2334	Stores Building	1953	Aiken		X	Site Support/ Storage/ Perm. Construction
714-A	A	R/03/2335	Materials Access Center	1953	Aiken		X	Site Support/Storage/Perm. Construction
716-A	A	R/03/2338	Automotive Repair Shop	1953	Aiken		X	Site Support/Transportation
717-A	A	R/03/2341	Maintenance Building	1953	Aiken		X	Site Support/ Shop/Permanent Construction
719-A	A	R/03/2343	Medical/Employment Building	1953	Aiken		X	Site Administration/Safety
720-A	A	R/03/2346	Wackenhut Services	1953	Aiken		X	Site Administration/ Security
722-A	A	R/03/2353	Instrument Shop	9/2/1952	Aiken		X	Site Support/Shop
723-A	A	R/03/2356	Equipment Engineering	9/4/1956	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
735-A	A	R/03/2371	Science Laboratory	1955	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District								
Building Number	**Area**	**State Survey Number**	**Common Name**	**Completion Date**	**County**	**Status**		**Associated Theme**
						Individually Eligible	**Contributing Member**	
736-A	A	R/03/2372	Physics Building	1952	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
751-1A	A	R/03/2414	Control House	1957	Aiken		X	Site Power Generation/Site Control House
	A	R/03/2423	Technical Laboratory	1955	Aiken	X	X	Research, Development, and Testing
774-A	A	R/03/2424	Temporary Building for Pneumatic Pressing	12/1/1954	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
776-1A	A	R/03/2428	Control House	1955	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Handling Facility
776-2A	A	R/03/2429	Tank Building	1955	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management
776-3A	A	R/03/2430	Strainer Change House	1967	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management/Change House
776-4A	A	R/03/2431	High Level Vent Filter House	1982	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing/Area Support/Waste Management/Change House
777-10A	A	R/03/2434	Physics Laboratory	1955	Aiken	X	X	Research, Development, and Testing
784-A	A	R/03/2444	Steam Generation Plant	1952	Aiken		X	Power Generation
785-A	A	R/03/2445	Cooling Tower	1953	Aiken		X	Power Generation/Utilities
786-A	A	R/03/2446	Thermal Fluids Laboratory	1971	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
792-A	A	R/03/2448	Exhaust Fan House	1974	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
794-A	A	R/03/2449	Filter and Supply Tunnel	1974	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
105-C	C	R/11/0199	Reactor Building	1955	Barnwell	X	X	Reactor Operations

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
106-C	C	R/11/0200	Process Water Storage Tank	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
107-C	C	R/11/0201	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-1C	C	R/11/0202	Engine House	1955	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-2C	C	R/11/0203	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
109-C	C	R/11/0205	Purge Water Storage Basin	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
151-1C	C	R/11/0206	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/ Area
151-2C	C	R/11/0207	Primary Substation	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area
186-C	C	R/11/0209	Reservoir	1955	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
190-C	C	R/11/0210	Pump House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
701-1C	C	R/11/0212	Gate House/Patrol House	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Security
704-C	C	R/11/0216	Administration Building	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Administration
706-C	C	R/11/0220	Reactor Technology	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Administration
420-2D	D	R/11/0165	Rework Handling Facility	1974	Barnwell		X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
420-D	D	R/11/0166	Concentrator Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
421-2D	D	R/11/0167	Moderator Handling & Storage	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Support/ Storage
421-D	D	R/11/0170	Finishing Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
451-D	D	R/11/0171	Primary Substation	1952	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Site and Area
483-2D	D	R/11/0175	Softener and Silica Absorber Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
483-3D	D	R/11/0176	Electrical Control Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area
483-D	D	R/11/0178	Softener Building	1953	Barnwell		X	Heavy Water Production and Rework
484-D	D	R/11/0183	Powerhouse	1953	Barnwell		X	Power Generation
485-D	D	R/11/0184	Cooling Tower	1953	Barnwell		X	Power Generation
614-1D	D	R/11/0187	General Monitoring Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Area Safety
683-D	D	R/11/0188	Chlorine Unloading and Storage Facilities	1953	Barnwell		X	Area Support/Storage
701-1D	D	R/11/0189	Gate House/Patrol House	1952	Barnwell		X	Area Security
701-2D	D	R/11/0190	Gate House Entrance to RR	1952	Barnwell		X	Area Security
701-3D	D	R/11/0191	Gate House	1952	Barnwell		X	Area Security

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
704-D	D	R/11/0192	First Aid/Administration Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Area Safety
717-D	D	R/11/0195	Shops, Stores & Change House	1952	Barnwell		X	Area Administrative/ Area Safety
772-D	D	R/11/0196	Control Lab/Office Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Research, Development, and Testing
211-2F	F	R/03/2582	Control and Check House	1955	Aiken		X	Separations
211-3F	F	R/03/2583	Truck Unloading Building	1955	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
*	F	R/03/2589	A-Line (see below)	1956	Aiken		X	Separations
*	F	R/03/2597	Canyon Building	1956	Aiken	X	X	Separations
222-F	F	R/03/2598	Preparation Area	1960	Aiken		X	Separations
232-F	F	R/03/2600	Manufacturing Building	1956	Aiken		X	Separations
	F	R/03/2602	Metallurgical Building	1955	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
240-F	F	R/03/2603	Breathing Air Compressor House	1967	Aiken		X	Separations
241-11F	F	R/03/2604	Gang Valve House	1969	Aiken		X	Separations
241-18F	F	R/03/2608	Control House	1976	Aiken		X	Separations
241-1F	F	R/03/2610	Control Room	1971	Aiken		X	Separations
241-20F	F	R/03/2611	Cooling Towers/Pumphouse	1974	Aiken		X	Separations
241-28F	F	R/03/2612	Change House	1976	Aiken		X	Separations/Support
241-F	F	R/03/2625	Waste Storage Tanks	1956	Aiken		X	Separations
242-16F	F	R/03/2626	Evaporator House	1982	Aiken		X	Separations
242-F	F	R/03/2627	Evaporator	1983	Aiken		X	Separations
251-F	F	R/03/2638	Primary Substation (High Voltage 115KV)	1954	Aiken		X	Power Generation/Area
260-1F	F	R/03/2640	Monitor Building	1955	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support/Safety
	F	R/03/2641	Chemical Feed Building	1954	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
281-1F	F	R/03/2644	Return Water Delaying Basin	1952	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
281-4F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	1954	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support/Safety
281-5F	F	R/03/2647	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	1953	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
281-6F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	1954	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support/Safety
282-F	F	R/03/2651	Reservoir/Pump House	1954	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
284-F	F	R/03/2654	Powerhouse	1954	Aiken		X	Power Generation
285-F	F	R/03/2655	Cooling Tower	1954	Aiken		X	Power Generation
	F	R/03/2656	Canyon Stack	1954	Aiken		X	Separations
292-1F	F	R/03/2657	Vessel Vent Fan House	1954	Aiken		X	Separations

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
292-F	F	R/03/2658	Fan House	1954	Aiken		X	Separations
	F	R/03/2659	Metallurgical Building Stack	1982	Aiken		X	Separations
294-1F	F	R/03/2660	Sand Filter	1969	Aiken		X	Separations
294-F	F	R/03/2662	Canyon Exhaust Filters	1955	Aiken		X	Separations
614-F	F	R/03/2667	Monitoring House	1955	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support/Safety
	F	R/03/2673	Gate House/Patrol House	1955	Aiken		X	Area Security
	F	R/03/2675	Gate House	1953	Aiken		X	Area Security
704-F	F	R/03/2680	Area Administration and First Aid Building	1953	Aiken		X	Area Administration
709-F	F	R/03/2687	Fire Station #1	1953	Aiken		X	Area Safety
717-F	F	R/03/2690	Area Shop Building	1954	Aiken	X	X	Separations/ Area Shop
723-F	F	R/03/2693	Laundry Building	1954	Aiken		X	Area Safety
772-F	F	R/03/2699	Control Laboratory	1955	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing/Area
608-G	G	R/11/0383	Track Scale House	1954	Barnwell		X	Site Support/Transportation
616-G	G	R/03/2463	Truck Scale House	1952	Aiken		X	Site Support/Transportation
618-G	G	R/11/0388	Locomotive Shops	1954	Barnwell		X	Site Support/Transportation
661-G	G	R/03/2465	Satta Control Building	1954	Aiken		X	Site Security
681-1G	G	R/03/2467	River Pump House	1955	Aiken		X	Reactor Operations/Water Supply
681-3G	G	R/11/0390	River Pump House	1955	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations/Water Supply
681-5G	G	R/11/0391	River Pump House	1955	Barnwell		X	Heavy Water Production/Water Supply
681-6G	G	R/11/0392	Par Pond Pump Station	1957	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations/Water Supply
701-2G	G	R/11/0393	Barricade 5	1955	Barnwell		X	Site Security
760-11G	G	R/03/2507	SR Archaeological Headquarters	1956	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
760-1G	G	R/03/2474	U.S.F.S Headquarters	1956	Aiken		X	Site Administration/USFS Headquarters
760-3G	G	R/03/2475	Hunt Assay Bldg	1956	Aiken		X	Site Support
760-G	G	R/03/2476	U.S.F.S. Headquarters	1956	Aiken		X	Administration
772-1G	G	R/03/2477	Laboratory Building	1955	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
	H	R/03/2506	Sampling House	1956	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
	H	R/03/2509	Canyon Auxiliaries	1956	Aiken		X	Separations
*	H	R/03/2512	Canyon Building	1956	Aiken	X	X	Separations
232-1H	H	R/03/2515	Shop and Storage Building	1965	Aiken		X	Separations
	H	R/03/2520	Manufacturing Building	1956	Aiken	X		Separations
	H	R/03/2522	Manufacturing Building No. 3/Storage	1955	Aiken	X		Separations
236-H	H	R/03/2524	Pressure Testing Facility	1964	Aiken		X	Separations
238-H	H	R/03/2528	Reclamation Building	1968	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
241-28H	H	R/03/0402	Evaporator Control Building	1978	Barnwell		X	Separations/Waste Management
241-31H	H	R/03/0403	DB No. 7 and Gang Valve House	1977	Barnwell		X	Separations/Waste Management
241-34H	H	R/03/0404	IX/RO/Evaporator OH Tank Containment	1977	Barnwell		X	Separations/Waste Management
242-1H	H	R/03/0422	Evaporator/ Containment Building	1/1/1952	Barnwell		X	Separations/Waste Management
242-H	H	R/03/2397	Evaporator	nd	Barnwell		X	Separations/Waste Management
242-16H	H	R/11/0421	Evaporator No. 2	nd	Barnwell		X	Separations/Waste Management
244-H	H	R/03/2542	RBOF Storage Building	1/1/1980	Aiken		X	Separations/Storage
251-H	H	R/03/2545	Primary Substation	1954	Aiken		X	Power Generation/Area
260-4H	H	R/03/2547	Monitor and Change Building for 241-H	1958	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
280-1H	H	R/03/2548	Chemical Bldg.	1956	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
281-2H	H	R/03/2560	Return Water Pumping Basin	1955	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
281-5H	H	R/03/2562	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	1952	Aiken		X	Separations/Area Support
281-8H	H	R/03/2564	Lined Storage Basin, 4 Million Gallon	1970	Aiken		X	Separations/Storage
282-H	H	R/03/0424	Reservoir and Pump House	1955	Barnwell		X	Power Generation
284-H	H	R/03/0425	Powerhouse	1956	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area
285-H	H	R/03/2567	Cooling Tower	1956	Aiken		X	Power Generation
288-H	H	R/03/0427	Ash Disposal Basin	1954	Barnwell		X	Separations/Storage
	H	R/03/2568	Canyon Exhaust Fan House	1955	Aiken		X	Separations
294-1H	H	R/03/2569	Additional Canyon Sand Filter	1969	Aiken		X	Separations
294-H	H	R/03/2560	Canyon Exhaust Filters/Sand Filter	1955	Aiken		X	Separations
	H	R/03/2561	Stack for Building 232-H	1954	Aiken		X	Separations

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
	H	R/03/2562	Stack for Building 234-H	1957	Aiken		X	Separations
	H	R/03/2563	Stack No. 2 for Building 232-H	1961	Aiken		X	Separations
298-H	H	R/03/2564	Pollution Control Stack for Bldg. 238-H	1985	Aiken		X	Separations
701-1H	H	R/03/2571	Gate House/Patrol House	1953	Aiken		X	Area Security
	H	R/03/2398	Gate House	1953	Aiken		X	Area Security
	H	R/03/2573	Gate House	1954	Aiken		X	Area Security
704-H	H	R/03/2575	Area Administration and First Aid Building	1955	Aiken		X	Area Administration
706-H	H	R/03/2577	Project Office Building	1958	Aiken		X	Area Administration
724-H	H	R/03/0429	Office, Shop, and Storage Building	1956	Barnwell		X	Area Support/Storage
	K	R/11/0230	Reactor Building	1954	Barnwell	X	X	Reactor Operations
106-K	K	R/11/0231	Process Water Storage Tank	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
107-K	K	R/11/0232	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
	K	R/11/0233	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
	K	R/11/0234	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-3K	K	R/11/0235	Unloading Facilities	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-4K	K	R/11/0236	Emergency Diesel Generator & Fuel Oil Storage	1968	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
109-K	K	R/11/0237	Purge Water Storage Basin	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
110-2K	K	R/11/0239	Helium Storage Tank	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
110-K	K	R/11/0238	Helium Storage Tank	1955	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
151-1K	K	R/11/0240	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation
183-2K	K	R/11/0242	Filter and Softener Plant	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
183-4K	K	R/11/0244	Clarification Plant	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
184-K	K	R/11/0245	Powerhouse	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation
185-K	K	R/11/0247	Cooling Tower	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area Utilities
186-K	K	R/11/0248	Reservoir	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
188-K	K	R/11/0249	Ash Disposal Basin	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
190-K	K	R/11/0250	Cooling Water Pump House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
	K	R/11/0254	Gatehouse/Patrol House	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Security
	K	R/11/0257	Area Administration and Services Building	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Administration
	L	R/11/0261	Reactor Building	1954	Barnwell	X	X	Reactor Operations
106-L	L	R/11/0261	Storage Tank	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
107-L	L	R/11/0263	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0401	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0402	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
109-L	L	R/11/0265	Purge Water Storage Basin	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
110-L	L	R/11/0266	Helium Storage Tank	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
151-1L	L	R/11/0267	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area Utilities
151-2L	L	R/11/0268	Substation	1954	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area Utilities
183-2L	L	R/11/0269	Filter and Softener Plant	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
183-4L	L	R/11/0270	Clarification Plant	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
186-L	L	R/11/0272	Reservoir	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
190-L	L	R/11/0273	Pump House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
	L	R/11/0276	Gate House/Patrol House	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Security
	L	R/11/0277	Gatehouse Entrance at reactor	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Security
	L	R/11/0278	Administration Building	1954	Barnwell		X	Area Administration
313-M	M	R/03/2251	Canning Building	1953	Aiken		X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
320-M	M	R/03/2255	Alloy Building	1955	Aiken		X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
321-M	M	R/03/2256	Manufacturing Building	1957	Aiken		X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
322-M	M	R/03/2257	Laboratory	1956	Aiken		X	Fuel and Target Fabrication
701-1M	M	R/03/2267	Gate House	1952	Aiken		X	Area Security
701-3M	M	R/03/2268	Gate House	1954	Aiken		X	Area Security
704-M	M	R/03/2269	Administration Building	1952	Aiken		X	Area Administration
710-2M	M	R/03/2270	Dry Lithium Storage Building	1954	Aiken		X	Fuel and Target Fabrication/Storage
105-P	P	R/11/0287	Reactor Building	1953	Barnwell	X	X	Reactor Operations
106-P	P	R/11/0288	Storage Tank	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-1P	P	R/11/0434	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-2P	P	R/11/0291	Engine House	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
109-P	P	R/11/0292	Purge Water Storage Basin	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
110-P	P	R/11/0293	Helium Storage Tank	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
151-1P	P	R/11/0294	Substation	1953	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area
151-2P	P	R/11/0295	Substation	1953	Barnwell		X	Power Generation/Area
183-2P	P	R/11/0299	Filter and Softener Plant	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
183-4P	P	R/11/0301	Clarification Plant	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
185-P	P	R/11/0302	Cooling Tower	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
186-P	P	R/11/0303	Reservoir	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
190-P	P	R/11/0304	Pump House	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
701-1P	P	R/11/0307	Gate House/Patrol House	1953	Barnwell		X	Area Security
704-P	P	R/11/0310	Administration Building	1953	Barnwell		X	Area Administration
105-R	R	R/11/0313	Reactor Building	1953	Barnwell	X	X	Reactor Operations
107-R	R	R/11/0314	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
108-1R	R	R/11/0315	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations

Table 3. SRS Cold War Historic District

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Completion Date	County	Status		Associated Theme
						Individually Eligible	Contributing Member	
108-2R	R	R/11/0316	Engine House	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
109-R	R	R/11/0317	Purge Water Storage Basin	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
122-R	R	R/11/0318	Process Storage Building	1952	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
151-1R	R	R/11/0319	Substation	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
151-2R	R	R/11/0320	Primary Substation (High Volt 115/13.8)	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
152-1R	R	R/11/0321	Substation	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
181-R	R	R/11/0322	Water Treatment and Water Storage	1958	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
183-1R	R	R/11/0323	Clarification Plant (Cooling Water)	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
183-2R	R	R/11/0324	Filter and Softener Plant	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
186-R	R	R/11/0325	Reservoir	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
188-R	R	R/11/0326	Basin	1954	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
190-R	R	R/11/0327	Cooling Water Pump House	1953	Barnwell		X	Reactor Operations
678-T	T	R/03/2287	TNX - Pilot Plant	1951	Aiken	X	X	Research, Development, and Testing
679-T	T	R/03/2290	CMX - Engineering Testing Building	1951	Aiken		X	Research, Development, and Testing
770-U	U	R/03/2504	Test RX Building	1962	Aiken		X	Area Support

*** Eligibility recommendations for F and H canyons include A and B lines and any other attached auxiliaries**
**** Determined individually eligible, MOA, 2004.**

Interior assessments were conducted in May-June 2003 and June 2004 and Table 4 contains the results of that fieldwork. Each contributing member's interior was assessed to the extent possible given radiological hazards, the lack of electricity in windowless facilities, and access concerns in sensitive areas. 235-F, the canyons and their auxiliaries and the Receiving Basin for Offsite Fuels still need to be evaluated. Also, the interior inspection of P-reactor was severely limited by the lack of lighting making an evaluation extremely difficult.

In order to assess the integrity of the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, each was assigned a level of significance and a grade for its interior integrity. A building had the highest significance (1) when it was primary to the Site's mission and housed a part or all of one of the site's nuclear production processes. A building that was needed for a process but was not unique and could be found in other industrial contexts was considered to have lesser significance (2). Finally, a support building that reflected the same building aesthetic, contributed to the Site's sense of place, but had no unique or distinguishing features was considered to be significant solely as a contributing member to the district (3).

Interior integrity was evaluated on four levels and a ranking developed to characterize the potential district candidates.

1- *Excellent* integrity refers to a building or structure with well-preserved original equipment or that is well preserved with updated equipment that is sympathetic with the building's original function;

2- *Good* integrity refers to a building or structure that has parts of its original equipment intact and can still impart information about its past;

3-*Fair* integrity refers to a building or structure that has a well preserved exterior that reflects its original design and building materials but which has received interior modifications that have compromised its interior; and

4-*Poor* integrity, refers to a building or structure that no longer can impart information about its past either due to condition or to unsympathetic alterations that have compromised the resource's ability to provide information about its past.

While all the building interiors are unique, the evaluator looked at those features or characteristics that made the building significant to the site's production mission and used the NRHP criteria for integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Table 4 provides a list of all buildings so evaluated and their ranking. This evaluation will help determine the assignment of mitigation strategies if these resources are adversely affected by an undertaking.

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Level of Significance	Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor
305-A	A	R/03/2302	Test Pile	1	3-Pile Surround 1-Cafeteria
614-1A	A	R/03/2308	General Monitoring Building	2	2
701-2A	A	R/03/2312	Gate House	3	3
701-3A	A	R/03/2313	Gate House	3	3
702-A	A	R/03/2315	Telephone Building	3	3
703-A***	A	R/03/2323	Administration	1	1
708-A	A	R/03/2326	Cafeteria	3	3
709-A	A	R/03/2327	Safety and Fire Protection Building	3	3
710-A	A	R/03/2328	Source Calibrations/Portal Monitor Maintenance Gr.	3	3
713-A	A	R/03/2334	Stores Building	3	2
714-A	A	R/03/2335	Materials Access Center	3	2
716-A	A	R/03/2338	Automotive Repair Shop	3	2
717-A	A	R/03/2341	Maintenance Building	3	3
719-A	A	R/03/2343	Medical/Employment Building	2	1-Radiological Treatment Room (south end of building) 3- Building Remainder

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity					
Building Number	**Area**	**State Survey Number**	**Common Name**	**Level of Significance**	**Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor**
720-A	A	R/03/2346	Wackenhut Services	2	3
722-A	A	R/03/2353	Instrument Shop	3	3
723-A	A	R/03/2356	Equipment Engineering	2	1
735-A	A	R/03/2371	Science Laboratory	2	1
736-A	A	R/03/2372	Physics Building	2	3
751-1A	A	R/03/2414	Control House	2	1-Reactor Control Panel 3-Building Remainder
	A	R/03/2423	Technical Laboratory	1	1
774-A	A	R/03/2424	Temporary Building for Pneumatic Pressing	2	2
776-1A	A	R/03/2428	Control House	2	3
776-2A	A	R/03/2429	Tank Building	2	3
776-3A	A	R/03/2430	Strainer Change House	2	3
776-4A	A	R/03/2431	High Level Vent Filter House	2	3
777-10A	A	R/03/2434	Physics Laboratory	1	1
784-A	A	R/03/2444	Steam Generation Plant	3	2
785-A	A	R/03/2445	Cooling Tower	3	3
786-A	A	R/03/2446	Thermal Fluids Laboratory	2	3
792-A	A	R/03/2448	Exhaust Fan House	2	3
794-A	A	R/03/2449	Filter and Supply Tunnel	2	3
105-C	C	R/11/0199	Reactor Building	1	2
106-C	C	R/11/0200	Process Water Storage Tank	2	3
107-C	C	R/11/0201	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	2	3
108-1C	C	R/11/0202	Engine House	2	3
108-2C	C	R/11/0203	Engine House	2	3
109-C	C	R/11/0205	Purge Water Storage Basin	2	3
151-1C	C	R/11/0206	Substation	2	1
151-2C	C	R/11/0207	Primary Substation	2	1
186-C	C	R/11/0209	Reservoir	2	2
190-C	C	R/11/0210	Pump House	2	3
701-1C	C	R/11/0212	Gate House/Patrol House	2	3
704-C	C	R/11/0216	Administration Building	3	3
706-C	C	R/11/0220	Reactor Technology	3	3
420-2D	D	R/11/0165	Rework Handling Facility	2	3
420-D	D	R/11/0166	Concentrator Building	2	3
421-2D	D	R/11/0167	Moderator Handling & Storage	2	3

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Level of Significance	Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor
421-D	D	R/11/0170	Finishing Building	2	3
451-D	D	R/11/0171	Primary Substation	2	3
483-2D	D	R/11/0175	Softener and Silica Absorber Building	2	3
483-3D	D	R/11/0176	Electrical Control Building	2	3
483-D	D	R/11/0178	Softener Building	2	3
484-D	D	R/11/0183	Powerhouse	2	1
485-D	D	R/11/0184	Cooling Tower	2	3
614-1D	D	R/11/0187	General Monitoring Building	2	3
683-D	D	R/11/0188	Chlorine Unloading and Storage Facilities	2	3
701-1D	D	R/11/0189	Gate House/Patrol House	3	3
701-2D	D	R/11/0190	Gate House Entrance to RR	3	3
701-3D	D	R/11/0191	Gate House	3	3
704-D	D	R/11/0192	First Aid/Administration Building	2	3
717-D	D	R/11/0195	Shops, Stores & Change House	2	3
772-D	D	R/11/0196	Control Lab/Office Building	2	3
211-2F	F	R/03/2582	Control and Check House	2	4
211-3F	F	R/03/2583	Truck Unloading Building	2	3
	F	R/03/2589	A-Line (see below)	1	*needs evaluation
*	F	R/03/2597	Canyon Building	1	needs evaluation
222-F	F	R/03/2598	Preparation Area	2	3
232-F	F	R/03/2600	Manufacturing Building	1	demolished
	F	R/03/2602	Metallurgical Building	1	needs evaluation
240-F	F	R/03/2603	Compressor House	2	needs evaluation
241-11F	F	R/03/2604	Gang Valve House	2	3
241-18F	F	R/03/2608	Control House	2	3
241-1F	F	R/03/2610	Control Room	2	3
241-20F	F	R/03/2611	Cooling Towers/Pumphouse	2	3
241-28F	F	R/03/2612	Change House	2	3
241-F	F	R/03/2625	Waste Storage Tanks	2	not evaluated
242-16F	F	R/03/2626	Evaporator House	2	needs evaluation
242-F	F	R/03/2627	Evaporator	2	needs evaluation
251-F	F	R/03/2638	Primary Substation (High Voltage 115KV)	2	2
260-1F	F	R/03/2640	Monitor Building	2	3

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Level of Significance	Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor
	F	R/03/2641	Chemical Feed Building	2	3
281-1F	F	R/03/2644	Return Water Delaying Basin	2	3
281-4F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	3	3
281-5F	F	R/03/2647	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	3	3
281-6F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House	3	3
282-F	F	R/03/2651	Reservoir/Pump House	2	3
284-F	F	R/03/2654	Powerhouse		demolished
285-F	F	R/03/2655	Cooling Tower	2	4
	F	R/03/2656	Canyon Stack	1	1 *
292-1F	F	R/03/2657	Vessel Vent Fan House	2	2*
292-F	F	R/03/2658	Fan House	2	2 *
	F	R/03/2659	Metallurgical Building Stack		needs evaluation
294-1F	F	R/03/2660	Sand Filter	2	2
294-F	F	R/03/2662	Original Sand Filter	2	2
614-F	F	R/03/2667	Monitoring House	3	3
	F	R/03/2673	Gate House/Patrol House	3	3
	F	R/03/2675	Gate House	3	demolished
704-F	F	R/03/2680	Area Administration and First Aid Building	3	4
709-F	F	R/03/2687	Fire Station #1	3	3
717-F	F	R/03/2690	Area Shop Building	1	1
723-F	F	R/03/2693	Laundry Building	2	2
772-F	F	R/03/2699	Control Laboratory	2	1
608-G	G	R/11/0383	Track Scale House	3	3
616-G	G	R/03/2463	Truck Scale House	3	3
618-G	G	R/11/0388	Locomotive Shops	3	3
661-G	G	R/03/2465	Satta Control Building	3	3
681-1G	G	R/03/2467	River Pump House	2	1
681-3G	G	R/11/0390	River Pump House	2	1
681-5G	G	R/11/0391	River Pump House	2	1
681-6G	G	R/11/0392	Par Pond Pump Station	2	needs evaluation
701-2G	G	R/11/0393	Barricade 5	3	needs evaluation
760-11G	G	R/03/2507	SR Archaeological Headquarters	3	4
760-1G	G	R/03/2474	U.S.F.S Headquarters	3	4
760-3G	G	R/03/2475	Hunt Assy Bldg	3	3
760-G	G	R/03/2476	U.S.F.S. Headquarters	3	4

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity					
Building Number	**Area**	**State Survey Number**	**Common Name**	**Level of Significance**	**Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor**
772-1G	G	R/03/2477	Laboratory Building	3	3
	H	R/03/2506	Sampling House	2	3
	H	R/03/2509	Canyon Auxiliaries	1	2
*	H	R/03/2512	Canyon Building	1	needs evaluation
232-1H	H	R/03/2515	Shop and Storage Building	3	3
	H	R/03/2520	Manufacturing Building	1	2 (Line 3, Control Rooms)
	H	R/03/2522	Manufacturing Building No. 3 and Storage	1	1
**	H	R/03/2534	Pressure Testing Facility	2	3
238-H	H	R/03/2528	Reclamation Building		needs evaluation
241-28H	H	R/03/0402	Evaporator Control Building	2	needs evaluation
241-31H	H	R/03/0403	DB No. 7 and Gang Valve House	3	needs evaluation
241-34H	H	R/03/0404	IX/RO/Evaporator OH Tank Containment	2	2
242-H	H	R/03/2397	Evaporator	2	needs evaluation
242-1H	H	R/03/0422	Evaporator/Containment Building	2	2
242-16H	H	R/11/0421	Waste Evaporator No. 2	2	needs evaluation
244-H	H	R/03/2542	Receiving Basin for Offsite Fuels	2	needs evaluation
251-H	H	R/03/2545	Primary Substation	2	2
260-4H	H	R/03/2547	Monitor and Change Building for 241-H	3	needs evaluation
280-1H	H	R/03/2548	Chemical Bldg.	3	needs evaluation
281-2H	H	R/03/2560	Return Water Pumping Basin	2	4
281-5H	H	R/03/2562	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	2	4
281-8H	H	R/03/2564	Lined Storage Basin, 4 Million Gallon	2	not evaluated
282-H	H	R/03/0424	Reservoir and Pump House	2	not visible
284-H	H	R/03/0425	Powerhouse	2	2 – On standby
285-H	H	R/03/2567	Cooling Tower	2	4
288-H	H	R/03/0427	Ash Disposal Basin	2	not evaluated
	H	R/03/2568	Canyon Exhaust Fan House	2	needs evaluation
294-1H	H	R/03/2569	Additional Canyon Sand Filter	2	2
294-H	H	R/03/2560	Canyon Exhaust Filters/Sand Filter	2	2
	H	R/03/2561	Stack for Building 232-H	2	2
	H	R/03/2562	Stack for Building 234-H	2	2
	H	R/03/2563	Stack No. 2 for Building 232-H	2	2

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity					
Building Number	**Area**	**State Survey Number**	**Common Name**	**Level of Significance**	**Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor**
298-H	H	R/03/2564	Pollution Control Stack for Bldg. 238-H	2	needs evaluation
701-1H	H	R/03/2571	Gate House/Patrol House	3	3
	H	R/03/2573	Gate House	3	4
	H	R/03/2398	Gate House	3	2
704-H	H	R/03/2575	Area Administration and First Aid Building	3	4
706-H	H	R/03/2577	Project Office Building	3	4
724-H	H	R/03/0429	Office, Shop, and Storage Building	3	3
	K	R/11/0230	Reactor Building	1	2
106-K	K	R/11/0231	Process Water Storage Tank	2	3
107-K	K	R/11/0232	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	2	3
	K	R/11/0233	Engine House	2	3
	K	R/11/0234	Engine House	2	3
108-3K	K	R/11/0235	Unloading Facilities	2	3
108-4K	K	R/11/0236	Emergency Diesel Generator & Fuel Oil Storage	2	3
109-K	K	R/11/0237	Purge Water Storage Basin	2	3
110-2K	K	R/11/0239	Helium Storage Tank	2	3
110-K	K	R/11/0238	Helium Storage Tank	2	3
151-1K	K	R/11/0240	Substation	2	2
183-2K	K	R/11/0242	Filter and Softener Plant	2	3
183-4K	K	R/11/0244	Clarification Plant	2	3
184-K	K	R/11/0245	Powerhouse	2	4
185-K	K	R/11/0247	Cooling Tower	2	4
186-K	K	R/11/0248	Reservoir	2	2
188-K	K	R/11/0249	Ash Disposal Basin	2	3
190-K	K	R/11/0250	Cooling Water Pump House	2	2
	K	R/11/0254	Gatehouse/Patrol House	3	3
	K	R/11/0257	Area Administration and Services Building	3	4
	L	R/11/0261	Reactor Building	1	1 – Assembly, Purification, Process, Control Room, Disassembly areas
106-L	L	R/11/0261	Storage Tank	2	2?
107-L	L	R/11/0263	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	2	3

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity					
Building Number	**Area**	**State Survey Number**	**Common Name**	**Level of Significance**	**Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor**
	L	R/11/401	Engine House	1	1
	L	R/11/402	Engine House	1	1
109-L	L	R/11/0265	Purge Water Storage Basin	2	3
110-L	L	R/11/0266	Helium Storage Tank	2	3
151-1L	L	R/11/0267	Substation	2	3
151-2L	L	R/11/0268	Substation	2	3
183-2L	L	R/11/0269	Filter and Softener Plant	2	2
183-4L	L	R/11/0270	Clarification Plant	2	2
186-L	L	R/11/0272	Reservoir	2	1
190-L	L	R/11/0273	Pump House	2	1-2
	L	R/11/0276	Gate House/Patrol House	3	3
	L	R/11/0277	Gatehouse Entrance at reactor	3	3
	L	R/11/0278	Administration Building	3	2
313-M	M	R/03/2251	Canning Building	1	1
320-M	M	R/03/2255	Alloy Building	1	3
321-M	M	R/03/2256	Manufacturing Building	1	3
322-M	M	R/03/2257	Laboratory	2	3
701-1M	M	R/03/2267	Gate House	3	3
701-3M	M	R/03/2268	Gate House	3	3
704-M	M	R/03/2269	Administration Building	3	3
710-2M	M	R/03/2270	Dry Lithium Storage Building	3	3
105-P	P	R/11/0287	Reactor Building	1	2 – Lack of lighting made evaluation difficult
106-P	P	R/11/0288	Storage Tank	2	3
108-1P	P	R/11/0435	Engine House	2	3
108-2P	P	R/11/0291	Engine House	2	3
109-P	P	R/11/0292	Purge Water Storage Basin	2	3
110-P	P	R/11/0293	Helium Storage Tank	2	2
151-1P	P	R/11/0294	Substation	2	2
151-2P	P	R/11/0295	Substation	2	2
183-2P	P	R/11/0299	Filter and Softener Plant	2	2
183-4P	P	R/11/0301	Clarification Plant	2	2
185-P	P	R/11/0302	Cooling Tower	2	demolished
186-P	P	R/11/0303	Reservoir	2	3
190-P	P	R/11/0304	Pump House	2	3
701-1P	P	R/11/0307	Gate House/Patrol House	3	3

Table 4. SRS Cold War District with Added Data on Interior Integrity					
Building Number	**Area**	**State Survey Number**	**Common Name**	**Level of Significance**	**Level of Integrity Key: 1-Excellent 2-Good 3-Fair 4-Poor**
704-P	P	R/11/0310	Administration Building	3	4
105-R	R	R/11/0313	Reactor Building	1	2
107-R	R	R/11/0314	Cooling Water Effluent Sump		
108-1R	R	R/11/0315	Engine House	2	3
108-2R	R	R/11/0316	Engine House	2	3
109-R	R	R/11/0317	Purge Water Storage Basin	2	3
122-R	R	R/11/0318	Process Storage Building	2	3
151-1R	R	R/11/0319	Substation	2	3
151-2R	R	R/11/0320	Primary Substation (High Volt 115/13.8)	2	3
152-1R	R	R/11/0321	Substation	2	3
181-R	R	R/11/0322	Water Treatment and Water Storage	2	demolished
183-1R	R	R/11/0323	Clarification Plant (Cooling Water)	1	2
183-2R	R	R/11/0324	Filter and Softener Plant	2	demolished
186-R	R	R/11/0325	Reservoir	2	4
188-R	R	R/11/0326	Basin	2	4
190-R	R	R/11/0327	Cooling Water Pump House	2	4
678-T	T	R/03/2287	TNX - Pilot Plant	1	4
679-T	T	R/03/2290	CMX - Engineering Testing Building	1	2
770-U	U	R/03/2504	Test RX Building	1	4

Key –Level of Significance: 1= Highest significance, 2= High significance, 3= Significant
Level of Integrity: 1= Excellent, 2= Good, 3= Fair, and 4= Poor
* Eligibility recommendations for F and H canyons include A and B lines and any other attached auxiliaries
** Added to District after field evaluation, June 30, 2004.
*** Significance level changed from 3 to 1 by SHPO. See Memorandum of Agreement, February 2004.

3.3.1.2 SRS Cold War Artifacts/Objects

In addition to the inventory of historic buildings, Cold War artifacts/objects were identified and collected between 1998 and 2001 that were associated with the main research themes and had recognized significance or could be potentially significant. Some of the artifacts were present in SRS buildings subject to decontamination and decommissioning activities, others were in the process of being excessed, while others were in use or in storage. Many artifacts had been preserved due to an individual's care and many individuals contacted the historians if they had knowledge of an existing artifact and its whereabouts. After some introduction, historians worked with personnel in the Excess Yard to educate personnel on identification of potential artifacts and their handling and also with Department personnel who alerted and included historians on building

cleanouts. A systematic procedure for artifact collection and the criteria for collection needed to be defined. A review of the regulatory basis for artifact collection was also needed.

To address these procedural issues, draft guidelines were developed in the *Savannah River Site Cold War Era Artifacts and Records Curation Strategy* (2000) which has been updated and revised and is still in review (See Section 6, Appendix F,).

The following selection criteria for SRS artifacts has been developed:

- *Artifacts associated with historically significant figures at SRS*. Artifacts within this category shall include objects that were either used by, owned, invented, made by, or are the personal effects (ephemera or memorabilia) belonging to individuals significant to the Site's history.

- *Artifacts associated with historically important events*. Objects within this category will include artifacts relating to, or associated with, major events at SRS (i.e., unusual events, important expansions, start ups, special visits, scientific discovery or technological change, and other discrete events that reflect SRS' role/contribution to our national heritage.)

- *Artifacts representing the Site's technical history and significant advances in technology*. Objects within this category reflect significant developments and contributions to science and technology and include, but are not limited to, such topics as the plutonium production process, heavy-water production, tritium production, fuel and target production, reactor and separations processes, radioisotopes, health physics, nuclear applications, reactor design, weapons, robotics, environmental management, and space-related research. Such items document the evolution of science/technology in the nuclear age. Models, scaled and not scaled, are good examples of this type of artifact.

- *Artifacts that reflect the SRS social historical impact*. This grouping refers to objects that reflect atomic social history at SRS. This grouping includes artifacts and documents that evoke the atomic workplace with its emphasis on secrecy, safety, protective clothing, equipment, newspapers, films, press releases etc.

- *Documents*. Objects within this category include the printed and handwritten media record of operations, day-to-day, at SRS. These materials include: film, documents, photographs, maps, manuals, blueprints, engineering drawings, ephemera (signs), and memorabilia.

- *Oral History*. Interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the site and its history will be preserved and copies of taped interviews will be available for historical researchers.

In addition, historians in consultation with technical advisors to the SRS History Project placed an emphasis on the preservation of certain "signature" artifacts such as a well-preserved example of a reactor control room graphic panel, test reactors and control room, miniature mixer-settlers, all building and process three-dimensional models, instruments and or equipment specially designed at SRS or associated with major achievements such as pinch welding, and a collection of security posters/postcards, matchbooks, and cafeteria napkins.

When a historian identified an artifact or completed a review of a building's contents, if an artifact was identified that could not be removed, it was tagged, numbered, and researched to establish

significance (Figure 3). This process was followed consistently in M Area. It was the only building area fully completed. If a better example of an artifact or a duplicate without radiological concerns was located, the tag was removed. If a serious contamination issue was involved, a mitigation strategy was implemented.

A list of artifacts collected during the SRS History Project is provided in Section 6, Appendix G. It describes those gathered between 1998-2001. The collection was placed in temporary storage in 777-10A but was moved to 105-C in September 2004. Artifact collection is ongoing. The list does not contain artifacts acquired after 2001 or that have been recently acquired.

3.3.1.3 Other Resources

The Cold War context completed in 2003 was based on the Site's first mission - the production of nuclear materials and the later programs instituted under the Atoms for Peace Program. Resources that are associated with the Site's post Cold War tritium processing mission, environmental remediation program, the Defense Waste Production Facility, resources associated with the University of Georgia's Ecology Laboratory and the U.S.F.S. Forest Station, Savannah River, and unique facilities developed by the scientists in SRNL were not evaluated under the Cold War context.

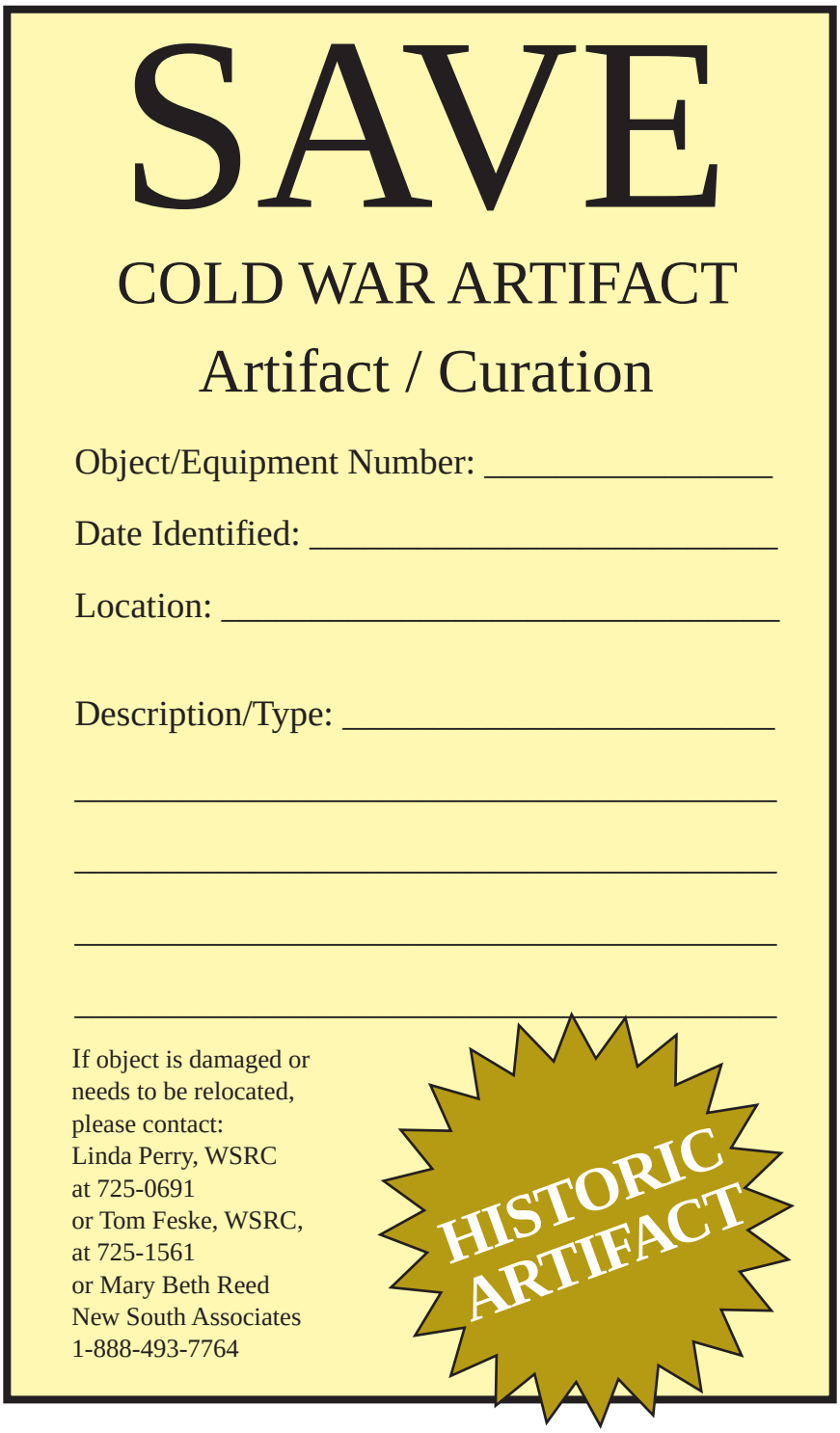
3.4 CRM Accomplishments

To date, management objectives for Cold War resources have aimed at establishing a baseline study of the Site's Cold War building stock, preparing a historical context for the site, and developing a Programmatic Agreement to better manage its Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. In addition, educational materials, a book and brochure, have been produced to provide historical perspective on the Site's rich and complex history and to document its place in the nation's, region's, and state's twentieth-century development.

3.4.1 Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property Records and Reports

Savannah River Site Cold War Context and Inventory Study is the major cultural resource report on the Site's Cold War resources. That document contains a summary of the Savannah River Site's Cold War history and an inventory and evaluation of its Cold War resources. The historical research and architectural inventory in this document was completed under a cooperative agreement (1998 and 2003) that established the SRS History Project, a historical study undertaken in preparation for the Site's fiftieth anniversary in 2000. Two major themes are developed within the context: the Site's Cold War production mission and its role within the Atomic Energy Commission's program to develop peaceful uses for atomic energy. Sub-themes were defined that parallel Site processes and that link significant buildings and building types to those themes. Over 700 facilities were inventoried; all of which were constructed between 1950 and 1989. Field data was entered into a Microsoft Access database that generated SC state survey forms. The study recommended that a SRS Cold War National Register Historic District be nominated that recognized the national, state, and local significance of the Site and the first generation of buildings constructed at the Savannah River Plant. This district was considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and under Criteria Consideration G. Individual resources – the five production reactors (R, P, K, L, and C), the Savannah River Technical Center, the Physics Laboratory (777-10A), the two Chemical Separations canyons

Figure 3
Historic Artifact Identification Tag



(F and H), the Canyon Mock-up building (717-F), and pilot plants CMX (679-T) and TNX (678-T)[5] were suggested as individually eligible Cold War historic properties. SHPO accepted the Cold War context and inventory and preliminary recommendations in April 2003. SHPO suggested that the facilities that were recommended eligible should be further evaluated in the field with walk downs so that the integrity of building interiors could be evaluated and to better define the proposed historic district. The results of the further study are given in Table 4.

The research conducted for the context was based upon a collaborative research framework produced by SRS History project historians and project technical advisors all of whom were career SRS retirees that had special expertise in different production areas of the site and its management. The advisors were: Dr. Norman Bauman, Mr. James M. Boswell, Mr. M. W. Hartnett, Mr. J. Walter Joseph II, Dr. Donald Orth, Mr. W. Lee Poe, Dr. John A. Porter, and Mr. Melvin J. Sires III. In addition, Mr. Ronald Jernigan, SR Site Services COTR, and Mr. Cy Banick, now retired WSRC project liaison, contributed to the identification of what was important to research, the establishment of research themes, suggestions on the buildings that were to be inventoried and the parameters by which artifacts could be evaluated for significance, and suggested possible oral informants. The *Savannah River Site History Project Research Framework and Protocol for Building and Artifact Inventory* was produced in 1999.[6]

The research protocol was also used as the basis for a historical narrative titled *Savannah River Site at Fifty* (2003). This volume, which won the 2003 American Cultural Resources Association Award for best product, was prepared for the Site's fiftieth anniversary and was available to the public through Government Printing Office (GPO) in 2003. It provides a comprehensive history of the Site, its technology, and the community it engendered. The history volume was also prepared in PDF format and distributed by DOE on CD at no charge. A second CD version was produced by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation for distribution to their personnel.

The SRS History Project also produced *Savannah River Site Cold War Era Artifacts and Records Curation Strategy* (see Section 6, Appendix F) to address the issues involved with Cold War artifact collection. This volume offers procedures for the collection and storage of Cold War artifacts. Its appendices includes a regulatory analysis and interpretation that is excerpted from the Hanford Curation Strategy (1997) that explains the federal regulations that apply to the collection of Cold War artifacts. The report is still considered a draft and an abbreviated revised draft is included in Section 6, Appendix F.

I Made History in this Building, Oral History Guidelines and Releases, Savannah River Site History Project (1999) was compiled to guide the oral history effort at SRS and to create the necessary release forms, outline the restriction process, and provide a framework of questions and topics for the taped interviews (see Section 6, Appendix H).

An eight-page color brochure entitled, *Savannah River's Patriots of the Atomic Age* was created in preparation for the Site's fiftieth anniversary and was distributed at all events to educate the public about the Site's history.

Finally, prior to the submission of the context and inventory, the SHPO received individual state survey forms on water clarification properties in the reactor areas and M Area facilities. These forms were completed in 1998 and 1999 and submitted to SR with an assessment of NRHP eligibility (See Section 6, Appendix D).

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[5] The TNX Facility was later changed to a contributing member of the Cold War District after an interior evaluation showed that it had poor interior integrity.

[6] New South Associates, *Savannah River Site History Project Research Framework and Protocol for Building and Artifact Inventory*, Interim Document, 1999.

3.4.1.1 Cold War Resource Records

The survey data assembled after the building inventory and through historical research is contained within a Microsoft Access database that was designed for SRS. Each surveyed resource received a statewide survey number that contains codes on its use and distribution, county and unique number, i.e., R/11/0230 = restricted access, 11 is the code for Barnwell County, and it is the 230th resource surveyed in that county. The survey form contains three sections: identification, description, and building comments. The location of each resource is noted on a Site Atlas map and the building location/coordinates are noted on the survey form. A generic example of a form is given in Figure 4 showing the types of data gathered.

3.4.1.2 Cold War Resource Project Records

Project records associated with Cold War resource compliance and documentation produced as a result of mitigations will be maintained by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation as active records. Once inactive, they would be submitted to Records Administration (RA) to be managed.

Records management personnel need to be notified concerning the type of records so that the proper disposal authority can be identified and that information can be added to the RIDS and file codes assigned accordingly. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will identify project records accordingly to the appropriate records management office.

3.4.1.3 Other Cold War Resource Records

A Microsoft Access database was created to hold the artifact data; descriptive information including provenance and identification, object description, and object management and a digital photograph are included where possible. The numbering of artifacts has followed the guidelines outlined in the *Registration Methods for the Small Museum*.[7] Each artifact received a unique number. The first item tagged in building 703-A in 1998 was given SRS.703-A.98.001.

An artifact category code was adapted from the artifact category system developed at the Bradbury Science Museum (BSM), Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico. The main adaptation was the expansion of the categories to include artifacts related to reactors, separations, and heavy-water production. The use of this category system, which has 55 categories, will hopefully promote continuity between sites within the DOE complex and may simplify future artifact loans between sites if the unification of artifacts from across the complex occurs. The artifact category system is placed in its entirety in the draft curation strategy in Section 6, Appendix F.

3.4.1.4 Cold War Resource Reports

3.4.1.4.1 Standardized Report Outlines

As the inventory of buildings deals with buildings and structures constructed through 1989 and every effort has been made to be comprehensive, no survey reports will be necessary during the five-year period this plan covers. Documentation will vary in its scope and depth according to the historic properties treated. In general, an illustrated historic narrative, based on primary and secondary sources, oral history, and historic photography, will be followed by the photographic documentation. The latter will be assembled in an archival binder using the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record's guidelines using archival materials, a photo key and photo log. Three record copies will be produced: a set for SHPO, a set for Site Archives and a set for SR records.

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[7] Daniel B. Reibel, *Registration Methods for the Small Museum*, (Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press:1997).

Figure 4
Site Form

IDENTIFICATION

Building Number: 301-A
Historic Name: Test Building
Common Name: Test
Location: West of Road X
Area: A
County: Aiken
Ownership: Federal **Category:** building
Map Coordinates 5:G-6

DESCRIPTION

Completion Date: 12/15/1950 **Built Function** Test
Dimensions: app. **Core Shape:** irregular
Stories Above Grade: 0 ✓ **Above Grade Multilevel** **Stories Below Grade:** 0
Construction Type Class I/Class II **Structure Type:** steel frame
Exterior Walls: reinforced concrete and transite
Roof Shape: flat **Roof Material:** concrete slab
Foundation: reinforced concrete
Stack Number: 0 **Stack Material:** N/A
Architectural Firm: Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith
Construction Firm: E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co (INC)

BUILDING COMMENTS

Over two stories in height, irregular in shape. Building 301-A has a reinforced concrete and structural steel frame system. its foundations are of reinforced concrete on spread footings and its exterior walls are of poured concrete to a height of above ground level with transite boards above the concrete wall to the roofline. There is a one-story, metal panel and concrete entry area on the buildings east elevation; open storage for gas cylinders is contained in the metal section of the entry. There is no fenestration.

301-A has two building sections. Each represents a different class of construction and they vary in size and height. The main section, which includes the test pile area is Class II construction. The main section also contains a control room wing and a projection bay with an overhead panel door on its north elevation. The laboratory wing on the building's west side was built as a Class I building and served as a bomb shelter. The rectangular portion of the main section has been incrased in height with the addition of vertical metal paneling. There is also a one-story metal shed roof addition on the rear or west elevation.

The building's interior is open to the roof with a mezzanine level on the west side of the building. The original pile has been removed; only three walls of its five foot thick concrete barricade remain. The original control room on the mezzanine level has been converted into a conference room; offices are also located on the upper level.

Period: Cold War **Theme:** Reactor Operations/Research, Testing, and Development
NRHP Eligibility: Individually District Not Eligible Undetermined NRHP Listed
Recorder: Mary Beth Reed, New South Associates **Date Surveyed:** 5/5/1998

3.4.1.4.2 Report Library

The Savannah River Site History Project produced a number of reports between 1997 and 2003 as noted above. *Savannah River Site Cold War Context and Inventory* (2004) is the first report concerning the site's Cold War resources. Its distribution has been limited through its designation as an "Official Use Only" document. All of the reports noted have or will be archived at the SRNL Technical Library and Site Archives.

Savannah River Site at Fifty (2003), a historical narrative on the site's fifty year history, has been released to the public, is available for purchase through GPO, and is available in local libraries in Aiken and Barnwell counties.

The *Savannah River Site History Project Research Framework and Protocol for Building and Artifact Inventory* was produced in 1999.

The SRS History Project also produced *Savannah River Site Cold War Era Artifacts and Records Curation Strategy* in 1998; and *I Made History in this Building, Oral History Guidelines and Releases, Savannah River Site History Project* (1999).

3.4.2 Inventory

3.4.2.1 Archival Searches

Research for the *Savannah River Site Cold War Context and Inventory* and for *Savannah River Site at Fifty* was carried out simultaneously. The research was carried out over three years and collections at the following repositories/institutions were consulted: National Archives, Library of Congress, DOE Headquarters in Germantown, the Hagley Museum, Savannah Corps of Engineers, Clemson University, South Caroliniana Library, SC Division of Archives and History, University of South Carolina, Columbia and Aiken, Aiken County Historical Museum, University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology and Emory University. On site, historians completed an inventory of historic films and videos, collected all previously conducted oral interviews, researched the site's historic photography collection, and created electronic files of the site's newspaper.

3.4.2.2 Ethnographic Fieldwork

During the SRS History Project, Cold War oral history was conducted to learn about the operations history of the site and its construction as part of the research effort. Audiotapes were made using a Marantz Portable Cassette Recorder PMD 201 of each interview and permission releases obtained for each interview. About one-fourth of the interviews, which varied in length from 45 minutes to 1.5 hours were transcribed and available electronically. The study followed guidelines set by the Oral History Association and 45 interviews were conducted. Follow up interviews (approximately 15) were also videotaped. In addition, copies of previously conducted oral histories with Du Pont managers that were made in 1989 and that are on deposit at the Hagley Museum and Library's Atomic Energy Division Records, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. manuscript collection were gathered. All oral history tapes and videos will be placed on deposit at the SRNL Technical Library and Site Archives.

3.4.2.3 Structure and Facility Surveys

Survey for Cold War resources is considered 100 percent complete. The architectural survey, which was conducted in all building areas where surveyors were allowed access, was completed between 1998 and 2003.

The survey was carried out using a tailored version of the South Carolina Statewide Survey Form adapted for use on the SRS History Project. Descriptive fields were added that allowed fuller description of the industrial building types that would be encountered at SRS and others were deleted that referred to attributes of domestic buildings. However, the general categories of the state form were covered on the SRS survey field form that also included a digital photograph of each facility. The digital images were located in an electronic building atlas available through The Site Development and Control & Mapping Section of the Facilities and Services Department. These images were invaluable in locating and identifying the many types of structures/buildings found on site. The same division was responsible for the site maps used for each building area.

From the outset, there was no formal list of buildings to be surveyed. The first round of survey was guided by a building list for Project 8980 compiled by Du Pont engineers in 1957 and the second round of survey took in the remainder except for those buildings or structures that were known to be built after 1989. All trailers, modular offices, handihouses, outdoor substations, generators, and non-process related underground facilities were eliminated from the survey. Temporary construction (prefabricated or pre-engineered) was included in the survey as many of these facilities were used for important functions as well as for storage and shops.

There is no real property list that could be used to accurately date the facilities at SRS so the dating of buildings not constructed under Project 8980 was labor intensive. The Site's Master Building List provided some dates but they had to be used in conjunction with another source as some identified dates of alteration, renovation, or "site clearance" dates. A set of general information maps from 1956, 1966, and 1989 were used to identify construction dates for some properties or to at least associate them with a time period. The Site's databases for maps and architectural drawings were accessed for dating purposes, and the Site newspapers and historic photography also provided some building dates. As the survey group reached over 700 resources, dating became an obstacle. When no date was found for a building, a date was assigned based on the History Project staff's cumulative knowledge and after input from knowledgeable Site personnel. The preferred date was a completion date and these are given when known. A building could be in operation prior to its completion; many early buildings were occupied and in use up to one year before they were officially considered complete by Du Pont. Dates were also drawn from architectural drawings if necessary and these are noted on survey forms. The Master Building List was used as a last resource. Historical data on the early buildings was available from Site histories compiled by Du Pont historians and these were used extensively.

This descriptive and historical data was placed within a Microsoft Access® database for building data from which the inventory forms are generated. The need for security clearances, escorts into some areas, and proper badging for the use of cameras offered unique survey challenges. Finally, the real property numbering system employed at SRS also presented challenges. Many larger facilities had auxiliary facilities that have multiple numbers referring to truck wells, stacks, attached cylinder sheds, tanks, and subterranean features. Unless numbered and posted at the building/structure's location, many of these were indistinguishable in the field and were recorded as part of the main building.

Refinement of the survey results to better determine NRHP eligibility occurred in 2003 and 2004 during preparation of the programmatic agreement for Cold War resources and is ongoing. As noted above, interior evaluations were conducted within most of those buildings considered NRHP-eligible. At this writing, the NRHP-eligible buildings with the exceptions of 235-F, the Receiving Basin for Offsite Fuels (RBOF), and waste storage facilities/area (F and H Areas) have been evaluated. Walk downs to identify artifacts still need to be conducted. And due to the complexity of some of the facilities, more evaluative work may be needed in concert with knowledgeable retirees or current employees.

3.4.2.4 Structure and Facility Survey Status

DOE has completed its survey effort as discussed above. However, if a building or structure that suits the survey criteria is identified that was constructed between 1950 and 1989 and that has not been surveyed or evaluated (see Table 2), then that building or structure will be surveyed and evaluated under the guidelines discussed above.

3.4.2.5 Other Inventory Activities

As noted above, the efforts to capture Cold War history at SRS has also entailed the collection of artifacts. This effort was effective in M Area where each process building with the exception of 313-M, which was a radiation area, was systematically surveyed, exterior and interior, in-place equipment tagged, and then researched to establish significance. This work was undertaken with the help of volunteer retirees as well as current employees who walked down the buildings and gave input to the historian on what was significant. This input was integral to the success of the artifact selection. The acceptance and planning on the part of the Department managers to make historical evaluations part of the D&D process was also important. Another factor in the success in M-Area is that the D&D activities encompassed a full building area that contained one process, the creation of fuel and targets for the reactors.

A second success story occurred in 777-10A, originally known as the Pile Physics Laboratory. This facility that houses three-test reactors and a laboratory wing changed uses in the 1980s as computer technology made the once vital test reactors obsolete. The new users, Site Video Services, were excellent caretakers leaving the historic fabric of this highly significant building intact. Historians were able to gather records, log books, and laboratory material culture in their original context when they evaluated the building. Knowledgeable volunteers were also part of this venture working in tandem with the historians, providing feedback on what was important to save.

Advertisement about the SRS History Project via the Site newspaper was also productive, generating calls from Site employees who had historic materials in their offices or knew of the location of materials. This resulted in the accessioning of a unique collection of security postcards, cafeteria napkins with security slogans and matchbooks.

In other building areas, the inventory was unfortunately piecemeal and in some cases, after the fact, as historic buildings had already been “cleaned out” a process that involves the removal of everything that can be moved from the premises. The scouring of the excess yard and the review of monthly printouts that tabulated items to be sold was also frustrating as the object had been removed from its original context and many times historians erred on the side of caution preserving instruments or other material culture that were not truly significant.

Future efforts will be more systematic and follow an accepted procedure that permits the timely collection of artifacts. For this to be done artifact collection will be embedded in planning within site operations and the D&D process. Also, familiarity with the types of artifacts that SRS produced/s that comes from experience with the resource base may lead to the development of a list of desired artifacts such as a reactor control room graphic panel, examples of pinch welding or other significant examples of SRS technology that can be preserved. This list has been completed by the Artifact Team in 2004 and the development of an identification and curation strategy for the SRS Cold War artifact collection is ongoing.

3.4.3 Structure and Facility Management

This section reviews accomplishments to date in the documentation, maintenance, and mitigation of buildings and other structures of historic or recent scientific significance.

3.4.3.1 Structure and Facility Documentation

The following documentation has been completed to date:

1.- Large-format photography, Building 217-F and its guardhouse, completed in 1998 prior to demolition, includes building photography and building engineering drawings. The photography was completed to HAER Level II standards. 217-F was a concrete vault in which the finished nuclear products were stored prior to shipment. It was the only facility on site under the complete control of the Atomic Energy Commission. All objects including a criticality monitor were preserved (Figures 5 and 6).

2.- Large-format photography, Building 701-1M, M-Area guardhouse, completed in 1999 in preparation for demolition and the signing of MOA on its mitigation, includes building photography and engineering drawings. The photography was completed to HAER Level II standards. The MOA was never completed as the SHPO requested that a Cold War context be completed to better assess eligibility issues for the Site's Cold War resources.

3.- Large-format photography was taken of significant equipment in 313-M, 320-M, 678-T prior to demolition. No engineering drawings were photocopied. Also 35mm black and white photography of building exteriors and interior views showing the representative use of space was completed on a number of buildings in D, M, and T areas (see Section 3.4.4.3). Westinghouse Savannah River Company completed documentation photography in 2003. Historical narratives based on primary research and oral interviews are also required under this MOA and this work is in draft. This MOA was amended in September 2003 to include 709-F, a fire station, considered to be a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property.

4- A second MOA was executed in February 2004 to mitigate adverse impacts to 703-A, the Main Administration Building, 708-A, the Cafeteria, 723-F, Laundry, and 704-F. The MOA stipulated the following: large-format photography for 703-A's exterior and interior, 35 mm black and white photography of the other Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, oral history, digital imaging and the compilation of a narrative for A-Area Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. This work is ongoing.

5- A "Consolidated MOA" was executed in 2004 that consolidated the previous mitigation efforts mentioned above, established a deliverable schedule, and included documentation efforts on the following Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties: 221-3F, Truck Unloading; 221-1F, A-Line; 222-F, Preparation Area; 186-L, Reservoir; 190-L, Pump House; 186-P, Reservoir; 190-P, Pump House; 186-R, Reservoir; 190-R, Pump House; and 285-H, Cooling Tower. The MOA stipulated that 35 mm black and white photography, oral history, digital imaging and a narrative be completed for all Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that were contributing. 221-F or A-Line is considered individually eligible and will be documented with large format photography where feasible given contamination issues.

Figure 5
Example of HAER Photography, Building 217-F

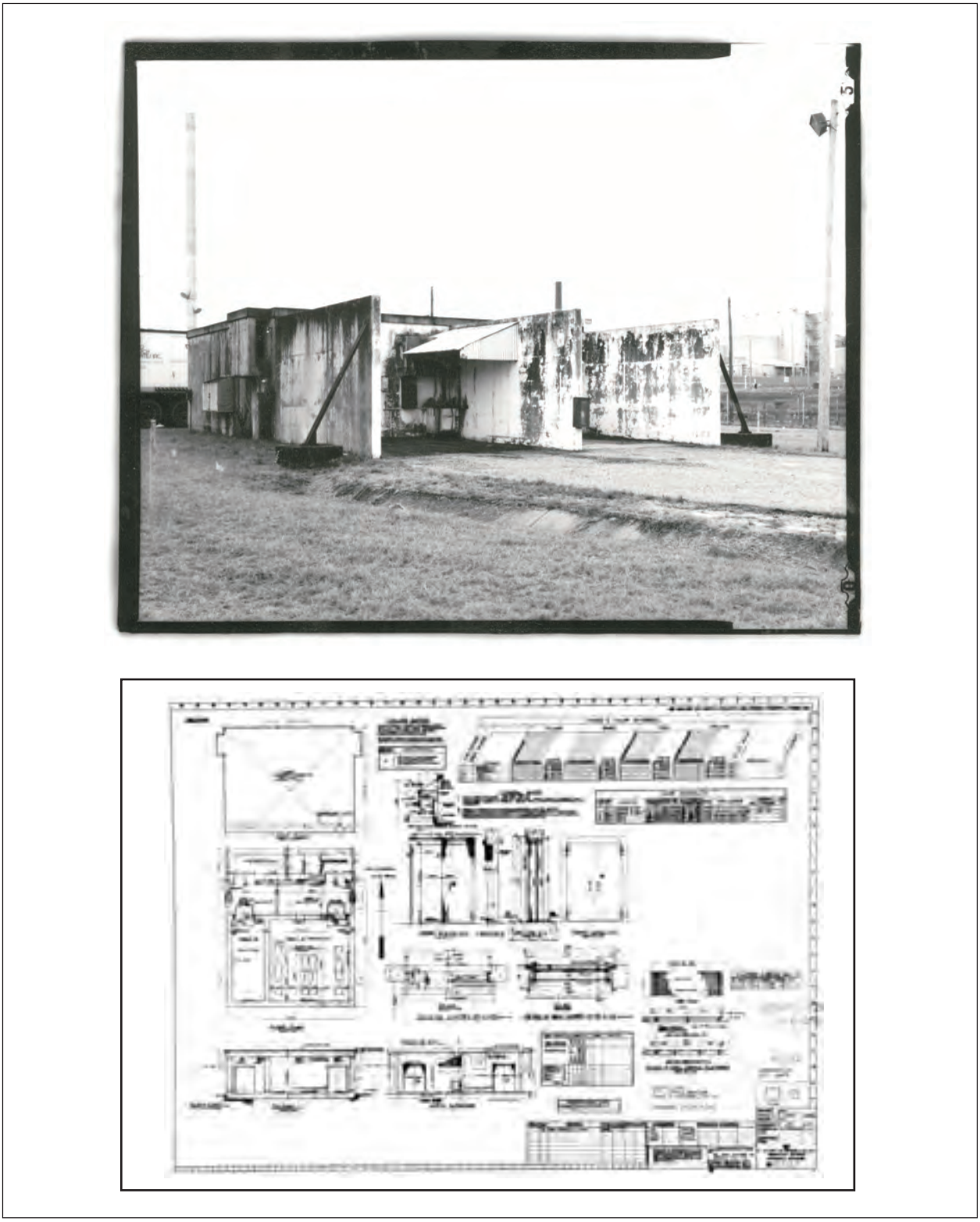

Figure 6
Example of HAER Photography, Building 701-5F, Guardhouse

3.4.3.2 Structure and Facility Maintenance

Maintenance of historic buildings at SRS varies according to the building type, its materials and its use. At this writing, there are no known large maintenance programs beyond regular maintenance issues with cleaning and general upkeep within Site operations. Many of the first generation of SRS buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete while others have steel superstructures and Transite® exterior walls. These materials, typically in process buildings, have generally held up well with few maintenance demands. However, the 1950s era electrical systems as well as air conditioning and heating systems have been targeted for upgrades especially where production needs are concerned. This is the case in the Tritium Facility where production requires a safe and reliable electrical supply and where ventilation is a key issue in safe operations in the production buildings. In research and design buildings such as the SRTC, now the SRNL, installed scientific equipment such as glove boxes and shielded cells are replaced when necessary as safety demands. Concerns over ventilation, telecommunications, and electrical systems are very important to operating facilities as well as maintaining the roof and the heating/air conditioning system.

Most maintenance changes or updates that occur in a general sense occur in personnel wings or areas used by the workforce. For example, 708-A, the main cafeteria had been remodeled with modern chairs and the historic seating, metal swinging stools attached to the long rectangular tables, have been removed. In personnel wings, new carpeting, paint, etc. are part of the maintenance regime. Replacement of the older light fixtures has also occurred as lights have been updated.

Buildings that are scheduled for D&D are typically cleaned out, in some cases the utilities cut off, and are mothballed or readied for further action. Maintenance of these buildings is limited to periodic checks, typically weekly, and a building manager is assigned to steward the vacant building. Maintenance is performed as necessary to maintain the integrity of historic buildings.

3.4.3.3 Structure and Facility Mitigation

Subsection 3.4.4.1 identifies past mitigation projects at SRS. The photographic documentation of 217-F and 701-5F (its guardhouse) was completed immediately prior to demolition (see Figures 5 and 6). The historical significance of the property had not been recognized in the planning stages for this property. The documentation was completed to preserve the information the building contained and interior evaluation identified a few artifacts for preservation.

701-1M was documented on a SC survey form and was the focus of NRHP evaluation in a letter dated August 30, 1998 to the SHPO. The photography was carried out preparatory to a signing of an MOA that was never consummated. SHPO recommended that SR complete a Cold War context and an evaluation of its historic building stock so that buildings like 701-1M could be better evaluated according to their historic context.

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed on February 27, 2003, between SR, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was created to frame a mitigation strategy to mitigate the adverse impacts posed by D&D of specific Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in D-, M-, and T- areas. As D&D activities had been accelerated and the work toward a Programmatic Agreement was still in the planning stages, a MOA was executed. This MOA was later amended to include 709-F, a fire station. A second MOA stipulating mitigation actions for 703-A, 708-A, 723-F, and 704-F was signed in February 2004 (see Section 6, Appendix D).

A “Consolidated” MOA was signed in August 2004 that consolidated the actions in the previous MOAs and stipulated the treatment of 10 additional Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties (see Section 3.4.4.1) above. In addition, the consolidated MOA stipulated that field evaluations

were to be performed on Buildings 186-R, 186-L and 186-P to identify components and/or artifacts that could be relocated to C-Area for use in future preservation efforts there. Aerial photography was required for all historic properties affected. Two Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, 703-A and 708-A, are to be treated in historic structure reports that include narratives based on oral history, primary documentation, and research. 723-F and 704-F will be treated as part of the F Area thematic study, which will commence in 2005. A thematic study on reactor processes is also stipulated for 2005 as historic properties in L-, R-, and P-Areas are affected by the proposed undertakings.

Finally, while all documentation produced by DOE under this MOA, except classified information, will be provided to the SC Department of Archives and History for proper preservation and storage, the Consolidated MOA (August 2004) contains several reservations on public release of the documentation.

> All documentation produced by DOE pursuant to this MOA, except classified information, will be provided to the South Carolina Department of Archives (SCDAH) for proper preservation and storage. The documentation to be provided to the SCDAH will first be reviewed by SR to determine whether it is sensitive unclassified, official use only (OUO), unclassified controlled nuclear information (UCNI) and for this, or, for other reasons, necessitates a confidentiality agreement prior to leaving SR. This information will be properly marked and will be protected in accordance with the provisions of the confidentiality agreement entered into between the SHPO, or other appropriate state official, and SR. With respect to any classified information that, as such, cannot be turned over to the state for preservation and storage, DOE will properly archive, preserve and store this information subject to any required periodic reviews as agreed to in the PA.

Due to the ongoing national security mission, the Cold War NRHP-eligible Tritium Facility historic properties have been and will be modernized and maintained, thereby altering the historic fabric of these Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. This alteration constitutes and adverse effect. As mitigation of this adverse effect, Baseline Recordation Studies (see Sections 4.3.1.3 and 4.3.5) for each of the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in the Tritium Facility area will be completed in FY2005. This Baseline Recordation information is classified and will be properly archived, preserved, and stored. SHPO will receive a one-time notification letter from SRSO of the completion of the Baselines. No further notification of undertakings will be required for these Cold War NRHP-eligible Tritium Facility historic properties.

SRSO will provide SHPO, as an attachment to the Annual Summary Report, with the annual update of the Ten Year Comprehensive Site Plan listing the planned modifications for the next ten years.

3.4.3.4 Structure and Facility Management Status

The Facility Information Management System (FIMS) is the DOE complex-wide database that gives the current management status of each building. This database is updated annually and contains all Site structures, including the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties.

Table 5 shows the current management status of each extant inventoried property. Two primary categories are given in the "Status" columns: Operations or D&D. The Operations column shows Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in active use by the Operations force, on stand by, leased, or under deactivation and decommissioning by Operations. Also, some Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, owned by Operations, are leased and are in use by outside groups.

Examples are the D-Area Powerhouse and River Pump House-2 that are leased to South Carolina and Electric and Gas.

"D&D" signifies that a building is no longer actively used and is scheduled for D&D actions. There is one known exception - 105-C, considered a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property of highest significance. 105-C is partially used as a decontamination center and now houses the SRS Cold War artifact collection in the Final Assembly Area. The remainder of the D&D buildings is either in the initial stages of D&D, currently vacant, or is being demolished.

A change in status can occur when needed. As noted, buildings and structures listed for D&D are processed through a Site and DOE Complex review and approval process referred to as the SF-118 process. The identified Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties and their associated physical assets are reviewed for future mission reuse. This includes review at the Site, DOE Complex, Local Economic Development, other Federal agencies, and state agencies.

Other programs and agencies are provided an opportunity to review the physical assets for reuse. If a program or agency identifies an asset for reuse, the building's status changes from D&D to the new program/agency mission. The EM Program transfers the asset to the requesting agency. Examples of changing the building's status from D&D to accommodate changing conditions include the following:

- Cold War Historic Preservation – 105-C Reactor Building, 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C.
- SRS Heritage Center - 742-A.
- Local Economic Outreach Initiative – 703-43A, 703-45A, 703-47A, 707-000A, 717-010A, 721-002A, 724-002A, 724-016A, 733-001A, 740-001A, 740-008A, 743-001A, 745-000A, 754-008A, 763-000A, 709-4F, 709-5F, 647-G, 315-000M, 316-000M, and 316-001M.
- SRNL Hydrogen Technology – 703-43A, 703-45A, and 703-47A.

As such, the plan, strategies, and processes provide opportunities and flexibilities to change from D&D to new program/agency missions.

Table 5. Facility Management Status

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
305-A	A	R/03/2302	Test Pile				X
607-17A	A	R/03/2305	Waste Treatment Facility	X			
607-1A	A	R/03/2306	Sewage Treatment Plant	X			
607-2A	A	R/03/2303	Sewage Lift Station	X			
607-3A	A	R/03/2307	Comminutor	X			
614-1A	A	R/03/2308	General Monitoring Building	X			
701-12A	A	R/03/2309	Security South Control Center	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
701-18A	A	R/03/2310	Guardhouse	X			
701-1A	A	R/03/2311	Gate House	X			
701-2A	A	R/03/2312	Gate House	X			
701-3A	A	R/03/2313	Gate House	X			
701-9A	A	R/03/2314	Guard House	X			
702-A	A	R/03/2315	Telephone Building	X			
703-41A	A	R/03/2316	DOE Office Building	X			
703-42A	A	R/03/2317	A & B Office Building	X			
703-43A	A	R/03/2318	Publications Building	X			
703-44A	A	R/03/2319	Computer Building	X			
703-45A	A	R/03/2320	Support Services Building	X			
703-46A	A	R/03/2321	Badge Office	X			
703-71A	A	R/03/2322	Pump House	X			
703-A	A	R/03/2323	Administration				X
709-A	A	R/03/2327	Safety and Fire Protection Building	X			
710-A	A	R/03/2328	Source Calibrations/Portal Monitor Maintenance Gr.	X			
711-A	A	R/03/2329	Steel and Pipe Storage	X			
712-A	A	R/03/2330	Storage Building	X			
713-2A	A	R/03/2332	Central Stores Storage Building	X			
713-4A	A	R/03/2333	Property Management Building	X			
713-A	A	R/03/2334	Stores Building	X			
714-A	A	R/03/2335	Materials Access Center	X			
715-A	A	R/03/2336	Gasoline Station	X			
716-2A	A	R/03/2337	Support Services	X			
716-A	A	R/03/2338	Automotive Repair Shop	X			
717-8A	A	R/03/2339	Storage Building	X			
717-9A	A	R/03/2340	Storage Building MUM	X			
717-A	A	R/03/2341	Maintenance Building	X			
719-A	A	R/03/2343	Medical/Employment Building	X			
720-1A	A	R/03/2344	Ambulance Shelter	X			
720-2A	A	R/03/2345	Central Alarm System	X			
720-A	A	R/03/2346	Wackenhut Services	X			
721-A	A	R/03/2347	Training School and Laboratories Building	X			
722-1A	A	R/03/2348	Electrical Repair Shop	X			
722-4A	A	R/03/2349	Motor Shop and Balancing Facility	X			
722-5A	A	R/03/2350	Computer & Communications Repair Building	X			
722-7A	A	R/03/2351	Storage Building	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
722-8A	A	R/03/2352	Storage Building	X			
722-A	A	R/03/2353	Instrument Shop	X			
723-13A	A	R/03/2354	Storage Building	X			
723-15A	A	R/03/2355	Fixture and Equipment Storage Facility	X			
723-A	A	R/03/2356	Equipment Engineering Section SRTC	X			
724-2A	A	R/03/2357	T & T Storage Shed	X			
724-5A	A	R/03/2358	E and I Vehicle Storage Shed	X			
724-A	A	R/03/2359	Office Complex	X			
725-A	A	R/03/2360	Paint Shop	X			
726-A	A	R/03/2361	Paint Storage Building	X			
730-A	A	R/03/2362	Engineering & Training Building	X			
735-11A	A	R/03/2366	Radiological and Environmental Support Facility	X			
735-13A	A	R/03/2367	ETD Equipment Storage	X			
735-1A	A	R/03/2368	Health Protection Gasoline Storage	X			
735-2A	A	R/03/2369	Health Protection Boat Storage	X			
735-6A	A	R/03/2370	Sample Storage building	X			
735-A	A	R/03/2371	Science Laboratory	X			
736-A	A	R/03/2372	Physics Building	X			
737-11A	A	R/03/2373	Normal Greenhouse No. 2	X			
737-12A	A	R/03/2374	Normal Greenhouse No.3	X			
737-13A	A	R/03/2375	Rhizotron Facility	X			
737-14A	A	R/03/2376	Waterfowl Breeding Pen No. 3	X			
737-16A	A	R/03/2377	Waterfowl Research Dam and Weir	X			
737-18A	A	R/03/2378	Savannah River Ecology Laboratory Storage Building	X			
737-19A	A	R/03/2379	Boat Storage	X			
737-1A	A	R/03/2380	Animal Holding Facility	X			
737-20A	A	R/03/2381	Storage Shed	X			
737-2A	A	R/03/2382	Head House	X			
737-3A	A	R/03/2383	Isotope Greenhouse-SREL Complex	X			
737-4A	A	R/03/2384	Greenhouse-SREL Complex	X			
737-5A	A	R/03/2385	SREL Storage Building	X			
737-6A	A	R/03/2399	Waterfowl Brooder House	X			
737-7A	A	R/03/2400	North Waterfowl Breeding Pen No.1	X			
737-8A	A	R/03/2401	South Waterfowl Breeding Pen No.2	X			
737-A	A	R/03/2402	Environmental Research Laboratory	X			
738-A	A	R/03/2403	Acid and Solvent Storage Shed	X			
740-1A	A	R/03/2404	PCB Storage Facility	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
740-A	A	R/03/2406	Salvage and Reclamation Building	X			
742-A	A	R/03/2407	Purchasing Building	X			
743-A	A	R/03/2408	Sand Blasting Shop	X			
745-A	A	R/03/2409	Excess Sales Building	X			
748-1A	A	R/03/2410	Sprinkler Alarm Valve House	X			
748-A	A	R/03/2411	Storage Building	X			
749-1A	A	R/03/2412	Waste Oil Storage Shelter	X			
749-A	A	R/03/2413	Maintenance Service Facility	X			
751-1A	A	R/03/2414	Control House	X			
751-2A	A	R/03/2415	Diesel House	X			
763-A	A	R/03/2416	Tire Storage Building	X			
770-A	A	R/03/2417	Office Building	X			
773-2A	A	R/03/2418	Cylinder Storage Shed	X			
	A	R/03/2419	SRNL Office Building	X			
	A	R/03/2420	SRNL Office Building	X			
773-43A	A	R/03/2421	Engineering Building	X			
773-51A	A	R/03/2422	Administrative Services	X			
	A	R/03/2423	Technical Laboratory	X			
774-A	A	R/03/2424	Waste Process and Fracture Toughness Fitness Facility	X			
775-1A	A	R/03/2425	Maintenance Work Shop	X			
775-2A	A	R/03/2426	Storage Building	X			
775-A	A	R/03/2427	Compressor Building	X			
776-1A	A	R/03/2428	Control House	X			
776-2A	A	R/03/2429	Tank Building	X			
776-3A	A	R/03/2430	Strainer Change House	X			
776-4A	A	R/03/2431	High Level Vent Filter House	X			
776-6A	A	R/03/2432	Waste Loading Station	X			
776-9A	A	R/03/2433	Storage Building	X			
777-10A	A	R/03/2434	Physics Laboratory				X
777-A	A	R/03/2435	Health Protection Storage Facility	X			
778-1A	A	R/03/2436	Storage Building	X			
779-3A	A	R/03/2437	Cylinder Storage Shed	X			
779-A	A	R/03/2438	Repair Shop	X			
	A	R/03/2439	Chemical Feed Building	X			
	A	R/03/2440	Chlorination Feed Building	X			
781-A	A	R/03/2441	3/700 Temporary Construction Facility	X			
782-A	A	R/03/2442	Reservoir	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
784-1A	A	R/03/2443	Maintenance Shop Boiler House	X			
784-A	A	R/03/2444	Steam Generation Plant	X			
785-A	A	R/03/2445	Cooling Tower	X			
786-A	A	R/03/2446	Thermal Fluids Laboratory	X			
789-A	A	R/03/2447	Refrigeration Building	X			
792-A	A	R/03/2448	Exhaust Fan House	X			
794-A	A	R/03/2449	Filter and Supply Tunnel	X			
	B	R/03/2450	Kennel Facilities	X			
	B	R/03/2451	WSI Training Building	X			
	B	R/03/2452	WSI Administration Building	X			
	B	R/03/2453	WSI Training Building	X			
	B	R/03/2454	Hazardous Chemical Storage	X			
	B	R/03/2454	Hazardous Chemical Storage	X			
710-3B	B	R/03/2454	Storage	X			
716-B	B	R/03/2455	WSI Automotive Shop (formerly 703-2B)	X			
728-B	B	R/03/2456	Records Storage	X			
772-25B	B	R/03/2457	EPA Streams Lab	X			
772-7B	B	R/03/2458	Storage & Laboratory Facility	X			
789-B	B	R/03/2459	Refrigeration Building	X			
105-6C	C	R/11/0197	Change Facility	X			
105-7C	C	R/11/0198	Change Facility				X
105-C*	C	R/11/0199	Reactor Building	X			
106-C*	C	R/11/0200	Process Water Storage Tank				X
107-C*	C	R/11/0201	Cooling Water Effluent Sump				X
108-1C*	C	R/11/0202	Engine House	X			
108-2C*	C	R/11/0203	Engine House	X			
108-4C	C	R/11/0204	Emergency Diesel Generator and Fuel Oil Storage	X			
109-C*	C	R/11/0205	Purge Water Storage Basin	X			
151-1C*	C	R/11/0206	Substation	X			
151-2C*	C	R/11/0207	Primary Substation	X			
152-7C	C	R/11/0208	Generator Room	X			
186-C*	C	R/11/0209	Reservoir	X			
190-C*	C	R/11/0210	Pump House	X			
607-9C	C	R/11/0211	Chemical Feed Building	X			
701-1C*	C	R/11/0212	Gate House/Patrol House	X			
701-2C	C	R/11/0213	Gatehouse Entrance at Bldg. 105				X
701-6C	C	R/11/0214	Guardhouse	X			
702-C	C	R/11/0215	Telephone Exchange Building	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
704-C*	C	R/11/0216	Administration Building	X			
705-1C	C	R/11/0217	Reactor Engineering Office	X			
705-3C	C	R/11/0218	Reactor Support Services	X			
705-C	C	R/11/0219	Reactor Training Facility	X			
706-C*	C	R/11/0220	Administration Building (Temporary moved)	X			
707-C	C	R/11/0221	Reactor Simulator Training Facility	X			
711-C	C	R/11/0222	Storage	X			
715-C	C	R/11/0223	Gasoline Station	X			
717-1C	C	R/11/0224	Internal Fixed Contamination Storage Tank				X
717-C	C	R/11/0225	Contaminated Maintenance Facility				X
411-8D	D	R/11/0159	Electrical Substation, East				X
411-D	D	R/11/0158	Fire Fighting Simulation				X
412-4D	D	R/11/0160	Mask Maintenance Bldg.				X
412-8D	D	R/11/0161	Tube Bundle Inspection				X
412-9D	D	R/11/0162	Bolt Storage				X
412-D	D	R/11/0163	Control Room				X
415-D	D	R/11/0164	Storage Building West				X
420-2D	D	R/11/0165	Rework Handling Facility				X
420-D	D	R/11/0166	Concentrator Building				X
421-4D	D	R/11/0168	Drum Storage				X
421-5D	D	R/11/0169	Loading Dock				X
421-D	D	R/11/0170	Finishing Building				X
451-D	D	R/11/0171	Primary Substation				X
480-2D	D	R/11/0172	Maintenance Material Storage				X
480-3D	D	R/11/0173	Maintenance Field Office and Shop				X
482-2D	D	R/11/0174	Motor Control Center				X
483-2D	D	R/11/0175	Softener and Silica Absorber Building				X
483-3D	D	R/11/0176	Electrical Control Building		X		
483-6D	D	R/11/0177	Backwash Surge Basin for 483-D		X		
483-D	D	R/11/0178	Softener Building		X		
484-2D	D	R/11/0179	Coal Handlers Change House		X		
484-4D	D	R/11/0180	Power Maintenance Facility Building		X		
484-5D	D	R/11/0181	Power House Storage		X		
484-9D	D	R/11/0182	Valve House		X		
484-D	D	R/11/0183	Powerhouse		X		
485-D	D	R/11/0184	Cooling Tower		X		
607-14D	D	R/11/0186	Chemical Feed Building				X

Table 5. Facility Management Status

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
614-1D	D	R/11/0187	General Monitoring Building				X
683-D	D	R/11/0188	Chlorine Unloading and Storage Facilities				X
701-2D	D	R/11/0190	Gate House Entrance to RR				X
701-3D	D	R/11/0191	Gate House				X
704-D	D	R/11/0192	First Aid/Administration Building				X
707-D	D	R/11/0193	Janitorial Subcontract Office				X
711-D	D	R/11/0194	Offices/Storage Building				X
211-1F	F	R/03/2581	Control House			X	
211-2F	F	R/03/2582	Control and Check House			X	
211-3F	F	R/03/2583	Truck Unloading Building			X	
211-8F	F	R/03/2585	Storage Building			X	
211-9F	F	R/03/2586	Stores Drop Point			X	
217-F	F	R/03/2586	Storage Building	X			
221-12F	F	R/03/2587	Storage			X	
	F	R/03/2589	A-Line			X	
221-20F	F	R/03/2590	Compressor Building			X	
221-21F	F	R/03/2591	Storage			X	
221-22F	F	R/03/2592	Storage			X	
221-33F	F	R/03/2596	Warehouse			X	
	F	R/03/2597	Canyon Building (A and B Lines)			X	
222-F	F	R/03/2598	Preparation Area			X	
	F	R/03/2599	Hydrazine Storage Building			X	
232-F	F	R/03/2600	Manufacturing Building			X	
235-1F	F	R/03/2601	Refrigerator Building			X	
	F	R/03/2602	Metallurgical Building			X	
240-F	F	R/03/2603	Breathing Air Compressor House			X	
241-11F	F	R/03/2604	Gang Valve House			X	
241-13F	F	R/03/2605	Pump House			X	
241-15F	F	R/03/2606	Pump Station			X	
241-17F	F	R/03/2607	Pump House			X	
241-18F	F	R/03/2608	Control House			X	
241-19F	F	R/03/2609	Diesel Generator			X	
241-1F	F	R/03/2610	Control Room			X	
241-20F	F	R/03/2611	Cooling Towers/Pumphouse			X	
241-28F	F	R/03/2612	Change House			X	
241-58F	F	R/03/2613	Maintenance/E and I Shop			X	
241-60F	F	R/03/2614	Storage Building			X	
241-62F	F	R/03/2615	Control House			X	

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
241-64-F	F	R/03/2616	Air Compressor House			X	
241-65F	F	R/03/2617	Air Compressor House			X	
241-74F	F	R/03/2618	Control House			X	
241-76F	F	R/03/2619	Diversion Box			X	
241-84F	F	R/03/2620	Vehicle/Personnel Monitor Building			X	
241-91F	F	R/03/2621	Storage			X	
241-93F	F	R/03/2622	Shielded Crane Shelter			X	
241-97F	F	R/03/2623	Cooling Water Basin			X	
241-99F	F	R/03/2624	MCC Building			X	
241-F	F	R/03/2625	Gang Valve House			X	
242-16F	F	R/03/2626	Evaporator House			X	
242-F	F	R/03/2627	Evaporator			X	
247-10F	F	R/03/2630	Valve House			X	
247-11F	F	R/03/2631	Storage			X	
247-12F	F	R/03/2632	Storage			X	
247-18F	F	R/03/2633	Cylinder Shed Storage			X	
247-41F	F	R/03/2634	Warehouse			X	
247-4F	F	R/03/2635	Cooling Tower			X	
247-5F	F	R/03/2394	Shed			X	
247-7F	F	R/03/2636	Process Building			X	
247-F	F	R/03/2648	Manufacturing Building			X	
251-1F	F	R/03/2637	MCC Building			X	
251-F	F	R/03/2638	Primary Substation (High Voltage 115KV)			X	
254-5F	F	R/03/2639	Diesel House			X	
260-1F	F	R/03/2640	Monitor Building			X	
	F	R/03/2641	Chemical Feed Building			X	
	F	R/03/2642	Chemical Feed Building			X	
281-10F	F	R/03/2643	Filter and Deionizer Building			X	
281-1F	F	R/03/2644	Return Water Delaying Basin			X	
281-22F	F	R/03/2645	Monitoring Building			X	
281-4F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House			X	
281-5F	F	R/03/2647	Segregated Water Delaying Basin			X	
281-6F	F	R/03/2646	Monitoring House			X	
281-8F	F	R/03/2649	Storage Basin			X	
281-9F	F	R/03/2650	Pump Pit for Storage Basin			X	
282-F	F	R/03/2651	Reservoir/Pump House			X	
284-8F	F	R/03/2652	Power Service Building			X	
284-F	F	R/03/2654	Powerhouse			X	

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
285-F	F	R/03/2655	Cooling Tower			X	
	F	R/03/2656	Canyon Stack			X	
292-1F	F	R/03/2657	Vessel Vent Fan House			X	
292-2F	F	R/03/2396	Sand Filter Fan House	X			
292-F	F	R/03/2658	Fan House			X	
	F	R/03/2659	Metallurgical Building Stack			X	
294-1F	F	R/03/2660	Sand Filter			X	
294-2F	F	R/03/2661	Sand Filter for 235-F			X	
294-F	F	R/03/2662	Canyon Exhaust Filters			X	
607-19F	F	R/03/2663	Chemical Feed Facility			X	
607-1F	F	R/03/2664	Sewage Treatment Plant			X	
607-20F	F	R/03/2665	Process Lift Station			X	
607-23F	F	R/03/2666	Chemical Feed Facility			X	
614-F	F	R/03/2667	Monitoring House			X	
619-F	F	R/03/2668	Diesel Oil Storage Tank			X	
	F	R/03/2669	Guard House			X	
	F	R/03/2670	Guard House			X	
701-16F	F	R/03/2671	Guard House			X	
	F	R/03/2673	Gate House/Patrol House			X	
701-22F	F	R/03/2674	Guard House			X	
701-23F	F	R/03/2674	Guard House			X	
	F	R/03/2675	Gate House			X	
	F	R/03/2676	Guard House/Monitoring House			X	
	F	R/03/2677	Gate House			X	
	F	R/03/2678	Gate House			X	
707-1F	F	R/03/2682	Change House			X	
707-2F	F	R/03/2683	Regulated Shops			X	
707-F	F	R/03/2684	Administration			X	
709-2F	F	R/03/2686	Fire Station			X	
711-1F	F	R/03/2688	Pipe Shop			X	
717-F	F	R/03/2690	Area Shop Building			X	
719-F	F	R/03/2691	Change House			X	
720-F	F	R/03/2692	Central Alarm Station			X	
723-F	F	R/03/2693	Laundry Building			X	
727-F	F	R/03/2695	Storage Building			X	
760-F	F	R/03/2697	Park Shelter, Tank Farm			X	
772-1F	F	R/03/2698	Production Control Facility			X	
772-F	F	R/03/2699	Control Laboratory			X	
608-G	G	R/11/0383	Track Scale House	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
614-56G	G	R/03/2461	Monitoring Building	X			
614-57G	G	R/03/2462	Monitor Building	X			
614-60G	G	R/11/0384	Monitor Building	X			
614-61G	G	R/11/0385	Monitor Building	X			
614-63G	G	R/11/0386	Monitor Building	X			
616-G	G	R/03/2463	Truck Scale House	X			
617-1G	G	R/11/0387	Well house for 621-1G	X			
618-G	G	R/11/0388	Locomotive Shops	X			
621-1G	G	R/11/0389	Atta Training Facility	X			
652-8G	G	R/03/2464	Power Supply/Substation	X			
661-2G	G	R/03/2466	Satta Firing Shed	X			
661-G	G	R/03/2465	Satta Control Building	X			
681-1G	G	R/03/2467	River Pump House	X			
681-3G	G	R/11/0390	River Pump House	X			
681-5G	G	R/11/0391	River Pump House		X		
681-6G	G	R/11/0392	Par Pond Pump Station	X			
701-12G	G	R/03/2471	Barricade 8	X			
701-13G	G	R/11/0396	Barricade 6	X			
701-2G	G	R/11/0393	Barricade 5	X			
701-3G	G	R/11/0394	Barricade 4	X			
701-4G	G	R/11/0395	Barricade 3	X			
701-5G	G	R/11/0434	Barricade 2	X			
701-6G	G	R/03/2469	Barricade	X			
701-8G	G	R/03/2470	Barricade 8	X			
739-4G	G	R/03/2473	Laboratory	X			
760-11G	G	R/03/2507	SR Archaeological Headquarters	X			
760-12G	G	R/03/2506	Deer Hunt Building	X			
760-1G	G	R/03/2474	U.S.F.S Headquarters	X			
760-3G	G	R/03/2475	Hunt Assay Bldg	X			
760-4G	G	R/03/2505	Storage Building	X			
760-G	G	R/03/2476	U.S.F.S. Headquarters	X			
772-1G	G	R/03/2477	Laboratory Building	X			
787-G	G	R/03/2478	Storage Tank	X			
904-116G	G	R/11/0397	Monitor Building	X			
905-108G	G	R/11/0398	Well house for 621-1G	X			
905-115G	G	R/03/2479	Pump house	X			
905-116G	G	R/03/2480	Pump house	X			
905-117G	G	R/11/0399	Monitoring Building E of Barricade 5	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
	H	R/03/2505	MCC No. 2	X			
	H	R/03/2525	Hydrazine Mononitrate Building	X			
	H	R/03/2506	Sampling House	X			
	H	R/03/2507	Chemical Storage Building	X			
	H	R/03/2508	Control Room	X			
	H	R/03/2579	MCC No. 1	X			
	H	R/03/2509	Canyon Auxiliaries	X			
	H	R/03/2510	Dinkey Battery Charger Enclosure	X			
	H	R/03/2511	Center Section Booster Fan House	X			
	H	R/03/2512	Canyon Building	X			
	H	R/03/2580	Cold Feed Preparation	X			
224-H	H	R/03/2513	Mercury Storage Building	X			
230-H	H	R/03/2514	Demonstration Waste Incinerator	X			
232-1H	H	R/03/2515	Shop and Storage Building	X			
	H	R/03/2520	Manufacturing Building	X			
	H	R/03/2516	Office Facility (Formerly RT-18)	X			
233-23H	H	R/03/2517	RTF Warehouse	X			
233-24H	H	R/03/2518	Maintenance Shop	X			
	H	R/03/2519	New Manufacturing Building	X			
	H	R/03/2521	Hold Volume Enclosure	X			
	H	R/03/2522	Manufacturing Building No. 3	X			
	H	R/03/2523	Tritium Facility Office Building	X			
236-H	H	R/03/2524	Pressure Testing Facility	X			
237-H	H	R/03/2526	Storage and Process Facility	X			
238-1H	H	R/03/2527	Refrigeration Building	X			
238-H	H	R/03/2528	Reclamation Building	X			
241-102H	H	R/11/0400	Waste Management Office & Storage Facility	X			
241-104H	H	R/03/2529	Influent Pump Station	X			
241-105H	H	R/03/2530	MCC Building	X			
241-106H	H	R/11/0401	HVAC Fan Containment	X			
241-13H	H	R/03/2531	Chromate Pumphouse for Tanks 35-37	X			
241-14H	H	R/03/2532	E Pumphouse Chrom H2O/Tanks 9-16 & 29-32	X			
241-17H	H	R/03/2533	Breathing Air Compressor Building	X			
241-28H	H	R/11/0402	Evaporator Control Building	X			
241-31H	H	R/11/0403	DB No. 7 and Gang Valve House	X			
241-34H	H	R/11/0404	IX/RO/Evaporator OH Tank Containment	X			
241-36H	H	R/11/0405	Evaporator Condenser Tank Containment	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
241-37H	H	R/11/0406	Evaporator Feed Tank	X			
241-49H	H	R/11/0407	Pump and Comp House/Tanks 38-43, 48-51	X			
241-51H	H	R/11/0408	Storage Building	X			
241-53H	H	R/11/0430	HVAC HEPA Containment	X			
241-54H	H	R/11/0431	Chemical Makeup Tank Containment	X			
241-57H	H	R/11/0409	Laundry Room	X			
241-58H	H	R/11/0410	Maintenance and E & I Shops	X			
241-64H	H	R/03/2534	PL Air Compressor House/Tanks 1-8, 33-34, 17-20	X			
241-71H	H	R/11/0411	Process Water Tank	X			
241-74H	H	R/03/2535	Motor Control Center	X			
241-75H	H	R/11/0412	Wastewater Collection Tank Containment	X			
241-76H	H	R/11/0413	Mercury Removal and Carbon Tank Area	X			
241-77H	H	R/11/0414	Operations Control Room	X			
241-81H	H	R/11/0415	Treatment Building	X			
241-82H	H	R/11/0416	Control House	X			
241-84H	H	R/11/0417	Control Building	X			
241-85H	H	R/03/2536	Vehicle/Personnel Monitor Building	X			
241-87H	H	R/11/0418	Personnel Monitor Building B	X			
241-88H	H	R/03/2537	Personnel Monitor Building C	X			
241-89H	H	R/11/0419	Waste Management Storage & Supply Bldg.	X			
241-90H	H	R/11/0420	Waste Management Storage and Supply Bldg.	X			
241-92H	H	R/03/2538	Waste Management Storage & Supply Bldg.	X			
241-H	H	R/11/0432	Waste Disposal Tanks	X			
242-16H	H	R/11/0421	Waste Evaporator No. 2	X			
242-18H	H	R/03/2539	CTS- H-Area	X			
242-1H	H	R/11/0422	Waste Evaporator No. 1 Control House	X			
242-24H	H	R/03/2540	Change Room and Office Facility	X			
242-H	H	R/03/2397	Evaporator	X			
244-1H	H	R/03/2541	RBOF Storage Building	X			
244-H	H	R/03/2542	Receiving Basin for Off-Site Fuel	X			
245-H	H	R/03/2543	Resin Regeneration Building	X			
249-H	H	R/03/2544	Service Building, Replacement Tritium Facility	X			
251-H	H	R/03/2545	Primary Substation	X			
252-13H	H	R/03/2546	Substation, Bldg. 238-H	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
252-22H	H	R/11/0423	Substation	X			
253-H	H	R/03/2547	Compactor Building	X			
254-8H	H	R/03/2546	Standby Diesel Generator	X			
260-4H	H	R/03/2547	Monitor and Change Building for 241-H	X			
280-1H	H	R/03/2548	Basin (sic) [Chemical Bldg.?]	X			
281-13H	H	R/03/2549	Cooling Water Monitor House	X			
281-1H	H	R/11/0433	Return Water Delaying Basin	X			
281-2H	H	R/03/2560	Return Water Pumping Basin	X			
281-4H	H	R/03/2561	Monitoring House	X			
281-5H	H	R/03/2562	Segregated Water Delaying Basin	X			
281-6H	H	R/03/2563	Monitoring House	X			
281-8H	H	R/03/2564	Lined Storage Basin, 4 Million Gallon	X			
282-H	H	R/11/0424	Reservoir and Pump House	X			
284-7H	H	R/03/2565	Maintenance Laydown Building	X			
284-H	H	R/11/0425	Powerhouse	X			
285-3H	H	R/03/2566	Cooling Tower No. 2	X			
285-H	H	R/03/2567	Cooling Tower	X			
288-H	H	R/11/0427	Ash Disposal Basin	X			
289-H	H	R/11/0428	Coal Storage Runoff Containment Basin	X			
	H	R/03/2568	Canyon Exhaust Fan House	X			
294-1H	H	R/03/2569	Additional Canyon Sand Filter	X			
294-H	H	R/03/2560	Canyon Exhaust Filters/Sand Filter	X			
	H	R/03/2561	Stack for Building 232-H	X			
	H	R/03/2562	Stack for Building 234-H	X			
	H	R/03/2563	Stack No. 2 for Building 232-H	X			
298-H	H	R/03/2564	Pollution Control Stack for Bldg. 238-H	X			
299-4H	H	R/03/2565	Storage and E & I House	X			
299-5H	H	R/03/2566	Scum Shed	X			
299-H	H	R/03/2567	Waste Management Maintenance Facility	X			
607-20H	H	R/03/2568	Chemical Feed Facility	X			
607-24H	H	R/03/2569	Process Lift Station	X			
701-13H	H	R/03/2570	Guard House	X			
701-1H	H	R/03/2571	Gate House/Patrol House	X			
	H	R/03/2398	Gate House	X			
	H	R/03/2572	Gate House	X			
	H	R/03/2573	Gate House	X			
703-H	H	R/03/2574	Support Building	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
704-H	H	R/03/2575	Area Administration and First Aid Building	X			
705-H	H	R/03/2576	Training Building	X			
706-H	H	R/03/2577	Project Office Building	X			
720-H	H	R/03/2578	Central Alarm Station (CAS)	X			
724-H	H	R/11/0429	Office, Shop, and Storage Building	X			
105-13K	K	R/11/0226	Heavy Water Storage Facility	X			
105-3K	K	R/11/0227	Disassembly Basin Filtration Facility	X			
105-6K	K	R/11/0228	Change Facility Deionizer Section	X			
105-7K	K	R/11/0229	Change Facility, Distillation	X			
	K	R/11/0230	Reactor Building	X			
106-K	K	R/11/0231	Process Water Storage Tank	X			
107-K	K	R/11/0232	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	X			
	K	R/11/0233	Engine House	X			
	K	R/11/0234	Engine House	X			
108-3K	K	R/11/0235	Unloading Facilities	X			
108-4K	K	R/11/0236	Emergency Diesel Generator & Fuel Oil Storage	X			
109-K	K	R/11/0237	Purge Water Storage Basin	X			
110-2K	K	R/11/0239	Helium Storage Tank	X			
110-K	K	R/11/0238	Helium Storage Tank	X			
151-1K	K	R/11/0240	Substation	X			
151-2K	K	R/11/0241	Substation	X			
183-2K	K	R/11/0242	Filter and Softener Plant	X			
183-3K	K	R/11/0243	Diesel Generator Control Building	X			
183-4K	K	R/11/0244	Clarification Plant	X			
184-K	K	R/11/0245	Powerhouse	X			
185-1K	K	R/11/0246	Chlorinator House	X			
185-K	K	R/11/0247	Cooling Tower	X			
186-K	K	R/11/0248	Reservoir	X			
188-K	K	R/11/0249	Ash Disposal Basin	X			
190-K	K	R/11/0250	Cooling Water Pump House	X			
607-17K	K	R/11/0251	Sewage Treatment Plant	X			
607-18K	K	R/11/0252	Chemical Feed Building	X			
614-2K	K	R/11/0253	Monitoring Building	X			
	K	R/11/0254	Gatehouse/Patrol House	X			
	K	R/11/0255	Gatehouse Entrance at Bldg. 105	X			
	K	R/11/0256	Gate House	X			
	K	R/11/0257	Area Administration and Services Building	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
711-K	K	R/11/0258	Storage	X			
717-K	K	R/11/0259	Video-Safeguards Maintenance Facility	X			
105-9L	L	R/11/0260	Settler Tank and Filters Area	X			
	L	R/11/0261	Reactor Building	X			
106-L	L	R/11/0262	Storage Tank	X			
107-L	L	R/11/0263	Cooling Water Effluent Sump	X			
	L	R/11/0401	Engine House	X			
	L	R/11/0402	Engine House	X			
108-4L	L	R/11/0264	Emergency Diesel Generator & Fuel Oil Storage	X			
109-L	L	R/11/0265	Purge Water Storage Basin	X			
110-L	L	R/11/0266	Helium Storage Tank	X			
151-1L	L	R/11/0267	Substation	X			
151-2L	L	R/11/0268	Substation	X			
183-2L	L	R/11/0269	Filter and Softener Plant	X			
183-4L	L	R/11/0270	Clarification Plant	X			
183-L	L	R/11/0271	Water Tank	X			
186-L	L	R/11/0272	Reservoir	X			
190-L	L	R/11/0273	Pump House	X			
607-16L	L	R/11/0274	Sewage Treatment Plant	X			
607-19L	L	R/11/0275	Chemical Storage Building	X			
	L	R/11/0276	Gate House/Patrol House	X			
	L	R/11/0277	Gatehouse/Reactor	X			
	L	R/11/0278	Administration Building	X			
711-L	L	R/11/0279	Maintenance Material Storage Building	X			
715-L	L	R/11/0280	Gasoline Service Station	X			
723-1L	L	R/11/0281	Clothing Change Facility	X			
723-2L	L	R/11/0282	Clothing Change Facility	X			
723-3L	L	R/11/0283	Clothing Change Facility	X			
723-4L	L	R/11/0284	SWP Clothing Building	X			
315-M	M	R/03/2252	Storage				X
316-M	M	R/03/2253	Drum Storage Facility				X
319-1M	M	R/03/2254	Air Compressor House				X
319-M	M	R/03/2395	Air Compressor House				X
321-M	M	R/03/2256	Manufacturing Building				X
323-M	M	R/03/2258	MCC for Ground Water Treatment				X
341-1M	M	R/03/2263	Tank Farm Containment Cover				X
701-3M	M	R/03/2268	Gate House				X

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
704-M	M	R/03/2269	Administration Building				X
710-2M	M	R/03/2270	Dry Lithium Storage Building				X
782-1M	M	R/03/2272	Pump House				X
782-M	M	R/03/2273	Water Storage Tank				X
278-2N	N	R/11/0328	Storage Building ("Ice House")	X			
607-38N	N	R/11/0329	Chemical Feed Facility	X			
645-1N	N	R/11/0330	Administration Building	X			
645-2N	N	R/11/0331	Interim Storage Facility	X			
645-4N	N	R/11/0332	Solid Hazardous Waste Storage Bldg	X			
645-N	N	R/11/0333	Storage for Non-radioactive Haz. Waste	X			
681-17N	N	R/11/0334	Pump House	X			
701-2N	N	R/11/0335	Guard Shack	X			
701-3N	N	R/11/0336	Guard Shack	X			
704-2N	N	R/11/0337	Concrete Office	X			
704-4N	N	R/11/0338	Miller Dunn Electric Building	X			
705-N	N	R/11/0339	T & T Shops	X			
706-3N	N	R/11/0340	Storage Building	X			
706-N	N	R/11/0341	Administration Building	X			
710-14N	N	R/11/0342	Storage Building	X			
710-15N	N	R/11/0343	Storage Building	X			
710-1N	N	R/11/0344	Gas Cylinder Storage	X			
710-2N	N	R/11/0345	Oasis Nuclear	X			
710-6N	N	R/11/0346	Oil Storage Building	X			
710-8N	N	R/11/0347	Electrical Wire Shed	X			
710-N	N	R/11/0348	Warehouse	X			
711-1N	N	R/11/0349	Electrical Shop	X			
711-2N	N	R/11/0350	Special Projects-Addition.	X			
711-3N	N	R/11/0351	Pipe Warehouse	X			
711-4N	N	R/11/0352	Lead Pouring	X			
711-5N	N	R/11/0353	Plumbing Maintenance Area	X			
711-6N	N	R/11/0354	Construction Shop	X			
711-9N	N	R/11/0355	Mechanical Shop	X			
711-N	N	R/11/0356	Pipe and Mechanical Shop	X			
713-1N	N	R/11/0357	Warehouse	X			
713-N	N	R/11/0358	B Warehouse #713-N	X			
714-2N	N	R/11/0359	Storage Building	X			
714-5N	N	R/11/0360	Storage Building	X			
714-6N	N	R/11/0361	Miscellaneous Storage	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
714-7N	N	R/11/0362	Storage Building	X			
714-N	N	R/11/0363	Storage Building	X			
716-N	N	R/11/0365	Transportation Building	X			
717-10N	N	R/11/0366	Warehouse and Insulation Shop	X			
717-1N	N	R/11/0367	Construction Shop	X			
717-3N	N	R/11/0368	Construction Shop	X			
717-5N	N	R/11/0369	Construction Shop	X			
717-7N	N	R/11/0370	Construction Shed	X			
717-8N	N	R/11/0371	Construction Shop	X			
717-9N	N	R/11/0372	T & I Offices	X			
717-N	N	R/11/0373	Construction Shop	X			
719-N	N	R/11/0374	Employment/Medical Bldg.	X			
722-N	N	R/11/0375	E & I Shop	X			
725-1N	N	R/11/0376	Sand Blast Shed	X			
725-N	N	R/11/0377	Paint Shop	X			
726-1N	N	R/11/0378	Coal Sampling Facility	X			
728-N	N	R/11/0379	Cask Repair Facility	X			
730-N	N	R/11/0380	Warehouse	X			
731-4N	N	R/11/0381	Warehouse [General Stores]	X			
731-9N	N	R/11/0382	Storage Shelter	X			
105-13P	P	R/11/0285	Heavy Water Storage Facility				
105-6P	P	R/11/0286	Change Facility, Deionizer Section				
105-P	P	R/11/0287	Reactor Building				X
106-P	P	R/11/0288	Storage Tank				
107-1P	P	R/11/0289	Cooling Water Effluent Sump				
107-2P	P	R/11/0290	Sump				
108-1P	P	R/11/401	Engine House				X
108-2P	P	R/11/0291	Engine House				X
109-P	P	R/11/0292	Purge Water Storage Basin				X
110-P	P	R/11/0293	Helium Storage Tank				X
151-1P	P	R/11/0294	Substation				
151-2P	P	R/11/0295	Substation				
152-1P	P	R/11/0296	Secondary Substation (Containment)				
152-7P	P	R/11/0297	Generator Room				
152-P	P	R/11/0298	Substation				
183-2P	P	R/11/0299	Filter and Softener Plant				X
183-3P	P	R/11/0300	Diesel Generator Control Building				X
183-4P	P	R/11/0301	Clarification Plant				X
185-P	P	R/11/0302	Cooling Tower				X

Table 5. Facility Management Status							
Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
186-P	P	R/11/0303	Reservoir				X
190-P	P	R/11/0304	Pump House				X
607-22P	P	R/11/0305	Chemical Feed Facility				X
607-7P	P	R/11/0306	Sewage Treatment Plant				X
701-1P	P	R/11/0307	Gate House/Patrol House				
701-2P	P	R/11/0308	Gate House				
701-4P	P	R/11/0309	Monitoring Building				
704-P	P	R/11/0310	Administration Building				
711-P	P	R/11/0311	Maintenance Material Storage Building				
715-P	P	R/11/0312	Gasoline Station				
105-R	R	R/11/0313	Reactor Building				X
107-R	R	R/11/0314	Cooling Water Effluent Sump				X
108-1R	R	R/11/0315	Engine House				X
108-2R	R	R/11/0316	Engine House				X
109-R	R	R/11/0317	Purge Water Storage Basin				X
122-R	R	R/11/0318	Process Storage Building				X
151-1R	R	R/11/0319	Substation				X
151-2R	R	R11/0320	Primary Substation (High Volt 115/13.8)				X
152-1R	R	R/11/0321	Substation				X
181-R	R	R/11/0322	Water Treatment and Water Storage				X
183-1R	R	R/11/0323	Clarification Plant (Cooling Water)				X
183-2R	R	R/11/0324	Filter and Softener Plant				X
186-R	R	R/11/0325	Reservoir				X
188-R	R	R/11/0326	Basin				X
190-R	R	R/11/0327	Cooling Water Pump House				X
210-S	S	R/03/2481	Service Building	X			
	S	R/03/2482	Vitrification Building	X			
250-1S	S	R/03/2484	Spare Equipment Storage Building	X			
250-S	S	R/03/2483	Glass Waste Storage Building	X			
	S	R/03/2485	Vitrification Fan House	X			
294-S	S	R/03/2486	Sand Filter	X			
422-S	S	R/03/2488	Cold Feed Storage	X			
430-1S	S	R/03/2487	Ref Organic Recovery Unit	X			
511-1S	S	R/03/2490	Low Point Pump Pit HVAC	X			
511-2S	S	R/03/2491	Instrument Shelter Building	X			
511-S	S	R/03/2489	Low Point Pump Pit	X			
	S	R/03/2492	Entry Control Facility	X			

Table 5. Facility Management Status

Building Number	Area	State Survey Number	Common Name	Status			
				Operations	Operations/ Leased	Operations/ D&D	D&D
702-S	S	R/03/2493	Telephone Building	X			
704-S	S	R/03/2494	Operations Building	X			
706-S	S	R/03/2495	Staging Building	X			
707-S	S	R/03/2496	Maintenance Shop	X			
717-3S	S	R/03/2498	Lubrication Storage	X			
717-S	S	R/03/2497	Office Shop	X			
831-10S	S	R/03/2499	Sanitary Sewage Treatment	X			
980-S	S	R/03/2500	Water & Chemical Treatment	X			
981-1S	S	R/03/2502	Chemical Treatment Facility	X			
981-S	S	R/03/2501	Cooling Tower	X			
607-46T	T	R/03/2274	Organic Removal Facility				X
641-1T	T	R/03/2275	Open Shed				X
652-1T	T	R/03/2276	Substation				X
670-T	T	R/03/2277	Pilot Plant –robotics				X
671-T	T	R/03/2278	Service Tankage				X
672-1T	T	R/03/2279	Cooling Tower				X
672-T	T	R/03/2280	Chemical Storage				X
673-T	T	R/03/2281	Development Facility				X
674-T	T	R/03/2282	Storage Building				X
675-T	T	R/03/2283	Glass Melter Building				X
678-5T	T	R/03/2285	Semiworks Waste Tank Mock-up				X
678-6T	T	R/03/2286	Semiworks Waste Tank Mock-up				X
679-7T	T	R/03/2288	Treatment Facility				X
679-8T	T	R/03/2289	Pump House				X
682-T	T	R/03/2291	Sampler House/Tank Farm				X
684-T	T	R/03/2292	Solvent Storage				X
692-T	T	R/03/2293	Equipment Storage				X
694-T	T	R/03/2294	Construction Building				X
704-1T	T	R/03/2295	TNX Administration				X
704-T	T	R/03/2296	TNX Administration				X
711-T	T	R/03/2297	Mechanical Services				X
717-2T	T	R/03/2298	Maintenance Shop				X
772-T	T	R/03/2299	Consolidated Lab				X
904-102T	T	R/03/2300	TNX Retention Basin				X
904-T	T	R/03/2301	TNX Effluent Treatment				X
770-U	U	R/03/2504	Test RX Building				X

* Preserved Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties

3.4.4 Curation

This section addresses accomplishments in the curation of Cold War artifacts. As noted, the past collection strategy to date has been based on a research protocol devised by technical experts that advised historians with the SRS History Project and who have been called upon to provide further expertise, as artifacts were located.

An Artifact Selection Team (AST) was formed to provide a new or modified protocol for Cold War artifact identification, retrieval, and preservation prior to initiation of any undertaking that would impact or alter the historic quality, construction, or design of a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property. This protocol developed by the AST is in draft (see Section 6, Appendix F).

The AST consists of one representative from the SR Office of the Assistant Manager for Closure Project, one representative from the SRSO (for SRSO Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties), one member from the contractor's Facility Disposition Program, one from CNTA, one from the Savannah River Archaeology Research Program (SRARP), and the contractor for Cold War Historic Preservation's Historian as a minimum. Others can participate as needed (such as facility workers, retirees, SHPO, or local museums) for particular properties. SR is responsible for chairing this team and scheduling for the development of a new or modified protocol in which stakeholders have input and that is guided by curation regulations in 36 CFR 79.

3.4.4.1 Curation Facilities and Processes

The contractor responsible for Historic Preservation is identifying new curation space and is considering alternate solutions to alleviate space problems for future collections and large artifact storage. The first priority is the identification of a curation space(s) on Site that either meets the conditions set out in 36 CFR 79 or that can be remodeled to suit the conditions needed as funding becomes available. Cold War artifacts are currently housed in 105-C in an area that is not temperature controlled but has many positive advantages in terms of access and spatial needs especially for large artifact storage and conservation projects. If 105-C Assembly Area is the final curation facility, it will be evaluated for security, temperature control, office space and access to the SRS computer network and those items deemed necessary to meet 36 CFR 79 will be obtained.

While a single facility is preferred, the collection may have to be divided by size and types of materials and then placed accordingly in several available curation spaces that offer storage conditions appropriate to the object's preservation. For example, the Site Archives, that houses SRS's records for both SR and the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, is a temperature-controlled repository. One-dimensional artifacts within the collection such as documents, photographs, and printed matter may be stored in that facility if space permits and a protocol is established.

SR has a curation facility that houses archaeological artifacts. However this facility, used exclusively for archaeological collections, is filled.

3.4.4.2 Curation Status

Curation procedures and the establishment of a path forward for Cold War artifacts are under development. While the contractor responsible for Historic Preservation will be responsible for the curation of Cold War artifacts and the hiring of a curator that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, a team (see Section 3.4.6) has been assembled to structure their collection and preservation. The Cold War artifacts have been relocated to a new facility. The Artifact Team was organized within the one month period stipulated in the PA and has met monthly since that date. The major focus has been the development of the protocol.

3.4.5 Preservation

3.4.5.1 C–Area Historic District

Thirteen C-Area facilities - 105-C, 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C –have been removed from the D&D list for preservation and future interpretation of the Site's historic Cold War mission. Figure 7 shows the main buildings within the proposed district and a C-Area map is included in Volume Two. The buildings retain their historic layout, building materials, and massing and have great potential for future interpretation. C-Area's proximity to US Highway 125, a public access route, is also a great advantage for development as a Cold War visitation site if public access is allowed in the future.

Each building is briefly described below.

- *105-C, Reactor* - is the most compact of the SRS heavy water cooled and moderated production reactors. Designed by Du Pont and Blaw Knox it is a multi level, irregular shaped building of mostly reinforced concrete. It reached criticality in 1955 and was shut down in 1986. C reactor attained the highest power level rating in 1967 of 2,915 megawatts achieved at SRS among the five reactors.

- *106-C, Process Water Storage Tank* – Underground tank with pumping equipment at grade level.

- *107-C, Cooling Water Effluent Sump* – Constructed to allow a part of the effluent cooling water from the 105 building to be recirculated to the 186-C basin. Top of sump is at grade level.

- *108-1C, 108-2C, Engine Houses* – Underground rooms outfitted with diesel engines that drove a generator and two air compressors that serviced 105 building.

- *109-C, Purge Water Storage Basin* – Underground concrete tank used to contain water purged from the reactor's shield system.

- *151-1, 2C, Electrical Area Substations* – Designed by Gibbs & Hill, these are blast resistant switch houses that provided reliable electrical distribution to the area operations.

- *701-1C, Area Gate House* - A one-story Transite building that controlled access to C Area and contains an office wing.

- *704-C, Area Administration and Shop* – L-shaped Transite building housing area administration, offices, cafeteria, and a medical center and a shop.

- *706-C, "Reactor Tech*" - A prefabricated construction-era building that housed individuals involved with reactor operations.

- *186-C, Cooling Water Reservoir* This structure is a reinforced concrete reservoir that stored river water for cooling purposes. The basin walls are approximately 8-feet above grade and a 3-foot berm surrounds the basin.

- *190-C Cooling Water Pump House* – This building supplied cooling and service water to the reactor. It is a one-story rectangular building; its long sides are aligned with reservoir.

Figure 7
Examples of C Area Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties

A. 105-C Reactor

B. 704 - C Area Administration

C. Primary Substation

D. 701 - 1C - Area Gate House

E. 186 - C- Reservoir

F. 190 - C - Pumphouse

C-Area's Water Treatment Facilities, 183-2C and 183-4C, have been demolished as has 184-C's coal-fired powerhouse. These are the only missing components within the C area original complement of buildings. If the 1950s complement of buildings is considered to be the period of significance for the C-Area district, then there are some facilities (i.e., a concrete block guard station), fence lines, and non-historic buildings east of the complex that date to the 1980s that may be considered intrusive. A C-Area feasibility study that includes historic structure reports and an overall treatment plan is a long-range goal of this CRMP (see Section 2.2). In the interim, the 2004 Consolidated MOA stipulates that any artifacts/equipment within or on replicated facilities in other reactor areas that face D&D, will be inspected for historic components that can be removed and stored for future replacement in C Area.

The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation is responsible for the establishment of an interim maintenance plan that allows for the monitoring of the condition of these Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties within the C-Area Historic District to keep these safe, stable, and dry so that there is no loss of historic fabric on their interior or exterior. This plan is provided in Section 4.7.1.

3.4.5.2 Preservation of Test Reactor(s) 777-10A

A section of the Process Development Pile, and its associated control room, and console and the portion of the Standard Pile above the floor will be preserved for future interpretation of the SRS Cold War production mission and specifically reactor history and engineering. The Artifact Team will be responsible for creating a work plan for its sectioning and removal for use as an exhibit.

3.4.5.3 Protection from Human Forces

3.4.5.3.1. Authorized Actions

As noted, DOE began focusing on its Cold War historic resources in September 2002. It is anticipated that the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will use the Cold War Microsoft Access database and other existing databases to provide data to Site managers effectively and quickly on what resources are Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties or are not, which need further evaluation and at what time, and what if any mitigations are needed if a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property will be adversely affected by a undertaking. Moreover, limited training on preservation issues geared for Site managers is warranted to attune facility managers to the vocabulary and extent to which the buildings they steward are involved.

3.4.5.3.2 Illegal Acts

Because of the vigorous security and safety code at SRS, Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are not truly at risk. However, portable Cold War artifacts are at risk. For example, the ship's clocks in each reactor control room are missing as are "REACTOR ON" signs and the plaque in 105-P commemorating the Neutrino Experiments is also missing. Resource protection training of employees will be done particularly when buildings are being vacated and clean out occurs. Employees need to be alerted that SRS Cold War artifacts are valued at SRS and that the Site artifact collection can be used for future research and education.

3.4.6 Research

The main research projects SRS will develop in the immediate future on Cold War topics will focus on technological processes as a result of potential mitigations particularly on fuel and target fabrication, heavy-water production, reactor processes, and separations processes including tritium extraction. These topics are well covered in the Cold War context and a research design fairly well laid out. Beyond these, future research efforts may look hard at environmental issues, waste

tanks, and the 1980s through 2000 efforts at the site in environmental remediation and restoration. Such work would constitute a second historical context for the site. Also, historical research on SRTC now SRNL and its project base beyond the production mission may also be fruitful and help in understanding the development of the research laboratory and its historical significance.

3.4.7 Outreach

3.4.7.1 Past Activities on SRS

- Annual seminar on SRS history given to Sandia Laboratory Weaponeer Interns with artifact "show and tell," 1999-2002.

- Bus tours of Site given by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation's Public Affairs Division. Prior to September 11, 2001, driving bus tours, approximately 90 minutes in duration, were offered to the public. The tour, which was reserved 6-8 weeks in advance, began with visitor badging and proceeded through the main building areas, including reactor and separations areas. A member of the staff guided the tour providing facts on the history and evolution of the site, its mission, and future missions. In addition to the driving tour, visitors could visit SRNL, touring the Laser laboratory, the Glass Blowing Laboratory, and the Weather Center. Visitors also toured Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL) where they received a presentation on the Site's ecology and a visit with some live animals native to the site.

Currently, bus tours are no longer available to the interested public. Tours are still conducted but they are tours for mission-related groups. When security threat conditions rise for the nation, security conditions on the Site reflect that change and only individuals or groups who are mission essential are provided tours that are tailored for their business or interests. Public tours may be offered again when the security threat level is lowered and future tours will emphasize the Cold War resources and the SRS Heritage Center when it is open to the public.

3.4.7.2 Past Activities Not on SRS

- *Publication of Savannah River Site at Fifty* (2003) and *Savannah River's Patriots of the Atomic Age* (2000) - The history volume and anniversary brochure were major outreach materials that have been widely distributed throughout the state and region. *Savannah River Site at Fifty* won the American Cultural Resources Association's award for best product in cultural resources management in 2003.

- Production of poster series for *Savannah River Site at Fifty* for display at anniversary events.

- Participation on the Savannah River Site Anniversary Committee, 1999-2000

- Presentations on SRS History Project at SRS CAB (2001) and SRS Health Effects Subcommittee (2002).

- Presentation on *Savannah River Site at Fifty*, SRS Health Effects Subcommittee, 2003.

- There are outreach activities that are educational in nature that are sponsored by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation such as College Night, a Research Internship Program, and a summer program "Science Education for Public Understanding for Teachers." The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, in partnership with the Ruth Patrick Science Education Center at University of South Carolina-Aiken, sponsors the summer workshops for teachers. However, these

particular outreach programs do not focus on the interpretation of the Site's Cold War history.

3.4.7.3 Current and Future Outreach

SR has established a team of the PA's consulting parties to focus on Cold War heritage tourism and to develop a comprehensive program for public involvement, outreach and education.

Planning for the proposed SRS Heritage Center has just begun with CNTA heading the movement supported by the Cities of Augusta, Aiken, Barnwell, New Ellenton, Beech Island, Jackson and Snelling as well as preservation societies and organizations across the state and in Georgia. Issues are: funding, the Center's placement, and the identification of all stakeholders. The Cold War Heritage Tourism team has met since the signing of the PA with the goal of developing an outreach approach that is commensurate with the historical significance of SRS and that will involve a cross section of all the stakeholders. Information concerning the ongoing work of the heritage tourism team and other outreach activities will be posted on the SRS Cold War Historic Preservation website sro.srs.gov/hist_prsvn/hp_main.html.

The SHPO approved a historical marker for the Savannah River Plant funded by the Aiken County Historical Society that was erected at the entry at Highway 19 in September 2004.

3.5 Legal Compliance Accomplishments

3.5.1 NHPA, Executive Order 11593, 36 CFR Part 800, and Executive Order 13287

Some of the CRM accomplishments discussed above have resulted from legal requirements that apply to these resources under the following authorities: the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); Executive Order 11593; 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties; 36 CFR 79: Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections. Legal compliance references for historic buildings/structures, objects, and cultural landscapes are described below.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, established a federal policy for protection of cultural resources in cooperation with states, local governments, and federally recognized American Indian tribes. This law, along with its implementing regulations, has been the cornerstone of most preservation activities in the nation. In addition to creating the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and expanding the National Historic Landmarks Program, it created procedures to be followed by state and local governments. The NHPA's regulatory provisions require that historic properties be considered during the planning and execution of federal "undertakings. " Compliance with this Section 106 process includes the identification of historic properties, evaluation of NRHP-eligibility, assessment of effects of the proposed project on eligible resources, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), federally recognized tribes and other interested parties, preparation of Memoranda of Agreement when applicable, and development and implementation of mitigation plans where required.

Section 106 of the NHPA is applied to an undertaking when federal funds are expended, when it is to occur on federal land, if the undertaking requires a federal permit, or if it requires any other form of federal assistance. The regulation is defined in 36 CFR 800. Section 106 requires that federal agencies take account of the effects of their actions on historic properties that are on or may be eligible for the NRHP before an action or undertaking is initiated. These historic properties can include archaeological sites, building, structures, objects, historic landscapes, or traditional cultural properties. Historic buildings and structures are any existing buildings or

structures on the Savannah River Site. In general, buildings/structures that are 50 years or older must be evaluated to determine whether they are eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, more recent structures, for example, Cold War era buildings, may also be NRHP-eligible if they are determined to have exceptional significance. Historic landscapes can include a wide variety of resources from residential neighborhoods to industrial settings. In general, they are composed of a number of character defining features that individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance and its evolution over time.

Section 110 of the NHPA requires that all federal agencies establish a program for the identification and evaluation of the NRHP eligibility of historic resources and their nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

3.5.1.1 NHPA, Sections 106 and 110(f), and 36 CFR Part 800 –Protection of Historic Properties

3.5.1.1.1 NHPA, Section 110(f) Responsibilities

Section 110 of NHPA responsibilities for the identification and evaluation of Cold War resources have been completed; 722 properties were recorded using SC Statewide Survey Forms and a historic context was produced and accepted by the SHPO in 2003. No NRHP or National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination has been completed to date. SR will recommend to the DOE-FPO potential candidates. See Section 3.3.4.1 (Table 3) for district listing.

3.5.1.1.2 NHPA, Section 106 and 36 CFR Part 800

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The process embeds historic preservation concerns within the needs of federal undertakings and allows stakeholders a voice in the consultation on the effects of the undertaking early on in the planning process. The purpose of the consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

The CRM accomplishments related to SRS Section 106 responsibilities are:

- the creation of this CRMP;
- DOE SR has developing a PA with the ACHP and the SHPO for the future management of its Cold War Historic Properties (See Section 6, Appendix D);
- MOAs between DOE and the SHPO pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part.6 (a) for the mitigation of certain adverse effects to D-, M-, and T- Areas, SRS, signed on February 27, 2003, Amendment 1 to the MOA signed on September 19, 2003 and the MOA for 703-A, 708-A, 704-F, and 723-F effective February 17, 2004. (Section 6, Appendix D); and
- A Consolidated MOA between SR, SHPO and Consulting Parties executed in September 2004 that consolidated the previous mitigation efforts in pervious MOAs, established a deliverable schedule, and included documentation efforts on the following historic properties: 221-3F, Truck Unloading; 221-1F, A-Line; 222-F, Preparation Area; 186-L, Reservoir; 190-L, Pump House; 186-P, Reservoir; 190-P, Pump House; 186-R, Reservoir; 190-R, Pump House; and 285-H, Cooling Tower.

3.5.1.2 NHPA, Sections 110(a)-(e) and (g)-(j) and Executive Order 11593, Section 2

SR recognizes the NRHP eligibility of the resources listed in Table 2 either as contributing elements to the SRS Cold War Historic District or as individually eligible resources. SHPO has recommended a multiple property submission as the preferred method for the nomination of SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. This nomination format allows for discussion of associated property types, as can be represented by the determinations made for the original SRS Cold War Historic District. The SHPO also recommends consultation with the SHPO office concerning the separate nomination of the Ellenton town site to the NRHP.

3.6 DOE Signature Property Program

SR will participate in the DOE complex wide program for the designation of "Cold War Signature Facilities." The Cold War Preservation Initiative aims to educate the public about the DOE and its predecessor agencies role in the Cold War through recognition of its signature historic facilities:

> Many of DOE's Cold War-era facilities are near, at, or over fifty years of age. Some structures, having performed their defense or energy-related missions, sit dormant and unused awaiting their ultimate disposition. The Cold War Preservation Initiative is a joint headquarters-field effort to inventory DOE's remaining Cold War-era structures and artifacts, evaluate their relative significance in telling DOE's defense and energy stories, and devise a realistic and rational complex-wide Cold War preservation and interpretation plan. The Department's goal is to move forward in preserving and interpreting these properties by integrating Departmental activities and joining with all interested outside entities, organizations, and individuals, including Congress, state and local governments, DOE's contractors, and various other stakeholders, in a working partnership.
>
> This long-term effort is in its early stages. DOE field sites currently are inventorying and evaluating their properties. From the list of historic structures and artifacts that each site draws up, a complex-wide list of Cold War-era "signature facilities" will be determined. Signature facilities are those properties that, taken together, provide the core for DOE's ability to successfully interpret, whether in situ or through museum or other interpretive setting, the agency's Cold War-era missions. The complex-wide Cold War preservation and interpretation plan will be developed and implemented around these core signature facilities.[8]

[8] For more information, see http://ma.mbe.doe.gov/me70/history/cold_war_preservation_initiative.htm

4. 0 COLD WAR NRHP-ELIGIBLE HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT METHODS

This section describes the methods for the conduct of CRM studies regarding Cold War properties at SRS.

4.1 Records and Reports

Cold War resource records and reports generated in the management of SRS Cold War resources will be filed with the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation who will maintain a Cold War History Record and Report System. This system will contain all CRM reports, hard bound and on CD, annual review forms, and correspondence concerning Savannah River's Cold War NRHP-eligible properties arranged by month and year. Historical narratives and documentation produced as submittals to the SHPO for compliance purposes will be produced in triplicate by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation for submission to DOE, SHPO, and Site Archives.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will work in cooperation with Site Records managers, DOE and the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, to facilitate creating a permanent record group to be housed at the Site Archives. A duplicate set of the CRM records will be created for this repository annually, ensuring that the records will be secure despite job turnovers, etc.

4.1.1 Cold War Resource Records

At least six types of CRM records will be generated or archived at SRS for Cold War resources. Where possible, site building numbers will be used to catalog records.

- *Architectural Survey Forms* - The form used for architectural survey is shown as Figure 4. It is a customized version of the SC state survey form that reflects the industrial nature of the site and was accepted by SHPO.

- *Database* - This form is generated from a Microsoft Access database that will be used for CRM management of the Cold War resources.

- *Photography* – Photographic documentation at the site is typically handled by site photographers and maintained by the Site's Photo Services. However, all photographic documentation generated from mitigations will be maintained permanently as part of the separate record group created for cultural resource records and will be archivally stored at the Site Archives. The documentation will be stored in a facility that meets 36 CFR 79 standards. Documentation will be organized by building number but the SC survey number will also be included.

- *Annual reports, updated plans, etc* – These reports, etc. will be archived as hardbound copies and on CD. They will be filed annually.

- *Research notes from study projects*. Notes from research projects will be filed by building number and then by date of completion.

- *Classified Documentation/Sensitive Documentation* – The handling of these materials will be conducted using established directives on such materials.

4.1.2 Cold War Resource Reports

4.1.2.1 Standardized Report Outline

A standardized report outline on Cold War resources is not needed for this five-year plan period, as the *SRS Context and Inventory* will serve as the main report for the Cold War building stock. However, if a supplemental document is needed it will follow the guidelines for research and preparation of a survey report as outlined in the *Survey Manual South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (2002).

If a building has been missed or new information warrants a building's inclusion, the standardized format shown in Figure 4 may be used to capture new information about facilities or to edit existing information within the architectural database and a new form can then be generated.

If a mitigation is required that stipulates a HABS/HAER documentation will be completed and a level of documentation is specified, then the preservation professional involved will follow the guidelines set by the National Park Service for HABS/HAER documentation for photography, narratives, citations, etc. See the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation: HABS/HAER Standards* (1990). (See Section 6, Appendix I).

4.1.2.2 Report Library

SR is responsible for storing and distributing CRM reports concerning Cold War resources. SR will require electronic versions of all CRM reports in PDF format that can be web posted if there are no safeguards and security issues with their distribution. Hardbound copies may be donated to Georgia and South Carolina's major research institutions, archives, and local libraries, the SRNL Technical Library, and the DOE Reading Room at USC-Aiken Library. If there are safeguard and security concerns, the SR will be responsible for the review of such material at five-year increments to revisit the possibility of their release and to distribute the reports accordingly. It is suggested that this review be conducted in tandem with the updating of the CRMP.

4.2 Inventory

4.2.1 Archival Searches

Professional research methods will be employed for all research. Notes will be taken and sources noted. Archival records at SRS include an excellent collection of twentieth-century black and white photography that shows the establishment and growth of the site, the construction and engineering histories written by Du Pont historians detailing the SRS story as well as other sites within the complex, "Plant Histories" written annually, excellent collections of engineering drawings, architectural drawings, equipment arrangements, a site newspaper published from 1952 onward, news clippings books, etc. W.P. Bebbington's *History of Du Pont At Savannah River Site* published in 1990 is also an excellent source for technological information[9]. Reed et al. *Savannah River Site at Fifty* (2002) also covers the site's history.[10] There are two sets of historical records at

[9] William P. Bebbington, *History of Du Pont at the Savannah River Plant* (Wilmington, Delaware: E.I. du Pont Nemours and Company, 1990).
[10] Mary Beth Reed, Mark Swanson, Steven Gaither, J. W. Joseph and William R. Henry, *Savannah River Site at Fifty* (Government Printing Office, 2002).

SRS: DOE (ERDA, AEC) records as well as the records of the prime contractor (Du Pont and WSRC). Both need to be reviewed for a comprehensive view of the site.

Archival research off-site can and may be conducted at state universities in South Carolina and Georgia, local libraries, state archives, etc. depending on the focus of the research. The National Archives and the Library of Congress have salient materials, as does DOE Headquarters in Germantown, MD. The Hagley Museum and Library in Delaware has Du Pont's Atomic Energy Records, a large and significant collection spanning the firm's work at Oak Ridge to Savannah River. University of South Carolina-Aiken has a Government Documents Department and collects SRS materials. Clemson University has the Strom Thurmond Papers, Jimmy Byrnes Papers and the Edgar Brown Papers; all three collections contain SRS-related materials.

4.2.2 Ethnographic Fieldwork

This section refers to audio taped oral history interviews on Cold War history. All oral historical interviews will be conducted using the "Principles and Standards of the Oral History Association" published in the *Oral History Evaluation Guidelines, Oral History Association, Pamphlet Number 3*, adopted 1989. A manual with guidelines and release forms was prepared for specific use in the SR Oral History Study in 1999, titled *I Made History in this Building, Oral History Guidelines and Releases Savannah River Site History Project.* This booklet, which provides step-by step guidance in addition to release and restriction forms, is included in Section 6, Appendix H.

4.2.3 Structure and Facility Surveys

The methods for survey in the state of South Carolina are provided in the *Survey Manual South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (2002) which defines a survey as the "process of systematically identifying historic properties within the boundaries of a specific geographical area, documenting their location and physical characteristics, and evaluating their importance within an appropriate historical context." Surveyors are required to complete a SC Statewide Survey form that details a resource's name, use, address/location, use, construction date, a property description, summary of historical data, architect if known, site plan, and photographic information. The property's NRHP eligibility is also to be noted. Each property receives a unique survey number that is provided on request from the State Survey coordinator. The survey manual gives complete instructions on survey methodology, photographic requirements, data organization, photo log examples, and professional standards and qualifications for consultants. Survey forms can be submitted electronically in two formats, a Microsoft Access database and as Microsoft Word documents.

As noted earlier, the 2003 SRS Cold War inventory was completed using a Microsoft Access database. It was created based on the state form but it has been modified to better capture the industrial character of SRS's Cold War resources.

4.2.3.1 Evaluating Significance

4.2.3.1.1 SRS Context and Associated Themes

To evaluate a Cold War resource's significance, a historical context, based on primary and secondary research, was needed to inform evaluators of what was important in the period or place under study. The creation of a Cold War context for SRS was an important tool in understanding the overall history of the site. The context developed two overarching themes: the site's Cold War production mission and its contribution to peaceful uses of atomic energy including the Transplutonium Programs, the discovery of the free neutrino, the production of plutonium–238 for heat sources and the production of heavy water for research purposes. Key historic sub themes that linked identified resources to these themes were developed. Research identified the following

sub themes as important to an understanding of SRS's history and its buildings: research and development, fuel and target fabrication, heavy-water production and rework, reactor operations, chemical operations and waste management, Cold War landscape (its layout), safety and security, and site administration and support. The development of these themes formed the foundation for the building evaluations and those resources that were linked to the production-related themes, the Site layout, and research and development were considered to have more significance than those related to safety and security or administration. Evaluators then applied the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation described below.

4.2.3.1.2 National Register Criteria

The National Register of Historic Places is a collective listing of those districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in our nation's prehistory and history. These properties represent our shared local, state, and national experience. The Secretary of the Interior has set minimum qualification standards that must be achieved for a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria are defined in 36 CFR 60, *National Register of Historic Places* and are interpreted in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1991):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To qualify for the National Register, a property should represent a significant part of the history, archeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have the characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past. The property must meet one of the National Register Criteria for evaluation by:

- Being associated with an important context and;

- Retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

The methods described in 36 CFR 60, *National Register of Historic Places and are interpreted in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1991) were followed to evaluate the SRS Cold War District.

After identification and research, it has categorized the property as a district.

SR has completed a historic context that establishes that the site, its buildings, structures and layout constitute a unique cultural landscape that possesses historical significance on a national, state and local level in the areas of engineering, military, industry, and social history.

SR has recommended the SRS Cold War District as eligible under Criteria A for its role in the production of nuclear materials for our nation's defense during the Cold War; Criteria C (a) as it embodies best practice principles of nuclear design and safety when constructed; (b) was completed by the work of a master in that Du Pont was the designer of the facility, a firm that had unique corporate culture, management skills, adherence to flexible design and deep atomic energy experience, having constructed the X-10 reactor at Oak Ridge and Hanford during WWII; (c) methods of construction; and Criteria D for its potential to yield information in history.

As the majority of resources has reached 50 years of age or will within the next two years, Criteria Consideration G was not used under the Cold War context. This Criteria Consideration is applied when a property achieves significance in the last 50 years due to its exceptional importance. It may apply to SRS facilities that post date 1989 in their startup and are not associated with the Cold War context and possess exceptional importance on the national level of significance. The Defense Waste Processing Facility, which started up in the 1990s to vitrify high level wastes, is an example of such a property. Other candidates may exist in Tritium and in SRNL.

NRHP evaluations were performed along with resurveying NRHP-eligible properties and conducting walkthroughs to determine if the recommended eligible properties retain integrity.

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must meet the National Register criteria, and it must have integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. A historic property has a high degree of integrity when it retains its historic appearance and character, enabling it to convey a strong feeling for the period in history when it achieved significance. Seven qualities are involved when evaluating a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property with good integrity will possess some or most of these aspects. Establishing which are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

Location - the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The actual location of an historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important aspect in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons.

Design- the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. A property's design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics.

Setting - the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open spaces.

Materials - the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property. A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of significance. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved.

Workmanship - the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site.

Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principals of an historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principals.

Feeling - the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.

Association - the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.

Using the framework of the historic themes and the NRHP criteria, an evaluative strategy was defined to identify levels of significance and integrity for the SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that reflected the Sites' Cold War defense mission and its non-defense Atoms for Peace programs. To evaluate the selected buildings, each building was visited by an architectural historian/historian and notes were taken on the presence or absence of equipment, preservation of historic fabric, presence of modifications or remodeling and to what extent the building was remodeled. Evaluators were familiar through historical research with original equipment arrangements and historic interior photography and were able to identify key physical features that had to be intact and visible. In addition, a knowledgeable guide who had worked in the facility was present to address questions on how the facility functioned historically, its current use, the dates of alterations or modifications, and if those changes were adverse or consonant with the site's technological mission. The guide also identified others knowledgeable about different periods within the facility's operational history as further information sources.

Essentially, this walk through was conducted to ascertain to what degree the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties possess the seven qualities noted above. If there were multiple examples of a building type, evaluators sought to establish through comparison which of the type had the most integrity. For example, the five areas within a SRS reactor: the personnel area, the assembly area, the process area, the disassembly area, and the purification area were compared and contrasted to establish which reactor or which reactor "area" retained integrity, given their structural differences. In each reactor, the evaluators traced the production steps from where the raw materials entered the building in the assembly area through its preparation in casks for shipment to the canyons. In other cases, evaluators identified only wings or areas within significant buildings that had excellent integrity and that may be recorded such as the radiological contamination examination rooms in 719-A that were outfitted with unique equipment to handle a medical emergency that involved severe radiation. The remainder of 719-A's interior has been totally remodeled and is not considered to have integrity. Fieldwork for the interior evaluations is still ongoing. The preliminary results of the walk-throughs are shown in Table 3 and these rankings on integrity and significance form the basis for a mitigation strategy outlined below.

4.3 Structure and Facility Management

An important component of future management of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties at SRS is the education of SRS managers and personnel about historic preservation concerns and the integration of these concerns into future decision making and planning that may involve SRS Cold War historic properties.

The SR Manager has formally communicated with the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation's President concerning the PA and CRMP and SR's expectations of compliance. This communication creates an environment in which the education of structure and facility managers about preservation concerns for NRHP-eligible facilities they steward will occur.

For operational Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, the CRMP is the primary reference document. Information from it will also be added to the facility manager's training manual and an electronic version of the CRMP posted on SHRINE so that managers have easy access to the plan and can become familiar with the CRMP guidelines that define how historic properties are to be treated in terms of their current use as an operational facility. As facility manager positions are not static, this training is critical to successful preservation planning at SRS.

The management options for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are as follows:

- The facility continues in operational use but is used sympathetically with no alterations to its historic character. See Section 4.4.2 below on Programmatic Exclusions. No further treatment necessary.

- The facility is no longer in operational use but is retained in place on standby, or placed in safe storage mode, or mothballed for future use. See Section 4.4.2 below on Programmatic Exclusions if no alterations are planned. If alterations that impact the historic character of the property will occur, see Section 5.1.

- The facility is selected for preservation for future interpretation of the site's Cold War missions and has a specific treatment plan for its management and use. See Section 4.3.1.

- The facility continues in use but is upgraded in a manner that constitutes an adverse effect to the historic character of the facility. See Section 5.1.

- The facility is adaptively reused with an unsympathetic function. If the proposed action will have an adverse effect on a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, see Section 5.1.

- The facility is selected for deactivation and decommissioning activities (see below). If the proposed D&D action will have an adverse effect on a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, see Section 5.1.

As SR is actively involved with reducing the building footprint of the Site, managers and individuals involved in selecting facilities for D&D activities will be made aware of the preservation parameters involved when a significant historic property is selected for D&D. The NHPA requires that Federal agencies avoid impacts to historic properties under their care and encourages that all avenues will be pursued to preserve, reuse and/or readapt the historic property for future use. At a minimum, decision makers need to be informed concerning the significance and integrity of the historic properties within the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic district and provided recommendations upon which better decisions can be made for D&D selections as well as future planning for the D&D of the Site's canyons and reactors that involves the potential for long-range future exterior interpretation.

Section 4.4.2 (see below) outlines the Programmatic Exclusions (maintenance and other activities) that are considered exempt from the need for review and that can proceed after consultation with the CRMP.

4.3.1 Structure and Facility Documentation

Methods used to document Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties will vary with the significance and integrity of the property, which will be determined after completion of the field assessment. In order to assess the significance and integrity of the NRHP-eligible buildings, each

was assigned a level of significance and a ranking for its interior integrity (see Section 3.3.4.1, Table 4). Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that have been deemed of highest significance (1) and have excellent or good integrity (1) or (2) are candidates for **Historic American Engineering Record** (HAER) documentation studies **or Historical Documentation** studies or **Baseline Recordation Studies**.

Evaluation of the historical significance and integrity of each Cold War NRHP-eligible property is ongoing. The exterior and interior evaluations were conducted by a historian that met the Secretary of Interior's Standards and was knowledgeable about the site's history in tandem with knowledgeable individuals that had worked in the facility as well as the current facility manager. In particular, the team sought to identify interiors, equipment, and artifacts that met the evaluative criteria defined in Section 3 and to assess the integrity of each. The team was also informed about hazards and radiation concerns that were associated with the inspected facility.

4.3.1.1 HAER Documentation

HAER documentation consists of measured drawings depicting existing or historic conditions; or select existing drawings photographed with large-format negatives, perspective-corrected photographs with large-format negatives of current exterior and interior views and photocopies with large format negatives of historic views where available, and full written history and description. The methods to be used and the production of the documentation package must follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documents.[11] HAER documentation projects typically include a historian, architectural historian, and photographer. All involved must meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional standards. See Appendix I in Section 6, Volume Two.

The level of documentation appropriate for a specific building or structure is determined by the National Park Service but the existence of complete and well preserved sets of as-built engineering drawings and historic views archived at SRS suggests that Level II HAER standards would be appropriate. The documentation will reflect all events, features, and values that qualify the property for listing in the National Register. Photographs and negatives must be archivally processed and printed on non- resin-coated paper and safety film, respectively. All materials must be specifically prepared for durability over a 500-year period including the narrative that is printed on acid free paper.

The National Park Service assigns the documentation a unique number and prepares its submission to the Library of Congress where it is available to the public for education and research. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) collections are among most used collections in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. The collections document achievements in architecture, engineering, and design in the United States. Administered since 1933 through cooperative agreements with the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the private sector, ongoing programs of the National Park Service have recorded America's built environment in multiformat surveys comprising more than 350,000 measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories for more than 35,000 historic structures and sites dating from Pre-Columbian times to the twentieth century. An on-line presentation of the HABS/HAER collections has been created that includes digitized images of measured drawings, black-and-white photographs, color transparencies, photo captions, data pages including written histories, and

[11] HABS/HAER Standards originally published in the Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, (Thursday, September 29, 1983) pp.44730-34.

supplemental materials.[12] This presentation ensures that a broad range of the public can use the documentation.

HABS/HAER submissions for the southeast region are sent to the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building, 100 Alabama ST, S.W., Atlanta, GA 30303.

4.3.1.2 Historical Documentation/Thematic Studies

Historical Documentation, an alternate documentation strategy for significant resources, provides "a detailed record of the significance of a property for research and interpretive purposes and for conservation of information in cases of threatened property destruction."[13] But, unlike HABS/HAER documentation, requirements are negotiated between the Federal agency and the SHPO to better tailor the effort to the resource and make use of available primary and secondary sources. In this sense, historical documentation offers greater flexibility in meeting specific preservation objectives.[14] This same flexibility allows for documentations that can be used or adapted for use in education and for public outreach.

> [Historical] Documentation is a detailed record, in the form of a report or other written document, of the historic context(s) and significance of a property. Historical research to create documentation uses archival materials, oral history techniques, ethno histories, prior research contained in secondary sources and other sources to make a detailed record of previously identified values or to investigate particular questions about the established significance of a property or properties...Documentation generally results in both greater factual knowledge about the specific property and its values, and in better understanding of the property in its historical context.[15]

As noted, historical documentation of this caliber would involve a comparable level of effort demanded in a HABS/HAER narrative and the same professional standards for the historian, architectural historian, and photographer. An example of this documentation approach would be a thematic study of a significant building type such as the reactor or a process area. Savannah River has five heavy-water moderated and cooled production reactors all of which are considered to be of the highest significance but with varying degrees of integrity. A HABS/HAER documentation approach for each would involve creating documentation portfolios for each reactor. Conversely, the thematic approach allows the historian to create a single narrative emphasizing the overall reactor process at Savannah River, showing what each reactor shared in the production of nuclear materials, showing how each differs as a consequence of product demand and modifications to meet that demand, the milestones reached in each, etc. The methods used in this type of documentation can be generally stated as adhering to professional methods and standards used by professional historians. Oral history guidelines are given in Section 6, Appendix H.

The thematic approach will be used for the documentation of SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties using the major themes developed for the context as a thorough yet cost effective manner of preserving the information within the historic process areas. SRS's Cold War History is a complex topic as a number of processes were involved in its production mission. A thematic approach allows more thorough exploration of one process and the people, buildings, and equipment that were part of it. In addition it parallels the large scale D&D effort that has taken an

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[12] HABS/HAER Collections**,** National Park Service website, viewed on July 6, 2004 see http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html
[13] Hanford Sitewide Treatment Plan as quoted from NPS:1983, p.44728.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid.

"area" approach. D-Area is synonymous with heavy water production; M-Area with fuel and target production. C-, P-, R-, L-, and K-Areas are solely associated with reactor operations. F-and H-Areas are associated with chemical separations; H-Area has a secondary process association with tritium production. Areas that had a mixed use include A-Area that functioned primarily as an administration and support center. However, SRNL (SRTC) is geographically part of A-Area but is functionally separate as a center for research and development. Table 6 gives a listing of planned thematic studies and gives the building areas involved and the associated Cold War NRHP historic properties associated with each theme.

Table 6. Thematic Studies

Theme	Area (s)	Some Associated Historic Properties
Heavy Water Production/Rework	D	420-2D, 420-D, 421-2D, 421-D, 451-D, 483-2D, 483-3D, 483, 484, 485, 614-1, 683, 701 –1, 2, 3; 704, 717, 772
Fuel and Target Fabrication	M	305-A, 313-M, 320-M, 321-M, 322-M, 701-1, 3; 704-M, 710-2M
Reactor Operations – Cold War production and special isotopes programs	C, K, L, P, and R	106, 107; 109, 110, 2; 151-1,2; 183, 2, 4; 184, 185,186, 188-R, 190, 706
Chemical Separations	F, H	211-2, 3F; H including stacks and auxiliary structures; 222-F, 232-1H, 238-H, 240-F, 241-11F, 241-18F, 241-1F, 241-20F, 241-28 F, H; 241-34H, 241-F, 242-16F, 242-1H, 242-F, H; 242-16H; 244-H, 251-F, H; 260-1F, 260-4H, 281-1F, 281-2H, 281-4F, 281-5F, 5H; 281-6F, 281-8H, 282-F, H; 284-F, H; 285-F, H; 288-H, 292-1F, 292-F, 294-1F, 1H; 294-F, H; 298-H; 614-F, 704-F, H; 706-H 709-F, 717-F, 723-F, 724-H, 772-F
Tritium Extraction	H	232-F and stack, 232-H and stack, 236-H
Pilot Plants/Research and Development	T	678-T, 679-T
Research and Development	A	723-A, 735-A, 736-A, Main laboratory and its auxiliaries, 774-A, 776-1A, 2A, 3A, 4A; 777-10A, 786-A, 792-A, 794-A, 770-U
Administration/Support/Safety/Security	A	614-1A, 701 A and G facilities, 702-A, 703-A, 708-A, 709-A, 710-A, 713-A, 714-A, 716-A, 717-A, 719-A, 720-A, 661-G
Infrastructure – Power, Utilities, Water Supply, Railroad, Military	G	751-1A, 784-A, 785-A, 608-G, 616-G, 618-G, 681-1G, 681-2G, 681-3G, 681-6G

Thematic studies will be based upon primary documents, and will present architectural and engineering "as builts" and subsequent plans showing modifications if possible. Historic photography will be used to illustrate process and show the workplace(s) involved. The narrative will fully describe the process, the building area, and the process equipment so that the thematic

study and the information gathered can be used later for interpretation and to help guide evaluations of significance for any artifacts found or associated process equipment.

Thematic studies will be conducted when major process buildings within an area/theme are affected by an undertaking as well as its associated support facilities. For example, a reactor operations study would begin when any of the five 105 buildings are adversely affected by an undertaking such as the proposed grouting of the disassembly basins. The study would involve all five-reactor areas and all reactor buildings and the thematic study would provide documentation regardless of whether they were operational or non-operational. For the operational facility, baseline data would be gathered showing current use. For the D&D candidate reactors, the documentation would show its character and appearance in its end state.

When a single or unique Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property is subject to an undertaking, a facility specific historical documentation study of that facility can be undertaken using the research methods outlined above. A facility-specific historical documentation study approach will be undertaken when a facility's historical significance warrants such a treatment and where schedule and cost effectiveness is an issue. An example would be 777-10A, the Physics Laboratory, which is considered to be highly significant and is in an excellent state of preservation. A facility history specific to this building and its Cold War mission given its unique character and mission with a brief overview that provides context for the facility within the site's research and development facilities during the Cold War is an appropriate documentation treatment.

4.3.1.3 Baseline Recordation Studies

As SR/SRSO has identified highly significant Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that are operational, that will continue to be operational, and that embody highly technical and scientific processes some classified, a third approach should be taken (for example, the Cold War NRHP-eligible Tritium Facility historic properties). It is recognized that the technological nature of these facilities does not engender preservation; such facilities are continually improved or changed to further the site's mission. Moreover, the research and processes involved may be restricted from the public and radiological concerns may be an issue. Despite these parameters, historic preservation concerns need to be embedded into the management of these highly technological properties so that what is historically significant about the facility can be preserved for the future.

Preservation through documentation has and will be used in which baseline photographic recordation is completed that documents the characteristics that make the facility historically significant. The photographic record would be kept as a permanent site record that would be added to over time so that future researchers and the American public can learn about the property and its historic role in the Cold War. If the facility contains classified information, the photographic documentation can be completed by properly cleared personnel in the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation's Site Photographic Services and the film developed using appropriate sources, and the resulting documentation, which would be labeled, archivally stored, and accompanied by a photo log, can be placed in a permanent record file within classified file records. A historian that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards will be involved in the selection of views and the compilation of the documentation file. The photographic standards given in Section 4.3.1.6 apply to this type of documentation. Digital imaging can only be used to complement the required documentation photography.

A historic narrative based on primary data and oral history will be completed using the same guidelines given under Section 4.3.1.2 for Thematic Studies if the Cold War NRHP-eligible property to be documented contains information that is not classified.

If the facility contains information that is classified, the historian working with a knowledgeable individual will identify key primary documents or document types that need to be preserved in a research file that will be kept as part of the Site's permanent records so that a future historian will be able to develop a narrative history when the security restrictions are no longer in place or are relaxed. Such documents will include at a minimum the Du Pont Construction records, "as built" architectural and engineering drawings, later drawings that show process change and changes in the facility, historic views and maps, oral histories with key personnel, Knowledge Preservation projects, videos and safety films, and operations manuals. However, if a part of the history of the facility or a phase of its process history can be isolated, researched and written for public release, SR will consider the completion of that history.

4.3.1.4 Historic Structures Report

Historic Structures Report can be completed where one facility is the subject of an undertaking. The report will contain an introduction, description of the undertaking and its effect on the historic property, a history of the facility, a current architectural description and structural evaluation and recommendations for restoration, reconstruction, and/or rehabilitation and accompanying cost estimates.

4.3.1.5 Photographic Documentation

HAER, Historical Documentation and Baseline Recordation Studies will include photographic documentation that will involve large-format photography, medium format photography and 35 mm black and white photography. All photographic recordation must be complete prior to the start of D&D.

- *Large-format photography*

  HAER documentation will require large format photography and the methods involved are spelled out in the HAER guidelines. The views selected for documentation must show what is significant about the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, its setting or physical context, oblique and planar views of the main elevations and any details. Interior views will show the current state of the property, how space was used, and any architectural details. If a property has preserved-in-place equipment or machinery that was significant to the process history of the property and or site, it will be fully documented with large format photography and a flow chart drawn that shows the production line. Large-format photography may also be selected for non-HAER documentation when a significant property or equipment is considered to be adversely affected by an undertaking. The photographer and historian will work as a team with the historian establishing the views and their order. The standards for processing, labeling, etc are given in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documents: HABS/HAER Standards* (1990). Both types of documentations, HAER and non-HAER, will follow these guidelines for processing and negative and contact print storage and labeling.

- *Medium-format photography*

  This type of photography will only be used for resource of highest significance (Ranking of 1) where space requirements do not allow the use of a large format camera or if safety concerns dictate the use of a smaller camera. Same guidelines for large format photography are applicable.

• *35 mm black and white photography*

Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties of lesser significance (significance ranking of 2 or 3 and integrity ranking of 2 or 3) will be documented through black and white 35 mm photography, both exterior and interior, with representative interior views. The following guidelines should be used:

1- The exterior of individual properties will be recorded by at least one photograph of the main façade, with oblique views and other elevations if necessary.

2- The interiors of the buildings will be recorded with photos showing the representative use of space.

3- Acceptable print sizes are 3 1/2" x 5" and 4" x 6". The back of each photograph will be labeled with an indelible ink pen.

4- Prints and negatives will be submitted in archival storage sleeves.

5- An inventory sheet will be compiled to identify all prints and should correlate with the roll and frame number of the negatives.

Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties of lesser significance with poor integrity (4) will follow the above guidelines but only the building exterior will be documented. If the exterior photography from the survey level is completed, no more exterior photography is needed.

4.4. Cold War NRHP- eligible Historic Property Maintenance

This section outlines the maintenance and other activities that are considered programmatic exclusions from the need for review and that may proceed after consultation with the CRMP. Each category of activity listed below, from routine maintenance to security upgrades in facilities and to equipment that are considered historically significant will not involve replacement or alterations that will change the appearance of the building or equipment. A separate treatment plan for the C-Area Historic District is given in Section 4.7.

4.4.1. Routine maintenance and repair activities to Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties excluding C-Area Historic District

Programmatic exclusions for routine maintenance and repair include, but are not limited to:

- HVAC system components
- Landscaping, lawn sprinklers
- Signs
- Electrical distribution and lighting systems
- Steam, condensate, chill water, and RO/DI systems
- Nitrogen, carbon dioxide, liquid nitrogen, argon, and compressed air systems
- Drain systems
- Repainting
- Ductwork repair
- Fire suppression systems
- Fencing
- Communication systems
- Utility piping
- Guardrails/barriers
- Roof repair – in kind
- Concrete flooring/topping
- Production and non-production equipment

4.4.2 Plant rearrangement and/or building modifications that do not require alterations to the historic character of the facility/equipment including, but not limited to:

Office upgrades or rearrangements
Factory equipment rearrangements
Furnishings installations/replacement
Telephone installation
Computer cabling
Flooring, including carpeting or vinyl tile
New HVAC systems
Electrical distribution systems
Plant utility piping relocation/installation

4.4.3 Replacement in-kind where replacement materials match the original materials in configuration, size, detail, and color.

4.4.4 Purchased services contracts that do not impact the environment, or human health or safety including, but not limited to:

Architectural/engineering services
Non-destructive and destructive testing of production materials
Production engineering evaluation
Environmental monitoring, sample collection, and laboratory analysis
Equipment maintenance and repair (support, production, computer, laboratory and office equipment, etc.
Communication equipment installation and repair
Waste transportation and disposal for existing waste streams
Calibration services
Data processing/key punch services
Pest control

4.4.5 Safeguard and Security routine activities with the exception of training activities or activities that put the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property at risk.

4.4.6 Installation or repair of security and personnel safety systems including, but not limited to:

Public Address systems
Fire alarms, fire detection equipment, and fire suppression equipment
Computer security systems
Monitoring, detection, and surveillance equipment
Security or emergency notification alarm systems
Emergency exit lighting systems
Emergency eyewash systems
Railings, shields, and guards

4.4.7 Activities associated with Post Cold War buildings and structures

All activities/actions in or associated with buildings and structures constructed since the end of the Cold War or that have gone into operation since the Cold War (in 1990) except for those properties built since that time that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of their Exceptional Importance under Criteria Consideration G are exempt.

4.4.8. Asbestos Abatement Activities with the exception of Transite ™ Exterior Siding and Transite ™ interior wall panels

These include actions that remove or fix asbestos for safety and health concerns. Such activities include lagging, insulation, painting, pipe and ductwork, and non-historic panel removal. None of these activities shall cause structural modification or alter character-defining features in identified Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties.

The majority of Cold War NRHP-eligible properties are clad in Transite ™ a short fiber cement-asbestos siding material and Transite™ was also used for interior partition walls. The removal of original Transite Panels, the original building cladding and/or interior wall fabric is considered non-exempt.

4.4.9 Transition Activities

Transition activities entail the deactivation of unneeded plant systems that are not required to maintain facilities in an environmentally safe and secure condition in anticipation of eventual decontamination and decommissioning of the facility. See below for a list of typical transition activities. These activities are sometimes undertaken by the contractor's operations force rather than D&D personnel and have occurred in the past without benefit of preservation guidelines. With the CRMP in place, the facility manager or D&D manager responsible for the transition phase will consult with the CRMP prior to the beginning of transition activities to ascertain if the chosen transition actions may pose an adverse effect on the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property. If the proposed action is identified as a programmatic exclusion then the transition activity can occur. If the proposed action will pose an adverse effect, the facility manager or D&D managers will reconsider the action to avoid impacting the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, or, if that is not feasible, defer the actions until after the preferred mitigation treatment has been undertaken. All photographic documentation will occur before electricity is cut off for lighting.

The primary plant systems within facilities that may be deactivated include, but are not limited to, electrical; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC); utilities; instrumentation and control (I&C); and vessels and process/waste piping systems. Specific measures include:

- decontaminate areas (wash down, wipe down, flushing, vacuum blast, etc.);
- stabilize contaminated areas (fixatives, painting, sealants, etc.);
- drain or empty piping or vessels (Note: a tank is considered a vessel);
- flush piping and vessels;
- plug, cap, or blank ductwork, piping, and vessel nozzles;
- stabilize, consolidate, or remove outside contaminated areas adjacent to facilities;

- decontamination, stabilization, or removal of glove boxes and fume hoods;
- remove, reuse, or recycle non-hazardous and hazardous materials;
- remove and transport hazardous and radioactive waste to appropriate storage locations or to burial grounds;
- remove fencing and paved parking areas adjacent to a facility;
- seal facility penetrations and repair roofing;
- excavate for isolation of underground piping to and from facility;
- test, sample, and monitor in and around deactivated facilities;
- winterize equipment and the facility for freeze protection;
- minimize or eliminate plant operating systems (e.g., electrical, HVAC, utility, I&C, vessels and process/waste piping); and
- install electrical, monitoring, and utility services to facility to maintain, if appropriate, essential system operation.

4.5 Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property Mitigation

This section presents mitigation strategies for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that will be adversely impacted by an SRS undertaking. In their report *Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operations of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities* submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives, the ACHP concluded that communication among preservationists should:

> ...aim (to establish) a consensus about what kinds of facilities and objects should be physically preserved for the future. This would include deciding how the historic value of facilities and objects should be determined, and which of these could be "preserved" through documentation.[16]

In order to achieve this consensus, DOE has consulted with the SHPO and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation in the development of this document and the PA. DOE has also considered the views of the public in carrying out the terms of this agreement in a manner consistent with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800. DOE has consulted with individuals and organizations who have identified themselves as interested parties, regarding the effects which may result from demolition, substantial alteration, or deterioration of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register, or issues of concern pertinent to such properties. As a result of public comment, the following became consulting parties to the PA and CRMP: the Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (SRS CAB), the Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness (CNTA), and the Cities of Augusta, Georgia; and Aiken and New Ellenton in South Carolina.

DOE has taken the concerns of these groups into consideration during implementation of the PA and the development of this document. Public comment was also sought through notification

[16] Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operations of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities* 1991a, p. xi.

letters followed by focus group meetings to discuss the historical effort and to receive public comment. The two-hour in length workshops were held on Tuesday, July 8, 2003 at the North Augusta Community Center, 1010 Brookside Drive, North Augusta, SC and Thursday, July 10, 2003, at the Adam's Mark Hotel, 1200 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC. Comments were also received by mail. The public comment period began on June 23 and ended July 23, 2003.

The public interest in preserving buildings and artifacts was underscored at these meetings. Public response to mitigation options in the public meetings emphasized the need to document buildings prior to D&D. The need to fully document significant buildings and structures prior to their destruction was strongly cited by the public in the public meetings as important. Also, public access to reports that contain historical documentation was deemed important to the public. In response, SR will place copies of the PA documentation in DOE's public reading rooms of the notifications sent to SHPO regarding proposed activities. The SRS CAB and the CNTA will be formally advised concurrent with SHPO notification. DOE, after consultation with SHPO, will hold public workshops on future undertakings, when warranted.

Individual(s) that meet the Secretary of Interior's professional standards in history and architectural history will conduct the tasks outlined below.

4.5.1. Documentation Mitigation Challenges

Documentation mitigation involving photography must occur before the facility is cold and dark for lighting.

When a confined space, controlled area, or contaminated area is to be documented, the contract historian, in consultation with the photographers and facility managers, will exercise judgment on the type of photographic documentation to be used, always choosing the most archival method of documentation available. Where contamination issues eliminate the possibility of large format photography, other avenues of documentation will be pursued including digital photography or three-dimensional laser scanning to produce the highest resolution views possible.

Photography in confined spaces requires a permit and training. The permit will be sought after these conditions are noted on the walk through evaluation. Staff photographers with the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation are fully trained for work in confined spaces and in certain radiologically contaminated areas. Again, these conditions will be noted on the walk-throughs and a plan devised to meet the safety and health concerns and to document as fully as possible the physical qualities that make the facility historically significant.

4.5.2 Mitigation Plan for Adverse Impact to Site Layout

The Site's original layout is considered to contribute to the District's National Register eligibility. The reconfiguration of the site, that will eliminate the historically significant D, M, and T areas, will adversely impact the original site layout. To mitigate this adverse effect, DOE will archive and preserve historic maps, photographs, documents, and construction histories that show the layout and the decision-making processes involved in its making. The extent of the documentary record to be preserved was determined by a historian with input from knowledgeable SRS retirees as suggested from public comments. If these materials are designated for deposit at the National Archives, or are currently on deposit at a facility or library that meets the standards of 38 CFR 79 in the facility requirements and in the specified professional standards, this is satisfied.

The Federal Government has ownership of all federal record/document collections. The National Archives has the authority to select what will be accessioned into their repository. If the National Archives does not elect to accession all of these materials into their repository and determines that the public interest will be served, the Agency (in this case, DOE) may propose transfer of records

for disposal to be donated. Or, if the Government retains custody of the collection, they may be loaned to the State, a museum, or another entity for curation. Either of these scenarios has to be approved by the Archivist.

SR will consider the possibility of establishing a cooperative working relationship with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, the SRS Heritage Center and the Aiken County Historical Museum for the deposit of such historical documentary materials if records are available for donation or loan.

If the listed items cannot be released off site due to sensitivity, then the original materials will be archived on site in a manner consistent with archival standards outlined in 36CFR79.

In addition a set of these documents will be retained on site for their research value. Site Archives currently creates high-resolution copies of technical archival material and it is suggested that the collection be so treated at no risk to the original documents to create a research collection for use within the proposed SRS interpretive center.

The suggested documents to be preserved are as follows:

1- All construction and engineering and design histories associated with the planning and construction of the site including but not limited to compilation histories completed by Du Pont, Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, Girdler, American Machine and Foundry, Gibbs & Hill, The Lummus Company, Blaw-Knox, and New York Shipbuilding.

2- All planning and construction era maps and a sampling of site layout maps that show the original layout and its evolution for the period of significance: 1950-1989. This would include early boundary maps (Nos. 3303, 3304, etc), early topographic maps, maps that show planning issues, area maps, military maps and drawings for military gun sites, etc., as well as general maps that show transitions in building development and area expansions.

3- Preservation of two oversize wall mounted relief maps, "*Savannah River Plant,*" Models completed by Panoramic Studios, Philadelphia (Not Dated) (Scale 1 inch=200 feet vertical; 1inch=2,000 feet horizontal). (There are two examples. One was displayed in conference room in 703-A; it is currently in storage in B Area. The second is also stored)

4- Historic photography from 1950s, including historic aerial photography, showing transformation of landscape through the establishment of the site, roughly 1950 through 1965. The construction era photographic series with the prefix "M" is particularly important.

5- The photographs, appraisals, and plats of real estate properties acquired by the AEC within the site boundary and that are shown in the Office of the Chief of Engineers Real Estate Tract Register prepared for the Real Estate Savannah River Operations U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1952.

6- AEC manuals such as the "Back Up Manual," AEC press releases, folios or presentation pieces used to orient workforce, Du Pont "Fact Books," and other documents of this nature.

7- Plat books showing "government programmed housing" used to locate incoming labor force, any materials related to construction era housing including trailer parks, men's dormitories, etc.

8- Savannah River Plant Histories from their inception through 1989. These include but are not limited to:

DPSP-53-368	All Areas	8/50-6/53
DPSP-54-448	All Areas	7/53-6/54
DPSP-55-454-1	Reactor Areas	7/54-12/72
DPSP-55-454-2	Separations Areas	7/54-12/72
DPSP-55-454-3	Raw Materials Areas	7/54-12/72
DPSP-55-454-4	GS Area	7/54-12/72
DPSP-73-1001	GS Area Supplement	7/54-12/72
DPSP-55-454-5	Plantwide Activities	7/54-12/72
DPSPWD-58-60	Tritium Separation	1/57-12/72
DPSP-SP-74-454	Special Projects	1/73-12/75
DPSPWD-74-74	Tritium Separation and Packaging	1/73-12/87
DPSP-77-454-1	Reactor Areas	1/76-12/87
DPSP-77-454-3	Raw Materials Area	1/76-12/87
DPSP-81-454-6	Waste Management Programs	1/79-12/87
DPSP-88-454-8	Plantwide Activities	1/87-12/87

9- Savannah River Plant newspapers published under all banners from 1952 through 1989.

4.5.3 Mitigation Plan for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties with the highest level of significance (1) and excellent or good integrity (1, 2). (See Table 4)

See discussion on significance and integrity in Section 3.3.4.1.

Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties with the highest level of significance (1) and integrity (1, 2) are: 105-R, P, L, K and C (includes the associated stacks, engine houses and any other directly physically related building); F and H and their auxiliary buildings (A and B lines) including the stacks; SRNL and its auxiliaries; 777-10A; 717-F; 232-H and stack; and 234-H and stack. Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, 678-T and 703-A, are treated under a separate MOA (see Section 6, Appendix D).

SR, after consultation with the SHPO and the consulting parties, has elected to document their Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties with the highest level of significance (1) and integrity (1, 2) through thematic studies based on the major themes discussed in Section 4.3.1.2. The baseline recordation approach has been selected for NRHP-eligible properties with the highest level of significance (1) and integrity (1, 2) that are currently used by operations, that will experience technological changes, and that contain sensitive or classified information. The HAER Level II study remains an option where SR chooses to fully document an individual Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property and to make that documentation available through the Library of Congress.

If an undertaking will pose an adverse effect to these Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties, the mitigation options are:

(1) a *HAER Level II study* prepared for submission to the National Park Service (narrative and large-format photography); or

(2) a comparable standard for *Historic Documentation/Thematic Study* and large-format photography for submission to the SC Department of Archives and History; or

(3) or a comparable standard for *Baseline Recordation Studies* that will be archived on site.

Each approach, described below, involves two efforts: the compilation of a historical narrative based on primary sources and oral history and photographic documentation.

A *HAER Level II study* can be used for the documentation of single resources that are individually significant on a national level and that contain information that is not sensitive. 777-10A, the Physics Laboratory, is a candidate for this mitigation option given its national significance, its uniqueness, and its excellent state of preservation. This facility is scheduled for full D&D in 2005 and while some large elements of the test reactors may be preserved, the facility will be fully documented to HAER standards prior to any dismantlement. 717-F, the Mock up Building, will also be considered for this mitigation option for the same reasons if the building and specifically the mock up canyon cell it contains prior to any D&D activities. 717-F is currently in operation.

The documentation will contain large format photography (see below), photocopied measured drawings, and a written narrative of the resource's history and description based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible and will include an assessment of the reliability and limitations of the sources. Citations will be properly footnoted and a methodology will be included. A full description of the specific methods involved in preparing a HAER Level II documentation that meets HAER standards is given in Appendix L. The National Park Service Southeast Region office is to be consulted concerning the documentation level and the overall endeavor if this mitigation option is selected.

or

Historic Documentation/*Thematic Study* – This option will be used where there are recurring building types or where the desired goal is to document a process or theme rather than a building. This approach will document the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in SRS's five reactor areas and two chemical separations areas. Thematic studies based on reactor operations or chemical separations will be completed in which whole process building areas (for reactors R, P, K, L, and C for separations F and H) will be treated in one documentation that contains a full description of all associated historic buildings in the area that were part of the process flow regardless of their current operational status. The best-preserved building or structure type will be chosen for full documentation with large-format photography (see photography requirements below).

Documentation of the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties associated with tritium extraction will involve 232-H and to some extent using documentary sources its demolished counterpart, 232-F. The documentation will show the tritium extraction process and its change over time and will entail a description and information about the first SRS tritium building demolished in 1997. 232-H operated from the 1955 through the 1990s and although the extraction process was reinvented over time it contains significant information about this important part of the Site's Cold War mission.

Original as-built drawings, maps, oral history and historic photography will be gathered and used to interpret the resources. The documentation will contain large-format photography, as-built drawings printed on archival bond paper from high resolution scans, and a written narrative of the resource's history and description based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible and will include an assessment of the reliability and limitations of the sources. Citations will be properly footnoted and a methodology section will be included. When there is more than one highly significant resource to be documented in a thematic study, representative photographs of all properties involved will be taken to compare/contrast how the like Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties differ. When a thematic study that covers duplicated resource types or thematic studies of process areas are completed and accepted by the SHPO, SR will have completed its compliance requirements for all like building/process areas or resource types.

The documentation will be archivally produced in triplicate for delivery to the SC Department of Archives and History, the Site Archives, and the CRM Cold War Records file. An electronic copy of the narrative report will be made available for distribution.

or

Baseline Recordation Studies will document the characteristics that make the facility historically significant through photography and a historical narrative. This approach will be used for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties such as 717-F, 773-A and its auxiliary facilities, all Tritium facilities and any other highly technical significant Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property that is in operation.

The documentation photography will be large format. The photographic record will be kept as a permanent site record. If the facility contains classified information, the photographic documentation can be completed by properly cleared personnel in Site Photographic Services and the film developed using appropriate sources, and the resulting documentation, which would be labeled, archivally stored, and accompanied by a photo log, can be placed in a permanent record file within classified file records. The photographic standards for properties of high significance are given below. A historian that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards will be involved in the selection of views and the compilation of the documentation file. Digital imaging can only be used to complement the required documentation photography.

A historic narrative based on primary data and oral history will be completed using the same guidelines for Thematic Studies if the Cold War NRHP-eligible property to be documented contains information that is not classified.

If the facility contains information that is classified, the historian working with a knowledgeable individual will identify key primary documents or document types that need to be preserved in a research file that will be kept as part of the Site's permanent records so that a future historian will be able to develop a narrative history when the security restrictions are no longer in place or are relaxed. Such documents will include at a minimum the Du Pont Construction records, "as built" architectural and engineering drawings, later drawings that show process change and changes in the facility, historic views and maps, oral histories with key personnel, Knowledge Preservation projects, videos and safety films, and operations manuals. However, if a part of the history of the facility or a phase of its process history can be isolated, researched and written for public release, SR will consider the completion of that history. For example, a treatment of early tritium production as opposed to an overall history of production of tritium might be possible.

Large Format Photography - This involves the use of large format cameras that produce 4"x 5", 5" x 7", or 8"x 10" negatives with black and white film. Three prints must accompany each negative. Both negatives and prints need to be archivally treated and the contact paper used will be fiber-based instead of resin coated. The paper and negatives should be prepared according to HABS/HAER guidelines to ensure stability and to achieve the desired "lifetime" of 500 years. All photography will be properly developed, labeled, organized, captioned, and stored in an archival manner. Photo logs and photo keys will accompany photography. This threshold is standard for all HABS/HAER photography and this standard will be used for Historical Documentation/Thematic studies and Baseline Recordation studies that involve NRHP-eligible resources with the highest level of significance (1) and excellent or good integrity (1, 2). Significant historic equipment will be photographed using these standards.

Oral history interviews with knowledgeable SRS retirees will be undertaken using the guidelines of the Oral History Association to obtain first hand accounts of the Site's Cold War history. Guidelines have been created for SRS as well as release forms. These are provided in Section 6, Appendix H. The interviews will be audio taped and videotaped when possible. The oral history interviews are considered critical to this mitigation plan. The number of interviews will vary

given the topic but the number may range from three to ten oral histories. Stakeholders such as the CNTA and SRS CAB and current SRS staff will identify knowledgeable retirees who can impart information about the site's Cold War mission and workplace as well as current employees.

The interviews will highlight the technical processes that marked the Site's production history: reactor processes, separation processes, and research and development as well as the Cold War workplace. Heavy-water production and fuel and target production has been handled under a separate Memorandum of Agreement. Each audio taped interview will be transcribed and copies distributed to DOE-Headquarter historians and to the public. The transcribed interviews could be placed on a SRS preservation website. If historic documentaries created by Site personnel are identified that show a process area at a historically important time, the preservation and public distribution of the documentary film can replace one oral history.

4.5.4 Mitigation plan for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties with a lesser level of significance (2) within the SRS Cold War Historic District and excellent or good integrity (1 and 2). See discussion on significance and integrity in Section 3.3.4.1 and Table 4.

The Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties to be documented under this approach are those considered to have a level of significance (2) and a level of integrity (1 and 2). Mitigation for these will vary with the closeness of their association to a historical significant process, their size, and integrity. The end or current state of these Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties will be documented through photography and a historic context will be provided for each within an appropriate thematic study. Where a recurring facility type is involved, only one will be photographically documented. Historic views, engineering drawings (as builts) and oral history will be used in the historical narratives to show the historical role of these facilities within the Site's Cold War mission.

Exterior large-format photography will be used for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties such a canyon sand filter, an important auxiliary of the canyons or the reactor basins, a like auxiliary in its importance, plus both facility types are monumental in size and architecture. One example of the site's monumental pump houses and powerhouses, its substations, etc will also be documented with large format photography. As noted if they are duplicated types built from a single standardized design, a single documentation of the best-preserved example of each type will suffice for the mitigation of the remainder of the type.

Interior large format photography will be used to document historic interiors or installed equipment that were noted during walk-throughs when an undertaking is proposed that may adversely affect the intact interior. For example, the intact 1950s era contamination treatment room in 719-A is candidate; however only the contamination treatment room falls under this mitigation plan. The remainder of the building has been severely altered. 305-A, 751-1A, the river pump houses are other examples. As field evaluation continues, other "rooms" or "areas" in historic facilities, where there is excellent preservation of significant historic interiors, may be cited for this level of documentation for future research and for public outreach and interpretation.

The remaining support buildings will be documented through black and white 35 mm photography, both exterior and interior, with representative interior views.

The following guidelines will be used:

1- The exterior of individual Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties will be recorded by at least one photograph of the main façade, with oblique views and other elevations if necessary.

2- The interiors of the buildings should be recorded with photos showing the representative use of space.

3- Acceptable print sizes are 3 1/2" x 5" and 4" x 6". The back of each photograph will be labeled with an indelible ink pen.

4- Prints and negatives will be submitted in archival storage sleeves.

5- An inventory sheet will be compiled to identify all prints and should correlate with the roll and frame number of the negatives.

4.5.5 Mitigation plan for NRHP-eligible resources of significance (3) within the SRS Cold War Historic District and all levels of integrity

This mitigation is intended to capture the end or current state of these resources through photography and to provide a historic context for each within an appropriate thematic study. The properties to be documented under this approach will be those considered to have a level of significance (3) and a level of integrity (1, 2, and 3).

Historic views, engineering drawings (as builts) and oral history will be used in the historical narratives to show the historical role of these facilities.

Support buildings or contributing members of the district with poor integrity will be documented through black and white 35 mm photography, both exterior and interior, with representative interior views.

The following guidelines will be used:

1- The exterior of individual Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties will be recorded by at least one photograph of the main façade, with oblique views and other elevations if necessary.

2- The interiors of the buildings will be recorded with photos showing the representative use of space.

3- Acceptable print sizes are 3 1/2" x 5" and 4" x 6". The back of each photograph will be labeled with an indelible ink pen.

4- Prints and negatives will be submitted in archival storage sleeves.

5- An inventory sheet will be compiled to identify all prints and should correlate with the roll and frame number of the negatives.

NRHP-eligible resources of lesser significance with poor integrity (4) will follow the above guidelines but only the building exterior will be documented.

Digital Photography - There has been discussion of considering the potential of a "pilot" project using digital photography to record these Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. The ACHP has indicated an interest in this effort. Contact was made with the National Park Service (NPS) to ascertain whether a pilot program of this nature was already under consideration by the NPS' HABS/HAER program. It is our understanding after contacting the SE NPS Regional Office that the current HAER photographic standards outlined above are still in place and that the digital

alternative will not be considered due to the fact that the products generated and the media it is placed upon is not archivally stable to the threshold required.

While digital imaging may not be archivally stable and thus is not suitable for documentation purposes, its use will be considered for public outreach and interpretation uses. Also, where safety conditions warrant, digital photography may be used (see Section 4.5.1).

4.5.6 Heritage Tourism and Public Outreach

4.5.6.1 Heritage Tourism Team

SR has organized a team comprised of the PA's Consulting Parties to focus on Cold War Heritage Tourism and develop a vision statement that will then be used to develop a comprehensive program for public involvement, outreach, and education. Given this agenda, representatives from SR Office of External Affairs (OEA) as well as the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation's Office of Public Affairs (OPA) are invited to the team meetings. Other parties including state heritage tourism professionals may also be included as needed as the team evolves into a working organization. SR hosted the first meeting of the Heritage Tourism Team in September 2004; the Heritage Tourism Team will meet at least four times annually.

All team participants will be familiar with the President's Executive Order 13287 "Preserve America" (2003) that provides the following guidelines.

> "Where consistent with agency missions and governing law, and where appropriate, agencies shall use historic properties in their ownership in conjunction with State, tribal, and local tourism programs to foster viable economic partnerships, including, but not limited to, cooperation and coordination with tourism officials and others with interests in the properties."
>
> "Each agency shall ensure that the management of historic properties in its ownership is conducted in a manner that promotes the long-term preservation and use of those properties as Federal assets and, where consistent with agency missions, governing law, and the nature of the properties, contributes to the local community and its economy."
>
> "Where consistent with agency missions and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and where appropriate, agencies shall cooperate with communities to increase opportunities for public benefit from, and access to, Federally owned historic properties."

The premise was that Team members would become active participants within heritage tourism within the state and region potentially:

- through established programs like the South Carolina Heritage Corridor Program, developed through public and agency involvement, that focus on existing heritage resources with 14 counties in western South Carolina that comprise the corridor and encourages economic development, strengthens visitorship, and conserves the historic, cultural and natural resources within the corridor (SRS is in Region 3 of the corridor)[17]; or

[17] Wilbur Smith Associates, *Environmental Assessment of the South Carolina Heritage Corridor Plan, Volume I,* Prepared for the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service and South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, June 2003, 2.

- through the establishment of new partnerships with other sites in the DOE complex particularly Oak Ridge National Laboratory that have a shared history in atomic energy development and that may attract a similar tourist market; or

- through other avenues of involvement.

The PA further stipulated activities that will be part of the public outreach program to be developed under the auspices of the Heritage Tourism Team or on a parallel basis. These are outlined in the following sections.

4.5.6.2 SRS Heritage Center

Public input has focused the SRS Cold War heritage tourism effort on the establishment of a museum/visitor center/library center to interpret the Site's Cold War history through artifacts, oral history, historical photography, and preserved Cold War historic properties as well as its pre-federal history. SR will work with CNTA or its successor organization to establish the SRS Heritage Center to promote heritage tourism. This will occur within the framework of the Heritage Tourism Team of which both SR and CNTA are members with DOE acting as the lead. Plans for the center and prospects for funding are in the planning stage.

CNTA will provide a Siting and Facility study containing attendance estimates, costs for remodeling and exhibits set up and operating costs for the Center at SRS or at an offsite location. Upon completion of a Siting and Facility Study by CNTA, the Heritage Tourism Team will evaluate the findings of the study and explore funding to establish and operate such a Center.

The establishment of a non-profit SRS Heritage Foundation (as a successor to CNTA) is in process. It is agreed fund raising for the SRS Heritage Center by the SRS Heritage Foundation cannot proceed until after there is agreement on the location of the Center. Preliminary study suggests that 742-A will be the selected site. DOE has agreed to explore the options of a lease, transfer, or other means to make available a SRS building or land to CNTA. However, DOE must consider SRS mission impacts, security, Site boundary proximity, infrastructure requirements, and worker and public health risks, before entering into an agreement to furnish CNTA with building or land. SR may also explore the options and costs for transferring a portable building to CNTA, to be disassembled and re-assembled at an offsite location if the Heritage Tourism team determines that an onsite location is not feasible.

The Heritage Tourism Team will look at how other Federal facilities such as NASA's Kennedy Space Center and the Bureau of Reclamation's Hoover Dam National Historic Landmark have managed to balance new safety and security concerns with public visitation.

The signatories of this PA recognize that the DOE has no appropriated funds to establish and operate the Center at this time.

4.5.6.3 C Reactor District

SR has elected to set aside C Reactor area for future interpretation and preservation. Its complement of associated buildings has been removed from the D&D schedule. These facilities include: 105-C, 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C. This constitutes almost an entire reactor area including a heavy-water moderated and cooled production reactor.

The immediate treatment plan for these buildings is located in Section 4.7.1. Planning for the future of the preserved reactor area however will be the focus of the Heritage Tourism Team.

4.5.6.4 Education/Outreach

SR will continue its broad-based efforts to educate students, the public, and its personnel about the Site's Cold War history. SRSO will participate in this effort to the extent possible given their mission.

- SR will distribute *Savannah River Site at Fifty* either in book format or on CD to schools and public and university libraries within the CSRA and major libraries and universities in the State of South Carolina in 2005. It may also distribute copies of the brochure "Patriots of the Atomic Age." Both publications have already been produced and can be easily distributed.

- The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation's Office of Public Affairs (OPA) will adjust its existing tour program to also focus on the historic Cold War built environment and that can be offered given security constraints when the nation's security level is considered low or guarded.[18] If such tours are not possible, given security restraints, a virtual tour may be developed, dependant upon funding that can be approved for use in an Internet application in 2005.

- SR and SRSO will provide opportunities for their personnel to learn about the Site and its historical legacy through annual presentations that include hands on experience with Cold War artifacts and/or tours. Such presentations will be educational but entertaining, allowing current personnel to see a "slice" of the past at SRS particularly the site as workplace.

- SR's Office of External Affairs (OEA) will assist with the placement of state historical markers that commemorate historical events, people and places on the site and will work with sponsors and the South Carolina Historical Marker Program administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. South Carolina Historical Markers mark and interpret places important to an understanding of South Carolina's past, either as the sites of significant events, or at historic properties such as buildings, sites, structures, or other resources significant for their design, as examples of a type, or for their association with institutions or individuals significant in local, state, or national history. In the past, markers were placed along the nearest South Carolina state highway and contained references to the location of the place being marked, usually some distance away. More recently, markers have been erected at the historic site itself without restriction to state highways and on other public streets and county roads.

  SR, SRSO and their contractors, and SRS retirees may wish to participate in such commemorations or other sponsors might be found to participate in this endeavor. Possible candidates for Cold War would be the 400-D Area for heavy water production, P Reactor as site of discovery of neutrino, and any whole building area to be demolished such as T and M. In addition, historical markers for pre-federal town sites, Dunbarton and Meyer's Mill may be considered as well as sites of historic places that predated SRS.

- Future activities will seek to educate the SRS work force, about 10,000 individuals, about the Site's history. The Site prepares a safety calendar each year to inculcate safety values in the workforce. This is a very effective tool. A similar effort could be used with historical views and historical quotes or events from the Site chronology in *Savannah River Site at Fifty*. Posters may also be considered as an educational tool. Short video segments prepared for the Site's network would be another avenue to disseminate information about historical preservation efforts. Keeping historical values in the

[18] See Homeland Security website http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?theme=29

forefront of the SRS community will help protect cultural resources and develop a sensibility and respect for the past and the buildings and artifacts that represent that past.

4.6 Curation

4.6.1 Preservation

A curator that meets the Secretary of Interior's professional standards will be designated for the Cold War artifact collection and a group of the contractor's personnel will be trained in the proper storage and handling of artifacts. A designated group of the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation personnel under the onsite guidance and direction of the curator will coordinate Cold War artifact curation.

SR will participate with local historical organizations, science museums, and scientific societies to further public knowledge about SRS and its contribution to the state and nation's history through the development of permanent and/or mobile historic exhibits using SRS Cold War historic artifacts.

An "Artifact Team" has been developed and tasked with providing a protocol for Cold War artifact identification, retrieval, and preservation and specified the following participants:

- One representative from SR;
- One representative from the SRSO (for SRSO Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties);
- One representative from the contractor's Facility Disposition Program;
- One representative from CNTA;
- One representative from SRARP; and
- The contractor's Historian as a minimum.

The composition of the team may change with the addition of facility workers, retirees, SHPO, or state or local museum workers as needed.

The Artifact Team will serve as protocol and guidance advisors. Their input will be on the types and kinds of items that need to be identified and preserved, the manner in which the work is conducted, and larger curation issues.

They will:

- review status of current artifact collection;
- evaluate current curation strategy (see below 4.6.3) and make changes accordingly;
- provide input into larger curation issues;
- provide input into the opening of the collection for research;
- establish cooperative working relationships with area museums and historical societies for the display and development of SRS Cold War exhibits; and

- receive monthly reports from the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation on collection progress and provide input on collecting issues especially related to but not limited to contamination issues.

The roles and responsibilities for the assigned team are given below.

SR is responsible for**:**

- leading meetings discussing Environmental Management (EM)-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties; and

- monitoring, reviewing, and assessing the identification, retrieval and curation of Cold War artifacts within EM-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties.

SRSO is responsible for:

- leading meetings discussing SRSO-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties;

- monitoring, reviewing, and assessing the identification, retrieval and curation of Cold War artifacts, within SRSO-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible properties; and

- providing input on training collections, tools, or equipment, historic or otherwise, that may be used currently or in the future used to educate the American public about the SRS Cold War tritium mission.

The Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation is responsible for:

- providing a suitable facility or facility for artifact curation that meets 36 CFR 79 or that will fully meet the standards after improvements;

- providing curation services for SRS Cold War artifacts as defined in 36 CFR 79 and designating a curator that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards;

- training designated personnel to identify, retrieve and curate SRS Cold War artifacts under the accepted protocol;

- identifying key cleared site personnel to mentor artifact collection within area of expertise;

- maintaining and updating the SRS Cold War database;

- completing condition reports and identifying conservation priorities;

- establishing a network of conservation specialists for on-call use when needed;

- recommending curation facility needs;

- developing cost estimates for future curation needs, and

- making arrangements for artifact loans or donations to applicable institutions using accepted SR loan agreements and arranging insurance if necessary.

SRARP is responsible for:

- providing advice and assistance to SR and SRSO as requested;
- providing review and comment on applicable documents; and
- working with the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation on curation matters or other Cold War History artifact concerns, as needed.

CNTA is responsible for:

- providing background knowledge, and consulting advice, on potential artifacts and their functional role in Site operations;
- providing recommendations on a list of artifacts for preservation; and
- providing input into artifact retrieval plans and preservation plans.

4.6.2 Inventory, Accession, Labeling, and Cataloging

These procedures are fully described in the Curation Strategy. See Section 6, Appendix F.

4.6.3 Identification, Evaluation and Documentation

To address these procedural issues, guidelines were developed in the *Savannah River Site Cold War Era Artifacts and Records Curation Strategy* (2000). The strategy was modeled after a curation approach developed at Hanford through consultation with historians, museum, professionals, interested persons, the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL), and contractor staff. This document was revised after meetings of the newly formed Artifact Team (see Section 6, Appendix F).

The selection criteria for SRS artifacts that was developed was as follows:

1. *Artifacts associated with historically significant figures at SRS*. Artifacts within this category shall include objects that were either used by, owned, invented, made by, or are the personal effects (ephemera or memorabilia) belonging to individuals significant to the Site's history.

2. *Artifacts associated with historically important events*. Objects within this category will include artifacts relating to, or associated with, major events at SRS (i.e., unusual events, important expansions, start ups, special visits, scientific discovery or technological change, and other discrete events that reflect SRS' role/contribution to our national heritage.)

3. *Artifacts representing the Site's technical history and significant advances in technology*. Objects within this category reflect significant developments and contributions to science and technology and include, but are not limited to, such topics as the plutonium production process, heavy-water production, tritium production, fuel and target production, reactor and separations processes, radioisotopes, health physics, nuclear applications, reactor design, weapons, robotics, environmental management, and space-related research. Such items document the evolution of science/technology in the nuclear age. Models, scaled and unscaled, are good examples of this type of artifact.

4. *Documents* – Objects within this category include the printed and handwritten media record of operations, day-to-day, at SRS. These materials include: film, documents, photographs, maps, manuals, blueprints, engineering drawings, ephemera (signs), and memorabilia.

5. *Artifacts that reflect the SRS social historical impact*. This grouping refers to objects that reflect atomic social history at SRS. This grouping includes artifacts and documents that evoke the atomic workplace with its emphasis on secrecy, safety, protective clothing, equipment, newspapers, films, press releases etc.

6. *Oral History* - Interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the site and its history would be preserved and copies of taped interviews would be available for historical researchers.

In addition, historians in consultation with technical advisors to the SRS History Project placed an emphasis on the preservation of certain "signature" artifacts such as a well-preserved example of a reactor control room graphic panel, test reactors and control room housed in 777-10A, miniature mixer-settlers housed in SRNL, all building and process three-dimensional models, instruments and or equipment specially designed at SRS or associated with major achievements such as pinch welding, and a collection of security posters/postcards and cafeteria napkins.

As noted when a historian identified an in situ artifact or completed a review of a building's contents, if an artifact was identified that could not be removed, it was tagged, numbered, and researched to establish significance. This process was followed consistently in M Area which has been the only building area fully completed to date. If a better example of an artifact or a duplicate without radiological concerns was located, the tag was removed. If not, a mitigation strategy was implemented.

4.6.4 Storage and Maintenance

The Final Assembly area in 105-C is the selected curation facility. 105-C is a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property of highest significance and the partial use of the building for curation is a good example of adaptive reuse.

The majority of artifacts were relocated there in September 2004; building models or process equipment models remain stored in 777-10A, an interim storage space. The Final Assembly area is a large open area with a high bay, concrete floors and walls, and oversize doors that allow easy access for large artifacts. It is secured. It has storage shelves on two walls and a locked storage area or "cage" within a larger open space that can be secured. The cage contains Vidmark drawer units that have been cleaned out for small artifact storage. Potential for vertical storage of hanging objects may also be achieved on the cage "walls" and on moveable racks. Space in the larger adjacent Assembly Area provides a location for large artifacts but that space is shared with other work groups, which lessen the physical security of the items stored there. Some office space and access to the Site's computer network is available in Final Assembly, which is another advantage. This office can be used to house the artifact database so that accessioning of the artifacts collected since 2001 can commence. Neither areas are temperature controlled so an alternate location or locations may be necessary to house artifacts that require temperature sensitive conditions.

Building 742-A, designated for probable use as the SRS Heritage Center, may in time house some artifacts that are sensitive to humidity and heat and provide office space for the curation team but its future as a Heritage Center devoted to interpretation and exhibits may preclude such uses for some time if at all. While documentary artifacts may be archived separately under the auspices of Site Archives within a permanent record group if space permits, space to store three dimensional artifacts that require a temperature-controlled environment is still needed.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will examine the possibility of creating a temperature-controlled environment in the Final Assembly area in 105-C. Temperature and humidity monitors have been mounted in the secure area within 105-C to gather cumulative data on the interior temperatures to provide information that will influence the future selection of artifacts to be stored at this location.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will also provide staff to monitor the collection weekly until a curator's office has been established in 105-C at the facility.

4.6.5 Periodic Inspection and Remedial Preservation

As curation may occur at multiple locations, the curator and staff need to monitor the dispersed collections and keep record of the movement of artifacts on site and on loan.

The Cold War curator and/or the curatorial assistant will also monitor collections that are in use for educational purposes around the site on an annual basis and will identify a contact point for individual artifacts or artifact collections to help monitor their condition and use. Facility managers in which artifacts are displayed or hung need to be notified of their presence and their treatment so that the curatorial staff is involved in their movement and care.

The Artifact Team will conduct periodic inspections to assess curation standards and the progress toward meeting the requirements of 36 CFR 79.

The curator will establish a list of conservation specialists to handle any remedial treatments needed.

4.6.6 Study

While there is no current framework in place that allows the study of these collections, researchers who are properly cleared and who have notified the curators of the collection of their research needs may do so currently. A plan for making these collections available for future research by the public is under evaluation by the Artifact Team.

4.7 Preservation and Protection

4.7.1 C Reactor Area Preservation

C Reactor area Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties have been removed from the D&D schedule. These include: 105-C, 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C. This constitutes almost an entire reactor area including a heavy-water-moderated and cooled production reactor.

A candidate for DOE signature status, C reactor was selected for its historical significance in supporting the SRS Cold War mission and for its engineering. Five heavy-water-moderated production reactors were constructed at SRS and placed in operation between 1953 and 1955. These reactors were unique within a family of fourteen American production reactors due to their heavy water technology and the versatility that was built into their design. This versatility provided the means for later changes in target elements, production and safety that translated into greater longevity and production capability. 105-C was that last of the site reactors to go into operation in 1955 and it reached the highest power levels.

Its preservation is a landmark in DOE historic preservation and is in keeping with Executive Order 13287: Preserve America issued in March 2003 on the federal stewardship of historic properties:

> It is the policy of the Federal Government to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the Federal Government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties. [19]

Given the above, the preservation in place of selected historically significant properties is in keeping with defined DOE stewardship policies as well as in line with Executive Order 13287: Preserve America. In addition, public comment on the historic preservation of Cold War Resources at SRS gathered in 2003 vigorously identified preservation of selected historic facilities that were mission critical during the Cold War era as a major imperative.

SR will recommend to the DOE-FPO that C-Area be formally nominated to the NRHP and that a period of significance be established to set guidelines for its treatment (see Section 5.1.6).

There are no immediate plans to open C Area to the public but a treatment plan was called for in the PA so that the reactor area will maintain its integrity until its future use is defined. SR will undertake a C-Area Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property feasibility study. The study recommendations and conclusions will be the basis for an overall treatment plan and decisions for heritage tourism and interpretation of C Area. The study will include an evaluation of the treatment measures in Section 4.7.3, a conditions assessment, proposals for treatment using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as a guide, and will address interpretation and public access issues in conjunction with heritage tourism objectives and SR missions. The recommendations and conclusions of the feasibility study will outline actions related to C Area historic properties.

A treatment plan for the reactor area Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties for the interim period is outlined below:

- SR will assign a facility manager to steward the above listed 13 facilities and who will receive training on their preservation from a preservation professional or professional organization.
- SR will stabilize all the listed buildings from the elements.
- SR will only allow sympathetic uses of these buildings that will not endanger their historic fabric.
- SR will create signage that identifies these facilities as Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties and place the signs on the facilities where they are readily visible;
- SR will not construct any new buildings within the historic reactor area.
- SR will preserve the vegetation buffer around the reactor area.
- SR will not allow any activity that will change the reactor area's plan or physical attributes outside the buildings but inside the reactor area fence line.
- SR will not terminate utilities to these facilities.

[19] Executive Order 13287:Preserve America, March 2003.

- SR will consult with Heritage Tourism Team/preservation professionals when the removal of buildings considered non-historic or intrusive within the historic area may impact a historic resource.

- The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will retrieve artifacts, such as: equipment, lighting fixtures, gages, etc. from other reactor areas under D&D and place these safely in C Area so that C Area can be restored to its original appearance circa 1960.

4.7.2 Further Facility Preservation

The preservation of other facilities is limited given contamination levels of many of the highly significant Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties and the plan to reconfigure the Site towards its geographic center. In some cases, the preferred end state for such facilities is *in situ* disposal that involves removing radiological and other hazardous material and decontaminating to the appropriate level. For example, the canyon and reactor Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties may have *in situ* disposal leaving a significant portion of the SRS's Cold War history in place.

If preservation in place is not feasible, the removal of objects from their original physical contexts to preserve and use them interpretively is the expected method of preservation. For example, the canyon mockup cell used in 717-F may be preserved when it reaches the end of its operational life. The cell may be removed from the building for interpretation in A-Area or in C-Area.

777-10A is another example in which the control room (s), small test reactors, and the portion of the Process Development Pile reactor above the floor (including its "forest") will be dismantled and reassembled at a venue that is open and available to the public. The same method could be used to recreate a production reactor control room, the quintessential Cold War artifact at SRS, with the careful disassembly and assembly of one of the intact reactor room graphic panels.

Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties of significance that add to our knowledge about safety, security and the workplace will also be evaluated for objects, equipment or general artifacts that can contribute to our understanding of the SRS. An example of this is a small 1950s era Butler building that was erected in 190-P, a large pumphouse, to house the operator and to protect his hearing from the noise created by the enormous pumps that circulated water to the reactor building. This building has been dismantled for removal to C-Area where it can be used to interpret safe working conditions and to enable future interpreters to evoke what it was like to work in that environment,

4.7.3 Area Preservation

As further preservation of Cold War facilities is limited, SR will consider the preservation and future interpretation of the town site of Ellenton as part of its preservation planning. Located west of C-Area, off publicly accessible State Highway 125, and in an area geographically distant from the site's core, the town site with its intact curbing, driveways, foundations, and "main street" area by the railroad would be an excellent choice for interpretation of the pre-federal landscape and would contrast well with the Cold War landscape preserved in C-Area. The two areas, pre and post Cold War, provide a culturally rich and dramatic storyline about South Carolina's twentieth-century history. Also, SRARP has produced much documentation of the Ellenton town site that could be used to interpret the site and to educate visitors about the sacrifice area residents made for their country in 1950.

To this end, SR will undertake a town site of Ellenton feasibility study (see Section 2.2). The study recommendations and conclusions will be the basis for an overall treatment plan and

decisions for heritage tourism and interpretation for the historic town site. The study will include a conditions assessment, proposals for treatment using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as a guide, and will address interpretation and public access issues in conjunction with heritage tourism objectives and SRS missions. The recommendations and conclusions of the feasibility study will outline actions related to the Ellenton town site.

4.7.4 Human Forces

A Programmatic Agreement on the Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan was signed in 1997 by the US Department of Energy (See Section 6, Appendix D). The PA develops an action plan for taking historic properties into account during emergency response to an actual or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant or the discharge of oil or other pollutants. An emergency was defined as existing whenever circumstances dictate that a response action to a release or spill must be taken so expeditiously that normal consideration of the Section 106 process is not practicable. The PA allows the On-Scene Coordinator to make informed decisions concerning effects to historic properties that may occur in protecting public health and safety. The PA identifies how and where the On-Scene Coordinator can receive expertise and support, the planning steps to be followed, historic property protection strategies, assessment of effects, record keeping, and provides a list of categorical exclusions.

4.7.5 Authorized Actions

A quality assurance plan has not yet been developed that will address the protection and treatment of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. This is one of the short-term goals of this plan.

4.7.6 Illegal Acts

The site is protected by Wackenhut Services, Incorporated (WSI-SRS) who provides security support services for DOE. WSI-SRS is a paramilitary organization that provides total security services including access control, property protection, law enforcement, criminal investigations, traffic control, canine explosives and drug detection, aviation support, river patrol, alarm equipment monitoring, and a Special Response Team.

In addition, all employees receive training initially and annually that reinforces the security code and security parameters that are in place at the site.

4.8 Outreach Prior to PA

The guided bus tours of the site were the main focus of the Cold War outreach. As discussed in Section 3.4.9.1, they are on hold following September 11, 2001.

4.9 Interagency Information Exchange

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation (with concurrence from DOE) will develop guidance for a data management system for recording facilities and for technical reports. A consistent data management system is intended to facilitate the interagency exchange of information.

5.0 CRM PROCEDURES AND ADMINISTRATION

5.1 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES – NHPA, EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593, 36 CFR PARTS 60, 63, 65, AND 800

Procedural requirements concerning cultural resources are placed on Federal agencies and Federally licensed or assisted activities by the NHPA; Executive Order 11593; 36 CFR Part 60 (National Register of Historic Places); 36 CFR Part 63 (Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places); 36 CFR Part 65 (National Historic Landmarks Program); and 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties). These authorities establish requirements pertaining to (1) undertakings, (2) National Register of Historic Places nominations, (3) National Historic Landmarks designation, and (4) future cultural resources survey.

5.1.1 Initiation of Compliance Procedures for Undertakings

(Section 5.1.1. does not apply to the Cold War NRHP-eligible Tritium Facility historic properties.)

Internal Communications:

The procedures to initiate compliance for undertakings that may affect Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are shown in a diagram in Figure 8.

Project planners and managers for the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will first establish whether the proposed undertaking involves property which was inventoried using the Cold War historic criteria (see Table 2).

The next step is to establish whether the property was determined to be a Cold War NRHP-eligible property or <u>not</u> to be a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property.

All Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are listed in Tables 2 and 3.

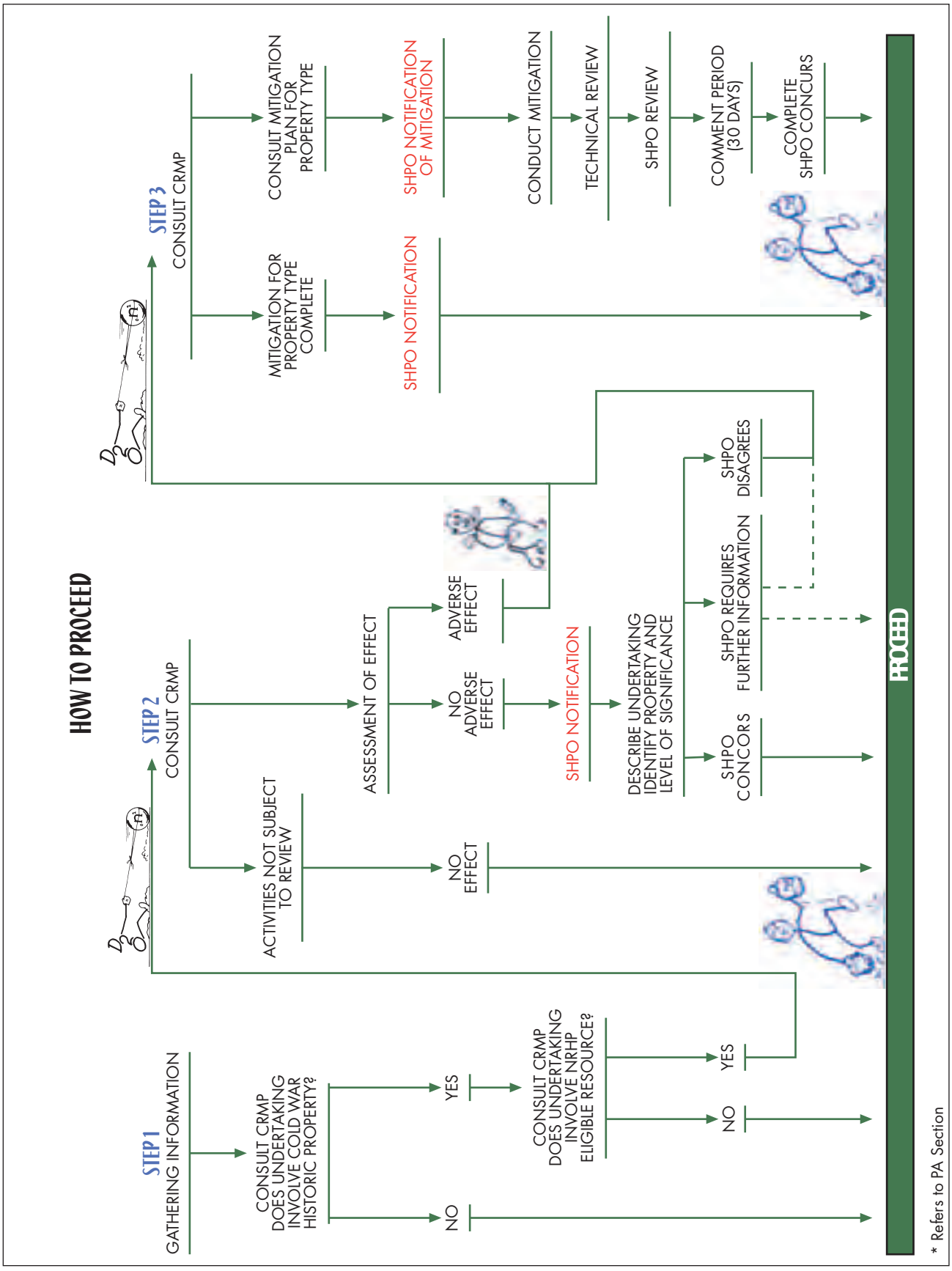
If the property is established to be not a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, the undertaking can proceed without further review.

The notification letter in Section 6, Appendix J, will be used for this internal communication.

- The notification letter for routine undertakings will be sent by the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation to SR at least **14 days** (or earlier) in advance of when the formal notification needs to be sent to SHPO.

- The notification letter for individually eligible Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties or undertakings involving properties of high significance and excellent or good integrity, will be sent by the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation to SR at least **60 days** (or earlier) in advance of when the formal notification needs to be sent to SHPO.

Figure 8
Section 106 Compliance diagram "How To Proceed"



For proposed undertakings involving a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, the facility manager/project manager for the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will consult the CRMP to establish if the proposed undertaking will have an adverse effect on the property (see Section 4.4).

Undertakings that are considered to be exempt or that have no adverse effect (listed in Section 4.4), can proceed without further review.

For undertakings that have been determined to have an adverse effect on a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, SR, in consultation with SHPO, can choose to:

(1) preserve the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, or

(2) redesign the undertaking to avoid or minimize any impact to the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property so that an adverse effect will not occur; or

(3) if the adverse effect can not be avoided, prepare a mitigation plan based on the methods and Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property evaluations outlined in Section 4.5.

If preservation is ruled out, and an adverse effect cannot be avoided, the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will determine if mitigation for that Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property has already been satisfied or if mitigation must be completed.

The Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will inform the facility manager/project manager of the appropriate mitigation for the adversely affected Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, if the mitigation has not been completed. The notification letter from the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation is submitted to SR. This letter will:

(1) identify the undertaking and the determination of an adverse effect;

(2) provide the appropriate mitigation plan; and

(3) provide a schedule with a delivery date to SR, based upon the complexity of the undertaking.

The Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will maintain a record copy of the notification letter and any further correspondence and will summarize the activities in the Annual Summary Report for that year for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties affected by undertakings that had no adverse effect or for NRHP-eligible non-inventoried properties.

The Safe Shutdown Plan required at the close of Operations will contain reference to the facility's status as a historic property (NRHP-eligible or not eligible), and will document if and when compliance activities have been accomplished. A checklist will be developed for inclusion in the Safe Shutdown Plan that indicates what if any CRM actions are relevant to the facility and their status.

The Surveillance and Maintenance Plan will be developed by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation to document significant aspects about the facility and describe the monitoring that the facility will receive in regards to the preservation of its historic equipment or interior.

Appropriate training will be given to personnel involved with this maintenance to increase awareness of the building's historic character and what is important to maintain.

Significant Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that are already deactivated and that are on the brink of demolition will be recorded.

SR will keep archival copies of all documentation on file at the Site in an appropriate repository and in the event or at the time that this information is no longer classified, the documentation may be made available to the public.

Because many of the historically significant facilities treated under the PA and CRMP no longer have electricity, the cost of the recordation and the completion time will increase. The lack of electricity makes the task more difficult for the preservation professional involved and can affect the quality of the documentation.

External Communications:

When there is the possibility of an adverse effect on a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, SHPO will be notified of the proposed undertaking using the notification letter shown in Section 6, Appendix J.

The notification letter will be sent out by SR, 30 days in advance of the proposed undertaking or earlier.

The notification letter must provide the significance level of the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property and its level of integrity (see Table 4).

SR will initiate SHPO consultation, describing the undertaking and providing an assessment of effect using the notification letter.

If the assessment of effect determines that the effect is not adverse or if there is no concurrence response to the notification letter in 30 days, SHPO concurrence is assumed and the undertaking may proceed.

SHPO may request further information.

This request may result in concurrence with the assessment of no adverse effect, or may result in a **Finding of Adverse Effect.**

If concurrence with no adverse effect is the result, the undertaking can proceed without further review.

If SR has established in the notification letter that an undertaking will have an adverse effect on a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property and SHPO concurs;

or

If SHPO does not concur with the finding of no adverse effect recommended by SR and determines that an adverse effect will occur and responds within the review period, this is a **Finding of Adverse Effect.**

SR, in consultation with SHPO, can choose to:

(1) preserve the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property, or

(2) redesign the undertaking to avoid or minimize any impact to the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property so that an adverse effect will not occur, or

(3) if the adverse effect can not be avoided, prepare a mitigation plan based on the methods and Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property evaluations outlined in Section 4.5.

If an undertaking is redesigned to avoid an adverse effect, SR should seek to provide the parameters of the redesign in the notification letter; if not, a follow-up notification letter will be sent by SR to advise SHPO of the new parameters that will allow for avoidance of an adverse effect.

Mitigation plans for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties of high significance and that have excellent or good integrity will be developed in consultation with SHPO.

Documentation resulting from mitigation will be submitted to SHPO for review. See Section 5.1.2.2.

The timing of this coordination between SRS and SHPO for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties slated for D&D is critical to an undertaking's success (Figure 9).

While preservation planning and strategies to avoid an adverse effect can occur from the close of operations through decommissioning the facility, there is an optimal window for Section 106 compliance.

This occurs from the close of operations through Transition (Figure 9).

If an Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property is the subject of mitigation prior to deactivation, the planning and implementation of that mitigation strategy best occurs prior to the close of the operational life of the facility and the onset of Transition (Figure 9).

In most cases, the integrity of the facility's interior is greatest at that point unless a secondary use has sympathetically masked the facility's historic fabric.

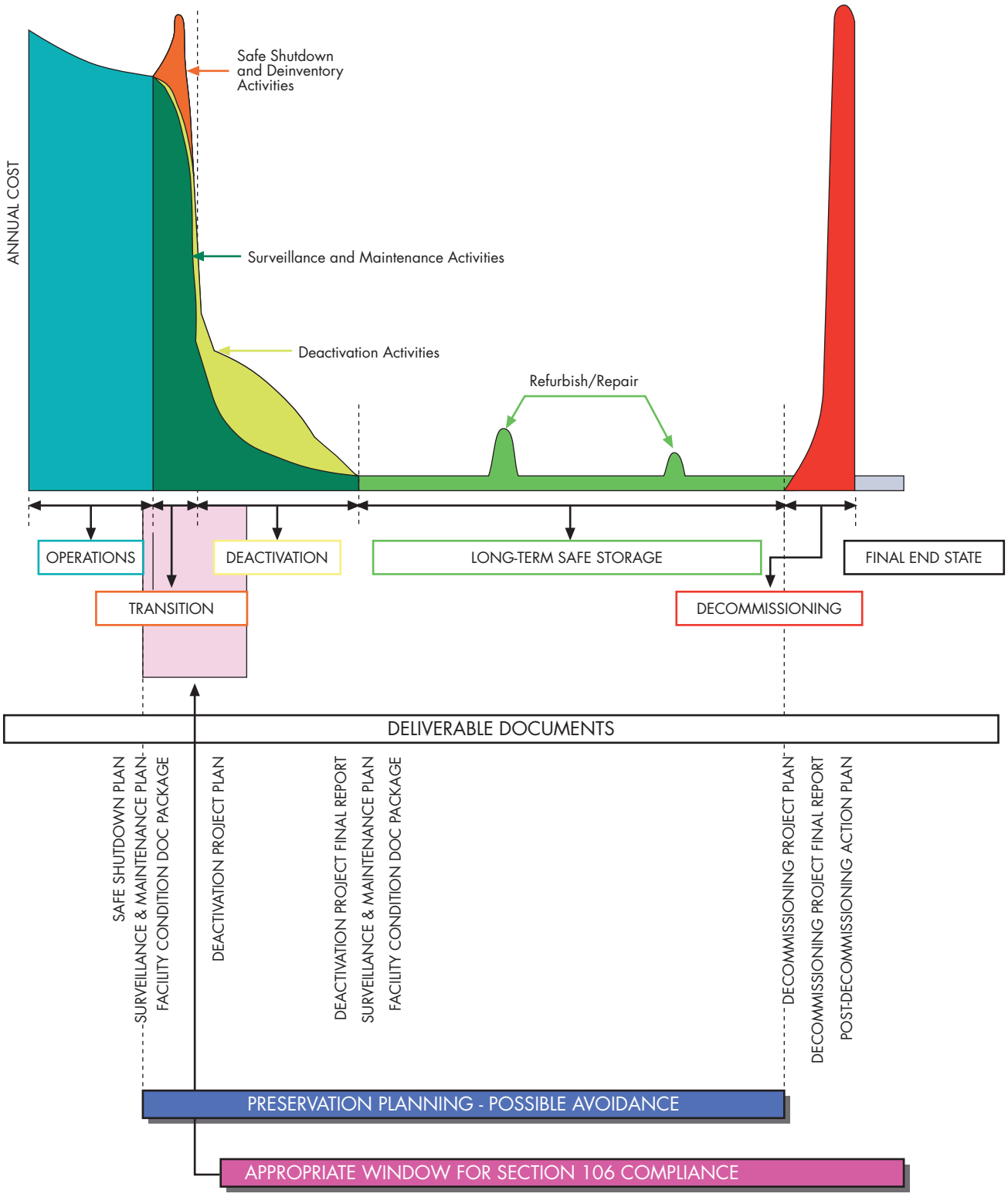
Also, as allowed Transition activities include the permanent disconnection of utilities including electricity, all photographic documentation will take place while the facility has sufficient lighting to record its interior.

Where SR has selected to proactively develop baseline documentation for a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property that is highly sensitive and/or classified, this documentation may proceed without review as long as SR inform SHPO in their Annual Summary Report of the ongoing baseline documentation and the actions completed.

SRS will prepare an Annual Summary of Cold War activities for submission to SHPO, ACHP, and the other Signatories that details the accomplishments of the past year in preservation, public outreach, heritage tourism, and compliance for Cold War Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties.

The Annual Summary will clearly identify annual goals and their status.

Figure 9
Scheduling Preservation Planning and Section 106 Activities within the Excess Facility Life Cycle



Source: WSRC, Procedure Manual 1C Facility Disposition Manual, Rev. 1, 10/22/01

5.1.1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

This section refers to roles and responsibilities associated with NHPA, EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593, 36 CFR Parts 60, 63, 65, 79, and 800. See Section 5.2.1 for specific roles and responsibilities related to CFR PART 79 compliance procedures.

SR is responsible for:

- Establishing an Artifact Team to offer guidance on the identification, retrieval and preservation of Cold War artifacts;
- Identifying Cold War preservation issues associated with the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties they steward;
- Serving as the day-to-day interface with SHPO and ACHP for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties;
- Leading meetings discussing Environmental Management (EM) owned Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties;
- Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property activities and compiling annual review of Cold War activities for distribution to SHPO and CAB;
- Maintaining a permanent record of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property-related CRM activities;
- Establishing and maintaining communication with interested parties in the preservation of SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties and acting as lead for the Heritage Tourism Team; and
- Ensuring public distribution of submittals of the Department's CRM Cold War documentation when warranted.

The Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation is responsible for**:**

- As SR's designated contractor, all Section 106 compliance for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties;
- Providing commitments to SHPO on time and apprising DOE of the progress within Cold War Historic Preservation;
- Developing a quality assurance procedure consistent with administrative procedures similar to established programs on site;
- Coordinating with Artifact Team on curation and other Cold War history management issues;
- Providing for the curation of all Cold War artifacts including providing a suitable facility for curation that meets 36-CFR 79 standards;
- Designating a curator that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards and providing curatorial services for Cold War artifacts, developing curation scopes of work,

recommending facility needs, developing cost estimates for future curation, developing procedures, and making arrangements for artifact loans or donations to applicable institutions;

- Ensuring all documentation submittals are reviewed for public release;
- Creating annual review of compliance-related activities for submission to SRS;
- Maintaining a permanent record of prepared deliverables within the Site Archives record system; and
- Ensuring that the Secretary of Interior's guidelines for professional standards are used in all Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property activities and that any staff or contractors involved meet the Secretary of the Interior's professional requirements, and that technical staff receive updates in training.

SRARP is responsible for:

- Providing guidance and technical assistance to SR and SRSO as requested;
- Providing a team member on assessments and verification reviews.
- Serving on the SRS Artifact Team;
- Providing review and comment on applicable documents; and
- Working with the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation on CRM/curation/outreach efforts of mutual interest.

5.1.1.2 Identification of Projects That May Affect Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties

The following list includes proposed projects, activities or elements of a project that constitute an undertaking that may adversely affect Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties. This is not a complete listing.

Exterior:

Demolition
Additions out of scale with historic structure
Removing exterior cladding and replacing with different materials
Replacement windows unlike original windows
Sealing up existing fenestration
Changing roofline
Removing entries
Adding docks or feed facilities to building historically used administratively
Moving a Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property (exceptions are guard stations, Butler Buildings)

Interior:

Removing equipment considered historically significant
Upgrading equipment considered historically significant
Changing the interior plan
Grouting disassembly basins
Training that impairs historic fabric

5.1.1.3 Onsite Notification of Preservation Concerns/Compliance

Facility managers within affected Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that are operational and are owned by SR will notify the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation for assistance with SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property issues. The contractor may delegate/share its authority and responsibilities to a subcontractor that meets the Secretary of Interior's professional standards but will coordinate all compliance efforts whether the undertaking is associated with an operations or D&D context.

D&D personnel will notify contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation of pending SRS Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property issues that are associated with the D&D schedule. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation may delegate/share its authority and responsibilities to a subcontractor that meets the Secretary of Interior's professional standards. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will then arrange for a team composed of preservation professionals, Site Photographic Services, and interested stakeholders to create and execute mitigation plan if needed.

Notification prior to an undertaking will occur three to six months prior to the proposed start date.

5.1.1.4 Consultation to Assess Information Needs

SR has funded (effective September 30, 2003) a grant position at the SHPO's office so that an individual either part or full time at the state office will be dedicated to SRS-related Cold War concerns.

Consultation with stakeholders on the development of the PA and CRMP has already been described. Consultation beyond that point may be handled annually through presentations at the SRS CAB. The development of the Cold War Heritage Team is considered a long-term goal of this plan and is stipulated in the PA.

If any ground disturbance occurs, consultation with Native Americans will be handled pursuant to the below ground management plan now in place.

5.1.1.5 Surveys and Other Field Studies

The previous chapter has outlined all methodologies to be used in future survey or walk-throughs of facilities. As the site has been comprehensively inventoried, no survey or field studies will be necessary within the five-year planning period.

5.1.1.6 Documentation Reports Preparation and Review

Technical reports or historical narratives that are to be completed per mitigation documentation requirements will follow professional standards using accepted historiography methods.

Reports will have a title page, executive summary, introduction, overview/context, specific history, methods, and summary.

References will be full and complete and will be provided using either an American Antiquities format or Chicago style format.

The methods used to document Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are outlined in Section 4.3.1.

SR will submit draft mitigation documentation reports to SHPO for final review within twelve months of SHPO's concurrence with the SR notification letter, which initiated undertakings that adversely affected Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties.

This twelve-month period takes into account notification from SR concerning the last Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic property in a respective associated thematic study area to be documented as well as unique individual Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties that require a facility specific study.

The twelve-month timing also recognizes the unique review process within SRS.

Several types of reviews are needed to release the document to the public: SR/SRSO review, Classification, Export Control, Operational Security, Patent Counsel, External Affairs, Scientific and Technical Information review, and Technical Review.

Draft reports and draft photographic documentation will be submitted to the safeguard and security reviewers of the Contractor responsible for Historic Preservation, for public release. SR/SRSO review is also required. In addition, further technical review may be needed. Knowledgeable retirees for different processes and areas can be identified so that their help can be enlisted for technical review.

The Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation of the draft will amend the draft document; after all internal comments are received and prepare draft for SHPO review. Completing documents that fully show the Site's technology is time intensive due to both the research phase and the review phase.

Future submittals particularly on separations technology and reactors may require extensive review.

The schedule for mitigation will be determined by the undertaking's scope and complexity.

The reviews described above and related research will be factored into the schedule before the undertaking schedule is finalized.

SR/SRSO will consult with SHPO on schedule and complexity.

After receipt, SHPO has 30 days to comment on the prepared draft and the Contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation has 60 days to finalize the draft and submit the final to SR or SRSO.

SR or SRSO is responsible for distribution of the report.

5.1.2. Procedure for Undertakings in the Tritium Facilities

The Tritium Facility is focused on meeting the production needs of the Nuclear Weapons Complex and is continually undergoing modernization and renovation. The Tritium Facility properties are highly sensitive and/or classified. Most of the alterations to these properties have already and will continue to constitute an adverse effect on the historical fabric of the Cold War NRHP-eligible Tritium Facility historic properties.

As mitigation of this adverse effect, SRSO will complete Baseline Recordation Studies for all Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in FY2005. These Baseline Recordation Studies will comply with the requirements of Section 4.5.3. Because this Baseline information is classified, it will be properly archived, preserved and stored on site. In the event or at the time that this information is not longer classified, this documentation may be made available to the public.

SHPO will receive a one-time notification letter from SRSO of the completion of all the Baselines. No further notification of undertakings will be required for these Cold War NRHP-eligible Tritium Facility historic properties.

SRSO will provide SHPO, as an attachment to the Annual Summary Report, with the annual update of the Ten Year Comprehensive Site Plan listing the planned modifications for the next ten years.

SRSO is responsible for:

- conducting meetings discussing SRSO-owned properties;
- serving as the day-to-day interface with SHPO and ACHP for SRSO Cold War historic properties;
- identifying Cold War preservation issues associated with the historic properties they steward, and
- monitoring, reviewing, and assessing the Cold War NRHP-eligible history resources activities, within SRSO-owned properties.

5.1.3 Consultation When No Cultural Resources Are Identified

No consultation is necessary if no Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties are affected. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will establish the presence or absence of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties using the CRMP.

5.1.4 Evaluation of Cultural Resources Identified

NRHP evaluation of Cold War resources was accomplished in 2003. See Table 2 for a listing of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties.

5.1.5 Assessing and Avoiding or Reducing Effects on Cultural Resources

This is treated in Section 5.1.1

5.1.6 Multiple Properties National Register of Historic Places Nomination

SR will recommend to the DOE FPO and consult with SHPO about completing a multiple properties National Register nomination for the SRS Cold War Historic District. The nomination will be compiled by a preservation professional. The nomination of the district is in keeping with Sections 101 and 110(a)(2) of NHPA.

5.1.7 National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Designation and Recognition and DOE Signature Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Properties

DOE will consider the NHL designation of landmark facilities at the SRS. Other facilities with highest significance may also be considered. Under Section 101 of NHPA and 36 CFR Part 65, participation in the NHL Program where warranted is required.

There is an effort to document the history of the Arms Race within the DOE complex at the Headquarters level (ME-75) that may involve the designation of "DOE signature facilities" a term used to connote landmark status. Sites within the DOE production complex will be asked for possible candidate properties on their respective sites, C Reactor (105-C) is under consideration as a DOE signature facility for SR.

SR and the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation are considering participating with the Headquarters CRM Cold War specialists in the DOE complex through discussions posted on the DOE web site and participation in the DOE Cold War Cultural Resources Forum held annually.

5.1.8 Future Location, Inventory, and Nomination of Cultural Resources to the National Register

The Cold War Context and Inventory does not cover properties built or put into operation after 1989. There are properties at SRS that may be NRHP-eligible under Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Significance and that these facilities may not be NRHP eligible under the Cold War production themes but under other contexts. Facilities will be identified in future inventories and evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP in separate consultations and documents.

5.2 36 CFR PART 79 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

36 CFR Part 79 specifies the requirements on the curation of Federally owned and administered archaeological collections. As discussed earlier, Cold War artifacts are considered to be covered under this regulation. The Final Assembly Area in Building 105-C has been designated the Cold War Curation Facility and it will be evaluated using 36 CFR 79 requirements and either will be updated and improved as necessary or the collection may be divided and stored in multiple locations. See Section 4.6.4.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation has been tasked with the management and preservation of the Cold War artifact collections and under guidance from the Artifact Selection Team will devise procedures for the identification, retrieval and preservation of Cold War artifacts that are housed in operational facilities as well as facilities that are scheduled for D&D.

5.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

See Section 5.1 for specific roles and responsibilities for SR, SRSO, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, and SRARP. In addition for artifact identification and curation, CNTA is responsible for providing background knowledge, and consulting advice, on potential artifacts and their functional role in Site operations.

5.2.2. Field Assessment Procedure Team Selection and Procedure

For a complete description of team and team participants, see Section 4.6.1.

For team selection, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will: use current employees with process and/or facility knowledge, if none are available then; will use retirees (former employees, when they are available) with process and/or facility knowledge, if none are available then; will use current employees trained for an awareness in Cold War artifact.

The Field Team will identify, photograph, locate on facility floor plan, and take notes on artifacts that are historically significant on a form devised for this purpose. If portable, the significant artifacts will be tagged, marking provenience, and then safely transported to curation facility for

accessioning and an evaluation of condition. If the artifacts are in use, then they will be tagged and the facility manager alerted to their importance and proper treatment. The curator's contact information will be provided so if there is a change in their condition or they are to be moved, the curator is contacted.

If attached to a building, the field team will tag and conduct preliminary assessment of retrieval. The field team will also identify preserved interiors that will be documented in the future if an undertaking places what is historically significant at risk.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will capture walk down data including photographs in a database and will develop retrieval plan for installed equipment. The formation of a dedicated retrieval team trained in handling artifacts will be organized to successfully and safely retrieve artifacts. Diagrams and instructions will be developed to enable reconstruction and all associated hardware will be bagged and labeled for curation with the artifact. If the artifact being disassembled is complicated, a series of photographs will be taken to record the process. The curator will keep the retrieval plan and photography as part of the curation record.

The evaluation criteria for the selection of historically significant artifacts are given in Section 4.0 and retirees and CNTA have developed a list of artifacts for preservation. However, some of these significant artifacts may also be severely contaminated or because of size or materials may not be candidates for retrieval. The potential retrieval of such artifacts and their potential for clean up if contaminated must be weighed against the uniqueness of the object and its historical significance on a case-by-case basis. Health physics personnel need to be involved with the decision-making. The artifact retrieval plan will cite all parameters involved and, if needed, the Artifact Retrieval team can provide input.

After field retrieval, artifacts will be accessioned, labeled, described and properly stored by material.

Fieldwork to be completed within sensitive areas will be conducted in a like manner to the extent possible but in some cases the records of the fieldwork and the artifacts may be curated in a separate curation facility. Field data (at a minimum an accession number, a brief description (i.e. model) and general location) after appropriate review can be entered into the database and accession record.

5.3 PROTECTION PROCEDURES

As discussed, historic Cold War NRHP-eligible properties are secured at SRS by Wackenhut Services. Cold War artifacts will be placed in a locked enclosure within 105-C after their transfer. Any historical documents placed in storage in Site Archives will be within a locked enclosure.

5.4 CRM ADMINISTRATION

Implementation of CRM methods and procedures at SRS requires administrative actions in at least seven areas: staffing and contracting, training, permitting, CRM facilities, curation, quality assurance, and consultation on administration. Each is discussed below.

5.4.1 Staffing and Contracting

SR is responsible for the Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property Management activities for SR facilities.

SRSO is responsible for the Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property Management activities for SRSO historic properties in H-Area.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation may contract with a sub consultant for historical architectural services and curation services. The prime contractor may self perform for project coordination and assistant curation services and may provide the services of Site Photographic Services for photographic documentation.

A transition team solely for Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties led by DOE Decommissioning Project (DECP), and assisted by SRARP, WSRC, and a consultant has been in place since September 2002. A Cold War specialist contracted with DOE, assisted in the development of the PA and CRMP.

5.4.2 Training

In order to engage knowledgeable personnel within the workforce of the contractor responsible for Cold War preservation in these efforts, historical preservation consultants will work with available personnel, where possible, to provide training for some curation tasks and to assist in documentation teams. Preservation professionals also need to train individuals that work with classified materials including artifacts basic care and monitoring so that these materials are preserved.

Courses, seminars, and briefings on CRM related issues such as Section 106 compliance, "Developing MOAs and PAs" are offered by the Advisory Council for Historical Preservation, National Preservation Institute, Statistical Research, University of Nevada-Reno, American Cultural Resources Association and Tom King, Consultant. Conference attendance on Cold War issues and resources at conferences presented by DOE, DOD, the US Air Force, and US Navy will be considered.

5.4.3 Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property Management Facilities

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will provide office space, computers, and an ancillary space for temporary artifact collection and accessioning for the consulting historians and supporting personnel.

Consideration will be given to consulting researchers accessing to Site databases that hold architectural and engineering drawings, site photography, and data stored at the Site Archives. Workspace for researchers in the curation facility when it is operational will also be considered.

5.4.4 Curation

The development and the adoption of a curation plan is a short-term goal of the Cold War history effort. Procedures for the curation of Cold War artifacts will follow general guidelines in 36 CFR 79 and more specifically collections management guidance in *Managing Archeological Collections Technical Assistance* produced by the National Park Service in 2000. Artifacts that contain sensitive information will be treated in a like manner but the cataloging and storage will be handled within a secure facility and by appropriately cleared individuals. They will be issued an accession number and a brief description will be developed for the accession record so that they can be tracked in the future.

The first goal is to establish proper collections management procedures. After this has been accomplished, the following will occur.

- The curator will catalog each artifact/artifact collection and associated records.
- Each artifact or artifact collection will be given a unique accession number and labeled using an appropriate method.
- Each artifact will be stored using archival materials and some basic care issues addressed immediately.
- The curator will complete condition reports and set priorities for conservation care and treatment.
- A file of curation facility associated records, i.e., accession files, records of day-to-day operations will be maintained.
- A monitoring program for artifacts that are used onsite either for display or for educational purposes will be developed as well as training for those who steward these separate collections.
- Procedures for off site loans using established DOE procedures will be instituted.
- Procedures to open the collection to the public will be developed.

5.4.5 Quality Assurance

A quality assurance plan will be developed by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation to provide oversight on the management of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties in 2005.

5.4.6 Consultation on Administration

The completion of the PA on June 17, 2004, and the acceptance of this CRMP will establish the CRM Cold War history effort and will shape future consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, and interested parties.

5.4.7 Other Administrative Activities

Through the Heritage Tourism Team, SR and the PA's consulting parties will develop public outreach, and the development of partnerships with local and state museums to establish a pathway for the interpretation of the Site's Cold War history.

APPENDIX A
Glossary

GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The advisory body to the President and Congress on CRM activities created by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Also referred to in PA as the "Council."

Archival Records: Unpublished documentary records of past human existence that are on deposit in archives.

Artifact: An object made or modified by humans.

Authorized Action: A formally approved project, activity, or other undertaking at the SRS.

Avoidance: The modification of a project or other undertaking so that effects on cultural resources that would have resulted from the originally designed actions do not occur.

Building: A " . . . structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section 3[a])

Central Savannah River Area (CSRA): The geographical-political local area around the SRS.

Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness (CNTA): CNTA, a non-profit organization based in Aiken, SC, provides information to the public, politicians and the press about the benefits and risks of nuclear technology and the SRS and provides long-term support for the Site's missions and programs. CNTA has consulting party status to this agreement.

Clean out: The first phase of facility or structure deactivation in which items not attached (such as desks, file cabinets, equipment, etc.) are removed.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Cold War Signature Facilities – A DOE term used to denote facilities unique within the nation-wide DOE complex.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Consultation: This refers to the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process.

Cultural Resource: "Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, the following broad range of items and locations: (1) archeological materials (artifacts) and sites dating to the prehistoric, historic, and ethnohistoric periods that are currently located on the ground surface or are buried beneath it; (2) standing structures that are over 50 years of age or are important because they represent a major historical theme or era; (3) cultural and natural places, select natural resources, and sacred objects that have importance for Native Americans and other ethnic groups; and (4) American folklife traditions and arts." (DOE Guidance Memorandum of February 1990)

Cultural Resource Management (CRM): "The management of all types of resources having cultural characteristics -places, things, and institutions - that people value for cultural reasons, as well as all kinds of

impacts visited upon such resources by the modern world and its transformations. Cultural resources are the subjects of various laws, executive orders and regulations..."[1]

Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP): This is a document compiled to enable an agency to comply programmatically with Section 106 regulations. A CRMP, which identifies and defines a treatment program for historic properties, is prepared and approved by the signatories involved in a programmatic agreement.

Curation: " . . . The management and care of collections according to common, professional museum practices, including, but not limited to: (1) inventorying, accessioning, labeling and cataloging collections; (2) identifying, evaluating and documenting collections; (3) storing and maintaining collections under appropriate environmental conditions and physically secure controls; (4) periodically inspecting collections and taking any necessary actions as may be necessary to preserve them; (5) providing access to and facilities for studying collections; and (6) cleaning, stabilizing and conserving collections." (36 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, Section .4[c])

Deactivation: Process by which a facility is placed in a known safe and stable configuration by removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials, shutting down or mothballing the equipment, and mitigating other hazardous conditions.

Decommissioning: Placement of facility in its end state either through demolition and removal of the entire facility to grade or in situ disposal.

Decontamination: The process of removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials.

Deterioration: Refers to a physical condition in which a historic property has lost its integrity either through natural or human forces.

District: A " . . . geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section .3[d])

Documentation: Historic documents, photography, and texts resulting from recordation.

Department of Energy (DOE): DOE is a federal agency that seeks to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the nation, promotes scientific innovation and technology and ensures the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex.

Department of Energy Savannah River (DOE-SR): This is a field office within the Department of Energy based at Savannah River Site.

Effect: "Means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16; the criteria of adverse effect are identified in Section .5(a)(1))

Environmental Management (EM): EM is the Department of Energy program office that acts to mitigate the risks and hazards posed by the legacy of nuclear weapons production. EM encompasses many of DOE's field and operations offices including Savannah River.

Evaluation: Application of " . . the National Register criteria to [cultural resource] properties that may be affected by . . . [an] undertaking and that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, Section .4[c]) Evaluation can

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[1] Thomas F. King, *Federal Planning and Historic Places The Section 106 Process*. (California: Altamira Press, 2000). 12.

also be the "process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria. The criteria employed vary depending on the inventory's use in resource management." (48 FR 44716: Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, Standards for Evaluation)

Facility: Buildings and other structures; their functional systems and equipment, including site development features such as landscaping, roads, walks, and parking areas; outside lighting and communications systems; central utility plants; utilities supply and distribution systems; and other physical plant features. (DOE 4700.1: Project Management System)

Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA): This agreement, entered into by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy governs the corrective/remedial action process from site investigation through site remediation in accordance with guidelines set forth under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Federal Preservation Officer (DOE-FPO): The U.S. Department of Energy Federal Preservation Officer (ME-75) at the Washington, D.C. DOE Headquarters Office, coordinates the Department's cultural resource management activities under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Federal Records Act (FRA): This act requires agencies to manage the records under their care to maintain their historical value.

Historic: The period after the advent of written history in a geographic region. For example, the historic period in what is now the southeastern United States began with the arrival of Europeans in that region in the early 1500s.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER): "The national historical architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that promote documentation incorporated into the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Board collections in the Library of Congress . . . HABS/HAER documentation usually consists of measured drawings, photographs and written data that provide a detailed record which reflects a property's significance." (48 FR 44716: Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, 44731)

Historic Context: A particular historic theme that is further delineated by a time period and a geographic area.

Historic Property: "Means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16)

Human Forces: The result of authorized actions and illegal acts by humans that have the potential to affect cultural resources.

Interim Protection: A measure of protection and storage provided for artifacts, demonstration units, education objects, or other similar resources, that is not intended to be the final level of protection, but will prevent deterioration.

Inventory: The process of locating cultural resources and gathering information about them through archeological or architectural surveys, ethnographic fieldwork, or archival searches.

Local government: This refers to "a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State." (36 CFR Part 800.16: Definitions)

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): A document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.16: Definitions).

Mitigation: Measures carried out to avoid or reduce the effects of undertakings on cultural resources. These measures may include actions such as relocation or other modifications of the undertaking itself or recovery of materials and data from the cultural resource site to be affected.

Monitoring: Periodic inspection of cultural resources to ascertain their condition and assess the effects of natural forces, authorized actions, or illegal acts.

National Archives Records Administration (NARA): The National Archives and Records Administration is an independent Federal agency that preserves our nation's history and defines us as a people by overseeing the management of all Federal records.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): " . . . A district, site, building, structure, or object, in public or private ownership, judged by the Secretary [of the Interior] to possess national significance in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering and culture, and so designated by him." (36 CFR Part 65: National Historic Landmarks Program, Section .3[i])

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): This Act, passed in 1966 and amended in 1992, established the Federal Government as a partner and leader in historic preservation programs and activities. The NHPA mandated that the federal government should [provide]...maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): "purpose of this Act was to create ... a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality."

National Nuclear Security Administration- Savannah River Site Office (SRSO): The Area Office responsible for the NNSA operations at the Savannah River Site. The Area Office Manager is the contacting officer and will report to the NNSA Administrator or another senior official in the NNSA. The Savannah River Operations Office provides administrative, legal and contract support to the Area Office pursuant to a memorandum of agreement (MOA).

National Park Service (NPS): A U.S. Department of Interior agency, created in 1916, charged with preserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A register " . . . composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture" maintained by the Secretary of the Interior; also referred to as "the National Register." (National Historic Preservation Act, Section 101[a] [1] [A])

National Register Status: The status of a cultural resource with regard to listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This status will be one of the following: unevaluated for eligibility, determined not eligible for inclusion, determined eligible for inclusion, nominated for inclusion, listed, or designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Natural Forces: Forces of nature, such as wind and water erosion, wildfire, that can affect cultural resources.

Object: A ". . . material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section 3[j])

Outreach: Activities designed to inform and educate the public about cultural resources and cultural resource management. These activities may be conducted on the DOE site or at locations in the community.

Preservation or historic preservation: Includes the identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities, or any combination of the foregoing activities (from NHPA, Title IV, Section 402).

Prevention: Reduction or elimination of the destructive effects of natural or human forces on cultural resources before these effects occur.

Program: An organized set of activities directed toward a common purpose, or a goal undertaken or proposed in support of an assigned mission area. It is characterized by a strategy for accomplishing a definite objective(s), which identifies the means of accomplishment, particularly in quantitative terms, with respect to work force, materials, and facilities requirements (DOE 4700.1: Project Management System).

Programmatic Agreement (PA): "means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with Sec. 800.14(b)."

Protection: Measures carried out to reduce or eliminate the effects of natural or human forces that cause damage or loss of cultural resources. Types of protection measures for natural and human forces resulting from authorized actions include monitoring, project screening and tracking, and restoration and repair. When human forces result from illegal acts, types of protection measures include detection, investigation, prosecution, restoration and repair, and prevention.

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP): A part of the University of South Carolina that provides cultural resource management guidance to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to assure the fulfillment of compliance commitments. Further, SRARP conducts research-based prehistoric and historic archaeological compliance for the benefit of the public, curates the SRS archaeological collections for research and informs the public on the research conducted on their behalf.

Savannah River Operations Office Manual (SRM): An internal SR procedure document defining SR roles and responsibilities.

Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (CAB): The Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) provides advice and recommendations to the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control on environmental remediation, waste management and related issues. The SRS CAB has consulting party status for this agreement.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH): The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is an independent state agency whose mission is to preserve and promote the documentary and cultural heritage of the state. The agency's mission encompasses: archives and records management, history, education and historic preservation.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): "means the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer."

Stewardship: The faithful management of resources as assets that must be turned over to the next generation. (Legacy Cultural Resource Management Program, U.S. Department of Defense)

Structure: A ". . . work made up of independent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale." (36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places. Section 3[p])

Traditional Cultural Properties: include those properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Undertaking: "means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency." (36 CFR 800.16)

Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information (UCNI): Information that is not classified but is considered sensitive and is not available for public release.

Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC): WSRC and its contract partners operate the SRS under contract to DOE.

APPENDIX B

Legislation Governing the Management of Cultural Resources

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 2000
- National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60)
- National Historic Landmark Program (36 CFR Part 65)
- Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79)
- Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR Part 800)
- Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971)
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America (2003)
- Federal Records Act of 1950 (Title 44, Chapter 31)

To view full text of above, consult www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws
For text of Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, consult www.achp.gov

APPENDIX C

U.S. Department of Energy CRM Documents and Other Consulted Documents

- Environmental Guidelines for Development of Cultural Resource Management Plans - Update (DOE G 450.1-3), September 22, 2004
- DOE ORDER 450.1 - Environmental Protection Program, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, January 15, 2003
- U.S. Department of Energy, Cultural Resources Management Information Brief, National Historic Preservation Act, Office of Environmental Policy and Guidance, DOE/EH-412-0002r (revised August 2002)
- U.S. Department of Energy, Memorandum - Department of Energy Historic Theme Project, July 17, 1997
- U.S. Department of Energy, Cultural Resources Management Information Brief, Historic Preservation and the DOE Historian, Office of Environmental Guidance, EH-232-0006/1193 (November 1993)
- U.S. Department of Energy, Cultural Resources Managment Information Brief, Management of Cultural Resources at Department of Energy Facilities, Office of Environmental Guidance, EH-232-0005/0893 (August 1993)
- U.S. Department of Energy Policy 141.1, Management of Cultural Resources, May 2, 2001

APPENDIX D

Programmatic Agreement, Memorandum of Agreements, Correspondence

- Programmatic Agreement, SRS Cold War Built Environment, 2004
- Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a) for the Mitigation of Certain Adverse Effects to D-, M-, and T- Areas, Savannah River Site (SRS) Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, February 27, 2003
- Consolidated Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy-Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a) for Mitigation of Certain Adverse Effects to Historic Properties at Savannah River Site (SRS), Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, August 2004
- Concurrence Letter on SRS Cold War Context and Inventory from the SC Historic Preservation Office, Department of Archives and History, to the USDOE-SR, Operations & Decommissioning Div., April 17,2003
- Cold War CRM Correspondence, 1997-2001
- Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, signed by signatory Federal departments and Agencies and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), November 7, 1997

Programmatic Agreement, SRS Cold War Built Environment, 2004

Programmatic Agreement (PA) Among the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE), the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

For the Management of Cold War Historic Properties on the Savannah River Site (SRS), Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties, South Carolina

May 2004

WHEREAS, DOE has the responsibility for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) of all historic properties at SRS, operated by Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC), located in Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale Counties, South Carolina, which have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 h-2) and must take into account the effect of any Federal undertaking upon historic properties included in or eligible for the NRHP pursuant to Section 106 of NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 110(2) and (2)(b) of the NHPA, DOE "shall establish, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties that will ensure that such properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency that are listed in or may be eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with Section 106 of this Act and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having National significance" At SRS, the development and implementation of the Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) and management of its historic properties, assists DOE in meeting the goals of Section 110; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Executive Order 13287: "Preserve America," "The Federal Government shall recognize and manage the historic properties in its ownership as assets that can support department and agency missions while contributing to the vitality and economic well-being of the Nation's communities..." (Section 1); "Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA (16U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and the steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. The assessment shall also include an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of the historic properties." (Section 3); "To the extent permitted by law and within existing resources, the Secretary of Commerce, working with the Council and other agencies, shall assist States, Indian tribes, and local communities in promoting the use of historic properties for heritage tourism and related economic development in a manner that contributes to the long-term preservation and productive use of those properties. Such assistance shall include efforts to strengthen and improve heritage tourism activities throughout the country as they relate to Federally owned historic properties and significant natural assets on Federal land" (Section 5(a)); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 of the ACHP's regulations implementing Section 106 ("Protection of Historic properties," 36 CFR 800), DOE will seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects to any historic property eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, the mission of SRS is to serve the nation through safe, secure, cost-effective management of the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear materials, and the environment; and

WHEREAS, DOE has determined that management (which includes the continued operation, maintenance, deactivation, alteration, and demolition of the built environment on SRS, as well as property excessing, transferring and/or leasing, and activities undertaken in support of economic diversification) may have an effect upon historic properties included in or eligible for the NRHP (36 CFR 60) and DOE has consulted with the ACHP, SHPO, and the DOE Federal Preservation Officer (DOE-FPO) pursuant to the ACHP's regulations; and

WHEREAS, DOE has fulfilled its obligations under Section 110 (A)(2) of the NHPA, in part, by conducting an inventory of its Cold War historic properties and providing a Cold War Context that identified a National Register eligible Cold War Historic District in *Savannah River Site: A Cold War Context and Resource Study* (Context Study); and

WHEREAS, DOE and SHPO have concurred that all historic properties in Attachment 2 within the proposed SRS Cold War Historic District are eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D and that the proposed Historic District possesses historical significance on a national, state and local level.

WHEREAS, the signatory and concurrence parties to this PA have further agreed that the adoption and implementation of the CRMP pursuant to this PA will meet DOE's responsibilities for the management of historic properties; and

WHEREAS, SRS is a closed Federal site governed by various security, environmental, safety, and health laws and regulations, all parties to this PA understand that public access is limited; and

WHEREAS, DOE has contacted and informed local city and county governments in the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) about the PA process; and

WHEREAS, the City of Augusta, GA, the SRS Citizens Advisory Board (CAB), the Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness (CNTA), the City of Aiken, and the City of New Ellenton have, upon their request, been afforded consulting party status; and

WHEREAS, activities covered by this PA will be undertaken consistent with other applicable Federal laws, regulations and agreements including, but not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), the Federal Records Act (FRA); and

WHEREAS, DOE considered the views of a broad representation of the public in carrying out the development of this PA in a manner consistent with the requirements of 36 CFR 800, and consulted with individuals and organizations that have identified themselves as interested parties, regarding the effects which may result from management and operation of SRS (such as demolition, substantial alteration, or deterioration) of historic buildings and structures that are eligible for listing in the National Register, or issues of concern pertinent to such properties. Public comment was sought through notification letters followed by public workshops held in Columbia, South Carolina and North Augusta, South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, DOE Savannah River Operations Office (SR) is responsible for providing support services as required by the National Nuclear Security Administration – Savannah River Site Office (SRSO), per *Savannah River Operations Office Manual* (SRM) 300.1.1A, Chapter 1, Section 1.1, Rev 1, Part 1, Subsection 4/rev 0, and DOE-SR will ensure that activities covered by this PA will be undertaken consistent with this SRM. The SRSO Manager and the SR Manager are both consulting parties and are responsible for decisions affecting their respective historic properties; and

NOW, THEREFORE, DOE, SHPO, and the ACHP agree that all undertakings at SRS affecting historic properties included in or eligible for the NRHP will be administered in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy Section 106 responsibilities under NHPA for all individual undertakings of this effort.

STIPULATIONS

The DOE shall ensure the following stipulations are carried out:

I. Applicability

A. This PA addresses historic properties constructed during the Cold War period (1950-1989) of SRS's operational history.

i. The identification, inventory, and evaluation of all archaeological properties and Traditional Cultural Properties located within SRS are addressed in a separate PA and CRMP that has been in existence since 1989.

ii. This PA does not address the historic properties covered under a Memorandum of Agreement between DOE and the SHPO pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 6 (a) for the mitigation of certain adverse effects to D-, M-, and T- Areas, SRS, signed on February 27, 2003; Amendment 1 to the MOA signed on September 19, 2003 and the MOA for 703-A, 705-A, 704-F, and 723-F effective February 17, 2004.

iii. Properties constructed on SRS in and after 1990 are not considered to be historic properties and are not encompassed in this PA. Exceptions to this will be determined in subsequent reviews of this PA.

B. DOE will follow 36 CFR 800 for all individual undertakings until the CRMP is adopted, approved, and implemented by all signatory parties to this PA.

C. Upon adoption and implementation of the CRMP by all signatory parties to this PA, DOE will finalize and implement compliance with provisions in the CRMP for Cold War historic properties. The CRMP will receive the same level of review as the PA, by all signatory parties to the PA.

D. Ownership of all original historical records produced by the Federal Government remains the property of the Federal Government and cannot be transferred to any group or organization, except the National Archives. When a qualified curator (whether the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), national museum, local museum, etc.) accepts the collection for curation, the Federal Government retains ownership. All documents, which are federal records (both temporary and permanent), are subject to identification for archival and preservation by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

E. A glossary of terms and acronyms is provided as Attachment 1.

II. Identification, Inventory, and Evaluation

A. DOE has completed an inventory and evaluation of its historic buildings and structures on SRS in accordance with Section 110(a) (2) of NHPA, 36 CFR Part 63, and the recommended approaches set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification, Evaluation, and Historical Documentation (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190) and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual.

B. Using the National Register criteria, as well as historic contexts and themes developed for use at SRS, a SRS Cold War Historic District was defined. The contributing resources to this Historic District include the original site layout and historic properties listed in Attachment 2. The Historic District's boundary is the same as the current site boundary.

C. DOE has documented each contributing historic property within the SRS Cold War Historic District on South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Forms, modified especially for this project.

D. DOE in consultation with SHPO, will evaluate the historical significance and integrity of each National Register-eligible property. To assess the significance and integrity of the National Register-eligible properties, each property will be assigned a level of significance and a ranking for its historic interior integrity after field assessment.

i. Highest Significance - A property has the highest significance when it was primary to SRS's mission, reflected a historic theme and housed a part or all of one of SRS's nuclear production processes.

ii. High Significance – A property that was needed for a process but was not unique and could be found in other industrial contexts is considered to have lesser significance than the "Highest Significance".

iii. Significant - A support property that reflects the same appearance, contributes to SRS's history, but has no unique or distinguishing features is considered to be significant solely as a contributing member to the Historic District.

Interior integrity will be evaluated on four levels and the following ranking ascribed.

i. Excellent integrity refers to a property that has well preserved original equipment or well preserved with updated equipment that is associated with the property's original function.

ii. Good integrity refers to a property that has parts of its original equipment intact and can still impart information about its past.

iii. Fair integrity refers to a property that has a well-preserved exterior that reflects its original design and building materials but which has received interior modifications.

iv. Poor integrity refers to a property that no longer can impart information about its past either due to condition or to alterations not associated with the original function, that have compromised the property's integrity.

E. DOE will establish a team within one month of the signing of the PA, to provide a protocol for Cold War artifact identification, retrieval, and preservation prior to initiation of any undertaking that would impact or alter the historic quality, construction, or design of historic property. The team will consist of one representative from the DOE Office of the Assistant Manager for Closure Project, one representative from the SRSO (for SRSO properties), one member from the WSRC-Facility Disposition Program, one from CNTA, one from the Savannah River Archaeology Research Program (SRARP); and the WSRC Historian as a minimum. Others will join the team as needed (such as facility workers, retirees, SHPO, or local museums) for particular properties. The roles and responsibilities of the team will be described in detail in the CRMP. This team will provide reports to the Consulting Parties.

F. In consultation with the DOE-FPO, SR and SRSO will identify and document those Cold War properties that are potential candidates for designation as "Cold War Signature Facilities." DOE-SR and CNTA have agreed that Reactor Building 105-C will be nominated as a "Cold War Signature Facility".

III. Preservation and Protection

A. Properties - DOE will remove the Reactor Building (105-C) and the following historic properties inside C-Area: 106-C, 107-C, 108-1C, 108-2C, 109-C, 151-1C, 151-2C, 701-1C, 704-C, 706-C, 186-C, and 190-C from the SRS Decommissioning schedule. Upon the next revision of the CRMP, the status of these properties may be reconsidered. DOE in consultation with SHPO will develop a strategy for the treatment of these properties which will be detailed in the CRMP. DOE will designate a Facility Manager for the above C-Area properties.

The Reactor Building 105-C was selected due to its historical significance in supporting the SRS Cold War Mission and for potential for interpretation in the future. Five heavy water moderated production reactors (105-R, 105-P, 105-L, 105-K, and 105-C) were constructed at SRS and put into operation between 1953 and 1955. These reactors were unique within the family of American production reactors due to their heavy-water

technology and the versatility that was built into their design. This versatility provided the means for later changes in target elements, production and in safety that translated into longevity for 105-K and 105-C. 105-C was the last of these reactors to be completed and was capable of running at the highest power level.

In addition to the five reactors and their complement of support properties, SRS production facilities included a heavy water production plant, reactor fuel and target manufacturing facilities, tritium extraction facilities and two chemical separation facilities. These production facilities containing radioactive material were carefully laid out by Du Pont within an industrial landscape that is unique to the state of South Carolina and the region.

DOE will describe the SRS contribution to the Cold War through 105-C Reactor, its immediate environs, and other facilities in the SRS Cold War Historic District.

B. Artifacts - Cold War significant artifacts associated with the themes outlined in the Context will be treated according to 36 CFR 79. In addition, DOE will ensure the proper removal, curation, interpretation, and protection of large artifacts including but not limited to the 777-10A reactor control room panels and console, tank top, and control rods.

C. Preservation Strategy - DOE will develop a CRMP that contains the process for reaching decisions concerning SRS Cold War historic properties taking into account their historical significance, integrity, future interpretation, and treatment. As the CRMP is implemented one of the treatment options may include preservation of other contributing buildings. This process will be guided by the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 13287, comment from those parties signing and concurring with this PA, and balancing these with DOE missions and safety and security needs.

IV. Development and Implementation of the SRS Cold War Historic District CRMP

A. The CRMP will be developed in accordance with the DOE's *Environmental Guidelines for Development of Cultural Resource Management Plans* (August 1995, DOE/EH-0501), and in consultation with those parties signing this PA.

B. The CRMP will:

i. be integrated into the site planning process to assure that proper consideration is given to properties with historic significance and to determine that appropriate management and disposition actions are taken;

ii. be implemented by, or in consultation with qualified professionals meeting at a minimum the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standard (48 FR 44738-9) for Historians or Architectural Historians;

iii. define SRARP's role with respect to the management and interpretation of Cold War historic resources, curation of Cold War artifacts, and the proposed SRS Heritage Center (Center); and

iv. address the ongoing need for a curation facility which meets federal standards, in conjunction with the need for a central storage facility for preservation and curation of Cold War historic resources and artifacts. If practical, the curation facility will be co-located with the Center;

v. set out the guidelines for all treatments and treatment plans implemented where an undertaking has been determined to adversely affect contributing historic properties located in the proposed SRS Cold War Historic District;

vi. provide the results of completed evaluations and recommendations for treatment plans for these properties;

vii. describe the process to notify SHPO about mitigations resulting from undertakings affecting historic properties identified for mitigation in the CRMP;

viii. in consultation with the artifact team, develop and describe a collection and curation process for SRS Cold War artifacts;

ix. contain mitigation strategies that are appropriate to each historic property's level of significance and integrity;

x. describe the integral role of oral history to an understanding of SRS's past and the need to interview SRS retirees as a critical part of the preservation process prior to a historical property demolition, along with a process description and time frame;

xi. describe how DOE will nominate eligible properties to the NRHP;

xii. identify key historical documents to be preserved that tell the story of the site layout, its construction and early operational history;

xiii. contain a process to determine how and where documentation prepared pursuant to the PA and CRMP will be archived;

xiv. describe the role and responsibilities of the artifact team;

xv. reviewed for possible revision, every 5-years, as a minimum.

C. All documentation produced by DOE pursuant to this PA and the CRMP, are subject to FRA and NARA regulations. Where allowable, this documentation, except classified information and unclassified controlled nuclear information (UCNI), will be provided to the SCDAH for preservation and storage. The documentation to be provided to SCDAH will first be reviewed by DOE to determine whether it contains other sensitive unclassified information (official use only, export controlled information, etc.) and for this or for other reasons necessitates a confidentiality agreement prior to leaving DOE. This information will be properly marked and will be protected in accord with the provisions of the confidentiality agreement entered into between SCDAH or other appropriate state official, and DOE. With respect to any classified information and UCNI that, as such, cannot be turned over to the state for preservation and storage, DOE will properly archive, preserve and store this information and will conduct periodic reviews to ascertain if the generated materials can be publicly released. The findings of these reviews will be incorporated into the CRMP during later revisions.

V. Public Involvement, Outreach, and Education

A. DOE will lead a team comprised of this PA's Consulting Parties to focus on Cold War heritage tourism. DOE, in consultation with the team, will develop a comprehensive program for public involvement, outreach, and education.

B. DOE will continue its efforts (subject to all DOE security rules and regulations) to educate the public about SRS's Cold War history through:

i. distribution of the SRS history volume *Savannah River Site at Fifty* on CD to schools within the Central Savannah River Area and the states of SC and GA;

ii. tours offered to the public (within security constraints);

iii. the coordination of historical markers to commemorate historically significant areas or properties from the SRS's Cold War historic era; and

iv. work with SRS retirees to provide technical input on Cold War preservation issues specifically, artifact collection and oral history.

C. DOE will participate with local historical organizations, science museums, and scientific societies to further public knowledge about SRS and its contribution to the state and nation's history through the development of permanent and/or mobile historic exhibits using SRS Cold War historic artifacts.

D. DOE will work with CNTA or its successor organization to establish the Center for SRS to promote heritage tourism. CNTA will provide a Siting and Facility study containing attendance estimates, costs for remodeling and exhibits set up and operating costs for the Center at SRS or at an offsite location.

E. Upon completion of a Siting and Facility Study by CNTA, DOE and CNTA will enter into discussions to evaluate the establishment of the Center. A major component of this Center will be the acquisition by CNTA of funds to establish and operate such Center. It is agreed that establishment of a non-profit SRS Heritage Foundation (as a successor to CNTA) and fund raising by CNTA cannot proceed until after there is agreement on the location of the Center.

i. DOE will explore the options of a lease, transfer, or other means to make available an SRS building or land to CNTA. DOE must consider SRS mission impacts, security, Site boundary proximity, infrastructure requirements, and worker and public health risks, before entering into an agreement to furnish CNTA with building or land.

ii. DOE will explore the options and costs for transferring a portable building to CNTA, to be disassembled and re-assembled at an offsite location.

iii. The signatories of this agreement recognize that the DOE has no appropriated funds to establish and operate the Center, at this time.

F. DOE-SR will place copies of the PA documentation in DOE's public reading rooms of the notifications sent to SHPO regarding proposed activities (covered by this PA). The CAB and the CNTA will be formally advised concurrent with SHPO notification. DOE, after consultation with SHPO, will hold public workshops on future undertakings, when warranted.

VI. Dispute Resolution

DOE and SHPO shall jointly attempt to resolve any disagreement arising from implementation of this Agreement. Should SHPO or the ACHP object within 30 days of receipt of documentation or any deliverable that is generated to fulfill stipulations outlined in this PA or in the CRMP, DOE shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If DOE determines that the objection cannot be resolved, then DOE shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP will either:

A. provide DOE-SR with recommendations, which DOE-SR will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or

B. notify all parties signing and concurring in this PA of the opportunity to provide its views pursuant to 36 CFR 800.7(c). Any such comment provided will be taken into account by the Secretary of Energy (S-1) in accordance with 36 CFR 800.7(c) (4) when S-1 makes a final decision regarding the dispute.

Any recommendation or comment provided by the ACHP will be understood to pertain only to the subject of the dispute; DOE's responsibilities to carry out all actions under this PA that are not the subjects of the dispute remain unchanged.

VII. Emergency Situations

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.12, DOE in consultation with SHPO and the ACHP will develop procedures for taking historic properties into account during operations that respond to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, or the Governor of South Carolina or which respond to life or property. These procedures will be developed in the CRMP and if approved by the ACHP these procedures will govern DOE's historic preservation responsibilities during any disaster or emergency in lieu of 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.6.

VIII. Availability of Funds

Nothing in this PA shall be construed as obligating the United States, DOE, the State of South Carolina, or any other public agency, their officers, agents, or employees to expend funds in excess or advance of appropriations authorized and allocated by law.

IX. Professional Qualifications

DOE shall ensure that all historic preservation work pursuant to this PA and implementation of the CRMP is carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, the qualifications for history or architectural history specified in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines [as amended and annotated) "Professional Qualification Standards" and 36 CFR 61, as appropriate.

X. Annual Review

A. Beginning October 31, 2004, and annually thereafter, 30 days after the end of each Fiscal Year, DOE shall provide a summary report of its activities under this PA to SHPO, the ACHP and other signatories. In addition, this review will be the vehicle for the identification of any facilities not covered under this PA that are newly determined to be NRHP-eligible. This summary shall follow the format provided in the CRMP.

B. DOE-SR will present, at a minimum, an annual review of Cold War preservation, planning, educational programs and public outreach efforts to the public. This may be done at a CAB meeting and CNTA will participate.

XI. Amendments

Any signatory to this PA may propose to amend its terms by submitting the proposed amendment in writing to each of the other parties and initiating consultation, whereupon all parties must agree in writing before an amendment will be attached to this PA.

XII. Termination

Any signatory to this PA may terminate it by providing 45 days written notice (per 36 CFR 800.7) to the other parties, provided that the parties consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination.

Execution of this PA and complying with its terms evidences that DOE has afforded the ACHP and SHPO a reasonable opportunity to comment on its management and operation of SRS under 36 CFR 800, that DOE has taken into account the effects of its undertakings at SRS on properties eligible to the National Register, and that DOE has adequately addressed its NHPA Section 110(a), (b), and (d) responsibilities.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MANAGER
SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE

By: _____ Date: 5/22/04

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MANAGER
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE OFFICE, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINSTRATION

By: _____ Date: 6/17/04

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICER
HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

for F. G. Gosling

By: _____ Date: 5/26/04

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: 6/17/04

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: _____ Date: 6/4/04

CONCUR:

SAVANNAH RIVER SITE CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD, By: _____

Date: 6/15/04

CITIZENS FOR NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AWARENESS, By: _____

Date: 6/15/04

CITY OF AUGUSTA, By: _____, Mayor

Date: 6/15/04

CITY OF AIKEN, By: _____

Date: 6/15/04

CITY OF NEW ELLENTON, By: _____

Date: 6/15/04

Acronyms Used

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AMCP	Assistant Manager for Closure Projects
CAB	Savannah River Site Citizen's Advisory Board
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNTA	Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
DECP	Decommissioning Project (DOE-SR)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOE FPO	U.S. Department of Energy Federal Preservation Officer
DOE-SR	U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River
EM	Environmental Management
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FRA	Federal Records Act
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NARA	National Archives Records Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NNSA	U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
SCDAH	South Carolina Department of Archives and History
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SRARP	Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
SRSO	U.S. Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration–Savannah River Site Office
UCNI	Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information
WSRC	Westinghouse Savannah River Company

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

ATTACHMENT 1 – Glossary and Acronyms- SRS Cold War Historic District

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The advisory body to the President and Congress on CRM activities created by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Also referred to in PA as the "Council."

Archival Records: Unpublished documentary records of past human existence that are on deposit in archives.

Artifact: An object made or modified by humans.

Authorized Action: A formally approved project, activity, or other undertaking at the SRS.

Avoidance: The modification of a project or other undertaking so that effects on cultural resources that would have resulted from the originally designed actions do not occur.

Building: A " . . . structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section 3[a])

Central Savannah River Area (CSRA): The geographical-political local area around the SRS.

Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness (CNTA): CNTA, a non-profit organization based in Aiken, SC, provides information to the public, politicians and the press about the benefits and risks of nuclear technology and the SRS and provides long-term support for the Site's missions and programs. CNTA has consulting party status to this agreement.

Clean out: The first phase of facility or structure deactivation in which items not attached (such as desks, file cabinets, equipment, etc.) are removed.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Consultation: This refers to the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process.

Cultural Resource: "Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, the following broad range of items and locations: (1) archeological materials (artifacts) and sites dating to the prehistoric, historic, and ethnohistoric periods that are currently located on the ground surface or are buried beneath it; (2) standing structures that are over 50 years of age or are important because they represent a major historical theme or era; (3) cultural and natural places, select natural resources, and sacred objects that have importance for Native Americans and other ethnic groups; and (4) American folklife traditions and arts" (DOE Guidance Memorandum of February 1990)

Cultural Resource Management (CRM): "The management of all types of resources having cultural characteristics -places, things, and institutions - that people value for cultural reasons, as well as all kinds of impacts visited upon such resources by the modern world and its transformations. Cultural resources are the subjects of various laws, executive orders and regulations . . ."[1]

Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP): This is a document compiled to enable an agency to comply programmatically with Section 106 regulations. A CRMP, which identifies and defines a treatment program for historic properties, is prepared and approved by the signatories involved in a programmatic agreement.

Curation: " . . . The management and care of collections according to common, professional museum practices, including, but not limited to: (1) inventorying, accessioning, labeling and cataloging collections; (2) identifying, evaluating and documenting

[1] Thomas F. King, *Federal Planning and Historic Places The Section 106 Process* (California: Altamira Press, 2000), 12.

collections; (3) storing and maintaining collections under appropriate environmental conditions and physically secure controls; (4) periodically inspecting collections and taking any necessary actions as may be necessary to preserve them; (5) providing access to and facilities for studying collections; and (6) cleaning, stabilizing and conserving collections." (36 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, Section .4[e])

Deactivation: Process by which a facility is placed in a known safe and stable configuration by removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials, shutting down or mothballing the equipment, and mitigating other hazardous conditions.

Decommissioning: Placement of facility in its end state either through demolition and removal of the entire facility to grade or in situ disposal.

Decontamination: The process of removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials.

Deterioration: Refers to a physical condition in which a historic property has lost its integrity either through natural or human forces.

District: A "... geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section .3[d])

Documentation: Historic documents, photography, and lexis resulting from recordation.

Department of Energy (DOE): DOE is a federal agency that seeks to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the nation, promotes scientific innovation and technology and ensures the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex.

Department of Energy Savannah River (DOE-SR): This is a field office within the Department of Energy based at Savannah River Site.

Effect: "Means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16; the criteria of adverse effect are identified in Section .5(a)(1))

Environmental Management (EM): EM is the Department of Energy program office that acts to mitigate the risks and hazards posed by the legacy of nuclear weapons production. EM encompasses many of DOE's field and operations offices including Savannah River.

Evaluation: Application of "... the National Register criteria to [cultural resource] properties that may be affected by ... [an] undertaking and that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, Section .4[c]) Evaluation can also be the "process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria. The criteria employed vary depending on the inventory's use in resource management." (48 FR 44716: Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, Standards for Evaluation)

Facility: Buildings and other structures, their functional systems and equipment, including site development features such as landscaping, roads, walks, and parking areas; outside lighting and communications systems; central utility plants; utilities supply and distribution systems; and other physical plant features. (DOE 4700.1: Project Management System)

Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA): This agreement, entered into by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy governs the corrective/remedial action process from site investigation through site remediation in accordance with guidelines set forth under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Federal Preservation Offices (DOE-FPO): The U.S. Department of Energy Federal Preservation Officer (ME-75) at the Washington, D.C. DOE Headquarters Office, coordinates the Department's cultural resource management activities under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Federal Records Act (FRA): This act requires agencies to manage the records under their care to maintain their historical value.

Historic: The period after the advent of written history in a geographic region. For example, the historic period in what is now the southeastern United States began with the arrival of Europeans in that region in the early 1500s.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER): "The ... national historical architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that promote documentation incorporated into the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record collections in the Library of Congress. ... HABS/HAER documentation usually consists of measured drawings, photographs and written data that provide a detailed record which reflects a property's significance." (48 FR 44716: Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, 44731)

Historic Context: A particular historic theme that is further delineated by a time period and a geographic area.

Historic Property: "Means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16)

Human Forces: The result of authorized actions and illegal acts by humans that have the potential to affect cultural resources.

Interim Protection: A measure of protection and storage provided for artifacts, demonstration units, education objects, or other similar resources, that is not intended to be the final level of protection, but will prevent deterioration.

Inventory: The process of locating cultural resources and gathering information about them through archeological or architectural surveys, ethnographic fieldwork, or archival searches.

Local government: This refers to "a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State." (36 CFR Part 800.16: Definitions)

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): A document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.16: Definitions).

Mitigation: Measures carried out to avoid or reduce the effects of undertakings on cultural resources. These measures may include actions such as relocation or other modifications of the undertaking itself or recovery of materials and data from the cultural resource site to be affected.

Monitoring: Periodic inspection of cultural resources to ascertain their condition and assess the effects of natural forces, authorized actions, or illegal acts.

National Archives Records Administration (NARA): The National Archives and Records Administration is an independent Federal agency that preserves our nation's history and defines us as a people by overseeing the management of all Federal records.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): " ... A district, site, building, structure, or object in public or private ownership, judged by the Secretary [of the Interior] to possess national significance in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering and culture, and so designated by him." (36 CFR Part 65: National Historic Landmarks Program, Section 3[a])

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): This Act, passed in 1966 and amended in 1992, established the Federal Government as a partner and leader in historic preservation programs and activities. The NHPA mandated that the federal government should [provide]...maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): "purpose of this Act was to create ... a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality."

National Nuclear Security Administration- Savannah River Site Office (SRSO): The Area Office responsible for the NNSA operations at the Savannah River Site. The Area Office Manager is the contracting officer and will report to the NNSA Administrator or another senior official in the NNSA. The Savannah River Operations Office provides administrative, legal and contract support to the Area Office pursuant to a memorandum of agreement (MOA).

National Park Service (NPS): A U.S. Department of Interior agency, created in 1916, charged with preserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A register " ... composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture" maintained by the Secretary of the Interior also referred to as "the National Register." (National Historic Preservation Act, Section 101[a] [1] [A])

National Register Status: The status of a cultural resource with regard to listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The states will be one of the following: unevaluated for eligibility, determined not eligible for inclusion, determined eligible for inclusion, nominated for inclusion, listed, or designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Natural Forces: Forces of nature, such as wind and water erosion, wildfire, that can affect cultural resources.

Object: A " ... material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section 3[j])

Outreach: Activities designed to inform and educate the public about cultural resources and cultural resource management. These activities may be conducted on the DOE site or at locations in the community.

Preservation or historic preservation: Includes the identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities, or any combination of the foregoing activities (from NHPA, Title IV, Section 402).

Prevention: Reduction or elimination of the destructive effects of natural or human forces on cultural resources before these effects occur.

Program: An organized set of activities directed toward a common purpose, or a goal undertaken or proposed in support of an assigned mission area. It is characterized by a strategy for accomplishing a definite objective(s), which identifies the means of accomplishment, particularly in quantitative terms, with respect to work force, materials, and facilities requirements (DOE 4700.1 Project Management System).

Programmatic Agreement (PA): "means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with Sec. 800.14(b)."

Protection: Measures carried out to reduce or eliminate the effects of natural or human forces that cause damage or loss of cultural resources. Types of protection measures for natural and human forces resulting from authorized actions include monitoring, project screening and tracking, and restoration and repair. When human forces result from illegal acts, types of protection measures include detection, investigation, prosecution, restoration and repair, and prevention.

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP): A part of the University of South Carolina that provides cultural resource management guidance to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to assure the fulfillment of compliance commitments. Further, SRARP conducts research-based prehistoric and historic archaeological compliance for the benefit of the public, curates the SRS archaeological collections for research and informs the public on the research conducted on their behalf.

Savannah River Operations Office Manual (SRM): An internal SR procedure document defining SR roles and responsibilities.

Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (CAB): The Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) provides advice and recommendations to the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control on environmental remediation, waste management and related issues. The CAB has consulting party status for this agreement.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH): The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is an independent state agency whose mission is to preserve and promote the documentary and cultural heritage of the state. The agency's mission encompasses: archives and records management, history, education and historic preservation.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): "means the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer."

Stewardship: The faithful management of resources as assets that must be turned over to the next generation. (Legacy Cultural Resource Management Program, U.S. Department of Defense)

Structure: A "... work made up of independent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale." (36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, Section 3[p])

Traditional Cultural Properties: include those properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Undertaking: "means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency." (36 CFR 800.16)

Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information (UCNI): Information that is not classified but is considered sensitive and is not available for public release.

Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC): WSRC and its contract partners operate the SRS under contract to DOE.

Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy-Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office(SHPO) Pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a) for the Mitigation of Certain Adverse Effects to D-, M-, and T- Areas, Savannah River Site (SRS) Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, February 27, 2003.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY–SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE (DOE-SR) AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO) PURSUANT TO 36 C.F.R. PART 800.6(a)

FOR THE MITIGATION OF CERTAIN ADVERSE EFFECTS TO D-, M-, AND T-AREAS, SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (SRS), AIKEN AND BARNWELL COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS the DOE-SR has determined that the most effective and efficient management of the SRS, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, will require the Decommissioning and Deactivation (D&D) of resources within the D-, M-, and T-Areas of the site; and

WHEREAS D&D will result in the demolition of certain structures within these areas; and

WHEREAS, with respect to historic preservation concerns, D&D actions will have an adverse effect on certain resources within D-, M-, and T-Areas; and

WHEREAS the DOE-SR has completed an inventory of historic resources on the Savannah River Site which has determined that these areas are elements of a National Register-Eligible Historic District; and

WHEREAS the DOE-SR has consulted with the SHPO which concurs that D-, M-, and T-Areas are elements of a National Register-Eligible Historic District; and

WHEREAS the DOE-SR has informed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (the Council) of the proposed adverse effect of the undertaking and has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on this undertaking; and the Council chose to not participate; and

WHEREAS, this MOA is being executed in advance of the development of a historic properties management plan (HPMP), which will direct the disposition, preservation, and documentation of the National Register-Eligible Historic District;

NOW, THEREFORE, the DOE-SR and the SHPO agree to implement the undertaking in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account its effect on D-, M-, and T-Areas.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY–SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE (DOE-SR) AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)

Stipulations

The DOE-SR will ensure for D-Area, M-Area, and T-Area that:

1. Aerial photographs of each of the three areas will be taken before the D&D of National Register-eligible buildings.

2. 35-mm black and white photographs will be taken of the exteriors of National Register-eligible buildings (listed below) and any interiors of buildings not specifically documented in Stipulation 4,

   a. Eighteen buildings in D-Area: 420-2D, 420-D, 421-2D, 421-D, 451-D, 483-2D, 483-3D, 483-D, 484-D, 485-D, 614-1D, 683-D, 701-1D, 701-2D, 701-3D, 704-D, 717-D, and 772-D.
   b. Eight buildings in M-Area: 313-M, 320-M, 321-M, 322-M, 701-1M, 701-3M, 704-M, 710-2M.
   c. Two buildings in T-Area: 678-T and 679-T.

3. 35-mm photographs will be submitted in accordance with the following standards:
   a. The exterior of individual properties should be recorded by at least one photograph of the main façade, with oblique views and other elevations if necessary.
   b. The interiors of buildings should be recorded with photos showing the representative use of space.
   c. Acceptable print sizes are 3 ½" x 5" and 4"x 6".
   d. The back of each photograph should be labeled with an indelible ink pen.
   e. Prints and negatives should be submitted in archival storage sleeves.
   f. An inventory sheet should be compiled to identify all prints and should correlate with the roll and frame # of the negatives.

4. Historically significant process areas in Buildings 313-M, 320-M, and 678-T will be documented in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*. Specific documentation will include:
   a. Large-format photography, which will document the significant interior process areas. Medium-format photography will be accepted in areas where space constraints preclude the use of a large-format camera. Photography should be undertaken by a professional photographer, familiar with the different formats, and who can make an accurate judgement as to which format will result in the best documentation.

b. Written history and description should be based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible, including but not limited to oral history, archival history, and drawings.

5. Three-dimensional building models within 313-M will be collected and stored until final disposition is determined by the overall HPMP.

6. All documentation produced by DOE pursuant to this MOA, except classified information, will be provided to the SC Department of Archives and History for proper preservation and storage. The documentation to be provided to the SC Department of Archives will first be reviewed by DOE-SR to determine whether it is sensitive unclassified, official use only (OUO), unclassified controlled nuclear information (UCNI) and for this, or, for other reasons, necessitates a confidentiality agreement prior to leaving DOE-SR. This information will be properly marked and will be protected in accord with the provisions of the confidentiality agreement entered into between the SHPO, or other appropriate state official, and DOE-SR. With respect to any classified information that, as such, cannot be turned over to the state for preservation and storage, DOE will properly archive, preserve and store this information subject to any required periodic reviews that may be set forth in a Programmatic Agreement to be executed at a later date.

The SHPO agrees that DOE-SR's fulfillment of Stipulations 1 through 5 described above will satisfy the requirements of mitigation. Upon SHPO's receipt of a formal letter of notification from DOE-SR that a particular structure or group of structures have had Stipulations 1, 2, 3, 4a, and 5 fulfilled; D&D can proceed. All documentation produced by DOE pursuant to this MOA for each structure will be sent by DOE-SR to the SHPO, within six months after the formal notification.

EXECUTION OF THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT by the DOE-SR and the SHPO and the implementation of its terms, evidences that DOE-SR has afforded the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on this undertaking and its effects on historic properties; and it further evidences that DOE-SR has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on those historic properties in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY–SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE (DOE-SR) AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)

SIGNATORY PAGE

AGREED TO BY:

DOE-SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE

Signature: C A Hamer

Printed Name: Jeffrey M. Allison

Title: Acting Manager, USDOE - Savannah River Operations Office

Date: February 27, 2003

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Signature: Mary W. Edmonds

Printed Name: Mary W. Edmonds

Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 2/27/03

Consolidated Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy-Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office(SHPO) Pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a) for the Mitigation of Certain Adverse Effects to Historic Properties at Savannah River Site (SRS) Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, August 2004.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) BETWEEN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY – SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE (DOE-SR)
AND
THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)
PURSUANT TO 36 C.F.R. PART 800.6(a)
FOR
MITIGATION OF CERTAIN ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES
AT
SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (SRS), AIKEN AND BARNWELL COUNTIES
SOUTH CAROLINA

August 2004

WHEREAS DOE and SHPO have determined that the most effective and efficient management of historic properties at Savannah River Site (SRS), in Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, requires consolidation of previous Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) for National Register-eligible historic properties as identified in the *Savannah River Site Cold War Context and Resource Study* dated May 10, 2004; and

WHEREAS the previous MOAs are included as Appendices to this consolidated MOA for reference and should be noted as follows:

1) 703-A, 708-A, 704-F, and 723-F – February 2004	Appendix A
2) Buildings D-, M-, and T-Areas – February 2003	Appendix B
3) D-, M-, and T-Areas – Amendment, 1.0/709-F – September 2003	Appendix C

WHEREAS this consolidated MOA provides a formalized process to consolidate previously agreed upon MOAs and their respective stipulations in order to, address inconsistencies in the previous MOAs Mitigation Documentation Submission Schedule, and to allow for consideration of the decommissioning and deactivation (D&D) of 10 additional National Register-eligible historic properties; and

WHEREAS the following 10 additional National Register-eligible historic properties are hereby added to the list of properties requiring D&D prior to finalizing the *SRS Cold War Built Environment Cultural Resources Management Plan* (CRMP). This list represents the best conservative schedule and estimate of buildings/structures that could be impacted by D&D work prior to final approval of the CRMP:

211-3F – R/03/2583 – Truck Unloading Building – Contributing to Cold War District-Separations/Area Support

XXXX – R/03/2589 – A – Line – Individually eligible as part of 221-F – Separations

222-F – R/03/2598 – Preparation Area – Contributing to Cold War District – Separations

186-L – R/11/0272 – Reservoir – Contributing to Cold War District – Reactor Operations

190-L – R/11/0273 – Pump House – Contributing to Cold War District – Reactor Operations

186-P – R/11/0303 – Reservoir – Contributing to Cold War District – Reactor Operations

190-P – R/11/0304 – Pump House – Contributing to Cold War District – Reactor Operations

186-R – R/11/0325 – Reservoir – Contributing to Cold War District – Reactor Operations

190-R – R/11/0327 – Pump House – Contributing to Cold War District – Reactor Operation

285-H – R/03/2567 – Cooling Tower – Contributing to Cold War District – Power Generation

WHEREAS D&D will have an adverse effect on these 10 additional National Register-eligible historic properties; and

WHEREAS this consolidated MOA retains overall agreements from the previous MOAs identified above, identifies stipulations for the mitigation of historic properties scheduled for D&D, and identifies stipulations for the submission of final draft documentation and/or thematic studies; and

WHEREAS this consolidated MOA is being executed in advance of the completion of a CRMP, which will ultimately direct the disposition, preservation and mitigating documentation of National Register-eligible historic properties; and

WHEREAS the stipulations of this consolidated MOA will remain in place until final approval of the CRMP; and

WHEREAS this consolidated MOA is being executed after approval of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and that the implementation of the stipulations in this consolidated MOA is consistent with the approved PA; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, having been duly informed of this consolidated MOA undertaking, chose not to participate; and

NOW, THEREFORE, DOE and SHPO agree to implement the undertaking in accordance with the approved PA and the following stipulations of this consolidated MOA:

STIPULATIONS

DOE-SR will ensure that the following stipulations are implemented for all National Register-eligible historic properties affected by this MOA:

1. Perform field evaluations of the 186-R -L & -P, and 190-R -L & -P historic properties and compare these with the 186-C and 190-C historic properties for examples of historic components and artifacts that could be relocated to the C-Area and used toward further preservation and interpretation efforts in C-Area. Where appropriate, collect and save any identified examples of historic components and artifacts prior to proceeding with D&D of historic properties.

2. Document with aerial photographs all historic properties and their locations addressed by this MOA.

3. Document all contributing historic properties with 35m black and white photographs except for replicated historic property types that will be preserved in C-Area:
    a. Record exterior views of individual historic properties with at least one photograph of the main facade, oblique views, and other elevations as necessary.
    b. Record interiors with photos showing the representative use of space.
    c. Acceptable print sizes are 3½-inch x 5-inch and 4-inch x 6-inch.
    d. The back of each photograph should be labeled with an indelible ink pen.
    e. Prints and negatives should be submitted in archival storage sleeves.
    f. An inventory sheet should be compiled to identify all prints and should correlate with the roll and frame number of the negatives.

4. Document historic properties of high and highest significance with large format photography, both exterior and interior and historically significant process areas, with the number of views to be determined by the certified historian. This is applicable to the A-Line Building, for example, where the documentation is limited to exterior views due to contamination issues. Medium-format photography will be accepted in areas where space constraints or hazardous conditions preclude the use of a large-format camera.

5. Prepare historical documentation using "as built" engineering drawings, historic photography, construction histories, and secondary source literature.

6. Record interviews (video and/or audio) with knowledgeable individuals who worked in the respective historic properties.

7. The SHPO agrees that DOE-SR's fulfillment of Stipulations 1 through 4 described above will satisfy the initial requirements of mitigation for historic properties addressed by this MOA. Upon SHPO's receipt of a formal letter of notification from DOE-SR that a particular historic property or group(s) of historic properties addressed by this MOA have had Stipulations 1 through 4 fulfilled, D&D can proceed.

8. The following D-Area historic properties will be documented pursuant to Stipulations 2 through 4 described above, but will not undergo D&D: 451-D, 483-2D, 483-3D, 483-D, 484-D, 495-D, 614-1D, and 683-D. These historic properties are

under separate contract with South Carolina Electric & Gas and Prime South for producing electricity for South Carolina residents. These leased properties will be included in the overall historic documentation mitigation package for D-Area as outlined in the applicable stipulations herein discussed. However, these historic properties will remain in an operational status pending conclusion of the contract and decision to shut down or continue with operations. As with all National Register-eligible historic properties at SRS with ongoing missions and operations, appropriate mitigating actions will be reviewed with the certified historian and completed prior to any work that alters the physical appearance (historical fabric) of the historic property.

9. Multiple interim management summaries are hereby eliminated and replaced by submission of a single final documentation product for each specific or thematic area. DOE will submit final documentation as discussed in the stipulations below. This provides for a simple and cost-effective process for the scheduled submission of mitigation documentation.

10. The F-Area historic properties, 723-F and 704-F, will be treated within a separations thematic study that will include a narrative based on oral history, primary documentation, and research. The A-Area historic properties, 703-A and 708-A, will be treated as individual thematic areas in separate historic structure reports. These reports will include narratives based on oral history, primary documentation, and research.

11. The proposed undertakings, which adversely affect historic properties in the reactor areas (C-, L-, K-, P-, and R-Areas) and the separations areas (F- and H-Areas excluding Tritium Facilities), will initiate thematic studies for those historic process areas to commence in 2005. The guidelines for the conduct of thematic studies will be provided in the CRMP.

12. DOE will submit draft documentation for M-Area by September 30, 2004. DOE will submit draft documentation for T-Area by December 31, 2004. DOE will submit draft documentation for D-Area within 12 months after the formal letter of notification from DOE on the last National Register-eligible historic property in the respective area to be documented. The 12-month timing recognizes the unique review process within SRS, including reviews for sensitive and classified information, and complexity of the areas.

13. All documentation produced by DOE pursuant to this MOA will be sent by DOE-SR to the SHPO in a final draft package for their review and comment in accordance with the CRMP and the controls established by this MOA. SHPO will have 90 days for review and comment on the final draft historical package. DOE will submit final documentation in accordance with agreed upon requirements in the PA within 45 days after receipt of comments from SHPO.

14. All documentation produced by DOE pursuant to this MOA, except classified information, will be provided to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) for proper preservation and storage. The documentation to be provided to the SCDAH will first be reviewed by DOE-SR to determine whether it is sensitive unclassified, official use only, unclassified controlled nuclear information) and for this, or, for other reasons, necessitates a confidentiality agreement prior to leaving DOE-SR. This information will be properly marked and will be protected in accordance with the provisions of the confidentiality agreement entered into between SHPO, or other appropriate state official(s), and DOE-SR. With respect to any classified information that, as such, cannot be turned over to the state for preservation and storage, DOE will properly archive, preserve and store this information subject to any required periodic reviews as agreed to in the PA.

15. DOE will advise the consulting parties of the planned actions in order to keep them informed of D&D work activities. This will be accomplished by forwarding, for example, appropriate DOE reports, public notices, and meeting minutes from teams like the SRS Cold War Artifact Selection Team and the SRS Heritage Tourism Team.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY – SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE (DOE-SR), THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO), AND CONSULTING PARTIES

Execution of this MOA evidences that DOE has afforded SHPO and Consulting Parties a reasonable opportunity to comment on its management and operation of SRS under Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, that DOE has taken into account the effects of its undertakings at SRS on properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and that DOE has adequately taken into account the effects of the undertaking on those historic properties in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, its implementing regulations, and the Programmatic Agreement between DOE and SHPO.

AGREED TO BY:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MANAGER
SAVANNAH RIVER OPERATIONS OFFICE

By: _____ Date: 9/2/04

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Mary W Edwards Date: 9/3/04

CONCURRENCE - CONSULTING PARTIES:

CITY OF AIKEN, SC, HONORABLE MAYOR

By: _____ Date: 9/3/04

CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA, HONORABLE MAYOR

By: _____ Date: 9/7/04

CITIZENS FOR NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AWARENESS

By: _____ Date: 9/3/04

Concurrence Letter on SRS Cold War Context and Inventory from the SC Historic Preservation Office, Department of Archives and History, to the USDOE-SR, Operations & Decommissioning Division, April 17, 2003.

South Carolina Archives & History Center

April 17, 2003

Mr. John Knox
USDOE_SR
Operations & Decommissioning Division
P.O. Box A
Aiken, SC 29803

RE: New South Associates' *Savannah River Site Cold War Context and Resource Study* (2003)

Dear Mr. Knox:

Thank you for the above-referenced report and accompanying survey cards, all of which we received in late January. We appreciate the extra time allowed us to review this important report and we would like to offer our formal comments.

Overall, the consultant has done an excellent job of researching and evaluating the Savannah River Site property and the complex processes carried out at the site. The creation of the SRS had a significant impact on the landscape and the regional community, while playing an important role during the nation's focus on atomic production during the Cold War. The site's importance in relation to a larger context of the Cold War is well documented and helps to make the case for the property's exceptional significance.

We concur with the recommendations of the SRS Cold War National Register Historic District, as well as the recommendations for structures that are individually eligible for the National Register. We have a few technical comments to make on the report, which are attached.

We look forward to working with you on the development of the Programmatic Agreement that will address adverse effects to historic properties as the SRS goes through their Deactivation and Decommissioning Process. These comments are provided to assist you with your responsibilities pursuant to Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6169 or by e-mail at matthews@scdah.state.sc.us. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marta Matthews

Marta Matthews
Review and Compliance Coordinator

attachment

cc: Ms. Mary Beth Reed, New South Associates

Cold War CRM Correspondence, 1997-2001

Date on Letter	TO	FROM	Subject Line	In File
06/10/97	M. Edmonds, SHPO	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	Decommissioning of the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor	HPA - 770-U HWCTR
07/18/97	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	N. Brock, SHPO	Decommissioning of the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor	HPA - 770-U HWCTR
08/11/97	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	K. Sassaman, SRARP	SHPO Concurrence on Recommendations for HWCTR	HPA - 770-U HWCTR
09/24/98	N. Brock, SHPO	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	Proposed Deactivation & Decommissioning within M & C-Areas	HPA - C-Area
09/24/98	N. Brock, SHPO	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	Proposed Deactivation & Decommissioning within M & C-Areas	HPA - M-Area
02/15/99	C. Kelly, DOE-HQ	T. Heenan, DOE-SR	Millennium Grants to Save America's Treasures	HPA - 777-10A
02/15/99	C. Kelly, DOE-HQ	T. Heenan, DOE-SR	Millennium Grants to Save America's Treasures	HPA - DOE-HQ
04/01/99	N. Brock, SHPO	A. Gould, DOE-SR	Planned Deactivation & Decommissioning Activities for Selected Fuel & Target Fabrication Buildings (321-5M, 710-2M, 319-M, 319-1M, 314-M) at the SRS	HPA - M-Area
04/21/99	A. Gould, DOE-SR	N. Brock, SHPO	Planned Deactivation & Decommissioning Activities for Selected Fuel & Target Fabrication Buildings (321-5M, 710-2M, 319-M, 319-1M, 314-M) at the SRS	HPA - M-Area
05/24/99	A. Gould, DOE-SR	N. Brock, SHPO	Planned Deactivation & Decommissioning Activities for Selected Fuel & Target Fabrication Buildings (321-5M, 710-2M, 319-M, 319-1M, 314-M/341/M) at the SRS	HPA - M-Area
01/09/00	A. Gould, DOE-SR	B. Rankin, WSRC	Letter Oct. 24, 2000, to Ms. Fran Williams regarding Cultural Resources Management	HPA - Misc
10/24/00	F. Williams, WSRC	A. Gould, DOE-SR	Cultural Resources Management	HPA - Misc
11/09/00	T. Heenan, DOE-SR	F. Williams, WSRC	Letter Oct. 10, 2000, from Mr. A. B. Gould regarding Cultural Resources Management	HPA - Misc
11/15/00	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	T. Feske, WSRC	Historical Preservation-Request for Review - 777-10A	HPA - 777-10A
03/15/01	J. Allison, DOE-SR and F. Wright, DOE-SR	R. Cordani, WSRC	Building 777-10A	HPA - 777-10A
04/23/01	R. Cordani, WSRC	J. Allison, DOE-SR	Proposed Deactivation of Building 777-10A	HPA - 777-10A
04/30/01	D. Ryan, DOE-SR	T. Feske, WSRC	Historical Preservation-Request for Review on 105-R	HPA - 105-R
06/25/01	J. Allison, DOE-SR	R. Cordani, WSRC	Compensatory Measures in 777-10A	HPA - 777-10A
08/16/01	J. Allison, DOE-SR	R. Cordani, WSRC	Response to 777-10A Source Request	HPA - 777-10A
10/09/02	M. Edmonds, SHPO	A. Doswell, DOE-SR	Historic Preservation Activities at the SRS	HPA - SHPO
	N/A	N/A		HPA - New South Contract
	N/A	N/A		HPA - PMOA
	N/A	N/A		HPA - T-Area

Developed: 10/15/2002

Revised: 8/18/03

Additional List of CRM Correspondence

Letter on Survey Database, digital photography, and sample format for survey data, New South Associates to Mr. Stephen W. Skelton, Supervisor of Survey Registration and Protection Branch SC Historic Preservation Office, Department of Archives and History, February1, 1999.

Assessment of NRHP eligibility, M-Area facilities, New South Associates to Mr. Dennis P. Ryan, Natural Resources and Research Program Manager, March 2, 1999.

Assessment of NRHP eligibility, M- and C-Area resources, New South Associates to Mr. Dennis Ryan, Natural Resources and Research Program Manager, November 23, 1998.

Assessment of NRHP Eligibility, Building 701-1M, New South Associates to Mr. Dennis Ryan, Natural Resources and Research Program Manager. August 30. 1998.

Cold War Resources CRM Correspondence, 1997-2001.

Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, signed by signatory Federal Departments and Agencies and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), November 7, 1997

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT ON PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES DURING EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNDER THE NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

I. PURPOSE

A. The signatory federal Departments and Agencies enter into this Programmatic Agreement (PA) to ensure that historic properties are taken into account in their planning for and conduct of the emergency response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) is also a signatory, on behalf of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), to facilitate federal agency ability to develop and execute a uniform nationwide approach for considering and treating historic properties before and during emergency response. In the event an individual SHPO is unable to respond, the Agency or Department may contact the NCSHPO or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to consider alternatives and receive assistance. The signatories agree that their Departments/Agencies will follow this PA or, to meet regional needs, develop regional PAs that are not inconsistent with this PA and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), P.L. 89-665, 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq., and the regulations promulgated thereto.

B. The NCP does not provide specific guidance for taking historic properties into account during emergency response to an actual or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant or the discharge of oil or other pollutants (hereinafter, a release or spill). Also, emergency provisions contained in the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA do not directly address requirements for such emergency responses. Accordingly, for the purpose of this PA, an "emergency" shall be deemed to exist whenever circumstances dictate that a response action to a release or spill must be taken so expeditiously that normal consideration of the Section 106 process is not reasonably practicable.

C. The purpose of this PA is to provide an alternative process to ensure appropriate consideration of historic properties within the meaning of the NHPA during emergency response to a release or spill. This PA does not address the consultation procedures under Section 106 of the NHPA once that phase of the response action has ended.

D. In carrying out duties under the NCP, including the priorities of protecting public health and safety, the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may have to make emergency response decisions that adversely affect historic properties. By following this PA, however, the federal OSC will be making an informed

decision that takes historic property information into account prior to authorizing actions that might affect such property.

E. The responsibility of the federal OSC in protecting public health and safety is paramount. That mission is a difficult one involving problems that cannot be anticipated and calling for judgment on the part of the federal OSC. Nothing in this PA changes the national response priorities, nor does it change the effect of existing law.

F. 36 CFR § 800.13 provides, *inter alia* that:

> An Agency Official may elect to fulfill an agency's Section 106 responsibilities for a particular program, a large or complex project, or a class of undertakings . . . through a Programmatic Agreement.

36 CFR § 800.13(e) provides that:

> An approved Programmatic Agreement satisfies the Agency's Section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings carried out in accordance with the agreement until it expires or is terminated.

During such time as the ACHP and the NCSHPO are signatories, compliance with this PA by a federal OSC will be deemed to constitute compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA during pre-incident planning and emergency response activities.

II. LEGAL AUTHORITIES PROTECTING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A. National Historic Preservation Act

1. In 1966, Congress instituted a policy to preserve the Nation's cultural and historic heritage by enacting the NHPA. The NHPA implementing regulations most pertinent to actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants or oil spills are those of: 1) the ACHP, an independent federal agency that administers Section 106 of the NHPA through procedures specified in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," and 2) the Department of the Interior (DOI) regulations at 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places.

2. Section 106 of the NHPA provides that federal agencies are to take into account the effects of "Federal or federally assisted undertakings" on historic properties that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It further affords the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.[1]

B. This PA does not address other federal laws defining and protecting historic properties, such as:

1. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. § 470aa et seq., which provides for the protection of archeological sites and other resources. ARPA establishes criminal and civil penalties for actual or attempted illegal excavation or removal of or damage to archeological resources; illegal trafficking in archeological resources; and knowingly causing another to commit an ARPA violation;

2. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. § 3001 et seq., which provides for the protection of Native American human remains and other defined classes of cultural items. NAGPRA also establishes criminal penalties for illegal trafficking in these cultural items. 18 U.S.C. § 1170;

3. The Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 U.S.C. § 433 et seq., which establishes criminal penalties for non-permitted appropriation, excavation, injury, or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the federal government; and

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[1] Section 106 of the NHPA provides, inter alia, as follows:

Effect of Federal undertakings upon property listed in National Register; comments by Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

16 U.S.C. § 470f.

4. The National Marine Sanctuaries Act (also known as Title III of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1431, et seq., which establishes civil penalties for destruction of, loss of, or injury to a sanctuary resource, including historic properties. In addition to fines, parties can also be held responsible for response costs; damages including replacement cost, restoration cost, or acquisition of an equivalent sanctuary resource, and lost-use value of that resource and interest.

C. Many States also have laws defining and protecting historic properties. Regional PAs may consider State laws relevant to the historic properties in the region, to the extent they are not inconsistent with federal law.

III. DEFINITION OF "HISTORIC PROPERTY"

A. The term "historic property" is defined in the NHPA as: "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register;" such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object. 16 U.S.C. § 470(w)(5).

B. Criteria for listing a property in the National Register of Historic Places are found at 36 CFR Part 60. The statutory definition of historic properties and the established criteria determine whether a historic property needs to be considered during emergency response. A historic property need not be formally listed on the National Register to receive NHPA protection, it need only meet the National Register criteria (i.e., be eligible for listing in the National Register). Section VI.C.2, below, discusses determining the National Register eligibility of historic properties during emergency response.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONSIDERATION

A. For the purpose of this PA, the federal OSC, as the federal official designated to coordinate and direct response actions, is responsible for ensuring that historic properties are appropriately considered in planning and during emergency response.

B. Planning Support/Coordination

1. The NCP, at 40 CFR § 300.210(c), provides that Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) are to be developed under the direction of a federal OSC. The federal OSC shall ensure that ACPs include the information on

consideration of historic properties and are developed in consultation with the pat-ties specified in Section V of this agreement.

2. Federal agencies with expertise in protection of historic properties available to assist the federal OSC during preparedness planning include the Department of the Interior,* the ACHP, and other federal land-managing agencies for properties on their lands. The primary source of information on historic properties in an area, particularly properties not on federal lands, is the SHPO, who is the official appointed by the Governor as part of the State's participation in NHPA programs. Other parties that may assist are listed in V.A. of this PA.

3. The National Program Center (NPC) of the National Park Service, consistent with its authority and responsibilities, will provide coordination of appropriate expertise to Area Committees and Regional Response Teams (RRTs) for pre-incident planning activities through the United States Coast Guard (Coast Guard) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The NPC will coordinate through the Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response of EPA.

4. Prior to finalizing or subsequently revising ACPs, the federal OSC will provide a draft of sections addressing historic properties identification and protection to the parties identified in Section V.A. of this PA. Each party shall have 30 calendar days from receipt to review the draft and provide comments to the federal OSC. Should any reviewing party file a timely objection to the draft or any portion thereof, the federal OSC will consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the objection cannot be resolved, the federal OSC will provide documentation of the dispute to the ACHP and request their comments. The ACHP comments will be taken into account by the federal OSC in finalizing or revising ACPs.

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*40 CFR § 300.175(b)(9) reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

> DOI may be contacted through Regional Environmental Officers (REOs), who are the designated members of RRTs. . . . [B]ureaus and offices have relevant expertise as follows:
>
> > (viii) National Park Service: General biological, natural, and cultural resource managers to evaluate, measure, monitor and contain threats to park systems lands and resources; archeological and historical expertise in protection, preservation, evaluation, impact mitigation, and restoration of cultural resources . . .

C. Emergency Response Support/Coordination

1. To ensure historic properties are considered during emergency response, the federal OSC must have access to reliable and timely expertise and support in order to make timely and informed decisions about historic properties.

2. A federal OSC may obtain historic properties expertise and support in any one of several ways. These include implementing an agreement with State or federal agencies that have historic properties specialists on staff (see IV.B.2), executing a contract with experts identified in ACPs or hiring historic properties specialists on staff. Historic properties specialists made available under contract or hired must:

   a. Meet the qualifications listed in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, 48 Federal Register 44738-39 (September 29, 1983); see Appendix II; and

   b. Be available to assist the federal OSC whenever needed.

V. PRE-INCIDENT PLANNING

A. As part of pre-incident planning activities, federal OSCs (or the OSC's management) shall consult with the SHPO, federal land-managing agencies, appropriate Indian tribes and appropriate Native Hawaiian organizations, as defined in Section 301 of the NHPA, and the other interested parties identified during pre-incident planning, as described in Section IV.B of this PA, to:

1. Identify historic properties.

   a. Identify: 1) historic properties that have been listed in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that might be affected by response to a release or spill; and 2) unsurveyed areas where there is a high potential for the presence of historic properties.

   b. Identify exclusions. These may be specific geographic areas or types of areas where, should a release or spill occur, historic properties are unlikely to be affected. This includes the specifics listed in Appendix I and any additional exclusions agreed on by the signatories to this or a regional PA. Incidents in areas covered by exclusions would not require consideration for

protection of historic properties, except as provided in Section VI.A.1.[7]

2. Develop a list of parties that are to be notified in the event of an incident in a non-excluded area. This list should include the SHPO for the State in which the incident occurred, federal and Indian tribal land owners or land managers and Hawaiian Native organizations in the area where the incident occurred, if any.

3. Develop emergency response strategies that can be reasonably anticipated to protect historic properties. The federal OSC shall ensure that response strategies, including personnel and equipment needed, are developed to protect or help protect historic properties at risk. This includes consideration of the sensitivity of historic properties to emergency response measures proposed in ACPs or other response plans, including chemical countermeasures and in situ burning.

B. The federal OSC shall ensure that historic properties protection strategies can be carried out by:

1. Identifying who will be responsible for providing expertise on historic properties matters to the federal OSC during emergency response. Depending on the size and complexity of the incident, a federal OSC historic properties specialist or a historic properties technical advisory group convened by the specialist may be the most effective mechanism;

2. Providing information on availability of appropriate training for historic property specialists to participate in emergency response, e.g., Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training, familiarity with all relevant contingency plans and response management systems, etc.; and

3. Working with the parties listed in section V.A. to obtain information for response personnel on laws protecting and activities that may potentially affect historic properties.

[7] Response to spills or releases that involve non-excluded areas should be considered to have the potential to adversely affect historic properties that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

VI. FEDERAL LEAD EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A. The federal OSC shall determine whether the exclusions described in section V.A.1.b. apply.

1. If the incident affects only excluded areas, no further actions are necessary under this PA, unless:

   a. Previously unidentified historic properties are discovered during emergency response; or

   b. The SHPO (or appropriate federal, Indian, or Hawaiian Native organizations) notifies the federal OSC that a categorically excluded release or spill may have the potential to affect a significant historic property.

2. If the area where a release or spill occurs has not been excluded, in the cases specified in Section VI.A.1 .a or b, if the federal OSC is unsure whether an exclusion applies, or if the specifics of the incident change so that it no longer fits into one of the exclusions, the remaining steps in this Section shall be followed.

B. Activate the agreed-upon mechanism for addressing historic properties, including notification of the parties identified pursuant to Section V.A.2., and consultation with these parties concerning the identification of historic properties that may be affected, assessing the potential effects of the emergency response, and developing and implementing emergency response activities. These requirements for notification and consultation shall be satisfied if the federal OSC makes reasonable and timely efforts to notify and consult the parties listed in this Section. Thereafter there shall be additional consultation to the extent practicable.

C. Verify identification of historic properties.

1. Consult with the SHPO, landowners and/or land managers, appropriate Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and other interested parties identified in pre-incident planning to verify the location of historic properties identified during the planning process and determine if other historic properties exist in areas identified in V.A.1.a.2. that might be affected by the incident or the emergency response.

2. If newly discovered or unanticipated potential historic properties are encountered during emergency response actions, the federal OSC shall

either: 1) consult with the SHPO (or appropriate federal, Indian, or Hawaiian Native organizations) to determine if the properties are eligible for inclusion in the National Register, or 2) treat the properties as eligible.

D. Assess potential effects of emergency response strategies on historic properties. Such assessment shall be done in consultation with the parties listed in Section V.A.

1. The potential adverse effects of releases or spills and of emergency response on historic properties may include, but are not limited to:

   a. Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the historic property;

   b. Isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualification for the National Register; and

   c. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric conditions that are out of character with the property or alter its setting.

2. Emergency response actions that may have adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

   a. The placement of physical barriers to deter the spread of released or spilled substances and the excavation of trenches to stop the spread of the released or spilled substances; and

   b. Establishing camps for personnel, constructing materials storage and staging yards, excavating borrow pits for fill materials, and constructing alignments 'for road access.

3. Direct physical contact of historic properties with released or spilled substances may result in one or more of the following: 1) inability to radiocarbon date the contaminated resources; 2) acceleration of deterioration of an object or structure; or 3) prevention of identification of historic properties in the field. As a result, important scientific, historic, and cultural information may be lost.

E. Make and implement decisions about appropriate actions. The federal OSC shall take into account professional comments received from the parties listed in Section V.A. in making decisions that might affect historic properties.

1. Emergency response strategies delineated in plans may need to be reviewed based on information available at the time of an actual incident. The purpose of this review is to evaluate whether implementation of the strategies in the plan might, for the emergency response action that is underway, adversely affect historic properties and, if so, how such effects might be avoided or reduced.

2. Make arrangements for suspected artifact theft to be reported to the SHPO, law enforcement officials, and the landowner/manager.

3. Arrange for disposition of records and collected materials.

4. Ensure the confidentiality of historic property site location information, consistent with applicable laws, so as to minimize opportunities for vandalism or theft.

F. Whenever the federal OSC determines the requirements of this Section cannot be satisfied concurrently with the paramount requirement of protecting public health and safety, the determination shall be documented in a writing including the name and title of the person who made the determination; the date of determination; and a brief description of the competing values between public health and safety and carrying on the provisions of this Section. Notwithstanding such a determination, if conditions subsequently permit, the federal OSC shall endeavor to comply with the requirements of this Section to the extent reasonably practicable.

VII. REGIONAL PAs

A. Regional PAs may be developed as provided in I.A. as an alternative to this national PA. Regional PAs are to include the provisions of this PA and may include appropriate additional provisions responsive to regional concerns.

B. A regional PA should be signed by appropriate regional-level federal officials, State agencies, tribal officials and the ACHP.

C. Either this PA or a PA developed at a regional level may be adopted by the RRT and incorporated or referenced in Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), 36 CFR § 300.210(b), and ACPs in the region.

VIII. AUTHORITY, EFFECTIVE DATE, WITHDRAWAL, AMENDMENT

A. The signatories below are authorized to sign the PA on behalf of their respective Department, Agency or organization. This PA may be signed in counterparts.

B. In order to allow sufficient time for pre-incident planning and other preparedness activities. this PA shall not be become effective with respect to a signatory Department or Agency until ninety (90) days after it has been signed on the Department's or Agency's behalf.

C. Any signatory may withdraw from this PA by sending, through an official authorized to act in this matter, written notice to all current signatories at least thirty (30) days in advance of the effective date of withdrawal. The requirements contained in this PA will remain in full force and effect with respect to remaining signatories.

D. Nothing herein prevents the signatories from agreeing to amend this PA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

BY: Vincent J. McClelland Date: November 7, 1997

Title: Deputy Director

APPENDIX 1

Categorical Exclusion List

RELEASES OR SPILLS CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED FROM ADDITIONAL NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE

Released/Spills onto (which stay on): ▪ Gravel pads ▪ Roads (gravel or paved, not including the undeveloped right-of-way) ▪ Parking areas (graded or paved) ▪ Dock staging areas less than 50 years old ▪ Gravel causeways ▪ Artificial gravel islands ▪ Drilling mats, pads, and/or berms ▪ Airport runways (improved gravel strips and/or paved runways)
Released Spills into (that stay in): ▪ Lined pits; e.g., drilling mud pits and reserve pits ▪ Water bodies where the release/spill will not: 1) reach land/submerged land; and 2) include emergency response activities with land/submerged land-disturbing components ▪ Borrow pits ▪ Concrete containment areas
Releases/Spills of: ▪ Gases (e.g., chlorine gas)

IMPORTANT NOTE TO FEDERAL OSC: 1) IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHETHER A RELEASE OR SPILL FITS INTO ONE OF THE CATEGORIES LISTED ABOVE; 2) IF AT ANY TIME, THE SPECIFICS OF A RELEASE OR SPILL CHANGE SO IT NO LONGER FITS INTO ONE OF THE CATEGORIES LISTED ABOVE; 3) IF THE SPILL IS GREATER THAN 100,000 GALLONS; AND/OR 4) IF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER NOTIFIES YOU THAT A CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED RELEASE OR SPILL MAY HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO AFFECT A HISTORIC PROPERTY, YOU OR YOUR REPRESENTATIVE MUST FOLLOW THE SECTION VI. OF THIS PA.

APPENDIX II
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
48 Federal Register 44738-39 (September 29, 1983)

Professional Qualifications Standards

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or the demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or

2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

Archeology

The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration or management;

2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and

3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.

Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history; or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus **one of** the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or

2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture, or State license to practice architecture.

Historic Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications historic in architecture are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or

2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structure research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

APPENDIX E

Survey Manual SC Statewide Survey of Historic Properties, State Historic Preservation Office SC Department of Archives and History



This manual is available from the State Historic Preservation Office South Carolina

Survey Coordinator
Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905
803-896-6100

APPENDIX F

SRS Cold War Era Artifacts and Records Curation Strategy

Red text indicated changes made by Consulting Parties and DOE Management

APPENDIX F

Savannah River Site (SRS) Cold War Historic Preservation
DRAFT - Artifact Selection Protocol
November 16, 2004

A. GOALS: (excerpted from the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

Short Term Goals (one-year strategy from adoption of CRMP) (Responsible organization shown in parenthesis)

6. Goal: Provide a protocol for Cold War artifact identification, retrieval, and preservation prior to initiation of any undertaking that would impact or alter the historic quality, construction, or design of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property. (SR)

12. Goal: Interface with CNTA and its successor organization to accomplish preservation goals related to artifacts, historical documentation, and the establishment of a SRS Heritage Center. (SR and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

Long-Term Goals (five-year strategy) (Responsible organization shown in parenthesis)

4. Goal: Locate artifacts that have historical significance and accession into permanent Cold War artifact collection in consultation with artifact team. (The contractor responsible for SRS Cold War Historic Preservation)

7. Goal: Complete identification of core historic materials (historic photography, documentary films, movies, oral history tapes/films, safety films, historic maps, construction histories created by Du Pont and the various subcontractors who created the Site, and the Site newspapers) and stewarded by Site Archives. The goal is to secure their preservation and distribution to the public when possible. (SR and the contractor responsible for SRS Cold
War Historic Preservation)

B. ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES

Team members and their Alternates are:

Organization	Primary Member	Alternate
DOE-SR, AMCP	John Knox	Greg Johnson
NNSA-SRSO	Roxanne Jump	Robert Goehle
WSRC-FDP	Tom Feske	Linda Perry
WSRC Historian	Mary Beth Reed	Mark Swanson
SRARP	Adam King	Rob Moon
CNTA	Walt Joseph	Todd Crawford
WSRC-RA	Tom McCarthy	Marge Jones
WSRC – SRNL	Mick Ferrell	David Wilkerson

The Team will serve as protocol and guidance advisors, not necessarily as active building inspectors or assessors. Their input will be on the types and kinds of items that need to be identified and preserved. The Team will monitor the progress and results of the identification, retrieval, and preservation of Cold War artifacts on the SRS.

The Artifact Selection Team's work is complete when artifact selection surveys are finished for the last near-term facility to undergo D&D, currently listed for September 30, 2007.

Reporting: This team will provide reports to the Consulting Parties in the form of a Summary of the Meeting Minutes, as soon as possible after approval of the Minutes by this Team.

SR is responsible for: (excerpted from Section 5.1.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

. Establishing an Artifact Team to offer guidance on the identification, retrieval and preservation of Cold War artifacts;

. Identifying Cold War preservation issues associated with the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties they steward;

. Leading meetings discussing Environmental Management (EM) owned Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties;

. Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property activities and compiling annual review of Cold War activities for distribution to SHPO and CAB;

SRSO is responsible for: (excerpted from Section 5.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

. Leading meetings discussing SRSO-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties;

. Identifying Cold War preservation issues associated with the Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties they steward; and

. Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing the Cold War History resources activities, within SRSO-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation is responsible for: (excerpted from Section 5.1.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

. Coordinating with Artifact Team on curation and other Cold War history management issues;

. Providing for the curation of all Cold War artifacts including providing a suitable facility for curation that meets 36-CFR 79 standards;

. Designating a curator that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards and providing curatorial services for Cold War artifacts, developing curation scopes of work, recommending facility needs, developing cost estimates for future curation, developing procedures, and making arrangements for artifact loans or donations to applicable institutions;

SRARP is responsible for: (excerpted from Section 5.1.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

. Providing guidance and technical assistance to SR and SRSO as requested;

. Serving on the SRS Artifact Team;

. Providing review and comment on applicable documents; and

. Working with the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation on CRM/curation/outreach efforts of mutual interest.

CNTA is responsible for: (excerpted from Section 5.2.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

. providing background knowledge, and consulting advice, on potential artifacts and their functional role in Site operations.

SHPO is responsible for:

. reflecting the interests of South Carolina and its citizens in the preservation of their Cold War cultural heritage;

. advising and assisting DOE in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities, related to artifacts;

. attending the Artifact Selection Team meetings, as SHPO sees the need;

. accompanying the Field Teams, as SHPO sees the need; and

. monitoring the progress and results of this Team.

Other team members are responsible for:

. knowledge of specific Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties/facilities as needed.

Team meeting will be held monthly, unless otherwise decided by the Team.

C. IDENTIFICATION

Applicability

Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 places requirements on the curation of federally owned and administered archaeological collections. SRS Cold War artifacts are considered to be covered under this regulation. The protocol will be applied to all artifact survey activities to identify, tag and inventory objects historically significant to the SRS Cold War Era.

Artifact Identification

Two approaches are planned to identify artifacts:

1) Systematically inspect significant buildings at risk to identify artifacts in place if possible, and
2) To insert historical review of items within the Excess Asset Management Program as a final check before disposal of Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic property.

Excess Property Process

The excess property process coordinated by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation has been modified to incorporate a historical artifact review.

This will ensure material is reviewed, using the applicable Cold War artifact criteria, before disposal.

Items proposed for sale that are currently stored in Excess warehouses will be reviewed by the SRS Curation Specialist, prior to sale.

Work Process

Assessments of Properties:

Selection Method for Field Personnel

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, with recommendations from other Artifact Selection Team members, will:

- use current employees with process and/or facility knowledge, if none are available then ;
- use retirees (former employees) with process and/or facility knowledge, if none are available then;
- use current employees trained for awareness in Cold War artifact identification.

The size of the Field Team will vary with the complexity of the facility/property. the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, with recommendations from other Artifact Selection Team members, will select the Field Team size.

The field assessment schedule will vary with the size of the facility and the D&D list (Attachment 1) dated September 15, 2004. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will establish and coordinate the field assessment schedule.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall contact Area Facility Managers and request that they inform the team of any corrections to the facility managers list for their area.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will contact the facility manager for each building on the above referenced list and determine the current status of the building to be assessed and establish the potential for historic artifacts.

After establishing contact with the facility managers, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will set up building walk-throughs and content assessments.

If the facility manager is not available for the walk-through and assessment phase of the project, it is expected that he/she will arrange for a representative to act as an escort.

Building Assessment

Step 1 - Prepare for Assessment –The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall:

Review sequentially buildings with similar functions, when possible.
Make arrangements for assessment by area and building.
Collect and distribute assessment information to team members.
Determine if any artifacts remain in the buildings to be assessed. Dosimetry and security requirements will be discussed. Buildings will be given the following classifications:

Class 1: Buildings that have been cleaned out, do not contain a significant number of items, or contain items not likely to meet the criteria for selection as an artifact representative of SRS or the Cold War.
Class 2: Buildings containing significant material and are likely to contain material suitable for selection as an artifact representative of SRS and the Cold War.
Class 3: Storage, administrative and other types of properties that are used to store significant artifacts.

Step 2 - Prepare Team - The assessment of Class 1 buildings will be handled by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation and facility manager or their representative. Class 2 and 3 buildings will be handled as follows:

1. SR and the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will gather and disseminate technical, logistical and historical information to the full team. The team will use this information to recognize objects associated with the historic function of and process housed in the building. This information will also be used to identify artifacts associated with historically significant events, people and leaps in technology.

2. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will make the appropriate arrangements for badging.

3. A brief meeting will be held prior to the walk-throughs to discuss any safety, procedural and general issues that need to be covered.

Step 3 - Perform Assessment - The assessment team will identify historically significant artifacts using the SRS/Cold War assessment guidelines outlined in the curation strategy.

Each artifact will be tagged with a SRS History Project Object/Equipment Inventory Tag. Once tagged, the item will be assigned a unique number. Artifacts will be left in place if in use or if movement would be disruptive. The lead assessor will collect any readily available supporting documentation that will enhance knowledge about the inventoried item.

The unique number for each item will be formatted to reflect the project, building number, and accession number. Therefore, the first item tagged in 1998 in building 703-A will be known as SRS.703-A.98.001. SRS equipment number will be noted when available. Artifacts not associated with a building will be given a 600 designation in the building field.

A photograph of each object will be taken for inclusion in a photographic log. A digital camera will be used- Photography will be completed before items are tagged to insure an unobstructed view.

Once tagged, the item will be inventoried. This inventory will be kept in 105-C and will be used as a cataloguing device during removal of artifacts to storage.

All items will be labeled during the assessment, using aluminum-backed self adhesive labels. The label will contain the object's accession number. Although the labels are not permanent they are a safeguard in case the tag becomes separated from the object. The labeling will also aid in the retrieval and cataloguing of items to storage.

At the end of each day the information contained in the artifact inventory will be entered into the Microsoft ACCESS database, developed and maintained by the SRS Curation Specialist.

Step 4 - Document Assessment - The findings of the assessments will be reported to each Facilities Manager and Building Area Manager, Site Archives, and Artifact team. All documentation will be prepared in a manner conducive for inclusion into the Site Archives.

Step 5 -Storage and Transfer of Items - All identified artifacts will remain in their current location unless threatened by some action or they are stored in an unsafe environment. At this time a permanent artifact storage facility has not been identified. Threatened objects will be moved, when possible, to temporary storage. The inventory sheet will be updated to reflect this change of location. All artifacts are to be moved to storage by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation. Once permanent storage is identified, all artifacts not currently in use will be moved by one of the above entities.

D. Screening Criteria for Cold War Artifacts

All artifacts collected at SRS must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Historically significant figures - Items in this category include objects used, owned, invented, made by, or represent personal effects, ephemera or memorabilia belonging to important people connected with SRS or the Cold War era.

2. Historically important events - This category requires that an object be associated with an event that is historically significant to SRS and/or the Cold War era. Artifacts that reflect national and international Cold War events are reported in this category.

3. Significant advances in technology - Artifacts in this grouping represent contributions to science and technology from SRS. Topics such as reactor production, separations 239PU mock-up, environmental management and the nuclear age will be placed in this category.

4. Social history impact - This classification will be used for artifacts that are representative of atomic social history at SRS and the impact of atomic culture on the general public during the Cold War era. Examples of these subjects include worker safety, site security, local community, unions, public relations, clothing and morale.

5. Archival material - Documentation that supports artifacts in the above groupings will be managed in accordance with Federal Regulations. These materials may include maps, films, manuals, video, etc. Copies of necessary and appropriate document will be included with the artifacts. During the inventory process the assessors will give priority to artifacts designed, produced or modified at SRS. Objects made off site for the exclusive use of SRS will also be given additional consideration. If an artifact fits the above guidelines but has no foreseeable interpretive or educational use it may not be inventoried. SRS Archives will be notified of documents discovered during the assessment to insure proper handling per SRS initiatives. Any site record/document material over 30 years old is to be offered to the National Archives and Records Administration before placement in a museum, loaned, or donated.

Artifact Database Fields

The Artifact Database fields are divided into three sections. The first area provides provenance information; the second section contains object specific data, and the third section administrative information. To facilitate future research and educational applications all fields are searchable.

Section 1 - Provenance and Identification

Accession number
Date of accession
Method of acquisition (where, how, who)
Object name
Common Name
SRS equipment number
Artifact Category (see following list)

Section 2 - Object Description

Narrative description
Material
Condition
Radiation status
Measurements
Object significance
Associated individuals
Manufacturer
Date of Manufacture
Project number.
Photograph

Section 3 - Object Management

Location (current)
Photography
Loan status
Notes
Entry initials
Entry date
Modified by
Modified date
Artifact Categories With Definitions

Each artifact will fall into one of the following categories and as the collection grows more categories can be added when necessary. Use of these categories will promote continuity between sites within the DOE-complex and may simplify future artifact loans between sites.

01 - Aerospace
An artifact originally created to be used in conjunction with transporting people or goods above the surface of the earth. Includes special protective clothing and helmets designed specifically for aerospace travel; includes parts of rockets, satellites; does not include radiation detection devices. See also Radiation Detection, Astronomical, Surveying & Navigation.

02 - Armament
An artifact originally created to be used for hunting, target shooting, warfare or self-protection; includes firearms, artillery, ammunition, bomb casings, nuclear weapon parts, special purpose tools designed

specifically to be used in the manufacture of weapons, bladed and striking weapons; does not include ~objects designed for transporting troops or supplies. See also Mechanical, Metalworking, Physics.

03 - Artifact Remnant
A segment or incomplete part of an artifact originally created to fulfill some human function which cannot be determined or even inferred from the fragment.

04 - Astronomical
An artifact originally created to be used on the earth in the observation, measurement and recording of objects and events outside of the earth's atmosphere: see also Optical and Surveying & Navigational.

05 - Biological
An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of the physiological or anatomical aspects of organisms for purposes other than diagnosis or treatment; see also Medical & Psychological.

06 - Building Fragment
An artifact originally created to be a structural or decorative segment of a building (e.g., a fireplace, a wall section, a window.

07 - Ceremonial Artifact
An artifact originally created to be used in a ritual that is conducted in a consistent and usually prescribed manner; includes: (1) any religious artifact, other than a personal devotional object (see Personal Symbol), (2) any object used in a ceremony concerned with either personal life crises (e.g., birth, puberty, sickness, death) or group crises (e.g., the need for rain, a harvest festival), or (3) any object used in the ceremonial activities

08 - Chemistry
An artifact originally created to be used in the study and/or manufacture of substances based upon their composition, structural and molecular properties: includes non-mechanical applications and products, chemical explosives: see also Mechanical and Physics.

09 - Clothing
An artifact originally created to be used as covering for the human body; includes underwear, outerwear, headgear, and footwear.

10 - Data Processing
An artifact originally created to be used for processing data by manual, mechanical or electronic means; includes numerical and work-processing devices (e.g., an abacus, a digital computer, a slide rule), process-control devices (e.g., an analog computer) and learning devices (e.g., a teaching machine); see also Communication Artifacts.

11 - Documentary Artifact
An artifact originally created to be a vehicle for conveying printed, written or pictorial information for some purpose other than advertising; includes posters, documents and artifacts displaying commemorative, governmental or public service information on paper and materials other than paper (e.g., a commemorative coin, a souvenir plate, a flag).

12-Drafting
An artifact originally created to be used for precision drawing (e.g., a T-square, a drafting table); includes instruments used to record surveying and navigational observations: does not include general purpose writing or lettering tools; see also Written Communication Equipment and Data Processing).

13 - Electrical & Magnetic
An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of electrical and magnetic phenomena; includes tools, equipment and components used in the manufacture, installation and repair of electrical and electronic devices (e.g., and electrician's pliers and oscilloscope); does not include

electrical or electronic devises created to serve other specific purposes (e.g., Sound Communication, Telecommunication or Data Processing); see also Power Production, Radiation Detection.

14- Exchange Medium
An artifact originally created to be used as a medium of exchange (e.g., a coin, currency, shell money) or as an instrument for obtaining specially defined services (e.g., a postage stamp, a transportation token, ration book or stamps).

15 - Function Unknown
An artifact originally created to be used for some unidentified human activity.

16 - Furniture
An artifact originally created to be a relatively permanent though movable furnishing for living. quarters, an office or a public building; includes outdoor furniture but excludes functional appliances.

17 - Glass & Plastics
An artifact originally created to be used in the process of fabricating objects from glass, clay, rubber, synthetic resins or plastic; includes examples or samples of these processes. See also Masonry.

18 - Governmental Artifact
An artifact originally created to be used in carrying on the non-ceremonial activities of a governmental organization; includes seals. See also Documentary Artifact and Ceremonial Artifact.

19 - Masonry
An artifact originally created to be used in working with stone, concrete, mortar or plaster or in the forming of objects.

20- Mechanical
An artifact originally created to be used in the study, measurement or utilization of the static and dynamic properties of solids, liquids and gases; includes general purpose mechanical devices (e.g., a wedge, a hoist) as well as devices used to measure mechanical properties (e.g., a tensiometer, a pressure gauge); does not include specialized artifacts created to serve other specific purposes (e.g.; a sledge); includes materials science study of mechanical properties. See also Chemical.

21 - Medical & Psychological
An artifact originally created to be used in the examination, testing, diagnosis and treatment of humans and animals; includes dental tools, objects used in the testing of sight and hearing, and objects used for psychological testing or treatment; does not include objects used in the general study of physical phenomena. See also Optical, Biological and Chemical.

22 - Metalworking
An artifact originally created to be used for casting, forging, machining or fabricating metals or metal products (e.g., a planishing hammer, a swage block, a cold chisel); includes products of these processes. See also Mining, Mechanical, Glass & Plastics.

23 - Meteorological
An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of atmospheric phenomena. See Astronomical, Aerospace, Radiation Detection, Electrical & Magnetic.

24- Mining
An artifact originally created to be used in extracting minerals and other solids, liquid or gases from the natural environment; includes equipment used in underground and surface mines, quarries, oil, gas, geothermal and water wells, as well as in prospecting and in supplemental processing operations such as breaking, milling, washing, cleaning or grading; see also Mechanical and Metalworking.

25 - Optical
An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of light; includes general-purpose optical equipment (e.g., binoculars, a microscope); optics for use with lasers; does not include specialized artifacts created to serve other specific purposes (e.g., a visual acuity chart, an astronomer's telescope); see also Visual Communication, Drafting, Astronomical.

26 - Personal Symbol
An artifact originally created to be a symbol of a personal belief, achievement, status or membership; includes articles of adornment or clothing worn primarily for their symbolism (e.g., a fraternal ring, a military gorget, and academic gown, a crown), personalized identification and security badges; see also Documentary, Governmental and Ceremonial.

27 - Photographic
An artifact originally created to capture permanently a visual image by optical and chemical means (e.g., a camera, a film processing tank, an enlarger); includes cases specifically made to carry photographic equipment; includes devices used specifically for viewing photographs (e.g., movie projector). See also Visual Equipment.

28 - Physics
An artifact originally created to be used in the study of nuclear structure and elementary particles; includes Atomic, Nuclear, Particle of High Energy and quantum mechanics; see also Chemical and Power Production.

29 - Power Production
An artifact originally created to generate, convert or distribute power.

30- Radiation Detection
An artifact originally created to b used in the detection or measurement of ionizing radiation, i.e., alpha particles, beta particles, neutrons, photons and other particles which emanate from the atomic nucleus as a result of radioactive decay or nuclear reaction. Includes photomultiplier tubes, T&E for detection or measurement of irradiation (e.g., Plastic Man).

31 - Sound Communication Equipment
An artifact originally created to amplify or store or reproduce music, spoken works or other sounds that are meaningful for human communication; see also Electrical & Magnetic and Telecommunications. .

32-Surveying & Navigational
An artifact originally created to be used in determining either the position of the observer relative to known reference points or the form and extent of a region (e.g.; surface land, subsurface land, water or air); includes instruments for taking both linear and angular measurements; does not include devices for making calculations (see Data Processing) or for recording data (see Drafting); see also Astronomical.

33 - Telecommunication Equipment
An artifact originally created to facilitate communicating at a distance, usually by means of electronic equipment; includes telephone, telegraph, radio and television equipment; see also Data Processing and Electrical & Magnetic.

34- Thermal
An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of heat and its effects; does not include specialized artifacts created to serve specific purposes (e.g., meteorological thermometer).

35 - Timekeeping
An artifact originally created to use in the observation, recording and measurement of time; includes Sequence Timing devices.

36 - Toilet Article
An artifact originally created to be used for human body care and grooming.

37 - Unclassified Container
An artifact originally created to be a container for items with cannot be identified from an examination of the container.

38 - Unclassified T&E, General
An artifact originally created to be used in a variety of activities or in working with diverse materials (e.g., a screwdriver, pliers).

39 - Unclassified T&E Special
An artifact originally created to be used for specific activities or with specific materials.

40- Visual Communication Equipment
An artifact originally created to be used as a visual sign or signaling device. See also Optical and Photographic.

41 - Weights & Measures
An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, recording and measurement of mass (weight) or physical dimensions such as weight, area and volume; includes general purpose measuring devices (e.g., a precision balance, a folding rule); does not include specialized artifacts created to measure time (see Timekeeping) or other physical attributes (see Biological, Chemical, Mechanical and Optical) or to serve other specific purposes (e.g., a sextant).

42 - Written Communication
An artifact originally created to facilitate communication between people by means of written documents; includes books, magazines, comic books, letters, typewriters, pencil, pen; see also Drafting and Documentary.

43 - Reactor Production
Artifacts associated with the operations of reactors or processing of materials within the reactor.

44- Reactor Mock-Up
Artifacts related to reactor mock-up, including new devices and models of alterations to the reactor.

45 - Reactor Testing
Objects used to test or analyze reactors or the materials and elements that go into reactors.

46 - Reactor Charges
Artifacts or models associated with reactor charges, specifically elements of the fuel and target assemblies charged into the reactor.

47 - Other Reactor Products, General
Objects used in production of other materials.

48 - Reactor, General
Materials found in reactors or somehow connected with reactors, but of such a general nature that they could not be isolated to one of the above categories.

49 - Separations Production, General
An artifact created to be used to separate one or more element or compound from other elements or compounds by chemical or other means. Examples include holding tanks, evaporators, jumpers, valves, resin columns; impellers, mixer-settlers, centrifugal contactors and other processing equipment. This category is for items that were used in Plant operations (as opposed to Laboratory or other development work), but are not identified specifically with 239Pu or tritium production. For example, dissolvers would be used for dissolving reactor elements that would not necessarily result in the production of 239Pu.

50 - Separations Mock-Up, General
An artifact to which the definition of Separations Production, General would apply except that the artifact was not used in actual production. This category could include full scale and reduced scale models of canyon equipment that was or could have been used in separations processing or non-operations models. Some laboratory equipment and equipment setups were used for production and would be better classified as Production artifacts.

51 - Separations Mock-Up, 239Pu
An artifact to which the definition of Separations Mock-Up, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of 239Pu only.

52 - Separations Mock-Up, Tritium
An artifact to which the definition of Separations Mock-Up, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of tritium only.

53 - Separations Production, 239Pu
An artifact to which the definition of Separations Production, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of 239Pu only. For example, many of the items in the FB Line, where the 239Pu buttons are formed for shipment to the customer, will be specifically related to 239Pu separations production.

54-Separations Production, Tritium
An artifact to which the definition of Separations Production, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of tritium. Examples include absorber/adsorber beds, palladium diffusers, vacuum furnaces and thermal diffusion columns.

55-Heavy Water Production
An artifact that can be identified with the manufacture of heavy water. Examples include bubble cap trays, heavy water drums, distillation equipment.

E. RETRIEVAL

(To be developed)

F. PRESERVATION

1. Requirements

Storage Requirements

The permanent storage facility for artifacts has been preliminarily identified as Building 105-C. The requirements for permanent storage are:

Security, climate control and monitors, a concrete floor, shelving, large access doors, heavy lift equipment, a centrally wired fire-alarm, fire suppression, phone lines and pest management are necessary.

Computer hardware and software to inventory objects as they are placed in storage is essential to generating an accurate storage inventory.

Office space will be needed to house the computer and telephone lines.

Management and Preservation of Collections

US Department of Energy – Savannah River Operations Office (SR) is responsible for the long-term management and preservation of historic material and associated records.

DOE appoints Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC), to manage the long-term management and preservation of Cold War era historic material and associated records. Such collections shall be placed in Building 724-A, with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities, appropriate to the nature and content of the collections.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall deposit a collection in a repository upon determining that:

- The repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services;
- The repository's facilities have written curatorial policies and operating procedures;
- The repository has certified, in writing, that the collection shall be cared for, maintained and made accessible in accordance with the regulations in this part and any terms and conditions that are specified by SR;
- The initial processing of the material remains (including appropriate cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, stabilizing and packaging) has been completed, and associated records have been prepared and organized in accordance with the repository's processing and documentation procedures.

Existing Applicable SRS Procedures

WSRC Procedure 501 requires identification, review, and compliance to stipulations per PA between SR and SHPO. Section 106 is covered as this is an integral part of the PA between SR and SHPO.

Scheduling templates include an action for historical review and the SF-118 prior to start of work that significantly alters the physical appearance of the buildings.

WSRC 3B Manual, Procedure 5-11, requires the decommissioning organization to provide supporting documentation for completion of the SF118 Form to include structure classification, National Registry of Historical Preservation (NRHP) designation, Environmental Checklist reviews with the ECO approvals for each asset, the asset classification and the disposition of assets. The strategy, consistent with other site level procedures, is to reference the PA between SR and SHPO.

Retention of Records

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall maintain administrative records on the disposition of each collection including, but not limited to:

- The name and location of the repository where the collection is deposited;
- A copy of the contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument, and any subsequent amendments, between SR, the repository and any other party for curatorial services;
- A catalog list of the contents of the collection that is deposited in the repository;
- A list of any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository as a part of the contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument for curatorial services;
- Copies of reports documenting inspections, inventories and investigations of loss, damage or destruction; and
- Any subsequent permanent transfer of the collection (or a part thereof) to another repository.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall determine that a repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services when the repository is able to:

Accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and

Comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and consent of the collection;

Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection, including:

- Records on acquisitions;
- Catalog and artifact inventory lists;
- Descriptive information, including field notes, site forms and reports;
- Photographs, negatives and slides;
- Locational information, including maps;
- Information on the condition of the collection, including any completed conservation treatments;
- Approved loans and other uses;
- Inventory and inspection records, including any environmental monitoring records;
- Records on lost, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed Government property; and
- Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, repatriations or discards, as approved by SR;

It is anticipated that use of the Cold War Microsoft Access database will provide data on what resources are NRHP-eligible or are not, which need further evaluation and at what time, and what if any mitigation are needed if a Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic property will be adversely affected by a undertaking.

Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;

Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:

- Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;
- Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;
- Having an appropriate and operational intrusion detection and deterrent system;
- Having an adequate emergency management plan that establishes procedures for responding to fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;
- Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;
- Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collection and the physical plant; and
- Inspecting the physical plant for possible security weaknesses and environmental control problems, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;

Because of the vigorous security and safety code at SRS, buildings are not truly at risk. Portable Cold War artifacts are at risk. For example, the ship's clocks in each reactor control room are missing as are "REACTOR ON" signs and the plaque in 105-P commemorating the Neutrino Experiments is also missing.

Training of the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation and SR employees is planned for when buildings are being vacated and clean out occurs. Employees will be alerted that SRS Cold War artifacts are valued at SRS and that the Site artifact collection can be used for future research and education. The Cold War artifacts in 777-10A are in a secure environment and the facility is not open to site employees.

Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;

Handle, store, clean, conserve and, if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:

- Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;

- Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; and
- Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses. When material remains in a collection are to be treated with chemical solutions or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, when possible, retain untreated representative samples of each affected artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of material remains to be treated. Untreated samples should not be stabilized or conserved beyond dry brushing;

Store site forms, field notes, artifacts inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:

- Storing the records in an appropriate insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container, or in a location with a fire suppression system;
- Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; or
- Ensuring that records are maintained and accessible through another party.

Inspect the collection for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;

Conduct inventories to verify the location of the artifacts, associated records and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository; and

Provide access to the collection in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

Standards for Long-term Curatorial Care

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall determine that the repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services when the repository is able to accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and consent of the collection;

Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection, including:

- Records on acquisitions;
- Catalog and artifact inventory lists;
- Descriptive information, including field notes, site forms and reports;
- Photographs, negatives and slides;
- Locational information, including maps;
- Information on the condition of the collection, including any completed conservation treatments;
- Approved loans and other uses;
- Inventory and inspection records, including any environmental monitoring records;
- Records on lost, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed Government property; and
- Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, repatriations or discards, as approved by SR;

Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;

Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:

- Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;
- Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;
- Having an appropriate and operational intrusion detection and deterrent system;

- Having an adequate emergency management plan that establishes procedures for responding to fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;
- Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;
- Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collection and the physical plant; and
- Inspecting the physical plant for possible security weaknesses and environmental control problems, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;

Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;

- Handle, store, clean, conserve and, if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:
- Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;
- Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; and
- Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses. When material remains in a collection are to be treated with chemical solutions or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, when possible, retain untreated representative samples of each affected artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of
- material remains to be treated. Untreated samples should not be stabilized or conserved beyond dry brushing;

Store site forms, field notes, artifacts inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:

- Storing the records in an appropriate insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container, or in a location with a fire suppression system;
- Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; or
- Ensuring that records are maintained and accessible through another party. The National Technical Information Service and the Defense Technical Information Service maintain copies of final reports that have been deposited by Federal agencies. The National Archeological Database maintains summary information on archeological reports and projects, including information on the location of those reports.

Inspect the collection in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;

Conduct inventories in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 to verify the location of the material remains, associated records and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository;

Provide access to the collection in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

The artifacts are currently stored in banker's boxes, packed using archival materials where possible and in metal map files in 777-10A. Metal models in particular fuel and target models are not boxed due to their size and weight. Building models are crated or cased in Plexiglas. Structure 777-10A is considered to be of the highest significance and has excellent exterior and interior integrity. It houses three intact test reactors and reactor control panels.

Use of Collections

Per 36 CFR Part 79, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall ensure that the SRS Curation Specialist makes the collection available for scientific and educational uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, importance, and uniqueness of the collection. Any site record/document material over 30 years old is to be offered to the National Archives and Records Administration before placement in a museum, loaned, or donated.

Scientific and educational uses. A collection shall be made available to qualified professionals for study, loan and use for such purposes as in-house and traveling exhibits, teaching, public interpretation, scientific analysis and scholarly research. Qualified professionals would include, but not be limited to, curators, conservators, collection managers, exhibitors, researchers, scholars, archeological contractors and educators. Students may use a collection when under the direction of a qualified professional. Any resulting exhibits and publications shall acknowledge the repository as the curatorial facility and SR as the owner or administrator, as appropriate. The main research projects SRS may develop in the immediate future on Cold War topics will focus on technological processes as a result of potential mitigation particularly on fuel and target fabrication, heavy-water production, reactor processes, and separations processes. Beyond these, future research efforts may look hard at environmental issues, waste tanks, and the 1980s through 2000 efforts at the site in environmental remediation and restoration. Such work would constitute a second historical context for the site.

Terms and conditions. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall restrict access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of a prehistoric or historic resource unless the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation determines that such disclosure would not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource or to the area or place where the resource is located.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation may make information available to other persons who, demonstrate that the disclosure will not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource. Other persons generally would include, but not be limited to, archeological contractors, researchers, scholars, Federal, State and local agency personnel, and other persons who are studying the resource or class or resources.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall not allow uses that would alter, damage or destroy an object in a collection unless the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation determines that such use is necessary for scientific studies or public interpretation, and the potential gain in scientific or interpretive information outweighs the potential loss of the object. When possible, such use should be limited to unprovenienced, nonunique, nonfragile objects, or to a sample of objects drawn from a larger collection of similar objects.

No collection (or a part thereof) shall be loaned to any person without a written agreement between the SRS Curation Specialist and the borrower that specifies the terms and conditions of the loan. At a minimum, a loan agreement shall specify:

- The collection or object being loaned;
- The purpose of the loan;
- The length of the loan;
- Any restrictions on scientific, educational or religious uses, including whether any object may be altered, damaged or destroyed;
- Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, that the borrower shall handle the collection or object being borrowed during the term of the loan in accordance with this part so as not to damage or reduce its scientific, educational, religious or cultural value; and
- Any requirements for insuring the collection or object being borrowed for any loss, damage or destruction during transit and while in the borrower's possession.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall ensure that the SRS Curation Specialist maintains administrative records that document approved scientific and educational uses of the collection.

The SRS Curation Specialist may charge persons who study, borrow or use a collection (or a part thereof) reasonable fees to cover costs for handling, packing, shipping and insuring material remains, for photocopying associated records, and for other related incidental costs.

Conduct of Inspections and Inventories

The inspections and inventories specified in this section shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 484), its implementing regulation (41 CFR Parts 101, 102, and 109), any agency-specific regulations on the management of Federal property, and any agency-specific statutes and regulations on the management of museum collections.

Consistent with paragraph (a) of this section, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall ensure that the SRS Curation Specialist:

Provides SR will a list of any other U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the repository;

Periodically inspects the physical plant for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures;

Periodically inspects the collection for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage;

Periodically inventories the collection by accession, lot or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records;

Periodically inventories any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the repository;

Has qualified museum professionals conduct the inspections and inventories;

Following each inspection and inventory, prepares and provides SR with a written report of the results of the inspection and inventory, including the status of the collection, treatments completed and recommendations for additional treatments.

As soon as the discovery of any loss or theft of, deterioration and damage to, or destruction of the collection (or a part thereof) or any other U.S. Government-owned personal property is determined, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation prepares and provides SR with a written notification of the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, deterioration, damage or destruction; and

Makes the repository, the collection and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property available for periodic inspection;

Investigate reports of a lost, stolen, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed collection (or a part thereof) or any other U.S. Government-owned personal property; and

Periodically inspect the repository, the collection and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property for the purposes of:

- Determining whether the repository is in compliance with the minimum standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79; and
- Evaluating the performance of the repository in providing curatorial services under any contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument.

The frequency and methods for conducting and documenting inspections and inventories stipulated in this section shall be mutually agreed upon, in writing, by SR and the SRS Curation Specialist, and be appropriate to the nature and content of the collection:

Material remains and records of a fragile or perishable nature should be inspected for deterioration and damage on a more frequent basis than lithic or more stable remains or records.

Because frequent handling will accelerate the breakdown of fragile materials, material remains and records should be viewed but handled as little as possible during inspections and inventories.

Material remains and records of a valuable nature should be inventoried on a more frequent basis than other less valuable remains or records.

Persons such as those who have expertise in the management and preservation of similar collections should be able to provide advice to SR concerning the appropriate frequency and methods for conducting inspections and inventories of a particular collection.

Consistent with the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. 75), when two or more Federal agencies deposit collections in the same repository, the SR should enter into an interagency agreement for the purposes of:

Requesting the SRS Curation Specialist to coordinate the inspections and inventories, stipulated in this section, for each of the collections;

Designating one or more qualified professionals to:

- Conduct inspections, on behalf of the other agencies; and
- Following each inspection, prepare and distribute to SR a written report of findings, including an evaluation of performance and recommendations to correct any deficiencies and resolve any problems that were identified. and

Ensuring consistency in the conduct of inspections and inventories conducted pursuant to this section.

This Protocol was approved on (month day), 2004, by the Artifact Selection Team Members or their Alternate.

Red text indicated changes made by Consulting Parties and DOE Management

ATTACHMENT 1
Demolition Schedule for 2005
September 15, 2004

Given below is the current listing for demolition permits for historical buildings in 2005. This is based on current schedule and is always subject to change to accommodate business and resources.

305-A
709-A
710-A
713-A
719-A
720-A
777-10A

221-1F
723-F

183-4K
185-K
614-2K

110-L
183-4L
186/190-L

321-M
704-M

183-4P
701-2P
704-P

109-R
122-R
151-2R
183-2R
186/190-R

APPENDIX G
Artifact Inventory (1997-2001)

Appendix G: Artifact Inventory

Accession Number: SRS.713-001N.99.001	**Object**: Model, Defense Waste Processing Facility	**Name:** DWPF model	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 57
Description: The model shows the melt unit and the apparatus where the canisters are filled with glass. Most or all of the model is made of plastic. It is currently stored in a wood crate, so it has some protection, but there are many small pieces loose or broken in the bottom of the crate. The model is also quite dusty and needs cleaning.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-000A.99.001	**Object**: Banker's chair	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16
Description: David Maddox called this a "banker's chair" and said it was standard issue on-site during the early years.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.035	**Object**: Award, presented to William M. Olliff	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 26
Description: This artifact is a plaque, framed in wood, commemorating an unspecified event, probably retirement. The text reads: "Savannah River Plant Aiken, South Carolina Du Pont Presented to William M. Olliff August 18, 1952 to March 31, 1987 Savannah River Lab. 8/52-9/53 Works Technical 9/53-6/65 Reactor Technical 6/65-6/76 Reactor 6/76-3/82 Safety & Security 3/82-2/84 Raw Materials 2/84-3/87"				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.036	**Object**: Display, Mark 53 Coextrusion Billet	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This display shows an assembled billet in cutaway view with explanatory text. Labels on the various parts identify the "outer sheath," "evacuation ring," "rear end plug," "core segment," "inner sheath," "front end plug," and "front ring." A explanatory label on affixed to the outer sheath reads "The Mark 53 coextrusion billet contains forty eight 237NpO2-Al core segments manufactured by a powder metallurgy process in Building 235-F. This is extruded into a target tube in Buildng 321-M and irradiated in the SRS reactors to produce 238Pu." "Scrap" has been etched into the front ring of the display.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.037	**Object**: Display, Mark 15 Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The three-piece display includes a plastic base with label, a mockup of the inner slug and the outer target slug. In both of these, steel was used in place of depleted uranium of the slug cores; "steel core" has been etched into the exterior of both these pieces. Both slugs are cross-sectioned to show the inner core, which has been painted gold. The inner slug has been stamped with the number "M124 0144," and the outer has been stamped "9600 10I76." The display does not include the outer, target sleeve housing or the inner housing that were part of the actual complete Mark 15 assembly.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.038	**Object**: Display, Mark 53-A Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The three-piece display includes a plastic base with label, the target tube, and the inner housing elements. The actual Mark 53-A assembly would have also included an outermost target sleeve-housing.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.039	**Object**: Display, Mark 16-B Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The six-piece display includes a plastic base with label, a mockup of the sleeve housing, outer fuel, middle fuel, and inner housing or target (the Mark 16B could have either an inner housing or an inner target) elements.				

Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.040	**Object**: Display, Septifoil Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The 10-piece display includes a plastic base with label, a piece of a housing tube, the rod separator (called the "spider"), six control rod slugs, and one portion of a rod with its steel end attached.				
Accession Number: SRS.731-002N.99.001	**Object**: X-ray viewer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** S.E. 0154; M-2780; S.E. 39-154 (painted over)	**Category:** 21
Description: The viewer is a green metal, irregular-shaped box with a white plastic light diffuser and a narrow tray on the front. The diffuser has been partially covered with black electrician's tape, apparently to reduce the size of the viewing area. A door on top of the unit allows access to the standard incandescent light bulb used for illumination. A manufacturer's label above the viewing area reads "Picker x-ray." On the right side of the unit is a switch, single outlet, and a rheostat with a black plastic knob. The switch probably operates a cooling fan, and the rheostat the light bulb. The unit includes a cord that is just over 11 ft. long.				
Accession Number: SRS.731-002N.99.002	**Object**: Dry Box Gloves	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 55
Description: One pair of black Neoprene gloves for whole arm protection. The gloves are new and in the original shipping box. The stated size of the gloves on the shipping label is 0.015 gauge by 30 inches, which is the length from upper end to fingertip. (The measured size is for the box in which they are currently contained.)				
Accession Number: SRS.731-002N.99.003	**Object**: Toe protectors	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 55
Description: Metal toe protectors (two- labeled A and B) that slip over the outside of a shoe or boot. A green label on one reads: Ellwood Safety Appliance Co. Please be sure strap crosses over top of foot. "Sankey" Manufacturers of Foot, Toe & Leg protective equipment. Stamped into a bottom piece of each protector is "Sankey 5."				
Accession Number: SRS.731-002N.99.004	**Object**: Safety coveralls	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 09
Description: Long-sleeve denim zipper-front coveralls criss-crossed with two-inch wide nylon straps sewn to the exterior. A large aluminum retaining ring is attached to the nylon straps on either side of the neck opening. The coveralls are new, large size.				
Accession Number: SRS.731-002N.99.005	**Object**: Foot covers	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 55
Description: Blue and white striped paper foot covers for use in clean environments. Two pairs collected. All are unused.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.99.004	**Object**: Personnel records	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.703-041A.98.001	**Object**: Site atlas	**Name:** Master plan	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Bound atlas with maps of the entire site and each area as they were configured in 1956. Individual area maps include (as applicable) sheets for general plans, water lines, electric and telephone lines, and overhead piping lines.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.005	**Object**: Duluth L. Prather Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These items include a booklet "Savannah River Plant Twenty-Fifth Anniversary," two safety photos, issue of Savannah River Plant News (3 Oct. 1978) and an issue of the News of the Engineering Department (Du Pont, Wilmington; Oct. 1978). Also in this collection is a brown folder containing textual materials related to the early 1950s SRP housing. Among the items in this folder are: housing office forms; information on the Housing Control Facilities of the Control Department (Du Pont); general procedures for the acceptance and control of temporary housing; map of a John A. Robbins Co. trailer park; and other miscellaneous housing control information. The housing information in the brown folder was added to the Prather Collection in July of 1999.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003	**Object**: Video Services 16mm Film Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This is a collection of 16mm films that had been inherited by Video Services, which operated out of 777-10A until early 1999. For years before this time, the films had been stored in the "Cage Area" in the building basement. These films, ranging in date from the late 1940s to the 1970s, represent a technology no longer used by Video Services. As a result, these films were not catalogued in any way. They were turned over to the SRS History Project for safe-keeping. The films range in subject matter from site-specific construction activities and operations (1950s) to general safety films shown to SRP employees during the 1960s and 1970s.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-001	**Object**: F-1	**Name:** Earlier designations on reel: Can #5, Print, Exterior Plant Scenes	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This color film, made by SRP around 1958, is about 15 minutes long (the film is on the reel backwards). It shows views of the reactors, M-Area buildings, heavy water facilities, Steel Creek delta, the administration area, construction scenes, and radioactive waste dumping grounds. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-002	**Object**: F-2	**Name:** Assembly and Disassembly Machine (taped onto can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This ca. 10 minute black and white film, made at SRP in the 1950s-1960s, without sound, shows safety gloves and workers fixing a charge and discharge machine associated with one of the reactors. Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-003	**Object**: F-3	**Name:** Crane Panels and Mass Concrete	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This black and white sound film (ca. 20 min.), made in the early 1950s, was produced by Du Pont at SRP for the Atomic Energy Commission. It shows construction techniques used in the mass pouring of concrete. It also had good construction views, shots of the reactors, and views of the carpenter foreman's duties. It also depicted the use of crane panels; how to build concrete walls and columns; making and transporting panels; and views of steel girders (probably in the construction of one of the canyons). Rated 5.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-004	**Object**: F-4	**Name:** Criticality for Reactor Training, 16mm, Color (DPSZ-6494, copy 1)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This ca. 20-minute color and sound film was a general training film produced by the British Atomic Energy Authority in the 1960s. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-005	**Object**: F-5	**Name:** The Trap (early designation written on can: A12)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is a general industrial safety film, black and white, with sound, around 15 minutes long. The quality is fair to poor, with streaks and a break near the beginning of the film. The film is not specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-006	**Object**: F-6	**Name:** Safety Saves (name on can) (another designation on can: A-10, 2nd copy)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This ca. 15 minute black and white sound film, made in the late 1950s, dealt with how to use "Clark Trucks." Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-031	**Object**: F-31	**Name:** And Then There Were Four (copy 2) (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This was a general safety film, but with a much higher production budget than most. Narrated by Jimmy Stewart, this black and white and sound film was about defensive driving and the dangers of auto accidents. About 35 minutes long, the film was heavily spliced. Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-032	**Object**: F-32	**Name:** What a Way to Start a Day (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) about safety and personnel development. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-033	**Object**: F-33	**Name:** You and What You Do (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) on how to avoid accidents with the right attitude. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-034	**Object**: F-34	**Name:** Defensive Driving Tactics (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This general safety film was not reviewed (could not open the rusted can). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-035	**Object**: F-35	**Name:** Gambling with Death (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (black and white and color, sound, 10 minutes) about the dangers of trying to outrace trains with a car. This film was originally released in 1925 by the Illinois Railroad Company, with new footage added in the 1950s. Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-036	**Object**: F-36	**Name:** Radiation Naturally (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Film about natural ionizing radiation (color, sound, ca. 30 minutes). Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-037	**Object**: F-37	**Name:** Wheelchair (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Motivational British film about wheelchair use (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-038	**Object**: F-38	**Name:** Motorcycle Safety and Courtesy in Traffic (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film about motorcycle safety and courtesy in traffic (color, sound, 22 minutes). Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-039	**Object**: F-39	**Name:** Unrestrained Flying Objects (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) showing anthropomorphic test dummies used in accident testing. Nothing about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-040	**Object**: F-40	**Name:** Hellbent for Safety (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This safety film was about safe driving, and featured Joey Chitwood, a racing personality (black and white, sound, ca. 20 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-051	**Object**: F-51	**Name:** No comedy in Error (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-052	**Object**: F-52	**Name:** Twenty-eight Grams of Prevention (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (sound, color, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-053	**Object**: F-53	**Name:** (untitled) possibly "Supervisory Communications"	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Film about Du Pont personnel morale improvement (black and white, sound, ca. 20 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-054	**Object**: F-54	**Name:** Always on Monday (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) about safety around the house. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-055	**Object**: F-55	**Name:** Social Drinking Fun-- Fatal (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-056	**Object**: F-56	**Name:** File It Under Falls, Miss King (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-057	**Object**: F-57	**Name:** Safe Mowing Is No Accident (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-058	**Object**: F-58	**Name:** Congratulations, You Made It Through Another Vacation (title on can, on film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-059	**Object**: F-59	**Name:** Booby Trap (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound ca. 30 minutes) on car safety. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-060	**Object**: F-60	**Name:** Protect Your Hearing (title that was formerly on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film about noise (ca. 15 minutes; initial part of film missing). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-061	**Object**: F-61	**Name:** Fire in My Kitchen (title on film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 20 minutes) dealing with kitchen fires. Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-062	**Object**: F-62	**Name:** Fire Defence Ready and Sprinklers Systems (title on can); Fire Sprinkler Systems (tit	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) on fire sprinkler systems. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-063	**Object**: F-63	**Name:** Clothing Can Burn (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-064	**Object**: F-64	**Name:** Industrial Fire Safety: Your Job (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 20 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-065	**Object**: F-65	**Name:** Dancing Dolls (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) about preventing accidents. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-066	**Object**: F-66	**Name:** Confined Space Hazards (title on film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) dealing with the hazards of confined spaces. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-067	**Object**: F-67	**Name:** It's Happened Before (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) dealing with construction safety. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-068	**Object**: F-68	**Name:** Varicose Veins (title on the film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General film (color, sound ca. 10 minutes). Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-069	**Object**: F-69	**Name:** To Last a Lifetime (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (16 minutes) about injuries on and off the job, especially to the back. Narrated by Pat Summerall. Not reviewed: information from label taped to can. Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-070	**Object**: F-70	**Name:** Ready or Not (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-071	**Object**: F-71	**Name:** Fire Defenses Ready (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-072	**Object**: F-72	**Name:** Fire Concepts: Behavior and Process (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed; 20 minutes). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-073	**Object**: F-73	**Name:** In the Control of Brush Fires (title formerly on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-074	**Object**: F-74	**Name:** Everything to Lose (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed) Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-075	**Object**: f-75	**Name:** Pulse of Life (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-076	**Object**: F-76	**Name:** Before the Emergency (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-077	**Object**: F-77	**Name:** Automobile Tire Hydroplaning (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety firlm (not reviewed). Rated 2				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-078	**Object**: F-78	**Name:** A Gray Day for O'Grady (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-079	**Object**: F-79	**Name:** Fire Protection in High Rack Storage (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-080	**Object**: F-80	**Name:** Help Prevent Fires	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film. Rated 2				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-081	**Object**: F-81	**Name:** Flammable Engineering	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-082	**Object**: F-82	**Name:** Jerks That Irk	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.714-000A.99.001	**Object**: Radiation monitor	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: Multi-detector radiation monitor, Model RM22TB. There are two of these.				
Accession Number: SRS.714-000A.99.002	**Object**: Radiation monitor	**Name:** Tool contamination monitor	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: Tool contamination monitor, Model TCM2.2, eli No. 210632, ser no. 0333148 (eli and ser no. as per Gerri Lee, prop mgt)				
Accession Number: SRS.714-000A.99.003	**Object**: Radiation monitor	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: Multi-detector radiation monitor, Model RM22S.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-095	**Object**: F-95	**Name:** Lock and Tag	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes), made at SRP by Du Pont for the Atomic Energy Commission in the 1950s, demonstrates the "lock and tag" procedure used at SRP, especially around boilers and compressors. This film is more specific at the procedure used at SRP than the F-7 film. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-096	**Object**: F-96	**Name:** Lock and Tag	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film is identical to F-95, except that it is in worse shape. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-097	**Object**: F-97	**Name:** Protective Clothing	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film is about the use and importance of protective clothing in the radioactive workplace. It is identical to F-12, which is the better copy. Rated 4.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-098	**Object**: F-98	**Name:** Fire Loss Management, Part II: Computer Installations	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (black and white, sound, ca. 20 minutes) concerns the fire protection of AEC electronic data processing equipment, and is partially narrated by D.J. Keigher (at Richland) and F.L. Brannigan. Made in the late 1960s, it briefly discussed the 275 computer systems in use throughout the AEC, and the need to protect them from fires like that which occurred at a computer room in the Pentagon. Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-099	**Object**: F-99	**Name:** Materials Handling: A Field Application	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) was filmed at SRP by Du Pont, for the Atomic Energy Commission. It dealt with the fabrication of materials at SRP, specifically how to deal with cutting and working metal bar and making sub-assemblies. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-100	**Object**: F-100	**Name:** Job Instructional Training: Putting It All Together	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film, about the general importance of job instructional training, was a color and sound production about 15 minutes long. Just an interesting aside: the teenager that played the daughter was Shelly Long, later made famous in the TV show "Cheers." Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-101	**Object**: F-101	**Name:** Stop Fires and Save Lives	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-102	**Object**: F-102	**Name:** New Pulse of Life	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-103	**Object**: F-103	**Name:** Step Lightly	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-104	**Object**: F-104	**Name:** Small Cars in Crashes	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-105	**Object**: F-105	**Name:** Read the Label and Live	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-106	**Object**: F-106	**Name:** Protective Clothing	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is a bad copy of this film; do not use.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-107	**Object**: F-107	**Name:** R.I.P. Harry Sparks	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-108	**Object**: F-108	**Name:** Lock and Tag	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Extra copy of this Du Pont film.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-109	**Object**: F-109	**Name:** Fire Defense Ready	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-110	**Object**: F-110	**Name:** Lock and Tag	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is an extra copy of this film.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-111	**Object**: F-111	**Name:** Stop the Fire Thief	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-112	**Object**: F-112	**Name:** Talking about Trenching	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This Canadian film (color, sound, ca. 10 minutes) is about the correct way to dig a trench. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-113	**Object**: F-113	**Name:** Fire Loss Management, Part I: Research Facilities	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (black and white, sound, ca. 25 minutes) about how to deal with fire loss, with Francis Brannigan. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-114	**Object**: F-114	**Name:** (A film on fire prevention, in French)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: A film on fire prevention, in French. Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-115	**Object**: F-115	**Name:** Then There Were Four	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Extra copy of the general safety film narrated by Jimmy Stewart (see F-31)				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-116	**Object**: F-116	**Name:** Where Have All the People Gone	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Extra copy of general safety film F-45.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-117	**Object**: F-117	**Name:** Lock and Tag	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Extra copy of film (see F-95)				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-118	**Object**: F-118	**Name:** (untitled)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film depicts the story of William Frank, a blind man in Chicago. A general inspirational story. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-119	**Object**: F-119	**Name:** Chemical Booby Trap	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-120	**Object**: F-120	**Name:** The Right to Breathe Safely	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-121	**Object**: F-121	**Name:** The Responsible Driver	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-122	**Object**: F-122	**Name:** The Inner Mind of Milton Whitty	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-123	**Object**: F-123	**Name:** The Hazards of Lamp Cords	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-124	**Object**: F-124	**Name:** The Car Behind	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-125	**Object**: F-125	**Name:** Way to Live	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-126	**Object**: F-126	**Name:** Ventilation	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-127	**Object**: F-127	**Name:** Zero In On Safety	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-128	**Object**: F-128	**Name:** Zero In Before It Happens	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-129	**Object**: F-129	**Name:** What's It Going to Cost You?	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-130	**Object**: F-130	**Name:** What About Winter Driving?	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-131	**Object**: F-131	**Name:** The Ego Trap	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-132	**Object**: F-132	**Name:** The Hand Trap	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-133	**Object**: F-133	**Name:** Impact	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-134	**Object**: F-134	**Name:** Always on Monday	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-135	**Object**: F-135	**Name:** Miracle in Paradise Valley	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-136	**Object**: F-136	**Name:** Smoking and Heart Disease	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-137	**Object**: F-137	**Name:** The Final Factor	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-138	**Object**: F-138	**Name:** The Roll of Drums	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-161	**Object**: F-161	**Name:** (untitled)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This untitled film (negative image black and white, no sound, ca. 15 minutes) contains raw footage on the following topics: Argonne National Laboratory in Idaho; general views of that facility, inside aspects and outside, and views of instrument panels. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-162	**Object**: F-162	**Name:** (untitled)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This film (negative image black and white, no sound, ca. 15 minutes) contains raw footage of the following: Brookhaven National Laboratory, views of the "Hot Lab," and various instrument panels. The film has been wound onto the reel backwards. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-163	**Object**: F-163	**Name:** (untitled)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film, wound onto the reel both upside down and backwards, contains raw footage of a number of sites, some of which are specific to SRP. The film is in color, with no sound, and is an unorganized collection of shots that appear to have been taken in the 1950s. Among the subjects photographed: views of Aiken, Barnwell, and Williston; the Du Pont Building in Wilmington, Delaware; the Du Pont Executive Committee; views of Crawford Greenewalt and others; views of the Brandywine and the Du Pont houses and powder mills. There were also views of measurements taken on a lake (with Spanish moss); views of the reactor "forest"; views of Hanford (still shots) and Sandia National Laboratory. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-164	**Object**: F-164	**Name:** Woodstove Wisdom	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-165	**Object**: F-165	**Name:** The Park	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (color, no sound, ca. 15 minutes) has views of SRP reactors, views of the fuel and target production. There are also film segments, showing heavy water towers, waste tanks, Par Pond. This appears to be a more primitive version of "The Park" (F-10). Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-166	**Object**: F-166	**Name:** The Park	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Appears to be an exact copy of F-165				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-167	**Object**: F-167	**Name:** The Park	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Appears to be exact copy of F-165 and F-166				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-168	**Object**: F-168	**Name:** The Park	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Appears to be an exact copy of F-165, 166, and 167.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-169	**Object**: F-169	**Name:** TIC: Index to Energy	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This ERDA film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) gives general information about how ERDA works, and shows some of the older computer systems at the Erda research centers, like Argonne National Laboratory. Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-170	**Object**: F-170	**Name:** Promises to Keep	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (about 30 minutes long) is a general treatment of land use and the environment. Nothing specifically about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-171	**Object**: F-171	**Name:** Rescue Team Training Film (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (color, no sound, ca. 15 minutes) has views of SRP emergency survey equipment, personnel putting on respirators, checking for contamination; procedures for a nuclear accident drill. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-172	**Object**: F-172	**Name:** (untitled)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film contains numerous clips of a wide range of subjects. Among these are: planted long-leaf pines, planted 1953; views of planted pines, presumably in the 1970s; views of canyon operations, presumably at SRP; views of medical applications for nuclear materials. The second part of the film was upside down and backwards, and included views of: Bendix Aviation Corp. (1950s); Biology 202 building; possible views of Hiroshima after the bomb; views of Washington, D.C.; unidentified committee meetings. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-173	**Object**: F-173	**Name:** Project 45-277(23) Mof 36 (title on the header)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This film (color, no sound) contains clips from a variety of sources (also identified as "Cherokee Unclassified Masterprint without OL4225). The film was wound onto the reel upside down and backwards, and threds poorly besides. Among the views shown: Reactor Testing Station, AEC; Sandia Laboratory; views of tube processing; atomic blast; medical applications (similar to F-172); images of articles on radioactive treatment; demonstration of medical use of Co-60, Cs-137; waste tank site; canyon building site and construction; various SRP views; views of Georgia Tech; possibly views of the test reactor at Georgia Tech; tube processing. (These film clips were poorly sliced together). Rated 3 to 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-174	**Object**: F-174	**Name:** The Unplanned	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (Canadian). Rated 2				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-175	**Object**: F-175	**Name:** That They May Live	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-176	**Object**: F-176	**Name:** Fire Loss Management	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (black and white, 20 minutes; not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-177	**Object**: F-177	**Name:** A Matter of Adjustment	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-178	**Object**: F-178	**Name:** A Matter of Speed	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-179	**Object**: F-179	**Name:** Feet, Hands, and Eyes	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-180	**Object**: F-180	**Name:** Responsible Driver	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-181	**Object**: F-181	**Name:** Down at the Office	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-182	**Object**: F-182	**Name:** A Matter of Distance	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-183	**Object**: F-183	**Name:** Who's to Blame	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-184	**Object**: F-184	**Name:** Chemical Fire Truck	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-185	**Object**: F-185	**Name:** The Smith System: No Accident Driver	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-186	**Object**: F-186	**Name:** The Smith System: No Accident Driver	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2. Presumably a copy of F-185.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-187	**Object**: F-187	**Name:** Conoco Today	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General information or safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-188	**Object**: F-188	**Name:** Savannah River Laboratory	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film (color, sound, ca. 20 minutes) shows views of the Savannah River Laboratory in the 1950s. Shown are: Dr. Milton Wahl, director of the laboratory, and a bried interview with Wahl; reactor fuel element development at the Savannah River Laboratory; the fabrication of the fuel elements; the Process Development Pile (PDP) where fuel elements are tested; a "scram"; a reactor shut-down with the removal of fuel and its placement under water for cooling, followed by the testing of these elements by remote control; an overview of the separation process; plans for the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR). Rated 5.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-189	**Object**: F-189	**Name:** The Atom: A Closer Look	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Probably a copy of F-160 (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-190	**Object**: F-190	**Name:** The Indispensable Element	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Subject matter of this film is unknown (not reviewed).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-191	**Object**: F-191	**Name:** Those Vital First Minutes	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: general safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-192	**Object**: F-192	**Name:** In Case of Accident	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: general safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-193	**Object**: F-193	**Name:** The Submarine (Com)pound: Characteristics and Motions (?) of the Nuclear Powered Subm	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Film on the characteristics and operation of a nuclear-powered submarine (not reviewed).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-194	**Object**: F-194	**Name:** The Nuclear Navy	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This 29-minute film deals with the U.S. Nuclear fleet (not reviewed).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-195	**Object**: F-195	**Name:** Dawn's Early Light	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Film about U.S. Navy, presumably the nuclear aspect (not reviewed).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-007	**Object**: F-7	**Name:** Du Pont Safety Film "Lock and Tag" (on can). Also written on can: A7, copy 2.	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: "Lock and Tag," a Du Pont safety film made for the Atomic Energy Commission, was a color and sound film, ca. 15-20 minutes long, that demonstrated the correct way to lock and tag equipment. Even though this film was produced at SRP, it is a general safety film, and is not specific to any particular process at SRP. Other versions of this film, however, are more specific to SRP (see F-95). Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-008	**Object**: F-8	**Name:** Grinding Wheel Care and Use (title on can). Also, on can: A4.	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The title on the film was "Lessons in Grinding: Grinding Wheel Care and Use." This was a 15-minute color and sound film about use and care of grinding wheels, produced by the Norton Company, ca. 1972. This film was not specifically about SRP. Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-009	**Object**: F-9	**Name:** Another Man's Family (title on side of can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The title on the film was "Another Man's Family and the Life You Save." This is a 15-20-minute color and sound film about fire prevention at home. Made around the 1970s, it is not specific to SRP at all. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-010	**Object**: F-10	**Name:** The Park (Print #4)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This 20-minute color and sound film dates to the mid-1970s (it mentions ERDA). Titled "The Park," it depicts views of the SRP Environmental Park, designated in 1972. Among the views shown: animal life, the Savannah River, SRP environmental studies and natural resources. It also discussed the nuclear impact on the land, as well as the environmental work done by the University of South Carolina and the University of Georgia, in particular, Dr. Eugene Odum of the University of Georgia. Other natural science footage includes: views of Par Pond, with the alligator and other wildlife there; the laboratory for aquatic research; the program to plant seedlings at SRP, begun in 1952 by the U.S. Forest Service, with lumber sold to private companies. Ruth Patrick also appears briefly in the film, which identifies her as having begun an environmental study of SRP in the early 1950s. In addition to the natural science information, this film also depicts brief aspects of the production of tritium and plutonium; an extrusion press; highly enriched fuel; heavy water moderator in the reactor core. Also discussed: shipments of Californium-252 to hospitals; waste disposal and waste tanks; brief views of the interior and exterior of the Savannah River Laboratory. This film is very specific to SRP. Rated 5.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-016	**Object**: F-16	**Name:** Be A Pro (title on the can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Ca. 15-minute color and sound film about developing a safety conscience. Not specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-017	**Object**: F-17	**Name:** Housekeeping Means Safekeeping (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This general safety film, in color and with sound, about 10 to 15 minutes long, deals with how to prevent industrial accidents through "good housekeeping." Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-018	**Object**: F-18	**Name:** Ten Long Minutes (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This color and sound safety film is missing the first sections. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-019	**Object**: F-19	**Name:** Hands, Feet, and Eyes (title on can); Beware of Hand Traps (film title)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This general safety film, in color and with sound. Ca. 15 minutes. Not specific to SRP. Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-020	**Object**: F-20	**Name:** Freight Handling Safety (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This ca. 15-minute black and white and color film was about general safety while handling freight. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-021	**Object**: F-21	**Name:** One Plus One Plus One (title on the film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This 30-minute film, in color and with sound, is about the Du Pont family and company origins, and how the company works. Also mentioned: the origin of Du Pont polymers (neoprene), and the importance of re-training personnel. Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 3.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-022	**Object**: F-22	**Name:** The Life You Save (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is a general safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) with four narrative vignettes on various aspects of safety. Nothing specific on SRP. Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-023	**Object**: F-23	**Name:** Step Right Up (title on the film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This general safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes) dealt with the proper way to use ladders. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-024	**Object**: F-24	**Name:** Nobody's Fault (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: British-made general safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-025	**Object**: F-25	**Name:** Ready of Not (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film about getting ready for emergencies (faded color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-026	**Object**: F-26	**Name:** To Fall or not to Fall (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film about how to prevent falling accidents (color cartoon, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-027	**Object**: F-27	**Name:** Beware of Slips and Falls (title on the film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (faded color, sound, ca. 5 minutes). Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-028	**Object**: F-28	**Name:** Safety Attitudes (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film, wound backwards on the reel (color cartoon, sound, 10 minutes). Rated 1.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-029	**Object**: F-29	**Name:** Down and Out (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 10 minutes) on how to prevent falls. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-030	**Object**: F-30	**Name:** Anatomy of (an) Accident (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-041	**Object**: F-41	**Name:** Skill Is Your Business (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Safety film for professional drivers (black and white, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-042	**Object**: F-42	**Name:** Safety Belt for Susie (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film that stressed the importance of wearing seat belts (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-043	**Object**: F-43	**Name:** Take A Look at the Odds (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Safety film for professional drivers (black and white, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-044	**Object**: F-44	**Name:** (untitled Du Pont film) Possibly titled "Supervisory Communications."	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This Du Pont film was a talk by an unnamed senior official about personnel status and morale improvement (negative image black and white, sound, ca. 20 minutes). Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-045	**Object**: F-45	**Name:** Where Have All the People Gone (title on film)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film about the importance of wearing seat belts (color, sound, ca. 25 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-046	**Object**: F-46	**Name:** Why Me (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Film about the problems of alcoholism (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-047	**Object**: F-47	**Name:** Whiplash (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-048	**Object**: F-48	**Name:** An Interest in Safety (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-049	**Object**: F-49	**Name:** We Drivers (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film about safe driving (color, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Nothing specific about SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-050	**Object**: F-50	**Name:** Supervisory Communications, Part II (1969) (title on can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Film about Du Pont personnel morale improvement (not reviewed). Provisionally rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-083	**Object**: F-83	**Name:** Supervisory Communications, Part I (1969)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Du Pont film on personnel morale enhancement. Nothing specific on SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-084	**Object**: F-84	**Name:** It's Time to Light the Fire	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-085	**Object**: F-85	**Name:** In the Crash	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-086	**Object**: F-86	**Name:** Supervisory Communications, Part I (1969)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Du Pont film on personnel morale enhancement. Nothing specific on SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-087	**Object**: F-87	**Name:** If You Hear the Explosion	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-088	**Object**: F-88	**Name:** Reaching for Lightning	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-089	**Object**: F-89	**Name:** Portable Extinquishers	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-090	**Object**: F-90	**Name:** Pick Your Safety Target	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-011	**Object**: F-11	**Name:** A Better Life	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film, entitled "A Better Life," is an 18-minute color and sound safety film, narrated by Richard Kiley. The film stresses the importance of general safety procedures, and is not specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-012	**Object**: F-12	**Name:** Protective Clothing (#5)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film, titled "Protective Clothing," was made by Du Pont for the Atomic Energy Commission. About 20 minutes in length, in color and with sound (narration), the film starts out as a cartoon, switching later to the depiction of real people. It shows the use of protective clothing for radiation work at SRP; how to wear the clothes; taping the clothes; the Radiation Danger Zones; and use of masks for respiratory protection; how to deal with contamination on clothing and shoes. It also shows alpha, beta, and gamma monitoring devices. Rated 4.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-013	**Object**: F-13	**Name:** Safety Makes Sense	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film, titled "Safety Makes Sense," is a color and sound film, ca. 20 minutes long, about how to drive and use a modern fork lift truck ("Clark Truck"). Not specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-014	**Object**: F-14	**Name:** It's Still Up to You	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film, entitled "It's Still Up to You," is a color and sound film that stresses eye safety through protection devices. Not specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-015	**Object**: F-15	**Name:** Take Nothing for Granted (title on the can)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This color and sound film stresses the need for electrical safety, especially in the vicinity of electrical sub-stations. Nothing specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-091	**Object**: F-91	**Name:** Our Aching Backs	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-092	**Object**: F-92	**Name:** Night Driving Tactics	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-093	**Object**: F-93	**Name:** New Pulse of Life	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-094	**Object**: F-94	**Name:** My Pop's a Lineman	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-139	**Object**: F-139	**Name:** Eat to Your Heart's Content	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-140	**Object**: F-140	**Name:** The Warning Bell	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Railroad crossing safety film (black and white, sound, ca. 15 minutes). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-141	**Object**: F-141	**Name:** Who's to Blame	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-142	**Object**: F-142	**Name:** More Safety Tomorrow	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-143	**Object**: F-143	**Name:** What About Winter Driving?	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-144	**Object**: F-144	**Name:** Don't Push Your Luck	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-145	**Object**: F-145	**Name:** Ready of Not	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-146	**Object**: F-146	**Name:** Home Fire Survival	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-147	**Object**: F-147	**Name:** Supervisory Communications, Part I (1969)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Du Pont film on general personnel morale enhancement (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-148	**Object**: F-148	**Name:** Supervisory Communications, Part II	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Du Pont film on general personnel morale enhancement (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-149	**Object**: F-149	**Name:** Supervisory Communications, Part II (1969)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Du Pont film on general personnel morale enhancement (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-150	**Object**: F-150	**Name:** More Safety Tomorrow	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-151	**Object**: F-151	**Name:** Alert Driving	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-152	**Object**: F-152	**Name:** Fire Protection in High Rack Storage	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-153	**Object**: F-153	**Name:** Winners in Safety	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-154	**Object**: F-154	**Name:** Smith System, Part 2 of Eye Training for Alert Driving	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-155	**Object**: F-155	**Name:** Crime: It's a Matter of Time; Residential	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: General safety film (13 minutes; not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-156	**Object**: F-156	**Name:** Crime: It's a Matter of Time; Residential	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film, extra copy (13 minutes; not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-157	**Object**: F-157	**Name:** Transitions: Letting Go and Taking Hold	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-158	**Object**: F-158	**Name:** Accident Safe	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (14 minutes; not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-159	**Object**: F-159	**Name:** Alcoholism: the Bottom Line	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: General safety film (not reviewed). Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.003.Flm-160	**Object**: F-160	**Name:** The Atom: A Closer Look	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This film provides a general view of atomic research in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as power reactors providing electricity for modern society. This film, made around 1980, is around 30 minutes long, in color and with sound. It is not specific to SRP. Rated 2.				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.99.001	**Object**: Hardness Tester Traversing Stage	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: This mechanical device, a standard piece of laboratory equipment, was used to position another instrument that was used to test material hardness. Made in the USA by Wilson Mechanical Instrument Company, Inc. (trade mark: Equitron), it is marked by Serial No. B-281. In this particular case, the instrument was used to make repetitive longitudinal measurements, probably on various fuel and target components designed for the SRP reactors (Walt Joseph, personal communication, 13 July 1999).				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.99.002	**Object**: Scleroscope	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** EA 295	**Category:** 20
Description: A scleroscope is an instrument used to determine the hardness of a material by measuring the height to which a standard ball rebounds from its surface when dropped from a standard height. This relatively standard piece of laboratory equipment was made by The Shore Instrument and Manufacturing Company, New York, manufacturers and sole patentees of the scleroscope, trademark registered June 28, 1910; Dec. 15, 1914; Sept. 28, 1915; April 8, 1924. This instrument has a serial number: 21990 C2. The case was made by Fisher Scientific Company. Other numbers on this instrument are EA 295, presumably the instrument number assigned in the laboratory, and (in pencil) T-3139. A small blue and white tag listed the latest calibration data, entered by EED: EED No. 5-0072; Category 1, from 7/85 to "before each use"; calibrator: Page Wilson. Label on top of the case reads "Scleroscope; EA 295"; label on the side of the case reads: "Hardness Tester; Used 6 Mos." The scleroscope is one of three standard instruments used to measure material hardness, and probably the least accurate. The most commonly used instrument is a Brinnell (Walt Joseph, personal communication, 13 July 1999).				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.99.003	**Object**: Dynamometer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: This dynamometer, made by Dillon Company, is rated at a capacity of 4000 lbs (Divisions 25 lbs.), Patent No. 3,277,705. According to a tag found on the dynamometer box, this piece of equipment was moved from 704-P to Dick Phillips in 322-M, on 1 July 1987. This was a standard piece of laboratory equipment used to measure tensile strength, and was used in the laboratory in 322-M. According to a calibration notice on the device, the instrument was last calibrated on October 22, 1985 by the EED Department (723A) (DPN AP16993). The serial number: AP 16993.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-000A.99.001	**Object**: Desk Top Microcomputer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 10

Description: According to an e-mail message from Joe Byrd to Judy Bostock (4/11/96), passed on to us from Ron Jernigan, this desktop microcomputer was made by Joe Byrd for his thesis at USC in 1972. In 1995, this machine was stored in Greg Teese's office, at which time W. Kenneth Humphries, Dean of the College of Engineering at USC, put in a request for the machine as part of a display of special awards to the USC Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering (see letter attached to this form, to Dr. Mario Fiori from W. Kenneth Humphries, 8 Sept. 1995). This request was not honored. On 7 July 1999, I contacted Teese, who added the following information about its origin and subsequent use. According to Teese, this machine was built by both Joe Byrd and Dick Gillenwater in 1972 as part of Byrd's thesis at USC. Byrd was then, or was soon to become, head of the Robotics Group that operated out of Building 773-A. Byrd worked with this group from the 1960s until his retirement in 1989. During this time, the microcomputer served in Building 773-A. Because it was built with Department of Energy funds, it remained at SRS after Byrd's retirement. While it is an early computer for SRS, and possibly the first microcomputer at the site, it does not appear to be the site's first computer; those were the safety computers installed in the reactors.

In 1996, Joe Byrd, then professor emeritus at USC was presented the Ray Goertz Award for "outstanding contributions to the advancement, application, and utilization of remote technology in the nuclear industry."

Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.001	**Object**: Three-ring notebook with historic photographs	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This three-ring cloth notebook contains numerous photographs of various aspects of the equipment and machinery within the separations buildings. These color photographs are without description of any sort. The existence of these photographs, believed to date from the original construction of H-Area, were brought to our attention by Calvin Clamp (725-1936), who used to work in Bldg 706-H. Mickey Martin (8-8486; pgr 12051), the supervisor for this building, was more than happy to donate this notebook to the History Project. While most of the photographs are currently unidentified, there are shots of a "Hanford Connector," which was used to bolt screws.

Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.002	**Object**: Light fixture	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16

Description: This light fixture, a series of concentric circular plates, held in place by wires and small metal rods, was located in Building 703-A, in an exterior stairwell in D-Wing. This appears to be an original light fixture from this building.

Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.006	**Object**: Plywood for concrete form	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 19

Description: On 28 May 1999, Steve Gaither interviewed Frank H. Blind for the SRS History Project. At that time, Blind donated a piece of plywood that had been used as part of a concrete form during the construction phase at the Savannah River Plant. Blind purchased the plywood as part of an $8 "lot" he bought at the site after the construction phase ended. The wood from this lot was used on various construction projects done by Blind, and this particular piece was mounted on hinges and used as a cover for an opening cut into his barn. The red paint applied to one side of the plywood resulted when the barn was painted. According to Blind, this plywood (and others like it) was originally used as form material during the construction of the large concrete buildings at SRP. The ca. 3-inch diameter "weep holes" were cut into the wood to allow moisture in the concrete to escape during the setting process. In the process of being reused at the site, the holes were later plugged, probably because they were in the wrong place for the next task.

Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.007	**Object**: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.) booklet	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This booklet, published by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.), was put out to commemorate the dedication of the Electrical Workers Home Association Building of Augusta, Georgia, Local 1579 of the I.B.E.W., December 19, 1953. This building was located at 1250 Reynolds Street in Augusta. The W. S. Carter, Chairman of the Executive Board, depicted on the page showing the board of directors of Local 1579, was James C. (Jimmy) Carter's brother, now deceased. Bud Hartnett noted that the 1951 and 1953 figures given in the "History of Local 1579" may have been lower than the actual number of members.

Accession Number: SRS.703-046A.99.003	**Object**: Three-ring notebook of SRP security memorabilia	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This three-ring notebook containing SRP security memorabilia, has been compiled over the years by various SRS security personnel. Among the items contained in this notebook: a memo, dated Dec. 4, 1952, announcing the closing of the SRP perimeter; numerous security decals and badges, dating from the 1950s; and an impressive collection of "security napkins" and matchbook covers.

Accession Number: SRS.703-046A.99.004	**Object**: Three-ring notebook containing security education materials.	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This notebook, prepared by "Operations Security Department," is entitled "SRP Security Education Notebook." It contains monthly security meeting reports and covers the years 1953 through 1960. It was compiled by various security personnel throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-046A.99.005	**Object**: Mounted Photograph of Mobile Space Museum in front of SRP Administration Building.	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This black and white mounted photograph depicts a mobile "Space Museum" truck in front of the United States Energy Research and Development Administration, Savannah River Plant administration building. Traveling with the museum was the Apollo 15 astronaut Col. James B. Irwin, whose moon flight occurred 26 July-7 August 1971. Irwin signed this photograph, which dates to the mid-1970s (the years of ERDA's existence).				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-006	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files and folders. Many appear to be files of particular projects, such as "Project 981086-20, AXC 24587 1/2." Others deal with various power house studies, such as a coal evaluation procedure. Among the other items are: a construction file labeled "Savannah River Site" (early 1950s); a Du Pont design procurement procedure, worked up for the AEC contract; Material and Equipment Lists for Lummus and Du Pont, c. 1952; 400-Area drawing Index for the SRP, dated 3/17/71; a report on the Purex process, 1977 (DPSPU 77-11-1); and a file of early monthly reports for SRP from the early 1950s (included in this file are also reports on employee reaction to local housing, and reports on land acquisition).				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-007	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files and blueprints. Among these are: Materials amd Equipment Lists for the Dana Plant, c. 1952; various blueprints pertinent to the Dana Plant (Newport, Indiana), especially the engineering flow diagram.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-008	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files dealing with the Dana Plant in Indiana. Among these files are: Dana Pilot Plant progress reports; S-Process pilot plant; various orders for the Dana Plant; and purchase order files.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-009	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files dealing with the Dana Plant in Indiana. Among these files are: correspondence files dealing with the instruments (c. 1951); project status reports; other files dealing with the instrumentation and pumps; and files on the water analysis and treatment.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-010	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains 11 three-ring binders dealing with the Dana Plant in Indiana. The title of these binders are: Operations Cost Reports, 1952; Material and Equipment Lists (Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith; Girdler Corp.); Dana Plant Monthly Reports, 1955; Dana Plant drawing index, c. 1959; Girdler Corp. drawings index; Operation Cost Reports, 1953; Operating Procedure for Electrolytic Plant (DPD-54-521), 1954; various completed test authorizations; Operating Procedure for Extraction Process.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-011	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files, notebooks and log books pertinent to the Dana Project in Indiana. Among these items are: Dana Plant Records Storage Index, revised 1959; logs kept by J. W. Nehls, L. P. Marrelli, S. R. Watkins; a notebook titled Dana Records Index; misc. files and drawings.				

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-012	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains 13 binders with information pertinent to the Dana Plant in Indiana. Among these items are: Area Master Electrical Layaway Log, Vol. 1-AEC Area; Dana Plant Equipment Condition Report (Jerome Spevack v. USA, Court of Claims No. 302-65, Defendant's Exhibit 110); Technical Section Weekly Reports, Oct. 1950-Jan. 1952, Jan.-July 1952, July-December 1952, Jan.-May 1953; Dana Plant Stand-by Manual (DPD-57-13), 1957; Dana Plant Investment; Operating Procedure for Gas Generation Process (DPD-218); Extraction Area Hydrostatic Test Procedures, Chapter X; notebooks with operating procedures for extraction process.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-013	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various USGS topographic maps, many of which have been pasted together to form large-scale maps, as well as a report from the Georgia Department of Labor dealing with work conditions in Augusta and other Georgia locations. All of these items appear to have been a part of the site selection process for the new tritium production facility in 1950 (the site selected was the Savannah River). Among the various site location files are Site No. 125 (on the Red River) and Site No. 5 in South Carolina. This became the site for the Savannah River Plant.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-014	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: (unknown)				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-015	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains two large binders containing equipment lists. Both are titled: Savannah River Plant 700-A Area Partial Closing, FAV 56-285, and date to c. 1956.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-016	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files and binders, most related to the Savannah River Plant general services. Among these items are: various job analysis and evaluation forms from the early 1950s (cafeteria work, manual labor jobs, etc.); electrical job evaluations; job descriptions; SRP Position evaluation (for general service jobs). A few files and binders were pertinent to the Dana Plant and a few other locations: Job Evaluation, Dana Plant Production Section, 1952; weekly salary-position descriptions (Dana Plant), 1953; Authorization of Base Rates under Job Evaluation (Grasselli, NJ), c. 1951; Job Evaluation (Paulsboro Works), c. 1950.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-017	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files pertinent to general services jobs and positions at Savannah River Plant. Among the files are: reports on the importance of job evaluations at Du Pont; various Du Pont reports, like "Measurement of Craft Work," and "Measurement of Repair and Construction Work." Also included: a file with correlation cards (position evaluations); various position descriptions and evaluations; Savannah River Laboratory technical positions; training manuals for various positions (mostly clerical); various wage evaluations. At least one file contains evaluation records from the Dana Plant.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-018	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: (unknown)				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-019	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various duplicate reels of microfilm, all labeled "duplicate positive," and numbered Reel 1 through 54. These are Du Pont Atomic Energy Division Records, many dating to the 1950s. Among the topics covered by the films in this box: Construction Division records; records on Congressional investigations and labor relations; soil investigations and site reports; contracts and subcontracts; Construction Division statistical abstracts; Hanford construction history; Savannah River Plant histories (all areas, separations, engineering and design); Dana engineering and design history; Wabash River Ordnance Works history; Savannah River Laboratory history. The other records of the Du Pont Atomic Energy Division include: general historic materials; contracts and correspondence; reports and publications; AED letters and design and construction files; DPE reports; administrative files.				

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-020	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files and folders. Among these are Du Pont Earnings and Tax Records for various employees, c. 1953; the Explosives Department Group Life Insurance Monthly Reports; insurance draft reports; rate changes; Blue Cross insurance reports.				
Accession Number: SRS.245-007F.99.001	**Object**: Analytical Laboratory Balance	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** US Government Property DOE 00363329, SRS	**Category:** 41
Description: This analytical laboratory balance is located in the conference room of Building 245-7F. According to Danile Wood and Lori Chandler (the latter of the Analytical Lab), this instrument originally served in the 320-M or 321-M laboratory, and was brought to Building 245-7F when the 320-M and 321-M buildings were shut down. Dan Wood inquired about the bar code label on the instrument, but was not able to find any information about this piece of equipment. A small tag was affixed to the back glass panel: serviced by Rite-Weight, Inc., Duluth, GA, (404) 476-8500; Date: Sept. 1987; Serial No. 1825; Technician: Chuck(?) Covington; Next Service Due: Feb. 1988. The manufacturer of this balance is Seederer-Kohlbusch, Inc. (SEKO), but the case was made by Fisher Scientific Company				
Accession Number: SRS.703-043A.99.001	**Object**: Colorimeter Log Book (1980s)	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This was a colorimeter log book, with entries dated to the 1980s. Most of the pages have been cut or torn free of the binding, and the page order is suspect. At present, it is not known who kept this log, or where it was kept in the 1980s.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.008	**Object**: Stanley F. Petry Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: These documentary materials were donated to the SRS History Project in a box without any particular order. Prior to assessioning, these materials were divided into a number of broad categories. These categories are presented below, along with the finer gradations within each category. It should be noted that some of these categories overlap, such as the categories of Savannah River Laboratory and SRP Reactors.

1. Old Newspapers: Atlanta and Augusta newspaper articles dealing with SRP, late 1980s; Old Hickory Record (1985-88); Savannah River News (Du Pont) (1982-88); SRS News (Westinghouse) (c. 1991).

2. Du Pont Materials (general): SRP Phone Directories, 1977-78; "Your Du Pont Benefit Resources"; The Savannah River Plant: The Tradition; the Commitment; The Facts; Brochure on the Savannah River Twenty-Five Year Dinner (good pictures); Safeguards and Security Action Organization chart, 1987; Employee site visistation instructions and map (c. 1950s); Projects Managers Office organization chart; Nuclear Physics Division Home Address List, Dec. 1980; Nuclear Engineering Division home address List, 1980; Engineering Department Organizational Chart (Experimental Station Laboratories), 1982; Engineering Department Organization Chart, 1984; Defense Waste and Naval Fuel Program, 1980s; Directory of SRP staff, with biographical information, July 1985; Letter to SRP employees, announcing Du Pont's retirement from SRP, 29 Oct. 1987; Questions and answers for Du Pont employees at SRP, 1987; Contract Transition documents, c. 1987; Good synopsis of the various tasks performed at SRP, 15 Dec. 1987; DOE Request for Proposal for the operation of SRP, issued February 1988; documents on Du Pont's severance pay controversy; Public Affairs Information reports, 1988; newspaper clippings on "Dirty Thirty" controversy, 1988; letters from Strom Thurmond and other South Carolina leaders to Richard Heckert, Du Pont Chairman, with praise for Du Pont's work at SRP, c. 1989.

3. Westinghouse Materials: Memoranda on organizational changes, 1992; organization charts; SROO organization chart, 1989; personnel changes, May 1991; brief biographies on John C. Marous and Paul E. Lego; cessation of uranium processing activities, SRS, 1992; budget and personnel reductions, 1992-1993; Savannah River Field Operations Telelphone Directory, Aug. 1992.

4. Savannah River Laboratory: SRL organization charts, 1980-1990s; SRL annual reports, 1980-84; organizational changes, 1984 (John Porter mentioned); SRL Technical Division organization announcements, 1980s; Materials Technology Division organization notice, 1988; reorganization of Nuclear Engineering Division and Robotics, 1987; Actinide Technology Division organization chart, 1987; early SRL organization chart, Nov. 1, 1954; "Spectrum" (SRL publication), June -July 1991.

5. Reactor Materials: Reactor Technology Department organization charts, 1980s; Reactor Safety Research organization charts and personnel lists, 1980s; Reactor Engineering Department organization chart, 1989; Reactor Engineering personnel changes, 1991; Reactor Safety Analysis Group (SAG) personnel lists, 1980s; SARM personnel at Centennial Corp. Center, 1992; Reactor Risk Assessment organization chart, 1991; Reactor Safety Control Group telephone listing, Aug. 1991; Reactor Operations organization chart, 1989; Reactor Department address list, P-Area, 12/4/1969; Reactor Department organization chart, 12/1/1977; Reactor Engineering Division, 1 Jan. 1978; Reorganization of Nuclear Reactor Technology Section; Reactor Engineering Department organization charts, 1991-93; Nuclear Reactor Technology and Scientific Computation Department organization charts, 1992-93.

6. Reactor Restart Programs and New Production Reactor (NPR) (early 1980s-early 1990s): memos; information on Paul D. Rice, appointed general manager of program, 1990; organization chart, changes, 1989; L-Reactor Startup Planning Task Force, 1980; New Production Reactor (NPR) announcement for tritium production, 3 Aug. 1988; "Physics Today" article on reactor restart, 1991.

7. Miscellaneous: Word Lists, glossaries; a few misc. maps; photographs of reactors, piping, etc.; photographs of a downtown Aiken fire, 20 Jan. 1953; overhead transparencies, c. 1950s-1990s (good pictures, and in good condition); Du Pont's "Don't say it; write it" pad, c. 1988; three front shirt pocket protectors, with safety logos, c. 1980s.

Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.009	**Object**: L Reactor Startup Project Team Plaque	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This wooden plaque, commemorating the "L Startup Project Team," depicts a phoenix in the middle of which is an atomic symbol (atom showing overlapping electron paths). This plaque was carved by Clarice Ashley, who was then in charge of the file room in the L-Area; the design was created by Joseph.

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-001	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains nine three-ring soft-cover (green) notebooks labeled "Statistical Abstract, Construction, Savannah River Project," volumes 1 through 9.

Volume 1 contains data on the daily, weekly, and quarterly force on payroll at selected times during the 1950s.

Volume 2: records of daily, weekly, monthly accessions for Du Pont employees and CPFF subcontractors; numbers of new hires and rehires; daily weekly and monthly numbers of separations; reasons for separations (1950s).

Volume 3: Force payroll distributions by shifts (1951-55); force on payroll distribution by geographic area (e.g., R-Area, H-Area, etc.), 1952-54; Q-cleared personnel, manual forces only, number by craft, area, 1952-53; average weekly force on payroll, 1952; percentage of manual and non-manual workforce, 1950-54.

Volume 4: Equivalent force on payroll charging time to FD & G distributive accounts.

Volume 5: Percent FD, PA, & G distributives not in areas of total direct forces, 1950-52; weekly manual force on payroll (composition by grade withiin occupational title), 1952-53; force on payroll, manual by grade, 1951-53; daily force on payroll by department classification, 1952-53; average weekly, monthly force on payroll by departmental classification, excludes W.S. roll, 1952-55; monthly average manual force requirements, 1952-55; force on payroll by administrative department classification, 1950-55; manual force on payroll, functional distribution, 1953-55.

Volume 6. Force ratios, manual production employee per field servicing employees, 1951-54; force ratios, number of manual employees per administrative employees, 1953-55; ratios, manual employees per adminstrative employees, 1951-53; ratios, manual employees per field supervisory employee, 1951-56; manual employees per non-manual employees in areas, 1952-53; force ratios, manual per non-manual, total project, 1951-52; various manual force ratios by occupational crafts (e.g., carpenters, electricians, etc.), 1950s.

Volume 7. Area force ratios, craftsmen per supervisory craftsmen, 1953-55.

Volume 8. Craft force ratios (labor, carpenter, concrete, transportation, structural iron, heavy equipment, reinforcing steel, millwright, railroads, boilermaker, sheet metal, electrical, pipe, masonry, insulation, paint, earthworks); temporary housing occupancy, 1951-53; Savannah River Project cost of living, c. 1952-53; traffic accident rates, 1953; number of private vehicles in parking lot, 1953; mileage traffic survey, 1953; traffic accident survey, 1953; traffic accidents, number of vehicles involved, 1953; property damage from traffic accidents, 1953; traffic enforcement, warning and arrests, 1953; security department production (Q-clearance requests, etc.), 1953-54; visits to medical department, 1953-54; industrial injuries, first visits, 1953-54; industrial injuries, repeat visits; non-industrial injuries; industrial diseases; non-industrial diseases; number of pre-employment medical examinations and rejects, 1953-54; medical laboratory work processed, 1953-54; vending survey (lunch boxes, beverages and cigarettes, cafeteria), c. 1952; training man-hours, 1953-54; completions in formal training programs; newspaper cost to project; daily and weekly percentage of absenteeism, 1953; force on vacation, 1952-55; etc.

Volume 9. Direct forces charging time to an area, by badge prefix, 1952-55; forces charging directly to area, 1951-53.

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-002	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains nine three-ring soft-cover (green) notebooks labeled "Statistical Abstract, Construction, Savannah River Project," volumes 10 through 18.

Volume 10. Field Activity Rating "A" Shift, 1953; field activity rating by crafts, "A" shift, 1953-55; field activity rating, structural craft, 1952-53; field activity rating, mechanical craft; servicing crafts and total; field activity rating, general "B" shift, 1953-55.

Volume 11. Project force average length of service (general, clerical, engineering, manual); force on payroll, manual by badge prefix, 105-C building, 105-K building, 1953; manual force on payroll by areas, actual and estimated, 1951-55; manual force on payroll by badge prefix (100-C Area, 100-K Area, 100-L Area, 100-P Area, 100-R Area, 200-F Area, 200-H Area, 3/700 Area, 400-D Area, 5,6,8,&900-G Area); force forecast estimated average monthly force charging to direct construction accounts, by badge prefix (100-C, 100-K, 100-L, 100-P, 100-R, 200-F, 200-H, 3/700, 400-D); indirect employees per total employees by area, by department.

Volume 12. Weekly man-hour report by department within cost code.

Volume 13. Weekly man-hour report by department within cost code.

Volume 14. Direct man-hours charged to areas; manhours by craft within major accounts; electrical man-hours by areas; central shop base man-hours; 105-Building man-hours, by area.

Volume 15. 184-Building man-hours, by area; 105-C building man-hours, by craft; 184-C, by craft; 184-K, by craft; 184-L, by craft; same category with 184-P, 184-R, 105-K, 105-L, 105-P; 105-R.

Volume 16. 221-Building manhours worked, by area; labor distribution by areas; weekly manhours used on equipment and material during process of disposal; total manhours worked per week, by departments; weekly report: forces, hours, payrolls.

Volume 17. Project Adm. Accounts, composition, manhours; field distributive accounts, composition, manhours; base manhour report as charged to area, Du Pont, CPFF, LS, and UP.

Volume 18. Weekly labor cost reported by department, within cost code.

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-003	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains six three-ring soft-cover (green) notebooks labeled "Statistical Abstract, Construction, Savannah River Project," volumes 19 through 24.

Volume 19. Weekly labor cost reported by department, within cost code.

Volume 20. Direct labor cost paid by areas; cumulated total labor cost by craft within major accounts; central shops total labor cost; labor cost, subcontractor (L.S. & U.P.), by area; labor cost paid per week, by department; accounting month average hourly earnings; average wages per hour; estimated average labor coast per manhour worked, 1952-55.

Volume 21. Straight time hourly wage rates by occupational craft; monthly incremental cost of manual rate changes; cumulative cost of manual rate changes; administrative cost per employee, by areas, by selected sections, by craft; weekly labor charges to cost code 2616, salvage yard; manhour and labor cost, base and total.

Volume 22. Total labor cost report as charged to area, Du Pont, CPFF, LS, and UP; cumulated labor and material cost report, T, C, Y, & Z areas; cumulated direct labor and material cost report (100-C Area, 100-K, 100-L, 100-P, 100-R, 200-F, 200-H, 300/700, 400-D, 5,6,&900); welfare plans, vacations; disability wages; labor cost of service group; welfare plans, selective service; electrical energy purchased off the project; reproduction unit costs; horse power capacity of electrical motor cost code 8450E.

Volume 23. Total project excavation, cubic yards; excavation in cubic yards (central shops and administration, 100-C, 100-K, 100-L; 100-P; 100-R; 200-F, 200-H, 3/700, 400-D, 5,6,8&900-G); project roads, miles; 600 roads; major equipment piece-hours, charged to areas; equipment maintenance costs; monthly status of misc. stores (lumber, reinforcing steel, small stores material, pipe and fittings, electrical, paint, etc.); tool control cost analysis, estimated savings, by craft, area; present tool control; proposed tool control; SME motor vehicle operation cost; central shops salvage yard, operations expense and income; estimated total costs per Wilmington revised estimate (OME), Sept 2, 1952; physical progress; actual physical percent completion cumulated by areas; estimated physical percentage completed (secret and removed from notebook); concrete placement in cubic yards.

Volume 24. Actual manhours per physical percent completed by areas; by firm (Du Pont, CPFF, LS, and UP); by month; actual labor cost per physical percent completed by area; etc.; average hourly earnings, etc.

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-004	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains eight large binders, organized into eight volumes, numbered chronologically, with extracts from the SRP Works Technical Monthly Reports from July 1952 through December 1970. These volumes, containing the heavy water sections and related engineering assistance material, were prepared in June of 1972 at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission. These extracts were given the designation: DPSPU 72-11-5. The volumes and the dates they cover, are listed below.

Vol. 1. July 1952 through Dec. 1953.
Vol. 2. Jan. 1954 through Dec. 1955
Vol. 3. Jan. 1956 through Dec. 1957
Vol. 4. Jan. 1958 through Dec. 1959
Vol. 5. Jan. 1960 through Dec. 1961
Vol. 6. Jan. 1962 through Dec. 1965
Vol. 7. Jan. 1966 through Dec. 1968
Vol. 8. Jan. 1969 through Dec. 1970

Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001.Box-005	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains various blueprints and other engineering drawings. All the items in the box were designated "duplicates" and were scheduled for destruction. Among the items in the box: GS Production Unit, 400-Area, process flow diagram; the other drawings or blueprints are various GS (400-Area) building plans; the only report in the box was by Du Pont and is dated to Nov. 1951: Savannah river Plant Project 8980, Electric Power Plan, Report of Studies and Investigations made prior to May 22, 1951.

Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.010	**Object**: Albert E. Symonds, Jr., Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box of materials range from official Du Pont reports to SRS tour guide information. Specifically, the items contained are listed below, either individually, or by folder. The folders, arranged by Symonds, were numbered by this cataloguer in order to facilitate information retrieval.

Folder 1.

Article on E. J. Hennelly & Three Mile Island, 26 Apr 1979.
The Dissipation of Reactor Heat at Savannah River Plant (DP-1274) by J.S. Neill and D. F. Babcock (SRL), 1971/1983.
Locations and Area of Ponds and Carolina Bays at SRP (DP-1525), 1980.
The Purex Process: A training Lecture by J. B. Starks, Separations Technology Depatment (DPSPU 77-11-1), 1977.
Evaluation of Concrete as a Matrix for Solidification of SRP Waste (DP-1448), by J. A. Stone (SRL), 1977.
NURE Geochemical Investigations in Eastern United States (DP-MS-77-101), by V. Price, 1978.
Uraniferous Gorceixite Occurrences in Aiken County, SC (DPST-79-318), 1979.
Studies for Geologic Storage of Radioactive Waste in the Southeast (DP-MS-77-106), 1977.
The Defense Waste Processing Facility (1980s).
Discovery of Xenon-135 as Reactor Poison, by Dale F. Babcock, 1964.
Production of Heavy Water in the USA (DPSPU 63-30-45), by W. P. Bebbington et al., 1964.
27 Questions and Answers about Radiation and Radiation Protection (AEC), 1951.
Nuclides and Isotopes (General Electric), 1977.
Our Nuclear Legacy, supplement to Augusta Chronicle, 12 Oct 1980.

Folder 2. "Information for tours of SRS"

SRS Driving Tour, revised 25 Jan 1991.
Savannah River Plant, article reprint from Beaufort Magazine, c. 1980.
Science and Engineering at Savannah River Plant and Laboratory (booklet), n.d.
The Savannah river Plant: The Tradition, The Commitment, The Facts (booklet), 1980s.
Savannah River Laboratory, 1980; 1982.
Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC (booklet), 1990.
Picture commemorating DWPF Dedication, SRS, 27 Nov 1990.
Nuclear Operations and the Environment, SRP (AED and AEC booklet by W. P. Bebbington), 1973.
Overview of SRS Missions and Activities (tour information), c. 1989.
SRS Fact Sheets: K-Reactor Cooling Tower; SRS Fire Department; Tritium and Drinking Water (tour information), c. 1990.
SR Forest Station (fact sheet), c. 1990.
WSRC Message Strategy, c. 1990.
Filtration Spectrum (sheet).
WSRC F/H-Area Effluent Treatment Facility (fact sheet), 22 Feb 1991.
SRS F and H Area Seepage Basins; Solid Waste Disposal Facility (fact sheets), c. 1992.
Water Path to Savannah River (fact sheets).
Handling Radioactive Wastes in the Atomic Energy Program (AEC booklet), 1951.
Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC (Symond's tour guide booklet).
Defense Waste Processing Facility, SRS, Dedication 27 Nov 1990 (booklet).
Historical Review of Californium-252 Discovery and Development (DP-MS-85-26), by Dean Stoddard, 1985.
Californium-252 Progress, No. 1, Oct. 1969 (AEC periodical).
Sources of Tritium and its Behavior upon Release to the Environment (AEC Critical Review Series), by D. G. Jacobs, 1968.
Outline in general course in radiation safety (syllabus), c. late 1950s.
Untitled sheet on SRP, general information, 1985.

Folder 3. "DWPF Process Descriptions and Information"

Radiation Safety at SRP (5 p. ms.)
High Level Waste Vitrification at SRP (DWPF Summary) (DP-MS-88-20), 1988.
Startup Sequence of the DWPF Scale Glass Melter (DP-MS-86-126), 1986.
DWPF Integrated Cold Runs Feed Specifications Precipitate Slurry Feed Composition and Preparation (DPST-88-417), 1988.
Preliminary Technical Data Summary: Mercury Removal from Supernate (DPST-85-117-TL), 1985.
The Unwrap System: A True-Color Borescope-Video System for Inspection of Tritium Reservoir Fill Stems (SRL ms.), c. 1987.
Maintenance of Mechanical Equipment (sheets), n.d.

Folder 4. "Radioactivity: Waste Management & Nuclear Reactor Safety"

The SRP Purex Plant: 25 Years of Successful Remote Operation (article), by J. Malvyn McKibben et al., 1979.
The SRS and the Processing Facility being built to prepare its radioactive waste for permanent disposal (DP-MS-86-76), by J. R. Knight, 1986.
Management of Radioactive Waste at SRP (ERDA booklet), 1970s.
Copy of "Newsweek" article on Three-Mile Island, 9 Apr 1979.
Copy of "Time" article on Three-Mile Island, 9 Apr 1979.
Copy of "SRP News" (Du Pont), 24 Apr 1979.
Zeroxes from "Nature" (vol. 277, 1979): Sigvard Eklund: uses and abuses of nuclear energy (International Atomic Energy

Accession Number: SRS.421-007D.99.001	**Object**: Oversized Photograph of D-Area Distilling Towers	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is a oversize photograph (sepia-toned) of the D-Area distilling towers, probably taken in the 1950s (the towers are now gone).				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.002.Itm-001	**Object**: Railroad ledger book	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The first of four "Standard Car Record System" ledger books for the on-site railroad. Each bound book is covered in blue cloth, with red cloth spine and corner reinforcements. This is the earliest of these ledger books, and is designated Item No. 1. It dates from February 1, 1955 to July 31, 1956.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.002.Itm-002	**Object**: Railroad ledger book	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The second of four "Standard Car Record System" ledger books for the on-site railroad. Each bound book is covered in blue cloth, with red cloth spine and corner reinforcements. Designated Item No. 2, it dates from August 1, 1956 to September 30, 1958. On the ledger cover is written "Car Service from ACL and C & W to Du Pont."				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.002.Itm-003	**Object**: Railroad ledger book	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The third of four "Standard Car Record System" ledger books for the on-site railroad. Each bound book is covered in blue cloth, with red cloth spine and corner reinforcements. Designated Item No. 3, it dates from October 1, 1958 to June 30, 1961. On the cover: "Car Service from ACL and CW to Du Pont."				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.002.Itm-004	**Object**: Railroad ledger book	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The fourth of four "Standard Car Record System" ledger books for the on-site railroad. Each bound book is covered in blue cloth, with red cloth spine and corner reinforcements. Designated Item No. 4, it dates from March 1, 1964 to December 1, 1966.				
Accession Number: SRS.305-000M.98.003	**Object**: Graphic panel: "Nuclear Test Gage"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is a graphic panel that was bolted to the east wall of Building 305-M (now identified as 305-A), ground level. The panel itself is a ca. one-half inch thick plywood board to which has been attached a cut-away diagram of the "Nuclear Test Gage." The diagram is covered by a thin sheet of plastic, which has been taped onto the board. The Nuclear Test Gage (NTG) depicted on this graphic panel is a schematic drawing of the NTG, and is not to any scale. Because it is encased in concrete, it would appear to depict the first of Savannah River Plant's NTGs, built in the 1950s.				
Accession Number: SRS.711-000N.99.001	**Object**: Sign: "Wear Your Gloves"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This sign, bearing the words "Wear Your Gloves," features a hand and index finger pointing at the observer. According to Randy Bland of the Bldg. 725-N Paint Shop, who supervised the making of these types of signs during the 1960s, this sign was one of many produced on aluminum sheets using the silk screen method. This particular sign was bolted to an exterior wall of Bldg. 711-N (the Pipe Shop) in the Central Shops area. In all likelihood, it was made in the 725-N Paint Shop by Robby Robinson, around 1961.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-000A.99.001	**Object**: Savannah River Plant Graphic Overview System	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This was a series of reports prepared in 1985 containing overlays of different environmental features of various well-defined areas of the Savannah River Plant, such as the reactor areas, 200-Areas, etc. These reports were prepared by H. A. Berry and EG & G Energy Measurements, Inc., of Las Vegas, Nevada. The reports were compiled for the US Department of Energy by EG &G/EM under Contract No. DE-AC08-83NV10282.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-000A.99.001.Itm-001	**Object**: Savannah River Plant Graphic Overview System: Index, Bases 1 through 52.	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This was a series of reports prepared in 1985 containing overlays of different environmental features of various well-defined areas of the Savannah River Plant, such as the reactor areas, 200-Areas, etc. These reports were prepared by H. A. Berry and EG & G Energy Measurements, Inc., of Las Vegas, Nevada. The reports were compiled for the US Department of Energy by EG &G/EM under Contract No. DE-AC08-83NV10282.

This volume is the index for the entire series (Bases 1 through 52). It begins with the Aerial Measuring System (AMS) Results (Bases 40 through 52), which depict areas of radiation contamination at SRP discovered as a result of fly-over investigations. Other areas of SRP, such as the reactor areas, 200-Areas, 300/700 Areas are shown in the other bases, which note environmental features such as water courses, vegetation, and topography.

Accession Number: SRS.735-000A.99.001.Itm-002	**Object**: Savannah River Plant Graphic Overview System: Bases 24 through 30, Miscellaneous	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This was a series of reports prepared in 1985 containing overlays of different environmental features of various well-defined areas of the Savannah River Plant, such as the reactor areas, 200-Areas, etc. These reports were prepared by H. A. Berry and EG & G Energy Measurements, Inc., of Las Vegas, Nevada. The reports were compiled for the US Department of Energy by EG &G/EM under Contract No. DE-AC08-83NV10282.

This volume contains Bases 24 through 30, seven series of overlays depicting miscellaneous areas of SRP, such as central shops, the railroad yard, and the forest station. In addition to an aerial photograph of each of these areas, there were also overlays showing general features, water quality sampling, the location of environmental monitoring stations, air sampling stations, drainage patterns, and topography.

Accession Number: SRS.735-000A.99.001.Itm-003	**Object**: Savannah River Plant Graphic Overview System: Aerial Measuring System Results	**Name:** (Bases 40 through 52)	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This was a series of reports prepared in 1985 containing overlays of different environmental features of various well-defined areas of the Savannah River Plant, such as the reactor areas, 200-Areas, etc. These reports were prepared by H. A. Berry and EG & G Energy Measurements, Inc., of Las Vegas, Nevada. The reports were compiled for the US Department of Energy by EG &G/EM under Contract No. DE-AC08-83NV10282.

This volume contains Bases 40 through 52, and contains the results of the Aerial Measuring System (AMS). Unlike the other bases, these are not overlays, but show the locations of radiological contamination in different areas of SRP.

Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: These notebooks, filling several boxes, contain specifications pertinent to piping and pump work at SRP, as well as notebooks containing instrument lists. Most of these date to the 1950s. The contents of each box are discussed individually.

Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002.Box-001	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains various specifications notebooks, specifically: Specification Nos. 3206 (Waste Disposal Tanks), 3238, 3239 (Application of Caulking to Floor Sleeve Blocks), 3240, 3300, 3555 (Field Storage of Piping, Vessels, & Equipment), 3557 (Building Materials and Plumbing-- "S" Projects), 3558 (Civil Work-- "S" Projects); and three Specification 3018 notebooks (General and Process Utility and Building Service Piping).

Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002.Box-002	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains various specification notebooks dating to the early 1950s: Specification 3019 (Building Materials and Plumbing); Specifications 3579 through 4476, not inclusive (Mechanical Line-- JB Line, 221-F; Building Code Requirements; Operating and Balance of Heating and Ventilation Systems, etc.); Specifications 3024 through 3090, not inclusive (Lubrications of Canyon Equipment, 221-F & H; Packing and Gasket, etc.); and Specification 3017 (Insulation of Piping and Equipment).

Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002.Box-003	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various specification notebooks: Specifications 4500 through 5999, not inclusive (Stainless Steel Tubing for 40,000 psi Service; Thermal Insulation; Installation of Insulation for Underground Piping, etc.); Specifications 4480 through 4498, not inclusive (Insulation for Piping and Equipment; Remote Operated High Vacuum Valves; etc.); Specifications (various numbers, subjects); Pumps, Vol. 2 (catalogs of various types of pumps); Specifications 3580 (Building Code; various numbers, subjects).				
Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002.Box-004	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various notebooks, specifically: Cable Schedule, 221-F; Cable Schedule, 221-H; Instrument List for 221-H; Hot Canyon Crane Optic System, Instrument Maintenance Method (Crane Optics, G. H. Street, 704-H); and Building 234-H Maintenance and Equipment List.				
Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002.Box-005	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various notebooks, specifically: Hot Canyon Crane Manual No. 1 (221-F & H); E & I Line 3 Spare Parts, 234-H, 221-H Manipulator Spare Parts; Instruments (manuals and other materials dealing with various instruments); Pumps, Vol. 1 (various pump catalogs); Transitron (Silicon Controlled Rectifiers, Switches); and Wagner Electric (various transformers catalogs, manuals).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.002	**Object**: Small spiral notebook (HWCTR): "Log G. F. P. M. Main Loop, Liquid Loop, Boil Loop"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This small spiral notebook, labeled "Log G. F. P. M., Main Loop, Liquid Loop, Boil Loop," contains hand-written notes that range from Dec. 13, 1961 to June 3, 1964. Only a few pages of the notebook have been written on. These notes pertained to the different loops found in the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.003	**Object**: Small spiral notebook (HWCTR): "Chromatograph"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This small spiral notebook, labeled "Chromatograph," contains hand-written notes that range from July 29, 1963 to Nov. 30, 1964. Additional notes are found at the back of this notebook, dealing with various valve readings (c. 1964). These notes pertained to instrument checks associated with the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.004	**Object**: HWCTR Cooling Water and Steam Flow Diagram	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This diagram shows the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR) Cooling Water and Steam Flow. This paper diagram has been encased in a clear plastic sheath for protection. It was used by HWCTR personnel in the early 1960s.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.005	**Object**: HWCTR Diagram: Compressor EP 86 and EP 87 Piping Diagram	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This Heavy Water Components Test Reactor diagram, showing the Compressor EP 86 and EP 87 Piping, was used by HWCTR personnel in the early 1960s. The paper diagram was encased in a plastic sheath for protection.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.006	**Object**: HWCTR Diagram: ICL Process Water and Gas Flow Diagram	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This Heavy Water Components Test Reactor diagram, showing the ICL Process Water and Gas Flow, was used by HWCTR personnel in the early 1960s. The paper diagram was encased in a plastic sheath for protection.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.007	**Object**: HWCTR Diagram: HWCTR Spent Fuel Basin, Coffin, Sump, & Bldg. 770 Domestic Water Syste	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This Heavy Water Components Test Reactor diagram, showing the Spent Fuel Basin, Coffin, Sump, and Building 770 Domestic Water Systems, was used by HWCTR personnel in the early 1960s. The paper diagram was encased in a plastic sheath for protection. In addition to the cloth border, there were metal edge protectors.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.008	**Object**: HWCTR Reactor Building 770-U Cross-Section Diagram	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This Heavy Water Components Test Reactor diagram, showing a cross-section of the reactor building and the equipment arrangement, is a Du Pont diagram (W230917) first drawn in 1959 and revised until 1963. It is mounted on foam board and was used for display.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-004	**Object**: Silver Achiever Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed award: South Carolina Quality Forum presents to Savannah River Operations Office 1999 Silver Achiever Award for South Carolina Governor's Quality Award, April 29, 1999. Signed by Jim Hodges, Governor of South Carolina, and Suzanne W. Rast, Chair, South Carolina Quality Forum.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-005	**Object**: Notable State Document Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed award: South Carolina State Documents Depository System, Notable State Document Award for Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the aiken Plateau, 1875-1950, presented to Savannah River Site, U.S. Department of Energy by the South Carolina State Library, 16 March 1998. Signed by James B. Johnson, Jr., Director, and (illegible), Documents Librarian, South Carolina State Library.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-006	**Object**: Certificate of Accreditation	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed certificate of accreditation from Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., to U.s. Department of Energy Savannah River site Law Enforcement Department, operated by Wackenhut Services Inc., effective 18 November 1995.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-007	**Object**: Family Friendly Program Achievement Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed award: 1999 Family Friendly Program Achievement Award, to Savannah River Operations Office for high level of participation in alternative work schedule (85 percent of all employees). Signed: Timothy M. Dirks, director of Human Resources Management, June 1999.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-008	**Object**: Citation	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed Citation with pictures of Saturn Cassini probe, the Planet Saturn, a Plutonium-238 pellet, a Titan IV Rocket, and the following citation: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Engineering and Technology Development citation, in recognition of substantial contributions to the Nation's Radioisotope Power Systems Program, U.S. Department of Energy commends Savannah River Operations Office for completion of the Plutonium-238 fuel recovery, blending, purification, and production campaign in support of the Office of Nuclear Energy's Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator program. This outstanding achievement provided an enabling energy source for the Cassini spacecraft mission, to unlock the secrets of the Planet Saturn and its moons. (Signed: Sterling M. Franks, Associate Director).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-009	**Object**: Public Service Group Achievement Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: Framed award: Public Service Group Achievement Award for Galileo Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator/Radioisotope Heater Unit Design and Development, to the DOE - Savannah River Operation's Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator/Radioisotope Heater Unit Fuel Development in recognition of outstanding accomplishment in production of Pu-238 fuel form used in Radioisotope Heater Units and Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators used on the the Galileo spacecraft on its mission to explore the Jovian system. Signed: Richard H. Truly, Administrator, NASA, 9 May 1991.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-010	**Object**: National DOE Pollution Prevention Award for Environmental Restoration	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This plaque is mounted in "stone" made of recycled computer components. U.S. Department of Energy 1997 Pollution Prevention Awards Program: Secretary of Energy presents to Savannah River Site the 1997 National DOE Pollution Prevention Award for Environmental Restoration. Signed: Federico Peña, Secretary of Energy, 1997.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-011	**Object**: National DOE Pollution Prevention Award for Integrated Planning and Design	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This plaque is on "stone" made of recycled computer components. The U.S. Department of Energy 1997 Pollution Prevention Awards Program, Secretary of Energy presents to Savannah River Site - Nuclear Materials Stabilization and Storage Division, 1997 National DOE Pollution Prevention Award for Integrated Planning and Design. Signed: Federico Peña, Secretary of Energy, 1997.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-012	**Object**: KEMA Certificate	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: KEMA Certifcate ISO-14001: 1996 (No. 40011.01). The Environmental Management System of U.S. Department of Energy, Savannah River Site; Univeristy of Georgia, SR Ecology Laboratory, SR Natural Resource Management and Research Institute, Wackenhut Services, Westinghouse SRC, Bechtel SR, Inc., Babcock and Wilcox at SRS, British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., at SRS, General Sercies Administration at SRS, 18 Sept. 1997.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-013	**Object**: Certificate of Recognition	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is mounted on a wooden plaque. It is a Certifcate of Recognition presented to the Savannah River Site. S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control commends Savannah River Site on closure of the first High Level Waste Tank in the Nation. Signed: R. Lewis Shaw, P.E., Deputy Commisioner, Environmental Quality Control, 31 July 1997.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-014	**Object**: Allendale County Plague	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Allendale County recognizes with appreciation the US Department of Energy for assistance in helping Allendale County recover from May 18, 1998 fire at the Allendale County Courthouse and rapidly restoring county services to the people of Allendale County. Presented by the people of Allendale County this 23rd day of October 1998 at Allendale, S.C.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-015	**Object**: John B. Whitsett Memorial Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood Plaque: John B. Whitsett Memorial Award: Ricard E. Glass 1991, Chas E. Anderson 1992, Chas C. Mason 1993, Roy J. Schepens 1994, A. Lee Watkins, 1995, Carl A. Everatt 1996, Larry E. Snyder 1998 (Department of Energy, 1991-1998).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-016	**Object**: U.S. Department of Energy Heros [sic] Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Felt mounted: U.S. Department of Energy Heros [sic] Award presented to the Human Resource Management and Development Division, Savannah River Operations Office for reducing 45 positions to reach Savannah River's SAI [sic] target without a reduction in force. Signed: Timothy M. Dirks, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Resources, June 1998.				

Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-017	**Object**: National Safety Council (Palmetto Chapter) Award of Honor	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood and Metal Plaque: National Safety Council (Palmetto Chapter) Award of Honor, presented to Department of Energy, Savannah River Operations Office, in recognition for Outstanding Safety Leadership which has contributed to a World Class Safety Culture, 14 Jan. 1997 (Presented on behalf of the Board of Divisions).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-018	**Object**: Chairpersons of the SRS Citizens Advisory Board, Federally Chartered 1994	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood plaque: Charipersons of The SRS Citizens Advisory Board, Federally Chartered 1994: Mildred McClain, Robert H. Slay 1994-96; Robert H. Slay 1996-97; Ann Loadholt 1997- (each had a small brass plate memorialization on wooden plaque)				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-019	**Object**: U.S Department of Energy Award for Heroic Efforts	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed felt and metal plate with Department of Energy shield on the felt. It is identical to Item -016 except: in recognition of your heroic efforts in development of new Annual Program Management Plan (PMP). June 1999				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-020	**Object**: Diversity: "Celebrating Our Differences" Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood plaque with brass plate: Diversity: "Celebrating Our Differences," presented to Department of Energy, S.R.O.O. Gold Sponsor to CSRA Diversity Forum, Inc., Jan 31, 1996.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-021	**Object**: U.S. Department of Energy Small Business Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood plaque with metal plate and DOE seal and patterns engraved in the wood: U.S. Department of Energy Small Business Award presented to Savannah River Operations Office in recognition of outstanding achievement in providing substantial contracting oportunities to small business, Fiscal Year 1997. Signed: Federico Peña , Secretary of Energy.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-022	**Object**: Energy Quality Accomplishment Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Mounted wood and glass case, with engraved glass obelisk inside: "Energy Quality Accomplishment Award presented to Savannah River Operations Office for substantial achievement in demonstrating the quality ethic, by U.S. Department of Energy and the Energy Quality Council.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-023	**Object**: Department of Energy Training Center of Excellence Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: It is a wooden plaque with brass plate and DOE seal. Department of Energy Training Center of Excellence: The National Environmental Training Office, having demonstrated exceptional ability in training and development services, and having met stringent criteria set forth by the Training and Development Council, is recognized by Secretary of Energy as Department of Energy Training Center of Excellence. Signed: Federico Peña, Secretary of Energy, Dec. 19, 1997.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-024	**Object**: Governor's Palmetto Partnership Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood and glass case with clear plastic square with S.C. seal inside: Governor's Palmetto Partnership Award, Three Rivers Solid Waste Authority, Feb 26, 1996.				

Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-025	**Object**: U.S. Department of Energy Award to the Savannah River Operations Office	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood plaque with metal plate: U.S. Department of Energy Award to the Savannah River Operations Office for boldly establishing and maintaining the highest department-wide commitment of 13 hires under The Welfare to Work Initiative. Signed: Timothy M. Dirks, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Resources.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-026	**Object**: Energy Quality Accomplishment Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is identical to Item - 022.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-027	**Object**: U.S. Department of Energy Roadrunner Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: U.S. Department of Energy Roadrunner Award for Progress in EE0/Diversity, presented to Savannah River Operations Office in recognition of significant progress demonstrated in building sound and notable diversity programs. Signed: Corlis S. Moody, Director, Office of Economic Impact and Diversity.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-028	**Object**: Outstanding Campaign Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: Outstanding Campaign Award presented to Department of Energy, S.R.S. for continued support of the people in your community, your country, and around the world through the Combined Federal Campaign.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-029	**Object**: Community Spirit Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Community Spirit Award presented to U.S. Department of Energy for creative initiatives to benefit those in need in Aiken County during The 1997 Campaign, United Way of Aiken County, Inc., Feb. 12 1998.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-030	**Object**: Aiken Co. Public Schools Award to Department of Energy	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Plaque: Presented to Department of Energy in grateful appreciation for your support of education in Aiken Co., Feb. 9, 1997.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-031	**Object**: United Way Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Plaque: Awarded to U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office with Sincere Appreciation for running an outstanding 1998 campaign, United Way of the Central Savannah River Area.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-032	**Object**: Federally Employed Women, Inc. Charter	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Wood frame painted gold with glass: Federally Employed Women, Inc., an organization for opportunity and equality for women in government, presents this charter to the duly constituted Savannah River chapter, approved 3 June 1994 (charter No. 360). Signed: Sarah Newton, Vice President for Chapter Organization; Carolyn M. Kroon, President.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-033	**Object**: AGNS Team Recognition Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed photo and small plaque: In recognition of your contribution to The AGNS Team in transferring The 1600 a. Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant site to the Savannah River Site Redevelopment Authority and The Tri-County Economic Development Alliance for the establishment of the South Carolina Advanced Technology Park. Allied-General Nuclear Services Partnership: Allied Signal. Chevron. Shell 1999.				

Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-034	**Object**: National Safety Council Award of Honor	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: National Safety Council Award of Honor (Best Record) presented to Savannah River Plant, E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co., Aiken, S.C., for best record SIC 2899 Chemical Preparations, NEC Operating 34,971,154 Employee Hours without occupational injury or illness involving days away from work, May 6, 1984 - Dec. 31, 1986. Signed: T.C. Gilchrest, president, National Safety Council.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-035	**Object**: Hammer Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Hammer Award: Enhanced Work Planning Initiative Savannah River Site, South Carolina, in recognition of your effort to achieve a new standard of excellence. The Savannah River Site Enhanced Work Planning Team has made significant contribution in support of the President's efforts to build a better government (National Performance Review, Al Gore, Vice President of U.S.A.).				
Accession Number: SRS.766-000H.99.001	**Object**: History of Electrical and Instrumentation Training, SRP/SRS, 1952-1980s	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This was described as a history of the Electrical and Instrumentation Training conducted at SRP/SRS, from 1952 through 1980s. It is a history only in the sense of containing some historical information. For the most part, it is a collection of training class syllabuses, mostly dating from the early 1980s.				
Accession Number: SRS.766-000H.99.002	**Object**: Photograph of Dead Weight Tester	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This color photograph of a 1950s dead weight tester is labeled 43863-14 on the back. The dead weight tester was used for the calibration of pressure gauges. According to Ralph Burleson, the dead weight tester itself is believed to have been donated to the Aiken Library.				
Accession Number: SRS.766-000H.99.003	**Object**: Precision Test Gauge	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: This precision test gauge is believed to date from the 1950s, and was used at SRP to measure air pressure, or the pressure of other gases. To get a true reading on the circular dial, one used the mirror behind the dial and lined up the needle and its reflection. This test gauge was manufactured by American Gauge Company of Richardson, Texas (Model 2780, Serial 598, Range 0-30 psig; 0.05 psi subdivisions.				
Accession Number: SRS.766-000H.99.004.Itm-001	**Object**: Decade Box	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 13
Description: The decade box and galvanometer were designed to be used together in order to determine the electrical resistance of a piece of equipment or some other object. Accompanying this form is a drawing worked up by Ralph Burleson which explains how these two items were used. When the decade box and galvanometer were assembled in a pattern like that shown on the diagram, the assembly was known as a bridge rectifier. The precision resistors, at the top of the diagram, were used to protect the galvanometer if the unknown resistance was very low. When the switch is closed, current would flow through the bridge, and the galvanometer would point to the side with the higher current flow. The pins in the decade box were either added or subtracted until the galvanometer needle pointed to zero. This indicated that the unknown resistance and the decade box were at the same resistance. At that point, the numbers indicated on the pins was added up. This would indicate the resistance in ohms of the unknown resistance. This method was commonly used to check motor windings, transformers, coils, etc. In the forms that follow, the decade box and the galvanometer are further identified as Items 1 and 2, respectively. In addition to two terminals for the current, the decade box is calibrated in ohms, ranging from 1 to 400. A taped note on the box indicates that the last calibration check-up occurred on 9/10/1958. No other identifying number can be found on the box (such as Equipment ID number, etc).				
Accession Number: SRS.766-000H.99.004.Itm-002	**Object**: Galvanometer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 13

Description: The decade box and galvanometer were designed to be used together in order to determine the electrical resistance of a piece of equipment or some other object. Accompanying this form is a drawing worked up by Ralph Burleson which explains how these two items were used. When the decade box and galvanometer were assembled in a pattern like that shown on the diagram, the assembly was known as a bridge rectifier. The precision resistors, at the top of the diagram, were used to protect the galvanometer if the unknown resistance was very low. When the switch is closed, current would flow through the bridge, and the galvanometer would point to the side with the higher current flow. The pins in the decade box were either added or subtracted until the galvanometer needle pointed to zero. This indicated that the unknown resistance and the decade box were at the same resistance. At that point, the numbers indicated on the pins was added up. This would indicate the resistance in ohms of the unknown resistance. This method was commonly used to check motor windings, transformers, coils, etc. In the forms that follow, the decade box and the galvanometer are further identified as Items 1 and 2, respectively.

According to a taped note on the side, the galvanometer was last tested for accuracy on 9/10/1958. This instrument was made by the Leeds and Northrup Co. of Philadelphia. Aside from a "3" etched onto the top of the instrument, the galvanometer beras no other identifying numbers, such as equipment number or serial number.

Accession Number: SRS.766-000H.99.004	**Object**: Decade Box and Galvanometer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 13

Description: The decade box and galvanometer were designed to be used together in order to determine the electrical resistance of a piece of equipment or some other object. Accompanying this form is a drawing worked up by Ralph Burleson which explains how these two items were used. When the decade box and galvanometer were assembled in a pattern like that shown on the diagram, the assembly was known as a bridge rectifier. The precision resistors, at the top of the diagram, were used to protect the galvanometer if the unknown resistance was very low. When the switch is closed, current would flow through the bridge, and the galvanometer would point to the side with the higher current flow. The pins in the decade box were either added or subtracted until the galvanometer needle pointed to zero. This indicated that the unknown resistance and the decade box were at the same resistance. At that point, the numbers indicated on the pins was added up. This would indicate the resistance in ohms of the unknown resistance. This method was commonly used to check motor windings, transformers, coils, etc. In the forms that follow, the decade box and the galvanometer are further identified as Items 1 and 2, respectively.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.009	**Object**: Building Sign: "734-U"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.010	**Object**: Building Sign: "752-U"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.011	**Object**: Building Sign: "771-U"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.012	**Object**: Building Sign: "787-U"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.013	**Object**: Building Sign: "774-U"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.014	**Object**: Building Sign: "704-B"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape.

Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.015	**Object**: Building Sign: "184-P"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This sign was made with an aluminum plate overlaid with a white decal sheet. The lettering was done with black decal tape. This particular sign appears to have been removed with a blow-torch.				
Accession Number: SRS.706-000H.99.002.Box-006	**Object**: Specification Notebooks and Instrument Lists	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various miscellaneous notebooks, specifically: Plastics and Elastomers (various manuals, catalogs); a black notebook with various catalogs dealing with pumps, circuitry; SRP Tru Solid Waste Facilities: Report of Conceptual Design Prepared Under Engineering Work Request 860638 (DPE-3519), Feb. 1978 (to be located adjacent to 200-H Area); Control Room Upgrade (341-28H), Project S-4003; Problem 2-9051, c. 1990; and Drexelbrook Engineering Co. manuals and other information, c. 1980.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.99.001	**Object**: Small spiral notebook (HWCTR): "Log L. E. G. M. Boil-Loop"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This small spiral notebook, associated with work at HWCTR and labeled "Log, L. E. G. M. Boil-Loop," contains hand-written notes that range from Nov. 1, 1961 to Nov. 7, 1962. Only a few pages of the notebook have been written on. Among the instruments checked in this notebook were the Count Rate Meter, the Recorder, and the Diff. (?) Analyzer.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-001	**Object**: Award: SRS Workplace Safety and Health Policy	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed policy statement: Savannah River Site Workplace Safety and Health Policy, July 1998. The stated objective: "Operations on the Savannah River Site shall be conducted in a manner that protects workers, the public, and the environment. The objective of this policy is to establish a consistent sitewide approach to worker protection by incorporating safety and health into daily activities." Signed by Greg Rudy, Manager, Savannah river Operations Office; Ambrose L. Schwallie, President, Westinghouse Savannah River Company; Dr. Lawrence E. Brede, Jr., Senior Vice-President and General Manager, Wackenhut Services, Inc.; Dr. Michael H. Smith, Director, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory; and David W. Wilson, Institute Manager, Savannah River Natural Resource Management and Research Institute.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-002	**Object**: Aviation Safety Award	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This plaque was an Aviation Safety Award, presented to Savannah river Operations Office in recognition for providing one year of accident-free flying to the U.S. Department of energy while managing contractor aviation operations: 1996, 1997, 1998.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001.Itm-003	**Object**: Award: Certificate of Appreciation	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Framed certificate of appreciation to Savannah River Operations Office, in recognition of outstanding support for the Emergency Communications Network, Nov. 4, 1998 (the signature on this award was illegible)				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.001	**Object**: Q T Pi Counter (Raychronix/Nucor)	**Name:** Cutie Pie Counter	**Equipment Number:** E.P. No. 432-P (?); Serial No. 075	**Category:** 30
Description: This Q T Pi Counter, labeled "Raychronix/Nucor Cutie Pie," is similar to other models of Q T Pi's. The name "Q T Pi" is derived from the mathematical symbols used on the instrument to register radiation dosage. This type of radiation counter is commonly known as a "Cutie Pie Counter, because of the similarity of sound. Cutie Pies commonly have a pistol-grip, an ionizing chamber, and an indicating meter. The ionizing chamber is a closed vessel used to collect ions formed by various types of radiations. The chamber itself is formed by a cylindrical conducting shell. In some ionizing chambers, like those of the cutie pie variety, short-range radiations may be admitted into the ionizing chamber through a thin film or window of some sort. These chamber operate at normal atmospheric pressure. The central core of this Q T Pi measures 5 by 3.5 by 3 inches, with a tubular "barrel" 6 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. The handle is 4.5 inches in length, with finger indentations. The dial on top of the cutie pie ranges from 0 to 50 milliroentgens. Attached to this instrument is a tag from "Health Protection Instrument Repair and Calibration," indicating that the instrument was not contaminated (dated 11/8/1987).				

Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.002	**Object**: Neutron Survey Meter	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** Serial No. 229	**Category:** 30
Description: This neutron survey meter, designed to detect neutron radiation, is basically comprised of a gray metal box (6.5 by 6 by 5 inches), to which has been added a scale dial, a metal handle, and an aluminum counter attached to the box by means of a cord. The instrument appears to have been made by Technical Associates of Burbank, California (Model AX-199329, Serial 229). The dial scale on top of the box was made at SRL. The batteries are still inside the instrument.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.003	**Object**: High Range Gamma Detector CP (Cutie Pie/Q T Pi)	**Name:** CP	**Equipment Number:** Serial No. 013; F-5925	**Category:** 30
Description: This high range gamma detector CP is smaller than the average cutie pie. The box element measures 5 by 3.5 by 3 inches, while the barrel extension (chamber) only measures 4.5 inches in length and 1.25 inches in diameter. This instrument had a government bar code: 34002-2710, Health Protection Instrument. It also had a tag: "SRP Instrument Repair and Calibration Record," dated 5/20/1986. This particular model of CP measured roentgens per hour.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.004	**Object**: Large Area Alpha Detector	**Name:** "Flashlight Probe"	**Equipment Number:** Serial No. 112	**Category:** 30
Description: This large area alpha detector, commonly referred to as a "flashlight probe," had a long service record at SRP/SRS. According to Fred Ogden, this type of radiation detector was quite popular, just behind Juno's and Q T Pi's. This instrument was also made here at SRP. The device's main element was a gray metal box the measured 6 by 5 by 4 inches. To this was added a handle, and, in front, a bracket holder for the aluminum counter. The business end of the counter was marked by a telescope expansion (hence the name "flashlight probe") that was covered with wire mesh. The meter dial, made at SRL was an alpha survey meter, scaled from 0 to 500 counts per minute.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.005	**Object**: High Range Neutron Monitor	**Name:** Generalized area monitor	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This high range neutron monitor, suitable for monitoring radiation in a generalized area, is comprised of an aluminum box-like element, painted gray and measuring 6 by 5 by 4 inches. This instrument, identified as Model 21, was probably made at SRL (Fred Ogden, personal communication 1999). In addition to the box element, there was a metal handle and an attached counter located on the side.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.006	**Object**: Radiation Charge Readers	**Name:** Pocket Charge Readers	**Equipment Number:** Model L-24K; Serial No. 4129	**Category:** 30
Description: These radiation charge-readers, pen-sized and with a metal pocket clip, were equipped with electrometer ion chambers. They served as personal, self-reading dosemeters, and looked like short stubby pens with pocket clips. They were designed to be held up to the light, which would allow the wearer to read the accumulation of radiation that had occurred since the pocket dosementer had been set, or "zeroed." These personal dosemeters (Items 1 and 2) were identified as Model L-50, with different serial numbers on each one. These quartz fiber personal dosemeters were stored nine to a box, which also contained the zero mechanism, which allowed the personal dosementers to be reset and reused at the beginning of the day or any other given period of time. The box (8 by 5 by 4 inches) and the "pens" (4 inches long; 0.5 inches in diameter) were all part of the same instrument (Model L-24K; Serial 4129). This particular box and its dosemeters were last used in the JB Line in F-Area (last calibration, 5/3/78), according to a Health Physics Instrument Repair and Calibration tag.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.006.Itm-001	**Object**: Radiation Charge Reader	**Name:** Pocket Charge Reader; personal dosemeter	**Equipment Number:** Model L-50; Serial No. 26958	**Category:** 30
Description: These personal dosemeters or charge readers, allowed the wearer to determine his or her own radiation accumulation. The dosemeters, which resembled short, stubby pens with pocket clips, were held up to the light; the radiation dosage could be viewed in a small scale located in the dosemeter.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.006.Itm-002	**Object**: Radiation Charge Reader	**Name:** Pocket Charge Reader; personal dosemeter	**Equipment Number:** Model L-50; Serial No. 41211	**Category:** 30
Description: These personal dosemeters or charge readers, allowed the wearer to determine his or her own radiation accumulation. The dosemeters, which resembled short, stubby pens with pocket clips, were held up to the light; the radiation dosage could be viewed in a small scale located in the dosemeter.				

Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.006.Itm-003	**Object**: Radiation Charge Reader	**Name:** Pocket Charge Reader; personal dosemeter	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This personal dosemeter reader is very similar to the Landsverk dosemeters observed in Items 1 and 2 of this catalog number. It resembles a short-stubby pen with a pocket clip. The inscription on the "pen" indicates that the instrument was made in England, with Serial No. 127048.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.007	**Object**: Personal Gamma dosemeter	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** Type 1756A; Cat. No. 3-7/32510; Serial C5002	**Category:** 30
Description: This personal gamma dosemeter with belt clip was designed to be worn on the belt or waist line of a pair of pants. It measured the accumulation of gamma radiation over a given period of time (measured in milliroentgens). This instrument also had its own "zero knob," allowing the wearer to reset the dosemeter at will				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.008	**Object**: Q T Pi counter	**Name:** Cutie Pie; CP	**Equipment Number:** Model No. CP-R2; Serial 3901	**Category:** 30
Description: This is a typical Q T Pi radiation counter, for determining radioactive contamination on either individuals or in a localized area (see earlier entries for Q T Pi's for more elaborate discussion of these devices). This particular cutie pie was made by El-Tronics, Inc., of Philadelphia, PA. The radiation dial was made by Westinghouse. The box, or central element, measures 5 by 4.5 by 3.5 inches; the cylindrical barrel is 6.25 inches long and 3 inches in diameter; the pistol grip is 4.5 inches long and without finger indentations.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.99.009	**Object**: Juno Beta and Gamma Survey Instrument	**Name:** Juno Counter	**Equipment Number:** E. P. No. 432-AC	**Category:** 30
Description: This particular Juno beta and gamma counter is not as sophisticated as the Juno Model 7 discussed earlier, but it has all of the basic features of this class of instrument. Identified as AEC Model S1C-17C, Manufacturer's Model H-4-602, this particular Juno appears to have been made by the AEC and the Espey Mfg. Co., Inc. This information is partially covered by a metallic label from the SRP Instrument Department, giving the E.P. No. The underside of the aluminum box (9 by 5.5 by 4 inches) contains a screen that picks up the ambient radiation, which is then read on a dial that registers milliroentgens per hour. The instrument is carried by means of an aluminum handle on top of the box.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.011	**Object**: Written Anecdote by Richard L. Akers	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The anecdote describes the latch mechanism (patented as "Releasable Holder for Rod") that Akers designed for the Savannah River Plant.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.00.009	**Object**:	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.009	**Object**: Rotary Straightner	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 52
Description: ~needs to be described when artifact is collected				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.99.004	**Object**: Glove Box Filter Housing	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: ~needs to be described when artifact is collected; assign category when collected				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.99.005	**Object**: Tensile Tester	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: ~needs to be described when artifact is collected				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.010	**Object**: Nuclear Test Gauge	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 45
Description: ~needs to be described when artifact is collected				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.011	**Object**: Furniture	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16
Description: ~needs to be described when artifact is collected				

Accession Number: SRS.330-000M.98.001	**Object**: Uranium Slug Display	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The display contains actual uranium slugs in various stages of manufacture. The display is a wood and metal base with a closed Plexiglas cover on three sides. The slugs are lined up in graduated rows. Each slug has a brief title/description.				
Accession Number: SRS.330-000M.98.002	**Object**: Canning Process Fault Display	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The display contains fixed radioactive contamination due to the use of actual cans. The base is wood and metal with a Plexiglas case. There are three graduated rows of cans with titles/descriptions.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.003	**Object**: Savannah River Plant pamphlet	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The pamphlet, titled "Facilities and Services for the National Accelerator Laboratory," is a promotional brochure issued by the Savannah River Plant c. 1960 to promote the site as a potential location for a proposed particle accelerator. It gives short descriptions of many of the plant and laboratory facilities, and includes many lists of equipment in the different areas.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.004	**Object**: Framed Photograph	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 27
Description: The photograph documents a meeting between Bill Slayton, E.B. Johnson, Curtis A. Nelson, Robert C. Blair, Don Burroughs, and Frank McCarthy. The frame is made of an unidentified wood, painted black, and has a metal wire hanger attached to the back. The photograph is protected by glass on the front, and the back of the frame is sealed with paper.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.97.001	**Object**: 300 Area Photograph Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 27
Description: The collection depicts the various process functions of M Area. Originally in titled binders, the photographs have been transferred to acid free folders.				
Accession Number: SRS.701-005F.97.001	**Object**: Criticality Monitor Panel	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: The criticality monitor is an upright metal box, flat gray in color. It has a few minor scratches. The entire front of the monitor opens (left hinge) to give access to the interior. A label at the top of the monitor identifies the unit as monitoring conditions in the 217-F vault. The monitor has indicators for a criticality occurrence, and to show whether the trouble was in vault A or vault B.				
Accession Number: SRS.701-005F.97.002	**Object**: Light Fixture	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16
Description: This is one of two overhead light fixtures with removable eggplant-shaped globes identified during the documentation of 701-5F. The original finish of the enameled shade was a glossy dark green exterior with a glossy white interior. The shade exterior has been repainted a flat medium green. The globe is threaded to screw into the shade. The metal shade is identified as item (A), and the globe is identified as (B).				
Accession Number: SRS.701-005F.97.003	**Object**: Gate Lock Panel	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: The gate lock panel has a matte metal finish with two plastic buttons. The metal is somewhat scratched and the mechanical workings of the artifact are not intact.				
Accession Number: SRS.701-005F.97.004	**Object**: Nuclear Incident Bell	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 31
Description: The exterior of the bell is matte gray with some rust. The mechanical workings of the artifact are not intact. A section of the piping that covered the bell's exterior wiring is attached.				
Accession Number: SRS.701-001P.98.001	**Object**: Timecard Drop Box	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 35
Description: The timecard drop box is wood and is painted a matte gray. The top has brass hinges and a lock with a slot for collecting timecards. The average condition of the artifact is due to scratches in the painted surface.				
Accession Number: SRS.217-000F.97.001	**Object**: Exterior Alarm Bell	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 31?
Description: The bell housing is gable shaped. The mechanical workings are accessible from a door in the gable end. The exterior is oxidized copper. A label on the interior reads "Watchman Security Station". Included with security station is about three feet of metal support post.				

Accession Number: SRS.217-000F.97.002	**Object**: Exterior Alarm Bell	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: The bell housing is gable shaped. The mechanical workings are accessible from a door in the gable end. The exterior is oxidized copper. A label on the interior reads "Watchman Security Station". Included with security station is about three feet of metal support post.				
Accession Number: SRS.217-000F.97.003	**Object**: Solid Metal Doors	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 06
Description: This artifact is a set of double doors with frame, combination lock and hinges. The doors may have a lead core. The doors are a matte gray metal. The measurements listed below are for the set.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.001	**Object**: THYAC Counter	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** EP 432-7 or 432-J	**Category:** 30
Description: This is a hand-held instrument, known as a counter, used to detect radiation on either an individual or a specific area. THYAC counters were usually employed to measure counts of radiation in the beta-gamma range. A label on the instrument identifies this as a Victoreen Thyac, Model 489, Thyac Series 213. In addition to the main instrument element, there was also an attached counter holster and counter on top.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.002	**Object**: Q T Pi Counter	**Name:** Cutie Pie Counter	**Equipment Number:** (illegible)	**Category:** 30
Description: The name of this instrument, "Q T Pi," is derived from the mathematical symbols used on the instrument to register radiaition dosage. This type of radiation counter is commonly known as a "Cutie Pie Counter" because of the similarity of sound to Q T Pi. Cutie Pie counters commonly had a pistol-grip, an ionizing chamber, and an indicating meter. The ionizing chamber is a closed vessel used to collect ions formed by various types of radiations. The chamber itself usually consists of a cylindrical conducting shell with an insulated central electrode (at present, it is not known whether the cutie pies have this sort of central electrode). In some ionization chambers, like those of the cutie pie variety, short-range radiations may be admitted into the ionizing chamber through a thin film of window of some sort. In general, these chambers operate at atmospheric pressure. For a more complete discussion of basic ionizing chambers, see the discussion of this matter in "Nuclear Radiation Physics," by R. E. Lapp and H. L. Andrews (Prentice-Hall, New York, 5th Printing, 1952). In this particular cutie pie, the cylindrical barrel is 6 in long, with a diameter of 3 in. The central element measures 5 by 4.5 by 3.5 in. The pistol grip is about 5 in long. The company name of this model is not quite legible: (?) Research Corp. Likewise, the serial and the model numbers cannot be made out. The dial face on top of the cutie pie indicate that at least that part (if not the whole instrument) was made at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). The dial reads: Cutie Pie Mark V, Model Q-2299-2. Another number, possibly a serial number, was indicated on the side: 1418. Cutie pies, along with Juno counters, probably did the bulk of the radiation detection work conducted at SRP/SRS (Fred Ogden, personal communication 1999).				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.003	**Object**: Raychronix Sampson Alpha Survey Meter	**Name:** Alpha Counter	**Equipment Number:** Series No. 471 (no EP number visible)	**Category:** 30
Description: This instrument was designed to determine alpha radiation, either on an individual or in a specific area. The main portion of the instrument is a metal box with a metal handle mounted on top. Also on top of the this box is the monitor, with a "counts per minute" gauge (0-500). This counter also has various sensitivity settings: Off, On, X100, X10, X1.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.004	**Object**: PRM 5-3 Elberline Pulse Rate Meter	**Name:** Handheld Counter	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This instrument was used to count radiation dosage, either on individuals or within a specific area. According to a hand-written note on the side of this instrument, the Pulse Rate Meter (PRM) 5-3 (E.P. No. L-13686) was designed to be used with a "Fidler" (L-13690) and a "No. 3" (SPA-3 probe). This instrument was made by Eberline Instrument Corp. of Santa Fe, New Mexico, Serial 2678 (Patent No. 3,445,767). The monitor dial at the top of the instrument was labeled "CPM." The instrument also had a metal handle on top				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.005	**Object**: Juno Model 7 Counter	**Name:** Handheld Counter	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This instrument largely consisted of a stainless steel box with a handle that was designed to count the level of radioactive contamination on either an individual or a specific location. The box dimensions were 10 by 6 by 4 inches, and on top of this box was a dial that measured milliroentgens per hour. The instrument is labeled "Technical Associates," possibly the manufacturer, and it has Serial No. 2794. There were a number of different models of Juno counters. This one happens to be Model 7. Juno counters and Q T Pi's probably accounted for the bulk of the radioactive detection work that was done at SRP/SRS.				

Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.006	**Object**: Juno Alpha Counter, AEC Model SIC-17C	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** E.P. No. 432-C (?); Series 087	**Category:** 30
Description: This Juno counter, used mostly to measure alpha radiation, is labeled AEC Model S1C-17C, Manufacturer Model H-4-602. The instrument as a whole appears to have been made by the Espey Manufacturing Co., Inc. The dial is labeled C/M Scale Counter, Weston Model 301-57. The bulk of this instrument is comprised of an aluminum box, painted yellow (9 by 5.5 by 4 inches), equipped with a clear plastic handle. The switch settings are: off, on, Set X10,000, X1000, X100. The "screen" through which the readings were taken consisted of a series of holes located on the underside of the box, near the front end, and covering a 4 by 3.5 inch area				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.007	**Object**: Savannah River Laboratory (SRL) Fast Neutron Counter	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** E. P. No. 432 FU	**Category:** 30
Description: This fast neutron counter, designed and built by the Savannah River Laboratory (SRL), was primarily used during the Californium (Cf-252) Program (Walt Joseph, personal communication 1999). Californium was a powerful neutron producer, and this counter was designed to detect this form of radiation. The main element of this counter consisted of an aluminum box (7 by 6 by 5 inches), with a metal handle extending over the top of the box. On the side is a bracket for holding the counter element, which is attached to the main box by means of a coiled cord. The counter dial is calibrated 0 through 50 mrem per hour, and was made by SRL. On the handle is a tag (SRP Instrument Repair and Calibration Record), indicating that the the instrument was last calibrated on 5/7/1986. A few other numbers were noted on this instrument. A small metallic label from the Savannah River Plant Works Engineering, in addition to giving the E.P. No., also listed the following: X 8529; S/N 005; and 9-1255. On the front panel of the box is painted the following numbers: L21684; 252-CF [Cf-252] Tech.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.008	**Object**: Unidentified radiation counter	**Name:** Handheld Counter	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This unidentified radiation detector was possibly an in-house (SRP or SRL) design and production; only the counter dial appears to have been made by an outside company (Weston). The main box of the counter measured 8 by 6 by 3.5 inches, to which was attached a plastic carrying handle and a plastic encased hook which served as a rest for the detached counter element, attached to the box by a cord.				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.009	**Object**: Beta-Gamma Extended Probe	**Name:** Extended Probe	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This instrument was an extended beta/gamma exposure-measuring device or probe, 46 inches in length. Similar to a Q T Pi, but with a long rod instead of a regular cylindrical barrel, this extended probe has two ion chambers located at the end of the device. One is a gamma ion chamber, and the other is a beta/gamma ion chamber. This probe is modeled after an SRP design (Fred Ogden, personal communication 1999).				
Accession Number: SRS.735-002B.98.010	**Object**: Extended Q T Pie	**Name:** Extended Cutie Pie	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This modified Q T Pi (Cutie Pie) was an extended beta-gamma exposure measuring instrument, 48 inches in length. With the exception of the extension element, it was essentially the same as a regular Q T Pi. This instrument was made on site with an SRP design (only the meter or dial was purchased off-site). This instrument was further identified as Q T Pi Serial No. 30.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.001	**Object**: Extrusion Process Model with Case	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: The painted wood model is mounted on a metal table with a Plexiglas case.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.002	**Object**: Extrusion Press Console	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 52
Description: This artifact was used to control the extrusion press during aluminum and lithium alloy production. The console is painted metal with metal and plastic details.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.003	**Object**: Extrusion Press Die	**Name:** Graphite Die	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 52
Description: The graphite extrusion press die was used as a template for lithium-aluminum alloy slugs. Graphite was a favored material because of its heat tolerance and tensile strength. The die is a dark gray matte metallic color.				

Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.004	**Object**: Sound Powered Telephone	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 31
Description: This artifact resembles a conventional telephone of the 1950's. The receiver and body are heavy black plastic. The receiver hangs above the body of the telephone on a pipe encased cable.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.005	**Object**: Long - Shank Safety Lock with Safety Hasp	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: The lock has a long shank. The hasp has several rows of holes to accommodate several locks.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.006	**Object**: Manual on 75 Ton Bar Stretcher - Straightener	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The manual has a brown textured paper cover with a window for the title. The interior paper is white with black text. The paper is in average condition due to age and storage conditions.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.007	**Object**: Hazardous Material Chart	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This framed and mounted wall chart depicts various hazardous materials and how they should be handled in case of an emergency.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.008	**Object**: Lithium-Aluminum Melter Tools	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 53
Description: This collection of used melter tools show the effects of lithium-aluminum alloy melts on graphite production tools. Included are a skimmers and stirrers. The tools are bent from heat stress and have an ash film. The measurements below include the rack.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.009	**Object**: Thermocouples	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: The thermocouples have ceramic-packed wires and were used in the lithium-aluminum alloy melts in building 320-M. The measuring junction is a V shape.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.010	**Object**: Fiberglass Apron	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: The apron is a flexible material made of fiberglass. The nap of the material is smooth and the appearance is somewhat shiny. There is a loop that goes over the neck and the ties wrap around the body.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-019B.98.001	**Object**: Temporary Construction Sign: "D Wing"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: The first buildings erected at Savannah River Site were in U Area, now identified as B Area. This rectangular sign identified D Wing of Building TC1/704-U, the first building on site.				
Accession Number: SRS.714-000A.98.001	**Object**: Recorder, Axial Power Indicator	**Name:** Scram Instrument	**Equipment Number:** 8878531-15 (number on metal tag on rear of inst.)	**Category:** 43
Description: The recording instrumentation is enclosed in a black case that appears to have been made to fit into an instrument rack. The case has a right-hinged locking door for its front. The key is included. A manufacturer's plate on the exterior reads "Minneapolis Honeyell Brown Electronik." A black and white plastic label below the glass in the door identifies the instrument as an "Axial Power Indicator," and a red and white plastic label affixed to the glass reads "Scram Inst." The interior instrumentation appears to be intact. An identification plate on the interior gives a model number of Y15301846-01-12-0-000-004-31				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.001	**Object**: Mark 31A/B	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46

Description: This mockup is probably a dummy of a Mark 31B. The artifact includes two pieces: (A)--the outer slug, which in this mockup contains a core of steel rather than natural uranium; and (B)--the inner housing assembly, complete with attached top and bottom fittings. There are two welds that circle the inner housing of this artifact; those welds would not have been on an actual housing that went into a reactor. The depressions that also circle the inner housing are normal. The magneformer causes the housing to form to grooves machined into the end fitting (the grooves can be seen in SRS.315-000M.99.034).				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.021	**Object**: Induction Furnace	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 52
Description: The metal and ceramic furnace is cylindrical and tips for pouring melted lithium-aluminum alloy into molds and dies for M Area production. The furnace has not been used.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.004	**Object**: Water Cooler	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 36
Description: The Dixie brand water cooler has a painted metal exterior with several scratches. The shape is oblong, with an arched front and flat back. A rubber seal between the lid and interior is in good condition, and a rubber seal or cushion on the bottom is also in good condition. The artifact includes two carrying or hanging straps on the back.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.005	**Object**: Mark 16 Auxiliary Sleeve, Mock Up	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The sleeve is a tube of turned aluminum, with fittings turned at both ends.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.006	**Object**: Mark 53A Np02 Assembly Mock Up	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The three-piece display consists of a plastic (Lucite?) base with white label, the target tube, and the inner housing. Mark 53 assemblies also had an outer target sleeve-housing, not part of this display. The target tube and inner housing are both labeled.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.007	**Object**: Gauge, Mounted on Wood Base	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:** 118-9	**Category:**
Description: The gauge appears to be a go/no go gauge for checking the inner diameters of assemblies or for aliging three pieces of an assembly. It is mounted on a wood base for display. A brass label on the face of the base gives a drawing number (W160013) and an equipment piece number (EQ. PC. 118-9).				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.008	**Object**: Mark 31A Assembly Mock Up	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This three-piece artifact consists of a plastic (Lucite?) base with white identifying label, a simulated Mark 31B outer slug (labeled), and a simulated Mark 31A inner slug (labeled). The only difference between the Mark 31A and 31B outer slugs were the length, so for the purposes of this shortened display, the two are interchangeable.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.009	**Object**: Display, Mark 53 assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This three-piece display (without a base) of a Mark 53 assembly includes all of the major tube components of the Mark 53 assembly: the sleeve housing tube, the target tube, and the inner housing tube. Each piece is labeled.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.010	**Object**: Display, Mark 22 Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The four-piece display includes, from outer to inner, the outer target, outer fuel, inner fuel, and inner target elements. The full assembly also included an outermost target or fuel sleeve-housing. The four pieces of this display are fixed together. The labels on the two inner elements are peeling off.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.003	**Object**: Coat Rack	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16
Description: The coat rack is made of solid oak and has brass hardware. This artifact was located in an administrative area of Savannah River Site and placed in storage in building 315-M.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.016	**Object**: Target Tubing Fabrication Display	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46

Description: The display contains target tubes in various stages of the fabrication process. The target tubes are displayed on shelves and have identifying labels and placards. The display case is made of a steel has a black steel back and bottom, a brushed steel frame, and clear Plexiglas, which is somewhat scratched. The case is mounted on wheels. The items inside the case include: two aluminum ingots, a 13 in. lithium-aluminum casting, a "Port Hole die" with a slug partially inserted, a pre-extruded lithium-aluminum log, two sawed lithium-aluminum cores, two machined lithium-aluminum cores, a partially assembled lithium-aluminum billet, an assembled lithium-aluminum billet, a coextruded lithium-aluminum Mark 22 inner target tube.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.017	**Object**: Control Rod Fabrication Display	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The display shows control rods in various stages of fabrication. The unit includes an enclosed case made of steel and Plexiglas, mounted on wheels. The Plexiglas enclosing one end is broken and has been taped together. The display contains a support for a missing slug or can of lithium, a control rod assembly (with two end fittings, a connector, three pins, and a cut away control rod tube into which these other components are inserted), a lithium-aluminum billet, a lithium-aluminum casting, a punch, a dummy block, a shear die, a piece of control rod stock, a raincoat tube, an item labeled "control rod," an "extension," and an aluminum ingot.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.018	**Object**: 321-M Finished Product Display	**Name:** Mark Assemblies Display	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This display consists of two long, sloped faces on which the assemblies are mounted, and the whole is set on top of a steel frame with wheels. The unit is not enclosed in Plexiglas or glass. On one side, from top to bottom, are mounted a Mark 22 inner target tube, a Mark 41 inner target tube, a Mark 41 inner housing tube, a Mark 53A subassembly tube, and a Mark 18 target tube. On the other side are mounted a Mark 16B inner target tube, a Mark 16B inner fuel tube, a Mark 16B middle fuel tube, a Mark 16B outer fuel tube, and a complete Mark 16B assembly. On this side are also the spider, orfice, and lock ring used in the assembly. Labels indicate an assembly bottom and target bottom were once part of the display. A loose unidentified item sitting on top of the display may be one of these.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.020	**Object**: Robot	**Name:** Robin	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 43
Description: The robot has not been examined as it is stored in two crates. A photograph of the object is located in building 773-68A and shows a robot with a cylindrical body and mechanical arms. The robot has six legs and is Serial Number 3; Serial Number 1 is in the Smithsonian Museum.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.97.001	**Object**: Mark 22 Inner Target Mock Up	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The artifact is a partially extrude billet cut in half to show the various layers of the billet and how they are reshaped by the extrusion process. The artifact is identified by a plastic label affixed to the cut surface.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.015	**Object**: HWCTR Flagpole	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 07
Description: The original flagpole for HWCTR building. The artifact was recently painted. Due to the refinishing of the artifact the metal type cannot be determined.				
Accession Number: SRS.321-000M.98.001	**Object**: Hand Held Radiation Monitor Stand	**Name:** Rad Monitor Stand	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: This artifact is made of metal painted a bright yellow. There is a shelf to hold a radiation monitor.				
Accession Number: SRS.321-000M.98.002	**Object**: Honeycomb Rack Standards	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: Honeycomb rack standards are constructed of reinforced concrete with storage cavities for reactor fuel assemblies.				
Accession Number: SRS.321-000M.98.003	**Object**: Magneformer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The magneformer was used in the M Area fuel and target manufacturing facilities to join tubular components to end fittings on reactor components as an alternative to welding. The machine is blue painted metal. The artifact includes two of the original four support tables that extend to the sides of the magnaformer unit.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.001	**Object**: Archival Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: The collection consists of twenty boxes containing information about Savannah River Plant, Dana Plant, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Documents include building designs, vendor technical manuals, maps, microfilm, and administrative records. The collection includes a microfilmed set of the on-site records of DuPont's Atomic Energy Division that were sent to the Hagley Museum and Archives, Wilmington, Delaware. Each box in this collection is discussed individually. This was done in July 1999.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.005	**Object**: Letter Postmarked Last Day Ellenton Post Office	**Name:** Letter	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This letter is postmarked February 29, 1952, the last day that the post office at Ellenton, South Carolina, was in operation.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.006	**Object**: Savannah River Plant Commemorative Coin	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 26
Description: The coin reads, "Savannah River Plant Production Reactor." This desk accessory was given out by DuPont and is encased in Lucite.				
Accession Number: SRS.400.000D.98.001	**Object**: Sign	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The triangular sign reads, "STA RT FT Line Up For Success".				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.007	**Object**: Graphic, Low Level Rad Waste Disposal Unit	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: The graphic depicts a conceptual design of a low level radioactive waste disposal unit and is titled "Westinghouse Savannah River Site, Line Item 87-D-180, Low Level Radwaste Disposal Unit, 'Intermediate Activity.'"				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.008	**Object**: Graphic, Low Level Rad Waste Disposal Unit	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: The graphic depicts a conceptual design of a low level radioactive waste disposal unit and is titled "Westinghouse Savannah River Site, Line Item 87-D-180, Low Level Radwaste Disposal Unit, 'Low Activity.'"				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.009	**Object**: Graphic, Low Level Rad Waste Disposal Unit	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: The graphic depicts a conceptual design of a low level radioactive waste disposal unit and is titled "Westinghouse Savannah River Site, Line Item 87-D-180, Low Level Radwaste Disposal Unit, 'Low Activity,' Cross Section At Closure."				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.010	**Object**: Galvanometer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: The dark wood case of the galvanometer has a small glass window for viewing. This galvanometer has high quality optics not found in newer galvanometers.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-000A.98.001	**Object**: Model, Defense Waste Processing Facility Process Piping	**Name:** DWPF model	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 57
Description: This model showes part of the process piping for the Defense Waste Process Facility. The model has a wood base and is encased in Plexiglas.				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.98.001	**Object**: Glove Box	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: Glove boxes are common laboratory equipment. The artifact is metal painted a light gray. The metal base supports a Plexiglas cabinet that has ventilation hoses and ports for attaching gloves to work on the inside of the box.				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.002	**Object**: Three dishes	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16

Description: The three dishes include: (A)--a beige stoneware(?) bowl; (B)--a beige stoneware(?) saucer with green stripes; and (C)--a beige stoneware(?) sauces with no stripes.				
Accession Number: SRS.322-000M.98.002	**Object**: Savannah River Plant U.S.A.E.C. Map	**Name:** SRP Map	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This map has a wood and glass frame.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.98.002	**Object**: Thermal Steam Suit	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 55
Description: This well-insulated suit includes an silver material jump suit, a quilted liner, a hood, shoulder pads, gloves, booties and a ventilation system.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.98.003	**Object**: Scott Air Pak	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 55
Description: This breathing apparatus is contained in a bright yellow plastic box that can be mounted on a wall. The equipment consists of an oxygen tank and a face mask.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.98.004	**Object**: Lead Loaded Dry Box Gloves	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 55
Description: These ambidextrous gloves cover from hand to shoulder. The gloves are lead lined for protection.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.98.005	**Object**: Breaker Volt Breaker	**Name:** Breaker Volt Breaker	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 29
Description: This piece of equipment burned and is encased in Plexiglas as an exhibit for the "Lessons Learned" site safety program.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.98.006	**Object**: Vacuum Weighing System	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.705-000C.98.002	**Object**: 242-16F Evaporator Model	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: There are two pieces of this model, identified in the accession number tags as "A" and "B."				
Accession Number: SRS.705-000C.98.001	**Object**: Nuclear Materials Stabilization Program Model	**Name:** NMSP Model	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: This wood, metal and plastic model has a Plexiglas case. The remotely controlled warm canyon crane is the visual focus of the model.				
Accession Number: SRS.706-024C.98.001	**Object**: Consolidated Incineration Facility Model	**Name:** CIF Model	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.707-000C.98.005	**Object**: Reactor Vessel Cutaway	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: MTS revision, dated 7 April 1999, entered into database, 8 July 1999: This stainless steel model of a cross-section of a reactor vessel is one-eighth the size of an actual SRP reactor tank. Also associated with this model is a Mark-31 assembly cut-away model and a septifoil assembly cut-away model. A sign taped to the reactor tank model read as follows: Model of the Reactor Vessel: The reactor vessel is about eight times the size of this model. The reactor and primary cooling system piping are made of 304 stainless steel. Only a few of the fuel position holes are modeled. All of the positions are shown on the chart on the wall. The heavy water enters the thin chambers at the top of the reactor. It flows through the holes to the fuel assemblies, then out into the big part of the vessel, and finally out of the large holes at the bottom, which are connected to the cooling system pipes…. The red part around the vessel is the thermal shield, and these shields along with the shields at the top and bottom of the reactor absorb much of the neutrons and gamma radiation that escape the reactor.				

Accession Number: SRS.707-000C.98.004	**Object**: D&E Conveyor Model (Deposit and Exit Conveyor Model)	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: This working model, made of wood, paper, plastic, and metal, is situated in a 2 by 2.5 ft wooden frame about three inches deep. This model shows the original D and E Conveyor (Deposit and Exit Conveyor) which moved "hot" (radioactive) rods from the reactor area, through an under-water area, to the disassembly basin.				
Accession Number: SRS.707-000C.98.003	**Object**: Building 105-L Exhaust to Stack Model	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: This model was identified by Daniel Wood as "Building 105-L Exhaust to Stack Model" (personal communication to MTS, 7 Apr 1999). This model used to be kept in the C Reactor control room before it was moved to 707-C in 1997 for the occasion of a visit from Russian scientists to SRS.				
Accession Number: SRS.707-000C.98.002	**Object**: AC and DC Motors that drove the Bingham pumps installed at SRP reactors	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 44
Description: Originally identified as "100 Area Support Facilities Model," this model is more accurately titled "AC and DC Motors Associated With the Reactor Bingham Pumps," according to Daniel Wood (personal communication, 7 Apr 1999). The Bingham pumps, by the way, are not depicted in this model. Located on the side of this model, in a separate plexiglass container is the "Lube Oil System (Prototype)," and this was added to the model in the early 1990s during the K Reactor Restart Program. Wood was not certain as to the date of the "older" part of the model; it clearly had been reworked if this portion of the model dated to around 1960, since the seismic bracing depicted on the model would not have part of the original motor set-up. Also, the pipe numbers were not consistent with the older numbering system. This model used to be in the C Reactor control room, and was moved to 707-C in 1997 for the benefit of of a delegation of Russian scientists visiting SRS that year.				
Accession Number: SRS.707-000C.98.001	**Object**: P Reactor Model	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 44
Description: This is the main reactor model found in the foyer of Building 707-C. Even though this model was not identified by a sign, when it was originally accessioned, it was thought to be a model of L Reactor, since the other models around it depicted aspects of that reactor. This assumption was not correct. According to Daniel Wood, this is definitely a model of the P Reactor, due to the number and placement of the windows between the control room and the reactor chamber. The model shows two windows, and only P and R had this configuration (L, K, and C, all later reactors, only had one window). For other reasons, Wood knew that this model could not possibly be R. According to Wood, this model (and the others in the foyer) used to be located in the C Reactor control room, and were moved to 707-C in 1997 for the occasion of a visit by a delegation of Russian scientists that year.				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.003	**Object**: U-235 and Li-6 (?)	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46 ?
Description: Cutaway showing a U-235 and Li-6 reactor element (?) [Not enough information to describe]				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.011	**Object**: National Geographic	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: National Geographic magazine, issue of February 1981. The title of the issue is "A Special Report in the Public Interest: Energy, Facing Up to the Problem, Getting Down to Solutions."				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.011	**Object**: Asbestos Gloves	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The yellow gloves of looped fabric are made of the fire resistant material asbestos. Asbestos was once commonly used in protective clothing. It has fallen out of favor since it has been proven to be a carcinogen.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.012	**Object**: Canvas Glove Liners	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: The glove liners are made of a flexible canvas that has been treated with a fire retardant. The liners are attached at the shoulder and provide protection from wrist to shoulder.				

Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.98.013	**Object**: Leather Foot Protectors	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The foot protectors have a leather top with a knit opening to slide over the shoe. The knit portion covers the ankle. The leather top buckles under the sole of the shoe and protects the top and sides of the foot.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.011	**Object**: Graphite Paddle	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 53
Description: This artifact was used to mix the lithium aluminum alloy produced in building 320-M. The paddle is a flat piece of graphite with a long handle and a broad head. The paddle has not been used.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.012	**Object**: Graphite Pour Spout	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 53
Description: This artifact is a rectangular piece of graphite cut at a slightly concave angle on one end and cut with a channel along the entire length of its top side. The artifact has not been used.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.014	**Object**: Graphite Crucible	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 53
Description: The crucible is a cylinder with an open top and closed bottom. It has a notch cut in the upper lip to aid in pouring. On the top edge the number "K-66-009-B" is etched into the graphite. The crucible has not been used.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.013	**Object**: Ceramic funnel	**Name:** Pour cup	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 53
Description: The artifact is in the traditional funnel shape and is made of a refractory ceramic fiber material (an aluminum silicate, probably Fiberfrax or Kaowool, both manufactured by Babcock-Wilcox) that can withstand high temperatures. Such funnels were used only in working with uranium-aluminum alloys because the annulus for U-Al molds was small. Lithium-aluminum alloys were poured into molds with large openings. The artifact has not been used.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.001	**Object**: Graphite Mold	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This artifact consists of the inner and outer molds used for lithium aluminum melts in building 320-M. The molds are cylindrical and are nested together.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.002	**Object**: Tags, Various	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The collection consists of 10 warning tags, 5 caution tags and 17 danger tags.				
Accession Number: SRS.98.315-M.015	**Object**: Mark 22 Cross Section	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The Mark 22 cross section depicts two concentric fuel tubes of enriched uranium aluminum alloy that are held between outer and inner lithium aluminum alloy targets. (DPSOP 134, p.2210).				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.97.002	**Object**: Mark 15 Outer Core Mock Up	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This artifact is a cylinder comprised of an aluminum exterior and a steel core. The words "Mk 15 outer steel core" are etched into the surface.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.97.003	**Object**: Mark IV-B Cross Section	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This aluminum mock up is a cross section of the Mark VI-B reactor assembly, but without the outermost target or fuel sleeve-housing. The Mark VI-B was a tritium producer. Included, from outer to inner, are the outer target, the outer fuel, the inner fuel, and the inner target elements. Voids between the elements have been filled, possibly with plastic, and appear as dark pink layers. Felt has been applied to one side of the artifact. This artifact clearly displays a problem with some early fuel elements. The core portion of each tube is thicker at the fin portion of the tubes than elsewhere (called "core upset"), which caused hot spots while in the reactor. Developments in the extrusion process and design of billets alleviated the problem. Such a variation in thickness.				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.004	**Object**: Sign	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.005	**Object**: Sign	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**

Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.006	**Object**: Sign	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.007	**Object**: Sign	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.019	**Object**: Heavy Water Components Test Reactor model	**Name:** HWCTR model	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 44
Description: This two-piece model depicts the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor in great detail. It is made of wood, metal, and plastic, and the two main pieces are covered by two-piece glass enclosures, the glass being approximately 1/4 inch thick. Each portion of the model is set on its own table. This artifact is currently being preserved in its present condition in anticipation of the 50th anniversary of the Savannah River Site in the year 2000.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.98.001	**Object**: Two Original "HWCTR" Signs	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: Both signs are identical except that one points left and the other points right. Marked with the letters "HWCTR," they were used to direct workers to the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR).				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.98.002	**Object**: Original HWCTR Sign: "Reactor Bldg. Entrance, Bldg. 735-U"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: Sign reads, "Reactor Bldg. Entrance, Bldg 735-U." The sign is badly rusted, and the lettering paint has almost completely worn off.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.98.003	**Object**: Original HWCTR Sign: "Personnel Entering 770-U Must Be Logged In and Out…"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: The sign reads, "Personnel Entering 770-U Must Be Logged In And Out By Control Room Operator."				
Accession Number: SRS.703-020B.98.004	**Object**: HWCTR Notebook	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The notebook is in poor condition; the cover is moldy and torn and the metal spine and binder rings are rusted. The paper is moldy, and the cover and pages have suffered water damage. Inside the notebook is a small date and time stamp, also rusted, set on: 26 Jan. 1963, 4:30 p.m.-B. Among the papers found in the notebook are: HWCTR Liquid Loop Isolation Valve Test forms; Sound-Powered Telephone Locations within Bldg. 770-U and other adjacent buildings; Safety Alarm System Testing procedures; Stores Order forms (blank); HWCTR Routine Inspection form; a work permit for 770-U, dated 1972; HWCTR Cooling Water and Steam Flow Diagram; various hand-drawn graphs; E & I Department Cooling Water Gamma Monitor Calibration and Checkout form.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.002	**Object**: 1958 National Geographic Magazine	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This special edition National Geographic Magazine is titled, "You & The Obedient Atom" by Allan C. Fisher, Jr.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.001	**Object**: Tags, Various	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This collection consists of two tags. One is a fuel bundle receipt dated 15-May-64 and was attached to a cable tray in H Canyon. The other tag was found in H Canyon during the mid 1980s and is a construction danger tag.				
Accession Number: SRS.105-000C.98.008	**Object**: Stretcher	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: Stretcher cabinet with its stretcher included				

Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.98.007	**Object**: Analytical Scale	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 41
Description: The is the type of scale used in laboratories and assay facilities across the site. The scale has glass sliding doors, a glass front, and metal frame and base.				
Accession Number: SRS.305-000M.98.001	**Object**: K Reactor model	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 44
Description: Very large mockup of K reactor, built to work on specific problems with the K reactor. The model is built into the former graphite pile in the 305-M building, and is too large to move.				
Accession Number: SRS.305-000M.98.002	**Object**: Graphic panel: "Nuclear Test Gage"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This is a large graphic panel that was bolted to the east wall of Building 305-M (now identified as 305-A), ground level. The panel itself is a ca. one-inch thick board to which has been attached a large diagram of the "Nuclear Test Gage." The diagram is covered by a large sheet of plexiglass, which has been bolted onto the board.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.98.003	**Object**: Booklet	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The saddle-stitched (with staples) booklet is titled "Savannah River Classification Primer," and was published in April 1987.				
Accession Number: SRS.773-052A.98.002	**Object**: Railroad ledger books	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Set of four "Standard Car Record System, General Yard Record, Record and Movement of Cars Received and Forwarded" ledger books for on-site railroad. Each bound book is covered in blue cloth, with red cloth spine and corner reinforcements, and was made by the Standard Car Record Company, Richmond, Virginia. The earliest (designated by Item No. 1) dates from February 1, 1955 to July 31, 1956; Item No. 2 dates from August 1, 1956 to September 30, 1958; Item No. 3 dates from October 1, 1958 to June 30, 1961; and Item No. 4 dates from March 1, 1964 to December 1, 1966.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.99.001	**Object**: Beta-gamma detector	**Name:** Radiation detector	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 30
Description: The portable detector is a Victoreen Model 496 beta-gamma detector. A tag on the instrument indicates the detector was used in building 221-H. The probe that attached to this instrument is missing. Different probes could have been used to detect alpha, beta, or gamma radiation.				
Accession Number: SRS.713-001A.99.002	**Object**: Thermometer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 20
Description: The artifact is a thermometer in a padded case. Printing on the thermometer indicates the manufacturer was "ERTCO." The range of the instrument is -1 to +101 centigrade.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:** PDP Collection	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The collection covers text and illustrative materials left in a number of file cabinets and shelves and other areas in the Process Development Pile reactor and control room areas. Some items were in areas that were felt to be vulnerable to movement or disposal, and thus were immediately accessioned on the first visit to the area by history project personnel. These items are indicated by the "Item" designation at the end of the Accession Number. The remainder of the items were boxed by provenience in February 1999; these items are indicated by the "Box" designation at the end of the Accession Number.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.98.012	**Object**: Paperweight display	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The artifact is a one-dollar bill encased in Lucite, with the DuPont logo at the top, the text "DuPont earned its dollar with your help" in the center, and "Savannah River Site, 1951-1989" at the bottom.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.002	**Object**: Display Magnet	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The magnet is circular, with an environmental message printed on its face. The message reads: "It's not easy being green but it's worth it. SRS green building program."				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.001	**Object**: Simple drawing of 320-M fire hazards	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40

Description: Very basic floor plan of building 320-M, including the basement, second level, and laboratory wing. Symbols on the map indicate the types of fire extinguishers to be used in the various areas of the building. The drawing is in a wood frame (pine or fir), stained but otherwise unfinished, with some paint on the top and sides. The front of the frame is plastic. The artifact was found in the Miscellaneous Materials Storage Room.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.002	**Object**: Small metal storage cabinet with punch cards	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: Small metal storage cabinet with a single sliding drawer, containing approximately 200 computer punch cards titled "bldg 321-M Tube Status -- Process Monitor Flow Data." The artifact was found in the Finished Products Storage Room.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.003	**Object**: Small metal storage cabinet with punch cards	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: Small metal storage box containing 20 plastic sealable pouches with computer punch cards in each pouch. A paper label taped tot he front of the box reads: "AI cards through step (34) 8100-98[illegible]." The artifact was found in the Finished Products Storage Room.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.004	**Object**: Small metal storage cabinet with punch cards	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: Small metal storage box containing approximately 20 plastic sealable pouches with computer punch cards in each, as well as empty pouches and loose cards. A paper label taped to the front of the box reads: "AI cards through step(34) 6873-98[illegible]."				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.005	**Object**: Binder of computer printouts	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The artifact is a binder containing computer printouts of sheets titled "NTG Results" and "Rejects 321-M." The artifact was found in the Finished Products Storage Room.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.006	**Object**: Binder with inventory information	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The binder contains inventories of rods and slugs, apparently for building 320-M. Some sheets are loose. The artifact was found in the Finished Products Storage Room.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.007	**Object**: Charge Preparation Notebook	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The hard cover, bound notebook contains lined paper, and the title "Charge Prep." was hand written with a felt tip marker above the printed text "Record." The cover is green cloth, with brown leather (?) corner protectors. Notes have been entered inside the front cover to page 26, and a mimeograph sheet of calculations is taped to the back cover. Loose paper with calculations is inserted in the notebook at three locations. The notebook was found in room 118, also called the Blackness Testing room.				
Accession Number: SRS.320-000M.99.008	**Object**: Binder titled "Core Blackness Tester"	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The three-ring binder is covered with blue cloth, on which "Core Blackness Tester" has been written, apparently with a black ball point pen. The contents appear to be test results. The binder was found in room 118, also known as the Blackness Tester room.				
Accession Number: SRS.703-045A.99.001	**Object**: Bubble cap tray	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 48
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.703-046A.99.001	**Object**: Low Energy Demonstration Accelerator Model	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				

Accession Number: SRS.703-046A.99.002	**Object**: Land use map	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: 1993 color Savannah River Site land use map, framed and mounted.				
Accession Number: SRS.704-000K.99.001	**Object**:	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.703-000A.99.001	**Object**: Awards (Plaques, Frames) in Bldg. 703-A Lobby	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These were awards mounted on the walls on both sides of the lobby in Building 703-A. They included plaques, usually wood bearing a metal plate, and framed certificates, of various sizes and descriptions. Each of these awards is described as a separate item, beginning with "Itm 1."				
Accession Number: SRS.704-000L.99.001	**Object**:	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: Photograph				
Accession Number: SRS.704-000L.99.002	**Object**:	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: Photograph				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.001	**Object**: Embroidered patch	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The patch is circular, has a gray border, and is divided in half with a field of white above a field of blue representing water. A submarine and ship are depicted in the water. Lettering around the outside of the patch reads "Naval Fuel Product Team, Savannah River Plant," and includes the DuPont logo.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.001	**Object**: PDP model	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 44
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.002	**Object**: Stretcher	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 21
Description: The stretcher is a metal cage type, hanging on the wall near the PDP reactor for ready access. The stretcher has legs.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.003	**Object**: Component hanger and eye	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 43
Description: The pieces are formed of cast aluminum and a steel eye-bolt. The two components work together to position fuel components at a typical seven-inch pitch in the PDP.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.004	**Object**: Positioning guide	**Name:** Safety thimble	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 43
Description: The positioning guide is made of cast aluminum with what appear to be guide channels at either end of one side and five holes for instrument placement. Three holes along one edge have diameters of about 1 1/4 inch, and two holes along the opposite edge have diameters of about 1/2 inch.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.005	**Object**: Sign, evacuate PDP	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The sigh reads: "Evacuate on PDP going up."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.009	**Object**: Heavy water reactor display signboard	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The display is a conceptual design of a heavy water reactor, proposed by Westinghouse and Bechtel Corporation.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.010	**Object**: Framed illustration, pulverizer	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: The artifact is a framed illustration of a proposed waste pulverizer, with text reading: "Type RB pulverizer, series 453-533 with exhauster." The four-color print depicts a cut away of the pulverizer and identifies the various parts. The frame is black aluminum, and the illustration is covered with plastic.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.013	**Object**: Graphic, Consolidated Incineration Facility	**Name:** CIF display	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The display shows a conceptual design of the proposed Consolidated Incineration Facility (CIF), and text below the depiction outlines the purposes and needs for such a facility. The display is mounted on 1/2-inch foamboard and has a dark blue background.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.012	**Object**: Graphic, Consolidated Incineration Facility	**Name:** CIF display	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The display shows a flow diagram for the proposed Consolidated Incineration Facility (CIF), and text below describes waste types and waste forms. The display is mounted on 1/2-inch foamboard and has a dark blue background.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.011	**Object**: Graphic: Hazardous Waste/Mixed Waste Treatment Building	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The graphic display, mounted on 1/4-inch foamboard, shows a conceptual layout of a waste treatment facility. The display is titled: "Hazardous Waste/Mixed Waste Treatment Building," and text below the depiction of the layout provides a description of the proposed facility.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.008	**Object**: Renderings, HWCTR	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 40
Description: Two full-color renderings of the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor (HWCTR), Building 770-U. They appear to have been painted with an air-brush. Drawing (A) depicts a cut away of the reactor core; drawing (B) shows a wider perspective of the reactor.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.002	**Object**: Timecard drop box	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 35
Description: Small timecard drop box mounted to the wall near the entry to 777-10A.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-001	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains about 10 files. The most important of these are: instrumentation for reactor emergencies; PDP-LTR rod drive system; pictures-disassembled PDP heat exchanger, 1974; PDP-RTR moderator system; linear scram unit; PDP period monitors; and an instruction manual for a model 415 micro-microammeter.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-001	**Object**: Manual: Control of processes in the AEC	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Manual titled: "Control of Process in the Atomic Energy Division."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-002	**Object**: Manual: Discussion of an Individual's Performance	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Manual titled: "The Discussion of an Individuals Performance."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.006	**Object**: Septifoil housing guide	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 43
Description: The housing guide is made from a piece of cast aluminum with positioning channels along two edges. There are threaded holes at each corner, threaded holes through the centers of two ends, and smooth holes near each positioning channel. The center of the guide is bored out to a diameter of 3 1/2 inches to accommodate a septifoil housing.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.98.007	**Object**: Control rod guide	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 43

Description: The guide consists of two parts, an aluminum cylinder (A), and a Teflon guide (B) with a groove that matches a tongue on one end of the cylinder. An extra Teflon guide (C) matches item (B). The aluminum cylinder has an outside diameter of about 4 inches and is approximately 3 1/2 inches long, including the tongue. The interior is stepped on the end opposite the tongue, possibly for mating to another component. The Teflon piece is the same outside diameter as the aluminum piece, is about 3/4 inch thick, and is pierced by seven holes about 1 inch in diameter.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-003	**Object**: Sketch book	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Sketch book of experiments				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-004	**Object**: Manual, warning labels for hazardous materials	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Manual titled: "Warning Labels, A Guide for the Preparation of Warning Labels for Hazardous Materials."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-005	**Object**: Work diary of Carol F. Rose	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Work diary of employee Carol F. Rose.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-006	**Object**: Log book, security	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Security Access Log Book				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-007	**Object**: Journal: meeting notes	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Meeting notes in a journal notebook that belonged to E. L. Holt.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-008	**Object**: Schematic drawings	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Three-ring binder containing schematic drawings.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-009	**Object**: Manual: californium252	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Manual for Californium 252				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-010	**Object**: Book: vendor manual	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Green hardcover book: "American Monorail Overhead Handling Equipment."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-011	**Object**: Log book: PDP moderator	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: PDP moderator log book.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-012	**Object**: Vendor information: U.S. Steel	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Notebook with schematic drawings, titled "Wrought Iron Crane Wheels."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-013	**Object**: Manual: security and safeguards	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: DuPont manual titled: "Security and Safeguards Manual."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-014	**Object**: Publications list, 1951-1971	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Publications list 1951-1971.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Itm-015	**Object**: Publications list, 1951-1963	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Publications list from the Savannah River Laboratory, 1951-1963				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-002	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains about 20 or so files, each identified by letter and number. These contain blueprints (some dated to 1952), illustrating various construction aspects of Bldg 777-M (the physics assembly laboratory building), such as electrical wiring and control cabinet wiring).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-003	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains about 25 files. Among these are: Log Book Index, 1968; absolute flux determination; a report on safety analysis of Cf-252 irradiation facility in Bldg 777-M; past PDP fuel (old mark experiments, tests); papers on the Savannah River high flux demonstration, c. 1965; blank forms for lattice change requests.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-004	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains about 25 files or other documents. Among them: report on Nuclear Incident Monitor Coverage in 777-M, 1977; PDP photographs; 777-M electrical power distribution, 1978; the pulsed subcritical reactor-theory and experiment, 1971; PDP dimensions (tank measurements and other elements); radiation survey, 1977 (PDP/LTR-SP); reactor physics; PDP rod data; displaced-moderator resonance reactor experiments in the PDP; radioactive sources for 777-M; catalog of films pertaining to safety and fire, 1977; safety analysis of PDP-LTR Experimental Complex (DPSTSA-700-28); operator training information.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-005	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various reports and three-ring notebooks. Among the more significant of these items are: Reactor Physics Division-Digests, c. 1977-78; reports on ERDA reactors; overhead projection film with text; four notebooks with handwritten data (PDP monitor checks, etc.).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-006	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various folders and three-ring binders. The more significant items include: HWCTR SST Bayonet Mock-up (hand-written notes and old computer printouts); SE High Flux notebook; substitution measurements on Mark IX and Mark V-E; notes on resonance reactor; HWCTR-PDP Full Pile Mockup; THUD assembly notes; Uranium dioxide notes; physics experiments with fuel assemblies simulating burned up fuel (Canadian CANDU co-op); trim test, PDP.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-007	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files and three three-ring binders, mostly containing misc. handwritten notes. Among the more significant materials are: notes dealing with the testing of Mark XII; Mark VI-B (Dry VI-B); Mark 22 experiments; PDP ful load Mark 14-30; Mark 16B-31A; evaluation of large fuel design resonance reactor; other tests dealing with resonance reactors.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-008	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains around 20 files or reports, including: blank lattice configuration forms; various lattice configurations (printed forms); notes for the high flux demonstration lattice configuration; minutes of the EPD safeguard committee meeting; SE-SP special procedures and notes; loose photos of the SE-SP area and lab; PDP-RTR special procedures and notes; misc. diagrams and a few keys.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-009	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: This box contains about 50 files, almost all of which appear to contain quarterlies of the Heavy Water Moderated Power Reactors or Power Reactor Studies Quarterly Progress Report.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-010	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains misc. files that include handwritten notes about tests on HWCTR targets; reports from the NDA [Nuclear Development Corp. of America] (report from sodium-heavy water reactor task force); various reports, papers on HWCTR; typewritten PDP monthly reports, c. 1961; numerous loose photographs, mostly of the PDP area; SE experiments, 1955-57.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-011	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files and notebooks. The most significant of these are: folders with notes on the high flux demonstration; a file with notes on the Curium I program (Cm I-PDP); notes on thorium oxide-uranium-235 testing at the PDP; MFE (metal tubes, metal rods); MSB and MSC.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-012	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files and folders with copies of the Experimental Physics Division Quarterly Reports (EPD Quarterly), 1963-69.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-013	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files that mostly deal with heavy water at the PDP, as well as other aspects of the PDP (consoles, brown recorders). Among the more significant files: heavy water schematic; electrical and instrument process wiring blueprints (some dating to 1953); notes on the low level flux monitoring system; PDP water height indicator; instruction manuals for high speed picoammeters (Keithley Models 416 & 417); wiring diagram for consoles (blueprints); PDP electrodryer; PDP Brown recorders.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-014	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains folders with information on various instruments used in the PDP, and various blueprints. Among the more significant folders were: PDP low level flux monitors and probes; Keithley Model 261; PDP auxiliary alarm device; PDP scram relay; blueprints for the PDP leak detection system (1959); PDP air containment system; precision temperature monitor; files on various gauges and scales.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-015	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various folders, binders and three-ring notebooks. The most significant items: various Mech-tronics Nuclear brochures (Model 500 RC Pulse Amplifier); misc. blueprints from the 1970s; technical manuals from Teletype Corp.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-016	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files having information about aspects of the SP and the SE tanks. Among these are: SP fabrication details; interlock circuits (blueprints); SE traveling monitor; SP leak detector; SP control diagrams.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-017	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files and other information on the SP (Standard Pile): period system; hoist; level trip; SP Keithley instruments; instrument circuits; and a couple of instruction manuals for vibrating reed electrometer (Applied Physics Corp.).				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-018	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc. blueprint plans and other information associated with the PDP, but of a more general nature than some of the other boxes. Examples: elevator plans; 100 kw diesel generator; PA system; H&F monitor; H.P. equipment; heating and ventilation equipment.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-019	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc. building information for 777-M, as well as a few other, more general items. Among these items: building information and prints (blueprints); a notebook on circuit breakers; leak detector manual (Consolidated Engineering Corp.); PDP console wiring diagrams (blueprints); Bldg 777-M safety procedures and regulations; General Radio Co. catalog; Allen-Bradley Co. catalog; textbook on "Instruments and Process Control"; Department of Army Technical Manual "Basic Theory and Application of Transistors."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-020	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains 4 cloth and plastic binders. One contains a blueprint drawing or schedule index (appears to pertain to Bldg 777-M only). Two contains catalogs and general information on semiconductors. Three, a catalog for "Instruments for Process Industries" (Taylor Instrument Co.). Lastly, four, a technical manual from Sylvania.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-021	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files for the most part dealing with work orders (W-131849-233232). For the most part, these are blueprints. In addition, there are a few files on equipment history and fire protection blueprints.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-022	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files dealing with work orders, equipment blueprints and brochures. Among these files are: Monarch Lathe; lighting fixtures; air compressors; PDP crane; PDP interlock and scram system; RTR bridge crane; and fire detection systems.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-023	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files, mostly dealing with Bldg 777-M inspection and maintenance forms. More specifically: 777-M spare parts forms; electrical systems files, reference, and index lists; hoist and crane inspection reports; elevator inspection forms; daily log sheets (blank); maintenance and engineering lists; routine maintenance forms; 777-M instrument list.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-024	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various industrial catalogs pertainent to equipment used in and around the PDP or in Bldg 777-M. Among these: refrigerant controls (Alco Valve Co.); American Electronic Mfg.; electron tubes (Amperex); Bud Radio Corp.; cathode-ray equipment (Du Mont).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-025	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various industrial catalogs, among them are: Gardner Laboratory; General Cement; General Electric; Hamner Electronics Co.; Keithley Instruments (1966-67 catalog).				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-026	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains catalogs and technical manuals from various industrial firms. In this box, these materials appear to be organized alphabetically, from Magnetrol, through firms like Minneapolis-Honeywell, to Taylor Instrument Co.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-027	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains catalogs and manuals from industrial firms. This material organized alphabetically, from Talboys Instrument Corp. to Tektronix.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-028	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains charts and diagrams, most of which are larger than 8.5 by 11 inches (or at least were not folded to within that size). Also included are blueprints (folded) showing misc interior details of Bldg. 777-M, and at least some of these are dated to 1952. In addition to these materials located in the box, there were other, larger diagrams or blueprints too large for the box. These were bound up with tape and labeled as being from Cabinet 5, Box A. They have not been given a separate catalog number.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-029	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains Bldg 777-M procedures and logs. Among these items are files dealing with: 777-M procedures; key control; 777-M heavy water; 777-M reactor startup, 1982; Antimony Sources Removal, 1976; files on energy conservation, c. 1974.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-030	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files and notebooks detailing Bldg 777-M standby procedures, safety procedures, and operating manual and procedures. More specifically: Standby Procedure for Maintenance and Equipment Control Building, 777-M; Shipment of Natural and Depleted Uranium from 777-M to NLO (National Lead of Ohio); PDP-LTR Complex, Operating Manual and Procedures; SP-SE Complex, Operating Manual and Procedures.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-031	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains 7 notebooks. Most deal with nuclear safety procedures: Nuclear Safety Control Procedures (DPW-75-123); RPD Reactor Safety System (DPST-78-559); 777-Building Technical Standards (DPSTS-777); etc. In addition, two SRL reports on SP Reactor Instrument System and Analysis of Protective Instrument Scram System of SE.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-032	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains various files, most of which deal with the resonance test reactor (RTR) in 777-M. Among the files here are: resonance reactor documents and meetings; RTR construction (includes photos of tank); resonance reactor program; RTR cross-section measurements; various RTR lattice configurations, photos, on overhead projection transparencies.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-033	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: Box contains 12 notebooks dealing with SRL assistance to Japanese Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. (PNC) and other matters that may or may not have had any connection with that business. The PNC wanted access to the PDP for tests on their converter reactor program, 1968-1969. In addition to these documents (and perhaps related to them), there were fuel rod buckling studies and various computer calculations. There were also a few documents that appeared to be completely unrelated to the PNC experiments: mixed lattice studies, like the SE Mark 14-Mark 30A-30B Lattice Measurements.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.001	**Object**: Display, probably dummy Mark 22 inner fuel billet	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet had only just begun to enter the die. The billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers. There appears to have been some problem, as the inner layer has begun to push through the outer layer where they are being compressed.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.002	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers. It has been dropped, and the extruded section is slightly bent.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.003	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers. It is a good example of a billet because the three main layers are clearly distinguished by color.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.004	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.005	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.006	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers. In the lithium-aluminum core segment closest to the base, there is a defect that is quite prominent. This defect is caused by the overlap of two extrusions of core segments. It is unlikely that billets with such defects would have been extruded and sent to the reactors.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.007	**Object**: Display, Mark 31 Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The three-piece display includes a plastic base with label, a mockup of the inner slug and the outer target slug. In both of these, steel was used in place of depleted uranium of the slug cores. Both slugs are cross-sectioned to show the inner core, which has been painted gold. The display does not include the outer, target sleeve housing or the inner housing that were part of the actual complete Mark 31 assembly.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.008	**Object**: Display, Mark 16B Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The five-piece display includes a plastic base with label, a mockup of the outer fuel, middle fuel, and inner housing or target (the Mark 16B could have either an inner housing or an inner target) elements. The display does not include the outer, fuel sleeve housing that was part of an actual complete Mark 16B assembly.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.009	**Object**: Display, Septifoil Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46

Description: The 10-piece display includes a plastic base with a label ("Septifoil Assembly"), a piece of a housing tube, the rod separator (called the "spider"), six control rod slugs, and one portion of a rod with its steel end attached.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.010	**Object**: Display, Mark 22 Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The six-piece display includes a plastic base with label, the sleeve housing (with its own label), the outer target, outer fuel, inner fuel, and inner target elements. These are all the tube elements that comprise a Mark 22 assembly.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.011	**Object**: Display, Mark 53A Assembly	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The three-piece display includes a plastic base with label, the target tube, and the inner housing elements. The actual Mark 53A assembly would have also included an outermost target sleeve-housing.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.012	**Object**: Reactor element bottom fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The tube that this end fitting goes into has not been identified. The fitting is probably a bottom fitting for an inner target.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.013	**Object**: Reactor element bottom fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The fitting appears to be the bottom fitting for a Mark 31A				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.014	**Object**: Reactor element top fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The tube that this top fitting goes into has not been identified, but it is probably for an inner target or inner housing tube.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.015	**Object**: Display, DWPF Canister with stands	**Name:** Defense Waste Processing Facility canister	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 57
Description: The artifact is a borosilicate glass container for use by the DWPF. The canister has been set aside for use as a display, and includes two stands that hold the canister in a horizontal position about two feet above the ground surface.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.016	**Object**: Reactor element end fitting, probably Mark 31B	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The tube that this end fitting goes was probably a bottom fitting for a Mark 31B. A portion of what appears to be an inner housing is attached to the fitting, and in the cross section a line can be seen distinguishing between the housing and end fitting. The two depressions in the outer circumference of the housing were formed by the magneformer. A date of "11-22-78" is etched into the side of the housing below the number "141."				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.017	**Object**: Reactor element bottom fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The tube style that this end fitting went into has not been identified. The fitting is probably for the bottom of the element, perhaps of a Mark 31B.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.018	**Object**: Unidentified	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: The artifact is an aluminum tube with large cut out sections; an aluminum fitting has been welded to one end, and a steel fitting fixed to the other. A felt tip marker has been used to write on the tube: "Reject item D-39, counterbore I.D. 3.315" +_0.005, actual 3.340, scribe line not center!"				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.019	**Object**: Reactor element top fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The artifact is comprised of two tubes tack welded together end-to-end, inside of which is a short length of tube held in the center of the larger tubes by three arms. A felt tip marker has been used to write on the exterior of the artifact: "Item B158, weld missing on leg." This may have formed part of the end of a type of assembly that is yet to be determined.				

Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.020	**Object**: Septifoil divider and housing segment	**Name:** Spider and housing	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The artifact consists of two parts that fit together very tightly. (A) is the housing for a type of septifoil, and (B) is an inner divider used to separate the control rods of the septifoil. The inner divider was commonly called the "spider."				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.021	**Object**: Slug can, Mark 30A or 31A	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The artifact is a partially complete can for a slug. It is probably the inner target slug of a Mark 30A or Mark31A (most likely the latter). Although its current outside diameter is slightly larger than a finished Mark 30A or 31A, the diameter would have been reduced when the element went though the hot die sizing process, which fused the aluminum to the core element. There are two pieces to this artifact. The can itself is item (A), and the ring that would have been used to close the can is item (B).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-121	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files, pulled from a drawer labeled "Binders and Folders," contain various 777-M notebooks. Among the more prominent: 777-M routine heating and ventilation; safety procedures and regulations.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-122	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These were misc. files gathered from small Cabinet 22, PDP and Control Rm. Among the items in this box: copy of "Reviews of Modern Physics," Apr. 1958; misc. files, small plastic shield or cover; nuclear incident monitor file; access control log, 777-M; Bldg 777-10A (777-M) safety rules, emergency and disaster plans, 1982-83; blueprints for fan room (fire protection); misc. power and ventilation files, papers, diagrams.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-123	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files, all oversize drawings, were recovered from small Cabinet 23, PDP and Control Rm. These all appear to be large blueprints of lattice configurations. These blueprints are wrapped together and are not in a box, even though they have been assigned a "box number."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-124	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: A misc. series of files (the drawer they came from was not labeled), including industrial catalogs and equipment blueprints (c. 1950s) from Worthington Pump and Machinery.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-125	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files, recovered from an unlabeled drawer, included various building materials inventories and catalogs of materials stored in the 700- area and available for use upon requisition. These inventories, put together around 1977-78, range from lumber, paint, and compressor gas, to small tools and lab supplies.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-034	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files and notebooks of computer calculations. Foremost among these: a water coefficient test in the PDP, 1967; notes dealing with the SE safety rod system; Mark V-R tests; Curium I tests in the SE and PDP; reactor heat exchanger test; tests on various marks; Mark V-E remeasurement test, 1965; Mark XII-50A tests; buckling studies.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-035	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various notebooks and files. Among the more significant: Process Deviations, PDP, RTR, SP, SE Reactors; various audit reports (RPD Facilities, c. 1976; Operation Audit Reports, 1964-76; Semiannual audits, 1965-72); Reactor Safety Analysis of PDP-RTR Experimental Complex.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-036	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files, foremost of which are: Heavy Water Reactor Program Monthly Activities Report, 1967-68; final results of SE experiments with simulated burned-up fuel and organic coolant, 1969; simulated burned-up fuel file; TAC Committee file, c. 1968; HWOCR file; HWR file; SRL experiments for Japanese Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. (DPST-69-467).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-037	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains originals of reports/papers prepared by various authors (EPD personnel), with their names alphabetized (from Axtmann through Graves). Included in this group of authors: Norm Baumann, Benton, Dessauer, and Dunklee. Also included: list of Unclassified Technical Publications, SRL, 1959.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-038	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains originals of papers/reports prepared by various authors (EDP personnel), with names organized alphabetically, from Hennelly to Wingfield.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-039	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains selected DP reports, from DP-32 to DP-1219, not inclusive. In addition, there is also a DP index. Most of these reports detail measurements or tests of various facilities, using the PDP or its associated tanks. Many appear to be related to lattice testing.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-040	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains the beginnings of a large group of alphabetized files (in this box, "A" and the beginning of "B"). Most of these files are audit reports and budget reports, dating to the 1970s.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.003	**Object**: TC Area aerial photographic	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 27
Description: 17 inch by 14 inch black and white print of TC-1 and TC-2 from aerial perspective. The photograph is mounted on a piece of wood and fiberboard material with tape.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.026	**Object**: Gauge, Mounted on Wood Base	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54
Description: The gauge appears to be a go/no go gauge for checking the inner diameters of assemblies or for aligning two pieces of an assembly. It is mounted on a wood base for display. A brass label on the face of the base gives a drawing number (W160013) and an equipment piece number (EQ. PC. 118-9).				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.027	**Object**: Gauge, Mounted on Wood Base	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 54

Description: The gauge appears to have been used to check at least three different radii, possibly for various tube elements. The gauge is a flat piece of steel with three pairs of angular steel blocks. Between each pair of blocks is an arched channel. The middle channel, with the largest radius, seems to show the most use wear, and the use wear from this channel extends in a circle worn into the flat plate. "QC-116" has been etched on the top of the gauge, and "D-113165A EQ. PC. 118-7.2" is has been stamped into one edge. A black marker has been used to write "QCSD-1009" on the bottom of the wood base.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.028	**Object**: Aluminum ingot	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: Solid ingot of aluminum, typical of the shape of high-purity ingots that came from ALCOA. The numbers "51[?]333" and "54335" are stamped on one side of the ingot.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.029	**Object**: Stainless steel ingot, test sample	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:**
Description: Solid ingot of stainless steel, probably sent by a vendor as a test sample. The numbers "HT29627-2," "AX-61450," and "304L" are stamped on one side of the ingot.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.030	**Object**: Short housing tube	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This is a fairly heavy, thick-walled housing tube with fittings machined into each end. A felt tip marker has been used to write on the outside of the tube: "Reject item C-123, upper orifice plate seating length to retaining ring groove - 35."				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.031	**Object**: Short housing tube	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This is a fairly heavy, thick-walled housing tube with fittings machined into each end.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.032	**Object**: Billet assembly, Mark 22 inner fuel tube	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This six-piece artifact includes most of the components that went into a billet that could be extruded to form a tubular element. The type of element that this would have been a Mark 22 inner fuel tube. The core pieces are not included in this billet. Part (A) is the outer sheath of the billet. "CB7 K-33 90-NCR-04-165/0" has been etched into its surface. Part (B) is the base, called the rear weld ring. "CB1[or I?]-J-52-A has been etched into the edge of the disk. Part (C) is the inner sheath of the billet, which would form the inner cladding of the finished element. "CBI-T[or I]-70" has been etched into the surface of this part. Part (D) is an aluminum end plug. "CBIH-RP-H-93-C" is etched into the surface. Part (E) is an aluminum end plug. "CBIH[or A]-FP-H-79-B" is etched into the surface. Part (F) is the conical top of the billet, called the front weld ring. "CBI K-20" is etched into one edge.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.033	**Object**: Reactor element bottom fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The fitting appears to be for the top of a tube.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.034	**Object**: Reactor element bottom fitting	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The tube style that this end fitting went into has not been identified. The fitting is probably for the bottom of the element, perhaps of a Mark 31B.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-101	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box (untitled in their original drawer) mostly deal with some aspect of the PDP. The more prominent files are: SE File; PDP tank top modifications; door and floor loading; grid beam cutting; files related to the PDP crane; thermowell.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-102	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: The files in this box, pulled from a drawer labeled "Programs PSE, SE-SP Neutron Generator," deal with different PSE programs, with most of the files dealing with SP programs, like: Mark 15; lead-mercury plates; rod drive; Mark 16-30 radiation measurements; Mark 14-30-40; thorium-U-235 metal tubes; Dry VI-B; Mark V-R; mixed lattice experiments.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-103	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box, pulled from a drawer labeled "Programs PSE, SE-SP Neutron Generator," deal with different fuel assembly tests; SE equipment and modifications, like SE heating and SE safety rods.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-104	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box were pulled from a drawer labeled "Bldg 777-M Projects Hot Org Loop." Among the more prominent files: drop test regulations, 1978, with many photos showing results of various drop tests; cooling tower inspection; computer terminal facility project, 1971; hot organic loop files.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-105	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box were pulled from a drawer labeled "Bldg 777-M Projects Hot Org Loop." Among the more prominent files: hot organic loop documents (one-half the volume of the box); most of the rest of the box is occupied by blueprints showing some aspect of the hot organic loop.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-106	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box were pulled from a drawer labeled "LTR Check List." These appear to be checklists covering a range of Lattice Test Reactor operations and procedures. Among the areas covered by these checklists: moderator; lattice change; power supply; operational rods; control room. The forms are blank.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-107	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Files in this box removed from drawer labeled "LTR Operating Procedures." Specifically, the files have been divided into three groups: operating procedures; dry run procedures; and drying procedures. These files contain various checklists covering different aspects of the Lattice Test Reactor: preparation for startup; safety rod withdrawal procedure; procedure for safety rod withdrawal and attaining criticality; reactor shutdown procedure; etc. The forms are blank.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-108	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files pulled from drawer labeled "PDP Check List." These files contain various checklist sheets covering the following topics: lattice reactivity; lattice change; moderator system; instruments and safety rods; power supplies; reactor room/control room; etc. All of these checklist forms are blank.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-109	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files pulled from drawer labeled "PDP Check List." Files include blank procedure checklist forms. Among topics covered: normal drying procedures; dry run procedures; moderator charging procedure; moderator discharging procedure; etc.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-110	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: Files pulled from drawer labeled "PDP Operating Procedures." These files contain blank operating procedures checklist sheets, including moderator heating or cooling procedure checklist sheets. Also included: a "PDP-RTR Moderator Log" (handwritten).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-111	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files pulled from a drawer without a label. The papers in this drawer were identifed by an initial tag identified as "operating procedures." All appear to be completed LTR or PDP checklist sheets, dated to the mid-1970s.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-112	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files pulled from a drawer without a label. The papers in this drawer consisted of completed PDP procedure checklist sheets, and lattice change request sheets, dated to the mid-1970s.				
Accession Number: SRS.000-0000.99.004	**Object**: Photo: Development Engineering Division	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 27, 11
Description: Black and white photograph of the Savannah River Plant field group of DuPont's Development Engineering Division. The photograph shows Keith Turley, Robert McNew, Walter Garbade, Phil Carroll, Robert Rollings, Willie Mae Crewes, Forrest Glasgow, Alex Brunner, Helen Allen, Arlton White, and David Fleming at a going away party for Alex Brunner. Accompanying the photograph is a two-page text by Keith Turley (dated February 2, 1999) briefly describing the Development Engineering Division.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-041	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box is a continuation of large alphabetized file begun in the previous box (in this box, rest of "B" through middle of "D"). In this box, many of the file materials deal with costs, protective clothing, control procedures, counting room; Criticality Review Committee notes; DOE forms; DOE safety and fire protection survey, 1977.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-042	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files that are a continuation of the previous two boxes, with a series of alphabetized files (in this box, "E" thru "J"). Among the significant files here: earthquake information; Environmental Committee; emergency procedures; ERDA safety appraissal, 1977; fire protection; reactor grids; a history file (SRL), c. late 1970s; HWCTR files; instruments, incidents, Japanese Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. file.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-043	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files that are a continuation of the alphabetized files that began with Box 40 (in this box, "J" thru "N"). Among more significant files are: Lattice Test Reactor file; maintenance, manpower distribution; Mark 16 and Mark 22 files; Mark 15; NTR, Nuclear Safety.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-044	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files that are a continuation of the large series of alphabetized files that began with Box 40. In this box, "O" through "Q." Among the more significant files here: operator training and certification; PDP files; power conservation; plutonium; quatre tubes.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-045	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: Box contains files that are a continuation of the large set of alphabetized files that began with Box 40. In this box, "R" through "S." Some of the more significant files in this box: radiation control; resonance test reactor; reactor safety advisory committee (RSAC) meetings or notes, 1969-1978; radioactive shipments; schedules (reactor, 777-M); SP modifications; SP core examination, with photos.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-046	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains materials that are a continuation of the large set of alphabetized files that began with Box 40 (in this box, "S" and the beginning of "T"). Among the more prominent files here: service order files; summary of 777-M activities, 1978; Swedish fuel; SE files; security; shuttle service; standards lab; safety analysis; test pile and NTG audit.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-047	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains materials that are part of a larger alphabetized set of files that began with Box 40 (in this box, "T" thru "Z"). Among the more significant files in this box: thorium breeder files; thrift plan; uranium storage criteria; various uranium studies; ventilation; xenon.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-048	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains mostly overhead projection transparencies, a few pictures, and a few files. The pictures appear to be of the Resonance Test Reactor; a few of the transparencies are actually large glass plates. Most of these transparencies are not pictures, but rather text used to supplement a talk on reactors. In addition, there are some semi-annual audit reports from 1971-72.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-049	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc files: PDP moderator purity reports; EPD report, 1969; heavy water files; on-the-job training and exam forms; and a huge file (half the box) on financial plan costs, 1973-1975.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.022	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.023	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet is for a Mark 22 inner target tube. The billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers, and a black and white plastic label affixed to the billet identifies the element for which this billet was being extruded. On the outside of the billet, a large "5" has been written, and "AI5857 09-10" has been etched.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.024	**Object**: Display, partially extruded billet, Mark 22	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This partially extruded billet is for a Mark 22 inner target tube. The billet has been cut in half lengthwise to show the component layers, and a black and white plastic label affixed to the billet identifies the element for which this billet was being extruded. Additional labels identify the outer sheath, inner sheath, end plugs, and core segments. This billet was used to make a tube that was twice the length of the element that would go to the reactor; the middle "end" plug was where the cut was made into the two tubes.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-050	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: Box contains misc files: single failure analyses of a number of the 777-M reactors (PDP, SE, SP); a large file on project forecasts.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-051	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc papers, fliers, dealing with safety programs and materials, 1974-77.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-052	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains papers, memos on various safety programs (EPD safety; sound levels; safety inspections, evacuation procedures).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-053	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files, including a Du Pont thrift plan, 1978; various computer printouts (777-M MIAC); copies of Reactor Physics Division Digest, 1976-78; monthly study code distribution, 1964-66.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-054	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various files dealing with the testing of certain fuel rods, presumably in the PDP. Among these files: UO2 rods (GE-PDP) analytical data sheets and correspondence; files dealing with depleted PuO2-UO2.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-055	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains two basic types of files: those dealing with fuel testing, and those of a more financial-management nature. Among the more significant of these: uranium carbide; fuel forecast; misc. fuel information; shipping containers; code and budget files.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-056	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various working files, foremost of which are: MIAC conversion; MIAC raw data and work sheets; MIAC working information; SP-GE work; PDP-LTR scram revisions; special procedures; Bldg 777-M painting; pension and retirement plans.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-057	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc. files, foremost of which are: files on certain short-lived contaminations in Bldg 777-M; Californium Irradiation Procedures (CIF); construction orders; shielding; 300-Area billets; 1978 safety program; weekly reports, 777-M; ANS questionaire re New Test Reactor Directory.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-058	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains various working files (the drawer these files came from was not labeled). Foremost among these files were: decommisioning; SP discharge; safety assessment document, Bldg 777-M standby status; facility use, 777-M; heavy water inventory, 777-M, Eng. Supr. Log (three-ring notebook); training/reactor certification; PDP-RTP special procedures and notes; SE-SP special procedures and notes; information on facility modifications and operations, 1966-74; process deviations, PDP-SP-SE, 1973-78; process deviations, incidents, PDP-RTR, SE-SP, 1964-70.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-059	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc. files, foremost of which are: reactor incidents and audit of performance, PDP-RTR, SP-SE, 1968-75; process deviations, PDP/RTR, SP-SE, 1971-72; audits; various DPST reports from 1976-79; file on 16B-31; dental plan; nuclear incident monitor; safety procedures and regulations, 777-M. (the drawer these files came from did not have a label).				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-060	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains a very specific type of files: equipment ordered and received by Du Pont, beginning in 1953, through 1956. Each order was given a number, and the numbers in this box range from AX-13551 to 81514. No label was on the drawer from which these files were pulled.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-061	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the system found in the previous box. These files represent the equipment ordered and received by Du Pont, dating from 1956 to 1958. The numbers of the individual files range from 81710 to AX-27291. No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-062	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the system first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1958 to 1960. The numbers of the individual files range from AX-27925 to NPM 0-8846. No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-063	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the set of files first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1960 to 1961. The numbers of the individual files range from 58612 to AX-92814. No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-064	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the set of files first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1961 to 1963. The numbers of the individual files range from 92936 (11-30-61) to ax-126700 (7-16-63). No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-065	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the set of files first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1967 to 1968. A few of the files at the beginning of the box appear to be recent inserts, c. 1977. No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-066	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the set of files first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1969 to 1971. The individual files range from AX-228941 (1-7-69) to AX-317811C (12-9-71). No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-067	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the set of files first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1963 to 1965. The individual files range from AX-126804 (6-19-63) to AX-166832 (9-2-65). No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-068	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files that continue the set of files first found in Box 60. The files in this box represent equipment ordered and received by Du Pont from 1965 to 1967. The individual files range from AX-167066 (8-19-65) to AX-200778 (5-16-67). No label was found on the drawer these files came from.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-069	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11, 16
Description: Box contains misc. items, files, blank forms (everything from Cabinet 11). A small glass beaker and some plastic vials are included.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-070	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains a number of misc. items. Metal index card box with request orders, c. 1968; file on how to evaluate an individual's performance; respiratory protective equipment report; the use of technical notebooks, 1956; keeping of research records for patent purposes, 1955 (Du Pont); radiation control training; industrial writing information; SRL employment brochures; three Pu signs. Also included with this material is a slim folder of materials taken from Cabinet 12, Drawer B: memo on History and Scheduling, 1965; black plastic folder labeled AEC.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-071	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains reactor lattice diagrams, transparencies, blueprints and files. Among the more significant: high flux demonstration diagrams; RTR compact core; PDP diagrams and drawings; diagram of Cf Irradiation Facility; SP drawings; PDP control system modifications. (The title of this drawer was "Lattice Diagrams, Special Projects").				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-113	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains a variety of log books taken from the top of the PDP control room console. The titles of these books: PDP-RTR E&I Log; PDP-RTR Systems Repair Log; general log; PDP experiment log, 1977-79; notebook with completed operational procedure checklist sheets; lattice change requests; (in folded file cover) misc. requests, motor pool tickets, and pair of gloves.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-114	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files were removed from a drawer thatdoes not appear to have had a label. The other drawers in this cabinet were labeled "Binders, Manuals," and these were in this drawer as well. With the exception of two Du Pont reports (Technical Specifications, DPST-TS-777; and a computer printout in a notebook labeled "5405 & 5406 MIAC, 777"), the rest of the files appear to be catalogs or brochures from various industrial companies.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-115	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: These files were removed from a drawer labeled "Binders, Manuals." Among the notebook in this box were: property management; 777-Bldg Technical Standards (DPSTS-777); MIAC System (DPSOP 201-1); Work Order Procedure (DPSOP 201; Du Pont Security Manual, c. 1980; PDP-LTR Process Deviations; Work Order Procedure and MIAC System (DPSOP 201); Moderator Inventories, 777-M. In addition, there were catalogs and brochures from various industrial companies, including a large notebook from Corning.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-116	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files were removed from a drawer labeled "Binders, Manuals." These included catalogs, brochures, and manuals from various industrial companies.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-117	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files were removed from a drawer labeled "Binders, Manuals." These files are all bulky catalogs from the General Electric Company, Tube Department, dated to the 1950s-1960s.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-118	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files were removed from a drawer labeled "Binders, Manuals." In addition to various catalogs and brochures from industrial companies, there were a number of spreadsheet-size logs: Drum Numbers and Tare wts; Moderator Rec'd from 421-2D; Installed capital equipment in 777-M, c. 1979.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-119	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files were removed from a drawer labeled "Binders and Folders." In addition to various catalogs and brochures from industrial companies, there were a number of Du Pont reports: Criticality Control Prodecures (DPST-68-108); SRL Procedures Manual; General Procedures of Reactor Physics Division (DPSTOM 7, vol. 3). There were also a few misc. files.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-120	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files, pulled from a drawer labeled "Binders and Folders," contain various test results and diagrams: reactor diagram; security doors, instruction; diagrams of the PDP-RTR moderator system; C Cluster Assembly blueprints; drying tests, control rods; Mark 31A-16B; lithium accountability; control rod connectors; audit reports.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-072	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains misc. equipment files (and other files) pertainent to the 777-M area. Foremost among these: jib crane; counting room, 778-M; SP core heat exchanger, shield doors; fire protection; modification to men's locker room; SE traveling monitor; SE tank top; PDP side shield; PDP water height indicator. (Title of this drawer was "Lattice Diagrams, Special Projects").				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-073	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains blueprints of various aspects or details within Bldg 777-M. Drawings organized by number, from 1-2 (W-132453) to 6-11 (D-139827). Title of the drawer from which these files pulled: "Drawings 1-2 thru 2002 A 8."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-074	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: Box contains blueprints of various aspects or details within Bldg 777-M. Drawings organized by number, from 6-12 to 2002A8. These included equipment details, electrical wiring details, and Q-tube assembly. Title of the drawer from which these files pulled: "Drawings 1-2 thru 2002 A 8."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-075	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains blueprints of various aspects or details within Bldg 777-M. Drawings organized by number, from 2003-11 to 2015-13. Title of the drawer from which these files pulled: "Drawings 2003 thru 2010Q."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-076	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files related to the SP, specifically diagrams and blueprints. Foremost among these files: exponential LM loading; design calculations (diagrams), books 1 and 2, Voorhees Walker Foley and Smith, March 1952; SE prints, permanent file prints "A"; "C" SP print file; "D" SP print file; "E" SP print file. Title of drawer these files pulled from: "SP, Gen. Elec. Prints."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-077	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains drawings, blueprints of various aspects or details of Bldg 777-M. Foremost among these files: a three-ring notebook titled "Drawings, 777, PE and M&E"; some sort of drawing index in gold three-ring notebook; Bldg 777-M experimental prints index; IBM printout of building prints; "L" SP print file; SP component board diagrams. Title of drawer these files pulled from: "SP, Gen. Elec. Prints."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-078	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains drawings (blueprints) dealing with architectural, electrical, and duct work associated with 777-M. Also enclosed: blue plastic DOE raincoat. Title of drawer these files pulled from: "Extra Work Drawings."				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-079	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Equipment Pieces, EP 0 to EP 749." These appear to be purchase orders for materials in Building 777-M, dated to 1952-53.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-080	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Equipment Pieces, EP 0 to EP 749." These appear to be purchase orders for materials in Building 777-M, dated to 1952-53.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.99.025	**Object**: Display, dummy billet, Mark 22 Inner Target	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: This is a hollow mockup of a billet for a Mark 22 inner target tube. "Scrap" and "YI1417AI" are etched on one side and the bottom.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-081	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Equipment Pieces, EP 750 thru 20907." These appear to be purchase orders for materials in Building 777-M, dated to 1951-53.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-082	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Equipment Pieces, EP 750 thru 20907." These appear to be purchase orders for materials in Building 777-M, dated to 1951-53.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.97.004	**Object**: Display, Mark 53 Target Tube	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description: The display consists of six aluminum pieces and two pine stands. Each aluminum component is labeled, and the labels indicate the lengths of actual components of a Mark 53 assembly.				
Accession Number: SRS.315-000M.97.005	**Object**: Display, Mark 15 inner core	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 46
Description:				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-083	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Blueprint File BPF 120162 thru 205650." These are early blueprints, drawings of various construction, equipment aspects related to 777-M, dated to 1951-53.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-084	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Blueprint File BPF 120162 thru 205650." These are early blueprints, drawings of various construction, equipment aspects related to 777-M, dated to 1951-53.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-085	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: This box contains files pulled from a drawer labeled: "Blueprint File BPF 205651 thru 250 (sic), VPF 3464 thru 6536." These are early blueprints, drawings of various construction, equipment aspects related to 777-M, dated to 1951-53.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-086	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box come from a drawer labeled "S, ST, and SSK prints MDX 3-700 maps." Among these files are: blueprints of various fuel tube assemblies; RTR piping; and other RTR features.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-087	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: The files in this box come from a drawer labeled "S, ST, and SSK prints MDX 3-700 maps." Among these files are: blueprints of plutonium storage facility; etc.; 300/700 Area maps; and a blue cloth jump suit.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-088	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11, 27
Description: These misc. items (not identified in the original drawer) consist of a series of glass plates showing diagrams of the PDP and the other smaller reactor tanks in 777-M; a magenta and yellow "Nuclear Incident Evacuation Route" sign; and a chart showing PDP Control Rod Inventory.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-089	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11

Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 1-Gen. Thru 1-D." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-090	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 1-Gen. Thru 1-D." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-091	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 1-E Thru 2-G." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-092	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 1-E Thru 2-G." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-093	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 2-H Thru 3-B." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-094	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 2-H Thru 3-B." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-095	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 3-C thru 5-K." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-096	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 3-C thru 5-K." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-097	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 5-L thru 8-Gen." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-098	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files taken from drawer labeled "Vendors' Catalogs, 5-L thru 8-Gen." The catalogs in this box range from small general catalogs, to large booklets. Many of these are no longer in alphabetical order.				

Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-099	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: These files from two drawers (A and B) in Cabinet 17. The first was not labeled, but the second was identified as "Control Systems, RTR Programs, and Slides." Except for a couple of catalogs, there was nothing in A; most of what is in this box came from B. Among the more prominent files: Westinghouse rods; Pu fuel tubes; Mk 15-LTR; RTR fuel files; Phoenix Pu fuel plates; program reviews; safety bulletins; ion exchanger recharge, 1960-64; PDP moderator inventory; PDP moderator degradation history, 1969; a few overhead projection transparencies, providing text for a talk.				
Accession Number: SRS.777-010A.99.001.Box-100	**Object**: Process Development Pile Records Collection	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 11
Description: Box contains files related to different programs conducted at the PDP. Among the more prominent of these: Mark 22 tests; Mark VI-E tests; Mark XII/Mark 8; hard spectrum thermal reactor, 1970; Mark 16 housing; various mixed lattice operations; thorium-U-233 program; Mk 16B-31A program, 1976; dry VI-B. These files pulled from drawer that had no title or label.				
Accession Number: SRS.701-005F.97.005	**Object**: Light Fixture	**Name:**	**Equipment Number:**	**Category:** 16
Description: This is one of two overhead light fixtures with removable eggplant-shaped globes identified during the documentation of 701-5F. The original finish of the enameled shade was a glossy dark green exterior with a glossy white interior. The shade exterior has been repainted a flat medium green. The globe is threaded to screw into the shade. The metal shade is identified as item (A), and the globe is identified as (B).				

APPENDIX H

"I Made History in this Building." Oral History Guideline and Releases, Savannah River Site History Project

"I made history in this building."

Oral History Guidelines and Releases
Savannah River Site History Project

Interviewee: MRS. LETTIE MIZE

Interviewer: M. REED

Date: 7/5/94

New South Associates

"I made history in this building"

Oral History Guidelines and Releases
Savannah River Site History Project

Submitted to
The Department of Energy

Submitted by
New South Associates
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Compiled by
Steve Gaither
Mark Swanson
Mary Beth Reed

April 6, 1999

Oral History Guidelines and Releases
Savannah River Site History Project

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Interview Guide and Reminders

Preparing for the Interview

All interviewers should read:

– Oral History Evaluation Guidelines: Oral History Association Pamphlet No. 3, the American Historical Association's Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct. Appendix A contains most of the text of this document.

– Code of Ethics of the American Anthropological Association, Final Draft, March 1, 1997. Appendix B contains the text of this document.

– And may want to look over Oral History and the Law, by John A. Neuenschwander, Oral History Association Pamphlet Series No. 1, 1993.

Things to Remember

1 - It is important to explain to interviewees that you think their information will be valuable for the project and why. Some people feel that their knowledge is of no special interest and thus they are not worthy of an interview. The interviewer should be able to help them to understand their role in interpreting the past if needed.

2 - Although we may feel an interview is important, the interviewee's right to decline participation is more important. The interviewer is responsible for determining whether a person just needs convincing of their value to the project or truly does not want to participate. If during the interview, the interviewee seems to have reservations about continuing, explain that they are not obligated to continue if they would rather not—respecting their wishes is the interviewer's most important consideration.

3 - Try to arrange for interviews to be conducted in quiet places. Meeting rooms in local libraries or hotels are good, and a private room in the interviewee's place of business can be good as well. Restaurants are fine, but be aware that background noise could diminish recording quality.

4 - If you arrange the meeting place, try to provide at least a pitcher of water and glasses; juice, soft drinks, or coffee can also help build rapport.

5 - Even though the interview is being recorded, take notes. Recorders can malfunction. Jot down questions to avoid interrupting the interviewee. And make note of personal and place names so you can ask how to spell them at the end of the interview.

6 - Be considerate of interviewee constraints. Ask what is convenient for them, to meet in the day or evening, at home or at work, and by which methods they prefer to be contacted (i.e., by phone, fax, letter, etc.).

7 - If an interviewee requests that restrictions be placed on the use of their interview, it is your responsibility to explain that New South Associates and the archival facility will do all they can to respect that decision, but that there will always be a slight possibility of unintentional release of tapes or transcripts in a manner not in compliance with the interviewees restrictions. If you feel their restrictions cannot be honored, tell them so and give them the opportunity to decline being interviewed.

8 - The audio tapes provided by New South Associates will be 90-minute **Maxell XL II** or **Maxell CrO2** tapes, which provide clear voice recordings. If you need tapes in the field, try to find these tapes. If you cannot find these, please use a name brand high bias tape. Memorex and Sony tapes are good, but try to avoid using TDK tapes.

Contacting the Interviewees

9 - Make a folder for each interviewee in which a record of all communications and this booklet are kept. **This folder will be the primary means of determining permission to use an interview and of complying with restrictions placed on the use of the interview.**

10 - Whether initially contacting interviewees by phone or by letter, please be sure to explain:

– that you are working for New South Associates on a Department of Energy (DOE) contract to research and write a history of the Savannah River Site (since it is not obvious from the company name, you may wish to add a short explanation of what New South Associates does, such as "a firm that does research and documentation in the field of historic preservation");

–that this is being done for the 50th anniversary of the Savannah River Site and in relation to its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;

– how you identified them as a potential interviewee;

– how they can contribute to the project;

– that they can have the option of anonymity (if they wish to be anonymous, please explain that in oral history, anonymity is usually reserved for cases where there is a definite need since anonymity makes the interview less valid as a historic document); and

– that the interview will be taped (specify video or audio and let them know that they may bring their own recording equipment if they wish). If they do not wish the interview to be recorded, carefully consider the contribution to the project of this interview as compared to one that could be recorded.

11 - **How they can contribute:** Since some interviewees may genuinely feel they have little to contribute to such a research project as we are conducting, you should have a response ready. The following are some suggested ideas for responses:

– One purpose of these interviews is to document the experiences of people who have been involved in what is considered a highly significant part of U. S. history. The significance of what the plant produced is easy to document; but what was produced could not have been accomplished without the involvement of every employee. Whether they were a plant manager, a janitor, a laundry employee, a safety inspector, or any other worker, the plant's significance was accomplished through the involvement of all. And each person is an expert on their own involvement and experiences at the plant.

– Since the operation of this plant was an enormous and unique undertaking during the Cold War, the workplace itself deserves research. The personal impressions of the people who worked in the plant are essential to such research and the effort to document the history of the workplace.

– There are many ways of approaching the significance of interviewing individual employees. Use one with which you are comfortable and of which you can adequately convey the significance. Your personal feelings toward the contribution of a potential interviewee will mean the most to that person.

12 - Remember that some people are not comfortable letting a stranger into their home. Do not assume that the interview will be conducted there. Let them know that you would like to hold the interview where they would be most comfortable. Suggest their home if they seem like they would have no objection, but make sure they understand that a local library, hotel, or other quiet place could also be used. Try to find a place they are familiar with. Also, explain that interviews are usually conducted one on one, but if they would be more comfortable they can certainly have someone else present.

13 - Be prepared to leave the name, address, and phone number of at least one reference:

Ron Jernigan
Department of Energy
Building 703-41A
Savannah River Site
Aiken, SC 29802
Phone: 803-725-2685 Fax: 803-725-0375

Joe Joseph
President, New South Associates
6150 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, GA 30083
Phone: 770-498-4155 Fax: 770-498-3809

Cyril Banick
Westinghouse Savannah River Company Liaison
Building 773-68A
Savannah River Site
Aiken, SC 29802
Phone: 803-725-4846 Fax: 803-725-0968

14 - The tapes and transcripts of the interviews will be stored at the New South Associates office in Stone Mountain, Georgia, or at the company's Savannah River Site field office until project completion, after which they will be turned over to the Savannah River Site Archives. Make sure the interviewee knows that the interview may be used in a public format, such as on the SRS History Project Website on the Internet or other public forums and displays. If they have restrictions on the use of their interview, explain how we will handle restricted access to their interview:

– the original documentation of the restriction will be attached to the front of the folder containing the Oral History administrative records;

– a label will be attached to the video or audio tape noting that restrictions apply to its usage, and copies of the restriction documentation will be available at the place of storage;

– a copy of the restriction documentation will accompany any notes or other materials generated from the interview if availability of those materials could mean a violation of the restrictions; and

– all transfer of video and audio tapes will be accompanied by documentation detailing applicable restrictions.

15 - It is a good idea to try to get a general chronology of the interviewee's work history (dates in various areas and positions held) prior to the interview. Also, ask if they have a period photograph of themselves that we could copy or have reproduced.

16 - If you set up the interview by telephone, it is advisable to send a confirmation letter so they have a written record of the date and time of the interview. Also, send a copy of the release form so they can have time to look it over.

17 - A day or two before the interview, call the interviewee to remind them of the appointment.

18 - Obtain tapes from New South Associates prior to going into the field. Take a camera if the interviewee may have items or collections that should be photographed. If the collection is extensive arrange for a photographer to accompany you.

Conducting the Interview

Please use the following procedures when conducting your interviews to ensure that all necessary items are covered.

19 - Before going to the interview site, test your equipment and make certain it is working properly. If you will be depending on batteries to operate equipment, make certain the batteries are fresh or that you have an extra set.

20 - At the interview site, make sure the tape or video recorder is in plain sight and properly set up, then **do the following:**

- Check your equipment again to make sure it is working properly. Once you are satisfied, turn the equipment off until the remaining preliminary steps are completed.
- Go through your pre-interview checklist and sign it.
- Show the interviewee the release form.
- Explain that the release form 1) shows that they consented to be interviewed voluntarily and that they understand how the interview will be used, and 2) provides them with an opportunity to place restrictions on the use of the interview if they wish. Let them know that they will be asked to sign the release form at the end of the interview.
- If the interviewee wishes to place restrictions on the interview, show them the restrictions form and let them know that they will be asked to complete and sign the form at the end of the interview.
- If the interviewee at this point decides that he or she does not want to be recorded, ask if they will be willing to sign the consent form at the end of the interview. If they will, proceed with the interview, and document it by taking notes. If they are not willing to sign the consent form, very politely explain that you are sorry for the misunderstanding but that we can not use any information they provide without their consent as documented on a signed release. End the interview diplomatically at this point; **do not**, under any circumstances, make any effort to coerce the interviewee into signing a consent form.

21 - Turn on the recording equipment and conduct the interview. Be sure to take notes during the interview. Jot down questions that occur to you as the interviewee is speaking. **Avoid interrupting the interviewee**. An interview is not a conversation. The interviewer's role is to provide an environment in which the interviewee can reveal their knowledge; it is not a place for the interviewer to show their own knowledge. The interviewer should remain a background figure, guiding the interview when needed.

22 - **Avoid asking leading questions.** For instance, people tend to not answer "no" to a question like "did you feel there was an element of patriotism to your work"? The question contains in passive voice the statement "you did feel there was an element of patriotism to your work," which can imply that the interviewer has an answer they would like to hear. Instead of such specific questions, follow up broad questions like "how did you feel about your work?" with questions to help the interviewee better define their feelings if needed, or to direct them closer to the general topic about which you wish to learn more. Also, avoid single-option questions like "was the work difficult?" In interviews, people tend to answer "yes" to such questions more often than "no," possibly because answering "no" might seem like they are contradicting the interviewer and not being properly polite. Give them opposing choices, such as "was the work difficult or was it easy?"

23 - Be aware of the length of the interview, and be sensitive to signs of fatigue. Some interviewees will tire, while others will be stimulated by the interaction. Don't push the interview beyond comfortable limits for the interviewee. On the other hand, be aware of time so that the interview does not continue too long. Each interview should be about 60 to 90 minutes in length. If there is more information to discuss, make an appointment for a second interview.

24 - If the interviewee asks you to turn off the tape recorder, ask him or her if the information given during this time may or may not be used in the report as a personal communication. If not, either don't take notes or clearly indicate in your notes the limits for the use of the information. If the interviewee asks that you neither record nor take notes during part of the interview, heed their wishes.

25 - Make notes of personal and place names while the speaker is talking so you can go over how they are spelled at the end of the interview.

26 - After the main interview but before turning off the recorder, ask the interviewee for spellings of personal and place names. Names may have unusual spellings (i.e., Smyth, T and T (could be TNT), and LeRoy). Ask about even seemingly obvious names if you are not familiar with them through your research.

27 - With the recorder still on, sign and date the consent form and then ask the interviewee to sign and date the consent form. If the interviewee refuses to physically sign the consent form, ask if they would mind giving verbal permission on tape. If they will give their verbal permission, go through consent form **while the audio or video recorder is still on.**

28 - If the interviewee requires restrictions on the use of the interview, help them to fill out the restrictions form. Also, explain that New South Associates is committed to respecting their wishes, and that adequate documentation of the restrictions will be conveyed to the archival facility when New South Associates relinquishes the interview materials to the archival facility. **But be sure to note** that despite controls established to ensure adherence to their wishes, there is a possibility that restrictions could be compromised.

29 - If the interviewee has decided not to sign the consent form and does not wish to give recorded verbal consent to the use of the interview, be sure to thank the interviewee for his or

her time. Turn over all tapes of the interview to the interviewee and ask if any information in your notes can be used and the interviewee mentioned as the source (i.e., referenced as personal communication).

30 - If possible, tell the interviewee when they can expect to receive the draft transcription and final report.

31 - Thank the interviewee.

32 - Remove the protection tabs from each tape used to record the interview so that no one will inadvertently record over the interview. Write the interviewees name on the label on each tape, and write "Restrictions Apply" in red ink on the label if the interviewee wished that restrictions be applied to the interview. Store the tapes in a safe place, away from heat and magnetic fields.

After the Interview

33 - As soon as possible after each interview, go over any notes you took to clarify them. Include any impressions of the interview that may help with later efforts to interpret aspects of the interview that may not be clear from the spoken words or a transcript.

34 - Make sure the original release form is placed in the file for this interviewee. If there are any restrictions on the use of the interview, **attach the original restrictions form to the front of the folder**, and **keep a copy of the restrictions form** with any notes, paperwork, and tapes that are not kept in the folder.

35 - Try to write a thank you note to interviewees. If possible, let them know in this note when they can expect a draft of the transcript.

36 - Interviews will be transcribed by the interviewer or by a transcription service.

37 - After the draft of the transcription has been edited, send the transcript to the interviewee, along with a note about general practice in transcribing interviews. Point out that it is not accepted practice to correct grammatical "mistakes" or idiomatic expressions of either the interviewer or interviewee. If the interviewer wishes to add information on a topic, we will consider including it in the transcript as a footnote.

38 - Also, specify in your cover letter that the interviewee will have four weeks to respond. Note that if you have not heard from them by then, you will call to confirm that they have no comments. Be prepared to allow no more than a two-week extension.

39 - If you receive comments from the interviewee, provide a written response within two weeks. Be very diplomatic if they would like wording altered. If the transcript matches what is recorded, **the wording can not be changed.** If something substantive said during the interview was a mistake, we may need to add a footnote to the transcript.

40 - Send the interviewee a copy of the final report if the interviewee wishes to receive one.

Appendix A

Oral History Evaluation Guidelines
Oral History Association
Pamphlet Number 3
Adopted 1989

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Foreword

Since its founding in 1967 the Oral History Association (OHA) has grappled constantly with developing and promoting professional standards for oral historians. This has been no easy task, given the creative, dynamic, and nature of the field. The OHA has sought to encourage the creation of recorded interviews that are as complete, verifiable, and usable as possible, and to discourage both inadequate interviewing and the misuse of oral history. Yet it recognizes that oral historians cannot afford to suppress ingenuity and inspiration nor to ignore new developments in scholarship and technology.

The OHA issued its first "goals and guidelines" in 1968, broadly stating the principles, rights, and obligations that all interviewees, interviewers, and sponsoring institutions needed to take into consideration. Then in 1979, at the prompting of various granting agencies, leaders of the OHA met at the Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin, to produce a set of "evaluation guidelines." These guidelines have since provided invaluable assistance to oral history projects of all sizes and purposes. Organized in checklist form, they offered reminders of the myriad of issues involved in conducting, processing, and preserving oral history interviews. Not every guideline applied to every project, but taken together they provided a common ground for dialogue among oral historians.

Over the next decade, new issues arose that the earlier guidelines had not addressed. When the need for revision became apparent, the OHA decided against convening another special meeting, as done at Wingspread, and instead appointed four committees to examine those sections of the evaluation guidelines that required revision or entirely new material. After a year's work, the committees presented their proposals to mem-

bers of the Association at a series of sessions at the annual meeting in Galveston, Texas, in October 1989. The revised committee reports were then discussed, amended, and adopted by a vote of the membership at the general business meeting. During the next year, the chairs of the four evaluation guidelines committees analyzed, revised, and expanded the Goals and Guidelines into a new Statement of Principles and Standards to accompany the evaluation guidelines. Finally, they offered these standards for amendment and adoption by the OHA membership at the annual meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in November 1990.

If this process sounds convoluted, it was. But its many stages were designed deliberately to foster thoughtful debate among the widest cross-section of oral history practitioners. As a result, the new standards and guidelines more specifically addressed the needs of independent and unaffiliated researchers, as well as those of the larger oral history programs and archives. They dealt with the problems and potentials of videotaped interviews. They raised issues about the use of oral history in the classroom by teachers and students. By the end of the process, the OHA felt assured that it had listened to all sides and had reached a workable consensus.

The most intense discussions predictably dealt with ethical issues. A greater awareness of the effects of race, class, gender, ethnicity, and culture on interviewing, together with a heightened concern over the impact that the oral history projects might have on the communities in which the interviews were conducted, were woven into both the Evaluation Guidelines and the Statement of Principles and Standards. The new guidelines and standards encouraged oral historians to make their interviews accessible to the community and to consider sharing the rewards and recognition that might result from their projects with their interviewees. They also sanctioned the use of anonymous interviews, although only in "extremely sensitive" circumstances.

All of those who labored in the preparation of the principles and standards and the evaluation guidelines trust that they will offer positive assistance to anyone conducting oral history interviews. While these guidelines and standards provide a basis for peer judgment and review, their success will ultimately depend more on the willingness of individual oral historians and oral history projects to apply them to their own work.

Evaluation Guidelines Committees, 1988/1989

Donald A. Ritchie (coordinator)

Committee on Ethical/Legal Guidelines:
Sherna B. Gluck (cochair)
Linda Shopes (cochair)
Albert S. Broussard
John A. Neuenschwander

Committee on Independent/Unaffiliated Research
Terry L. Birdwhistell (chair)
Jo Blatti
Maurice Maryanow
Holly C. Shulman

Committee on the Use of Videotape
Pamela M. Henson (chair)
David H. Mould
James B. Murray
Terri A. Schorzman
Margaret Robertson

Education Committee
George L. Mehaffy (chair)
Patricia Grimmer
Denise Joseph
Rebecca Sharpless
Andor Skotnes
Richard Williams

Principles and Standards Committee, 1989/1990
Donald A. Ritchie (chair)
Willa K. Baum
Terry L. Birdwhistell
Sherna B. Gluck
Pamela M. Henson
Linda Shopes
Ronald E. Marcello (ex officio)
Lila J. Goff (ex officio)

Principles and Standards of the Oral History Association

The Oral History Association promotes oral history as a method of gathering and preserving historical information through recorded interviews with participants in past events and ways of life. It encourages those who produce and use oral history to recognize certain principles, rights, and obligations for the creation of source material that is authentic, useful, and reliable. These include obligations to the interviewee, to the profession, and to the public, as well as mutual obligations between sponsoring organizations and interviewers.

Oral history interviews are conducted by people with a range of affiliations and sponsorship for a variety of purposes: to create archival records, for individual research, for community and institutional projects, and for publications and media productions. While these principles and standards provide a general framework for guiding professional conduct, their application may vary according to the nature of specific oral history projects. Regardless of the purpose of the interviews, oral history should be conducted in the spirit of critical inquiry and social responsibility, and with a recognition of the interactive and subjective nature of the enterprise.

Responsibility to Interviewees:

1. Interviewees should be informed of the purposes and procedures of oral history in general and of the aims and anticipated uses of the particular projects to which they are making their contribution.

2. Interviewees should be informed of the mutual rights in the oral history process, such as editing, access restrictions, copyrights, prior use, royalties, and the expected disposition and dissemination of all forms of the record.

3. Interviewees should be informed that they will be asked to sign a legal release. Interviews should remain confidential until interviewees have given permission for their use.

4. Interviewers should guard against making promises to interviewees that they may not be able to fulfill, such as guarantees of publication and control over future uses of interviews after they have been made public.

5. Interviews should be conducted in accord with any prior agreements made with the interviewee, and such preferences and agreements should be documented for the record.

6. Interviewers should work to achieve a balance between the objectives of the project and the perspectives of the interviewees. They should be sensitive to the diversity of social and cultural experiences, and to the implications of race, gender, class, ethnicity, age, religion, and sexual orientation. They should encourage interviewees to respond in their own style and language, and to address issues that reflect their concerns. Interviewers should fully explore all appropriate areas of inquiry with the interviewee and not be satisfied with superficial responses.

7. Interviewers should guard against possible exploitation of interviewees and be sensitive to the ways in which their interviews might be used. Interviewers must respect the right of the interviewee to refuse to discuss certain subjects, to restrict access to the interview, or under extreme circumstances even to choose anonymity. Interviewers should clearly explain these options to all interviewees.

Responsibility to the Public and to the Profession:

1. Oral historians have a responsibility to maintain the highest professional standards in the conduct of their work and to uphold the standards of the various disciplines and professions with which they are affiliated.

2. In recognition of the importance of oral history to an understanding of the past and of the cost and effort involved, interviewers and interviewees should mutually strive to record candid information of lasting value and to make that information accessible.

3. Interviewees should be selected on the basis of the relevance of their experiences to the subject at hand.

4. Interviewers should possess interviewing skills as well as professional competence or experience with the subject at hand.

5. Regardless of the specific interests of the project, interviewers should attempt to extend the inquiry beyond the specific focus of the project to create as complete a record as possible for the benefit of others.

6. Interviewers should strive to prompt informative dialogue through challenging and perceptive inquiry. They should be grounded in the background of the persons being interviewed and, when possible, should carefully research appropriate documents and secondary sources related to subjects about which the interviewees can speak.

7. Interviewers should make every effort to record their interviews. They should provide complete documentation of their preparation and methods, including the circumstances of the interviews. Interviewers, and when possible interviewees, should review and evaluate their interviews and any transcriptions made from them.

8. With the permission of the interviewees, interviewers should arrange to deposit their interviews in an archival repository that is capable of both preserving the interviews and eventually making them available for general use. Interviewers should provide basic information about the interviews, including project goals, sponsorship, and funding. Preferably, interviewers should work with repositories prior to the project to determine necessary legal arrangements. If interviewers arrange to retain first use of the interviews, it should be only for a reasonable time prior to public use.

9. Interviewers should be sensitive to the communities from which they have collected their oral histories, taking care not to reinforce thoughtless stereotypes or to bring undue notoriety to the communities. They should take every effort to make the interviews accessible to the communities.

10. Oral history interviews should be used and cited with the same care and standards applied to other historical sources. Users have a responsibility to retain the integrity of the interviewee's voice, neither misrepresenting the interviewee's words nor taking them out of context.

11. Sources of funding or sponsorship of oral history projects should be made public in all exhibits, media presentations, or publications that result from the projects.

12. Interviewers and oral history programs should conscientiously consider how they might share with interviewees and their communities the rewards and recognition that might result from their work.

Responsibility for Sponsoring and Archival Institutions:

1. Institutions sponsoring and maintaining oral history archives have a responsibility to interviewees, interviewers, the profes-

sion, and the public to maintain the highest professional and ethical standards in the creation and archival preservation of oral history interviews.

2. Subject to conditions that interviewees set, sponsoring institutions (or individual collectors) have an obligation to prepare and preserve easily usable records; to keep accurate records of the creation and processing of each interview; to identify, index, and catalog interviews; and to make known the existence of the interviews when they are open for research.

3. Within the parameters of their missions and resources, archival institutions should collect interviews generated by independent researchers and assist interviewers with the necessary legal agreements.

4. Sponsoring institutions should train interviewers, explaining the objectives of the program to them, informing them of all ethical and legal considerations governing an interview, and making clear to interviewers what their obligations are to the program and to the interviewees.

5. Interviewers and interviewees should receive appropriate acknowledgment for their work in all forms of citation or usage.

Oral History Evaluation Guidelines

Program/Project Guidelines

Purposes and Objectives

a. Are the purposes clearly set forth? How realistic are they?
b. What factors demonstrate a significant need for the project?
c. What is the research design? How clear and realistic is it?
d. Are the terms, conditions, and objectives of funding clearly made known to judge the potential effect of such funding on the scholarly integrity of the project? Is the allocation of funds adequate to allow the project goals to be accomplished?
e. How do institutional relationships affect the purposes and objectives?

Selection of Interviewers and Interviewees

a. In what ways are the interviewers and interviewees appropriate (or inappropriate) to the purposes and objectives?
b. What are the significant omissions and why were they omitted?

Records and Provenance

a. What are the policies and provisions for maintaining a record of the provenance of interviews? Are they adequate? What can be done to improve them?
b. How are records, policies, and procedures made known to interviewers, interviewees, staff, and users?
c. How does the system of records enhance the usefulness of the interviews and safeguard the rights of those involved?

Availability of Materials

a. How accurate and specific is the publicizing of the interviews?
b. How is information about interviews directed to likely users?
c. How have the interviews been used?

Finding Aids

a. What is the overall design for finding aids?
b. Are the finding aids adequate and appropriate?
c. How available are the finding aids?

Management, Qualifications, and Training

a. How effective is the management of the program/project?
b. What provisions are there for supervision and staff review?
c. What are the qualifications for staff positions?
d. What are the provisions for systematic and effective training?
e. What improvements could be made in the management of the program/project?

Ethical/Legal Guidelines

What procedures are followed to assure that interviewers/programs recognize and honor their responsibility to the interviewees? Specifically what procedures are used to assure that:

a. the interviewee is made fully aware of the goals and objectives of the oral history program/project?
b. the interviewee is made fully aware of the various stages of the program/project and the nature of his/her participation at each stage?
c. the interviewee is given the opportunity to respond to questions as freely as possible and is not subjected to stereotyped assumptions based on race, ethnicity, gender, class, or any other social/cultural characteristic?
d. the interviewee understands her/his right to refuse to discuss certain subjects, to seal portions of the interview, or in extremely sensitive circumstances even to choose to remain anonymous?
e. the interviewee is fully informed about the potential uses to which the material may be put, including deposit of the interviews in a repository; publication in books, articles, newspapers, or magazines; and all forms of public programming?
f. the interviewee is provided a full and easily comprehensible explanation of her/his legal rights before being asked to sign a contract or deed of gift transferring rights, title, and interest in the audio and/or visual tape(s) and transcript(s) to an administering authority or individual; and, whenever possible, the interviewee is consulted about all subsequent use of the material?
g. all prior agreements made with the interviewee are honored?
h. the interviewee is fully informed about the potential for and disposition of royalties that might accrue from the use of her/his interview, including all forms of public programming?
i. the interview and any other related materials will remain confidential until the interviewee has released their contents for use?
j. care is taken when making public all material relating to the interview?

What procedures are followed to assure that interviewers/programs recognize and honor their responsibilities to the profession? Specifically, what procedures assure that:

a. the interviewer has considered the potential for public programming and research use of the interviews, and has endeavored to prevent any exploitation of or harm to interviewees?
b. the interviewer is well trained and will conduct his/her interview in a professional manner?
c. the interview is well grounded in the background of the subject(s) to be discussed?
d. the interview will be conducted in a spirit of critical inquiry and that efforts will be made to provide as complete a historical record as possible?
e. the interviewees are selected on the basis of the relevance of their experience to the subject at hand and that an appropriate cross-section of interviewees is selected for any particular project?
f. the interview materials, including tapes, transcripts, agreements, and documentation of the interview process, will be placed in a repository after a reasonable period of time, subject to the agreements made with the interviewee; and that the depository will administer their use in accordance with those agreements?
g. the methodologies of the program/project, as well as its goals and objectives, are available for the general public to evaluate?
h. the interview materials have been properly cataloged, including appropriate acknowledgment and credit to the interviewer, and that their availability for research use is made known?

What procedures are followed to assure that interviewers and programs are aware of their mutual responsibilities and obligations? Specifically, what procedures are followed to assure that:

a. interviewers are made aware of the program goals and are fully informed of ethical and legal considerations?
b. interviewers are fully informed of all the tasks they are expected to complete in an oral history project?
c. interviewers are made fully aware of their obligations to the oral history program/sponsoring institution, regardless of their own personal interest in a program/project?
d. programs/sponsoring institutions treat their interviewers equitably, including the establishment of provisions for appropriate compensation and acknowledgment for all products resulting from their work, and support for fieldwork practices consistent with professional standards whenever there is a conflict between the parties to the interview?
e. interviewers are fully informed of their legal rights and of their responsibilities to both the interviewee and to the sponsoring institution?

What procedures are followed to assure that interviewers and programs recognize and honor their responsibilities to the community/public? Specifically, what procedures assure that:

a. the oral history materials, and all works created from them, will be available and accessible to the community that participated in the project?
b. sources of extramural funding and sponsorship are clearly noted for each interview or project?
c. the interviewer and project endeavor not to impose their own values on the community being studied?
d. the tapes and transcripts will not be used in an unethical manner?

Tape/Transcript Processing Guidelines

Information about the Participants
a. Are the names of both interviewer and interviewee clearly indicated on the tape/abstract/transcript and catalog materials?
b. Is there adequate biographical information about both interviewer and interviewee? Where can it be found?

Interview Information
a. Are the tapes, transcripts, time indices, abstracts, and other materials presented for use identified as to the project/program of which they are a part?
b. Are the date and place of the interview indicated on the tape, transcript, time index, and abstract, and in appropriate catalog material?
c. Are there interviewer's statements about the preparation for or circumstances of the interviews? Where? Are they generally available to researchers? How are the rights of the interviewees protected against improper use of such commentaries?
d. Are there records of contracts between the program and the interviewee? How detailed are they? Are they available to researchers? If so, with what safeguards for individual rights and privacy?

Interview Tape Information
a. Is the complete master tape preserved? Are there one or more duplicate copies?
b. If the original or any duplicate has been edited, rearranged, cut, or spliced in any way, is there a record of that action, including by whom and when and for what purposes the action was taken?
c. Do the tape label and appropriate catalog materials show the recording speed, level, and length of the interview? If videotaped, do the tape label and appropriate catalog information show the format (e.g., U/Matic, VHS, 8mm, etc.), and scanning system, and clearly indicate the tracks on which the audio and time code have been recorded?
d. In the absence of transcripts, are there suitable finding aids to give users access to information on tapes? What form do they take? Is there a record of who prepares these finding aids?
e. Are researchers permitted to listen to or view the tapes? Are there any restrictions on the use of the tapes?

Interview Transcript Information
a. Is the transcript an accurate record of the tape? Is a careful record kept of each step of processing the transcript, including

who transcribed, audited, edited, retyped, and proofread the transcripts in final copy?
b. Are the nature and extent of changes in the transcript from the original tape made known to the user?
c. What finding aids have been prepared for the transcript? Are they suitable and adequate? How could they be improved?
d. Are there any restrictions on access to or use of the transcripts? Are they clearly noted?
e. Are there any photo materials or other supporting documents for the interview? Do they enhance and supplement the text?
f. If videotaped, does the transcript contain time references and annotation describing the complementary visuals on the videotape?

Interview Content Guidelines

Does the content of each interview and the cumulative content of the whole collection contribute to accomplishing the objectives of the project/program?

a. In what particulars does each interview or the whole collection succeed or fall short?
b. Do audio and visual tapes in the collection avoid redundancy and supplement one another in interview content and focus?

In what ways does the program/project contribute to historical understanding?

a. In what particulars does each interview or the whole collection succeed or fall short of such contribution?
b. To what extent does the material add fresh information, fill gaps in the existing record, and/or provide fresh insights and perspectives?
c. To what extent is the information reliable and valid? Is it eyewitness or hearsay evidence? How well and in what manner does it meet internal and external tests of corroboration, consistency, and explication of contradictions?
d. What is the relationship of the interview information to existing documentation and historiography?
e. How does the texture of the interview impart detail, richness, and flavor to the historical record?
f. What is the basic nature of the information contributed? Is it facts, perceptions, interpretations, judgments, or attitudes, and how does each contribute to understanding?
g. Are the scope, volume, and (where appropriate) the representativeness of the population interviewed appropriate and sufficient to the purpose? Is there enough testimony to validate the evidence without passing the point of diminishing returns? How appropriate is the quantity to the purposes of the study?
h. How do the form and structure of the interviews contribute to making the content information understandable?
I. If videotaped, does the interview capture unique "visual information?"
j. Does the visual element complement and/or supplement the verbal information? Has the interview captured interaction with the visual environment, processes, objects, or other individuals?

Interview Conduct Guidelines

Use of Other Sources
a. Is the oral history technique the best means of acquiring the information? If not, what other sources exist? Has the interviewer used them, and has he/she sought to preserve them if necessary?
b. Has the interviewer made an effort to consult other relevant oral histories?
c. Is the interview technique of value in supplementing existing sources?
d. Do videotaped interviews complement, not duplicate, existing stills or moving visual images?

Interviewer Preparation
a. Is the interviewer well informed about the subjects under discussion?
b. Are the primary and secondary sources used in preparation for the interview adequate?

Interviewee Selection and Orientation
a. Does the interviewee seem appropriate to the subjects discussed?
b. Does the interviewee understand and respond to the interview purposes?
c. Has the interviewee prepared for the interview and assisted in the process?
d. If a group interview, have composition and group dynamics been considered in selecting participants?

Interviewer Interviewee Relations
a. Do interviewer and interviewee motivate each other toward interview objectives?
b. Is there a balance between empathy and analytical judgment in the interview?
c. If videotaped, is the interviewer/interviewee relationship maintained despite the presence of a technical crew? Did the technical personnel understand the nature of a videotaped oral history interview, as opposed to a scripted production?

Technique and Adaptive Skills
a. In what ways does the interview show that the interviewer has used skills appropriate to . . .
  * the interviewee's condition (health, memory, mental alertness, ability to communicate, time schedule, etc.)?
  * the interview conditions (disruptions and interruptions, equipment problems, extraneous participants, etc.)?

b. What evidence is there that the interviewer has . . .
  * thoroughly explored pertinent lines of thought?
  * followed up on significant clues?
  * made an effort to identify sources of information?
  * employed critical challenges when needed?
  * thoroughly explored the potential of the visual environment, if videotaped?

c. Has the program/project used recording equipment and tapes which are appropriate to the purposes of the work and use of

the material? Are the recordings of good quality? How could they be improved?
d. If videotaped, are lighting composition, camera work, and sound of good quality?
e. In the balance between content and technical quality, is the technical quality good without subordinating the interview process?

Perspective
a. Do the biases of the interviewer interfere with or influence the responses of the interviewee?
b. What information is available that may inform the users of any prior or separate relationship of the interviewer to the interviewee?

Historical Contribution
a. Does the interviewer pursue the inquiry with historical integrity?
b. Do other purposes being served by the interview enrich or diminish quality?
c. What does the interview contribute to the larger context of historical knowledge and understanding?

Independent/Unaffiliated Researcher Guidelines

Creation and Use of Interviews
a. Has the independent/unaffiliated researcher followed the guidelines for obtaining interviews as suggested in the Program/Project Guideline section?
b. Have proper citation and documentation been provided in works created (books, articles, audiovisual productions, or other public presentations) to inform users of the work as to interviews used and permanent location of the interviews?
c. Do works created include an explanation of the interview project, including editorial procedures?
d. Has the independent/unaffiliated researcher provided for the deposit of the works created in an appropriate repository?

Transfer of Interviews to Archival Repository
a. Has the independent/unaffiliated researcher properly obtained the agreement of the repository prior to making representations about the disposition of the interviews?
b. Is the transfer consistent with agreements or understandings with interviewers? Were legal agreements obtained from interviewees?
c. Has the researcher provided the repository with adequate descriptions of the creation of the interviews and the project?
d. What is the technical quality of the recorded interviews? Are the interviews transcribed, abstracted, or indexed, and, if so, what is the quality?

Educator and Student Guidelines

Has the Educator:
a. become familiar with the "Oral History Evaluation Guidelines" and conveyed their substance to the student?
b. ensured that each student is properly prepared before going into the community to conduct oral history interviews?
c. become knowledgeable of the literature, techniques, and processes of oral history, so that the best possible instruction can be presented to the student?
d. worked with other professionals and organizations to provide the best oral history experience for the student?
e. considered that the project may merit preservation and worked with other professionals and repositories to preserve and disseminate these collected materials?
f. shown willingness to share her/his expertise with other educators, associations, and organizations?

Has the Student:
a. become thoroughly familiar with the techniques and processes of oral history interviewing and the development of research using oral history interviews?
b. explained to the interviewee the purpose of the interview and how it will be used?
c. treated the interviewee with respect?
d. signed a receipt for and returned any materials borrowed from the interviewee?
e. obtained a signed legal release for the interview?
f. kept her/his word about oral or written promises made to the interviewees?
g. given proper credit (oral or written) when using oral testimony, and used material in context?

OHA/American Historical Association Statement on Research Risks

Certain interview research may be governed by the Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects (codified at 45 CFR 46). Such research may require prospective review by an Institutional Review Board (IRB) as well as written informed consent of the interviewee. Additionally, institutions engaged in biomedical and behavioral research are likely to have internal policies that also pertain to interview research. Historians should be cognizant of and comply with all laws, regulations, and institutional policies applicable to their research activities.
February 1996

Appendix B

Code of Ethics of the American Anthropological Association
Final Draft, March 1, 1997

I. Preamble

Anthropological researchers, teachers and practitioners are members of many different communities, each with its own moral rules or codes of ethics. Anthropologists have moral obligations as members of other groups, such as the family, religion, and community, as well as the profession. They also have obligations to the scholarly discipline, to the wider society and culture, and to the human species, other species, and the environment. Furthermore, fieldworkers may develop close relationships with persons or animals with whom they work, generating an additional level of ethical considerations.

In a field of such complex involvements and obligations, it is inevitable that misunderstandings, conflicts, and the need to make choices among apparently incompatible values will arise. Anthropologists are responsible for grappling with such difficulties and struggling to resolve them in ways compatible with the principles stated here. The purpose of this Code is to foster discussion and education. The American Anthropological Association (AAA) does not adjudicate claims for unethical behavior.

The principles and guidelines in this Code provide the anthropologist with tools to engage in developing and maintaining an ethical framework for all anthropological work.

II. Introduction

Anthropology is a multidisciplinary field of science and scholarship, which includes the study of all aspects of humankind—archaeological, biological, linguistic and sociocultural. Anthropology has roots in the natural and social sciences and in the humanities, ranging in approach from basic to applied research and to scholarly interpretation.

As the principal organization representing the breadth of anthropology, the American Anthropological Association (AAA) starts from the position that generating and appropriately utilizing knowledge (i.e., publishing, teaching, developing programs, and informing policy) of the peoples of the world, past and present, is a worthy goal; that the generation of anthropological knowledge is a dynamic process using many different and ever-evolving approaches; and that for moral and practical reasons, the generation and utilization of knowledge should be achieved in an ethical manner.

The mission of American Anthropological Association is to advance all aspects of anthropological research and to foster dissemination of anthropological knowledge through publications, teaching, public education, and application. An important part of that mission is to help educate AAA members about ethical obligations and challenges involved in the generation, dissemination, and utilization of anthropological knowledge.

The purpose of this Code is to provide AAA members and other interested persons with guidelines for making ethical choices in the conduct of their anthropological work. Because anthropologists can find themselves in complex situations and subject to more than one code of ethics, the AAA Code of Ethics provides a framework, not an ironclad formula, for making decisions.

Persons using the Code as a guideline for making ethical choices or for teaching are encouraged to seek out illustrative examples and appropriate case studies to enrich their knowledge base.

Anthropologists have a duty to be informed about ethical codes relating to their work, and ought periodically to receive training on current research activities and ethical issues. In addition, departments offering anthropology degrees should include and require ethical training in their curriculums.

No code or set of guidelines can anticipate unique circumstances or direct actions in specific situations. The individual anthropologist must be willing to make carefully considered ethical choices and be prepared to make clear the assumptions, facts and issues on which those choices are based. These guidelines therefore address general contexts, priorities and relationships which should be considered in ethical decision making in anthropological work.

III. Research

In both proposing and carrying out research, anthropological researchers must be open about the purpose(s), potential impacts, and source(s) of support for research projects with funders, colleagues, persons studied or providing information, and with relevant parties affected by the research. Researchers must expect to utilize the results of their work in an appropriate fashion and disseminate the results through appropriate and timely activities. Research fulfilling these expectations is ethical, regardless of the source of funding (public or private) or purpose (i.e., "applied," "basic," "pure," or "proprietary").

Anthropological researchers should be alert to the danger of compromising anthropological ethics as a condition to engage in research, yet also be alert to proper demands of good citizenship or host/guest relations. Active contribution and leadership in seeking to shape public or private sector actions and policies may be as ethically justifiable as inaction, detachment, or noncooperation, depending on circumstances. Similar principles hold for anthropological researchers employed or otherwise affiliated with nonanthropological institutions, public institutions, or private enterprises.

A. Responsibility to people and animals with whom anthropological researchers work and whose lives and cultures they study.

1. Anthropological researchers have primary ethical obligations to the people, species, and materials they study and to the people with whom they work. These obligations can supersede the goal of seeking new knowledge, and can lead to decisions not to undertake or to discontinue a research project when the primary obligation conflicts with other responsibilities, such as those owed to sponsors or clients. These ethical obligations include:

* To avoid harm or wrong, understanding that the development of knowledge can lead to change which may be positive or negative for the people or animals worked with or studied.
* To respect the well-being of humans and nonhuman primates.
* To work for the long-term conservation of the archaeological, fossil, and historical records.
* To consult actively with the affected individuals or group(s), with the goal of establishing a working relationship that can be beneficial to all parties involved.

2. Anthropological researchers must do everything in their power to ensure that their research does not harm the safety, dignity, or privacy of the people with whom they work, conduct research, or perform other professional activities. Anthropological researchers working with animals must do everything in their power to ensure that the research does not harm the safety, psychological well-being or survival of the animals or species with which they work.

3. Anthropological researchers must determine in advance whether their hosts/providers of information wish to remain anonymous or receive recognition, and make every effort to comply with those wishes. Researchers must present to their research participants the possible impacts of the choices, and make clear that despite their best efforts, anonymity may be compromised or recognition fail to materialize.

4. Anthropological researchers should obtain in advance the informed consent of persons being studied, providing information, owning or controlling access to material being studied, or otherwise identified as having interests which might be impacted by the research. It is understood that the degree and breadth of informed consent required will depend on the nature of the project and may be affected by requirements of other codes, laws, and ethics of the country or community in which the research is pursued. Further, it is understood that the informed consent process is dynamic and continuous; the process should be initiated in the project design and continue through implementation by way of dialogue and negotiation with those studied. Researchers are responsible for identifying and complying with the various informed consent codes, laws and regulations affecting their projects. Informed consent, for the purposes of this code, does not necessarily imply or require a particular written or signed form. It is the quality of the consent, not the format, that is relevant.

5. Anthropological researchers who have developed close and enduring relationships (i.e., covenantal relationships) with either individual persons providing information or with hosts must adhere to the obligations of openness and informed consent, while carefully and respectfully negotiating the limits of the relationship.

6. While anthropologists may gain personally from their work, they must not exploit individuals, groups, animals, or cultural or biological materials. They should recognize their debt to the societies in which they work and their obligation to reciprocate with people studied in appropriate ways.

B. Responsibility to scholarship and science.

1. Anthropological researchers must expect to encounter ethical dilemmas at every stage of their work, and must make good-faith efforts to identify potential ethical claims and conflicts in advance when preparing proposals and as projects proceed. A section raising and responding to potential ethical issues should be part of every research proposal.

2. Anthropological researchers bear responsibility for the integrity and reputation of their discipline, of scholarship, and of science. Thus, anthropological researchers are subject to the general moral rules of scientific and scholarly conduct: they should not deceive or knowingly misrepresent (i.e., fabricate evidence, falsify, plagiarize), or attempt to prevent reporting of misconduct, or obstruct the scientific/scholarly research of others.

3. Anthropological researchers should do all they can to preserve opportunities for future fieldworkers to follow them to the field.

4. Anthropological researchers should utilize the results of their work in an appropriate fashion, and whenever possible disseminate their findings to the scientific and scholarly community.

5. Anthropological researchers should seriously consider all reasonable requests for access to their data and other research materials for purposes of research. They should also make every effort to insure preservation of their fieldwork data for use by posterity.

C. Responsibility to the public.

1. Anthropological researchers should make the results of their research appropriately available to sponsors, students, decision makers, and other nonanthropologists. In so doing, they must be truthful; they are not only responsible for the factual content of their statements but also must consider carefully the social and political implications of the information they disseminate. They must do everything in their power to insure that such information is well understood, properly contextualized, and responsibly utilized. They should make clear the empirical bases upon which their reports stand, be candid about their qualifications and philosophical or political biases, and recognize and make clear the limits of anthropological expertise. At the same time, they must be alert to possible harm their information may cause people with whom they work or colleagues.

2. Anthropologists may choose to move beyond disseminating research results to a position of advocacy. This is an individual decision, but not an ethical responsibility.

IV. Teaching

Responsibility to students and trainees

While adhering to ethical and legal codes governing relations between teachers/mentors and students/trainees at their educational institutions or as members of wider organizations, anthropological teachers should be particularly sensitive to the ways such codes apply in their discipline (for example, when teaching involves close contact with students/trainees in field situations). Among the widely recognized precepts which anthropological teachers, like other teachers/mentors, should follow are:

1. Teachers/mentors should conduct their programs in ways that preclude discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status, "race," social class, political convictions, disability, religion, ethnic background, national origin, sexual orientation, age, or other criteria irrelevant to academic performance.

2. Teachers'/mentors' duties include continually striving to improve their teaching/training techniques; being available and responsive to student/trainee interests; counseling students/trainees realistically regarding career opportunities; conscientiously supervising, encouraging, and supporting students'/trainees' studies; being fair, prompt, and reliable in communicating evaluations; assisting students/trainees in securing research support; and helping students/trainees when they seek professional placement.

3. Teachers/mentors should impress upon students/trainees the ethical challenges involved in every phase of anthropological work; encourage them to reflect upon this and other codes; encourage dialogue with colleagues on ethical issues; and discourage participation in ethically questionable projects.

4. Teachers/mentors should publicly acknowledge student/trainee assistance in research and preparation of their work; give appropriate credit for coauthorship to students/trainees; encourage publication of worthy student/trainee papers; and compensate students/trainees justly for their participation in all professional activities.

5. Teachers/mentors should beware of the exploitation and serious conflicts of interest which may result if they engage in sexual relations with students/trainees. They must avoid sexual liaisons with students/trainees for whose education and professional training they are in any way responsible.

V. Application

1. The same ethical guidelines apply to all anthropological work. That is, in both proposing and carrying out research, anthropologists must be open with funders, colleagues, persons studied or providing information, and relevant parties affected by the work about the purpose(s), potential impacts, and source(s) of support for the work. Applied anthropologists must intend and expect to utilize the results of their work appropriately (i.e., publication, teaching, program and policy development) within a reasonable time. In situations in which anthropological knowledge is applied, anthropologists bear the same responsibility to be open and candid about their skills and intentions, and monitor the effects of their work on all persons affected. Anthropologists may be involved in many types of work, frequently affecting individuals and groups with diverse and sometimes conflicting interests. The individual anthropologist must make carefully considered ethical choices and be prepared to make clear the assumptions, facts and issues on which those choices are based.

2. In all dealings with employers, persons hired to pursue anthropological research or apply anthropological knowledge should be honest about their qualifications, capabilities, and aims. Prior to making any professional commitments, they must review the purposes of prospective employers, taking into consideration the employer's past activities and future goals. In working for governmental agencies or private businesses, they should be especially careful not to promise or imply acceptance of conditions contrary to professional ethics or competing commitments.

3. Applied anthropologists, as any anthropologist, should be alert to the danger of compromising anthropological ethics as a condition for engaging in research or practice. They should also be alert to proper demands of hospitality, good citizenship and guest status. Proactive contribution and leadership in shaping public or private sector actions and policies may be as ethically justifiable as inaction, detachment, or noncooperation, depending on circumstances.

VI. Epilogue

Anthropological research, teaching, and application, like any human actions, pose choices for which anthropologists individually and collectively bear ethical responsibility. Since anthropologists are members of a variety of groups and subject to a variety of ethical codes, choices must sometimes be made not only between the varied obligations presented in this code but also between those of this code and those incurred in other statuses or roles. This statement does not dictate choice or propose sanctions. Rather, it is designed to promote discussion and provide general guidelines for ethically responsible decisions.

VII. Acknowledgments

This Code was drafted by the Commission to Review the AAA Statements on Ethics during the period January 1995 March 1997. The Commission members were James Peacock (Chair), Carolyn FluehrLobban, Barbara Frankel, Kathleen Gibson, Janet Levy, and Murray Wax. In addition, the following individuals participated in the Commission meetings: philosopher Bernard Gert, anthropologists Cathleen Crain, Shirley Fiske, David Frever, Felix Moos, Yolanda Moses, and Niel Tashima; and members of the American Sociological Association Committee on Ethics. Open hearings on the Code were held at the 1995 and 1996 annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association. The Commission solicited comments from all AAA Sections. The first draft of the AAA Code of Ethics was discussed at the May 1995 AAA Section Assembly meeting; the second draft was briefly discussed at the November 1996 meeting of the AAA Section Assembly.

The Final Report of the Commission was published in the September 1995 edition of the Anthropology Newsletter and on the AAA web site (http://www.ameranthassn.org). Drafts of the Code were published in the April 1996 and 1996 annual meeting edition of the Anthropology Newsletter and the AAA web site, and comments were solicited from the membership.

The Commission considered all comments from the membership in formulating the final draft in February 1997. The Commission gratefully acknowledge the use of some language from the codes of ethics of the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology and the Society for American Archaeology.

VIII. Other Relevant Codes of Ethics

The following list of other Codes of Ethics may be useful to anthropological researchers, teachers and practitioners:

Animal Behavior Society
1991 Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Research. Animal Behavior 41:183186.

American Board of Forensic Examiners
n.d. Code of Ethical Conduct. (American Board of Forensic Examiners, 300 South Jefferson Avenue, Suite 411, Springfield, MO 65806).

Archaeological Institute of America
1991 Code of Ethics. American Journal of Archaeology 95:285.
1994 Code of Professional Standards. (Archaeological Institute of America, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215-1401. Supplements and expands but does not replace the earlier Code of Ethics).

National Academy of Sciences
1995 On Being a Scientist: Responsible Conduct in Research. 2nd edition. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press (2121 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20418).

National Association for the Practice of Anthropology
1988 Ethical Guidelines for Practitioners.

Sigma Xi
1992 Sigma Xi Statement on the Use of Animals in Research. American Scientist 80:7376.

Society for American Archaeology
1996 Principles of Archaeological Ethics. (Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street, NE, Suite 12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557).

Society for Applied Anthropology
1983 Professional and Ethical Responsibilities. (Revised 1983).

Society of Professional Archaeologists
1976 Code of Ethics, Standards of Research Performance and Institutional Standards. (Society of Professional Archaeologists, PO Box 60911, Oklahoma City, OK 731460911).

United Nations
1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 1983 United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. 1987 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Forthcoming United Nations Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Forms

Release Form for Use of Interview
Form for Restricted Use of Oral History Interview
WSRC Document Approval Sheet
Interview Checklist
Questions/Topics for Oral History Interviews
Receipt for Items Loaned or Donated

Release Form For Use Of Interview
Savannah River Site History Project

Interviewer: MARY BETH REED

Interviewee: MRS. LETITIA MASON

Address: 108 COUNTRY CLUB DR
WILMINGTON, DE

Phone: _____

Date of Interview: 7/5/99

By signing this interview release form, I agree to take part in the oral history interview conducted on the above date on a voluntary basis, as a contributor to the Savannah River Site History Project. I understand that I will receive a copy of the draft transcript of this interview for review and comment, and that I am entitled to a copy of the final report in which this information may be used. I understand that while this project is underway, New South Associates, Inc., will, upon request, provide me with a copy of notes taken during this interview, as well as a copy of the audio or video tape made during this interview for the purpose of my review and comment.

I also understand that tapes and transcripts of this interview will be archived in the Savannah River Site archives, and will be available for research purposes unless otherwise specified below. I also understand that video and audio tapes of this interview, as well as the text of the transcript, may appear in part or in whole in publicly accessible research and information formats such as the Internet and broadcast media unless otherwise specified below.

Prior to project completion, the tapes and transcripts of this interview will be kept by New South Associates, Inc., at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia, 30083, for research purposes. Upon project completion, the tapes and transcripts will be turned over to the Savannah River Site archives.

Restrictions (check one): ☑ No Restrictions ☐ Restrictions (specify):

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Interviewee(s) Signature(s): Letitia F. Mason

_____

Date _____

_____

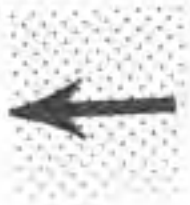
Interviewer Signature: M. B Reed

Date 7/5/99

Form for **Restricted** Use of Oral History Interview
Savannah River Site History Project

Interviewee: _____

Concerning the interview conducted by _____ on the date of _____, I, the above named Interviewee, agree to the use of the notes, audio tapes, video tapes, and all information contained therein, as detailed below:



These restrictions are to remain in effect until: _____

_____ _____
(Interviewee signature) (Date signed)

This form is to be attached to the front of the folder containing all paperwork concerning this interview. A permanent reference to this form will be placed on all tapes and transcripts generated from this interview.

Interview Checklist

Checklist for interview with: MRS. L MACK

Date: 7/5/97 Location: HOME IN WILMINGTON DE
100 COUNTRY CLUB DR

Check each item as covered —

_ Please stop me as I go through this checklist if anything I say is unclear to you or if you have any questions.

_ This interview will be taped and may be transcribed. Please feel free to use your own tape recorder as well.

_ If you wish, you will be provided with a copy of the transcription of this interview if one is made. Please indicate at the end of the interview if you wish to have a copy of the transcript.

_ If you wish, you will be provided with a copy of the final report. Please indicate at the end of the interview if you wish to have a copy of the final report.

_ If you allow, portions of this interview may be placed on the Internet in text form, as audio, as images, or in combinations of these as part of the SRS History Website. Will you allow us to use excerpts from this interview for the History Website?

_ Yes _ No

_ If during the interview there are questions you would rather not answer, whether for personal or security reasons, please indicate this to the interviewer. You are providing this information as a courtesy, and are not obliged to give any information that you would rather not give.

_ You are free to ask me to turn the tape recorder off and/or stop taking notes at any time. Information that is not documented by notes or a recording will not be used for this project.

_ Please let me know at the end of the interview if there is anything you have told me that you do not want to be used in any document or presentation that will be made public.

_ Do you understand each of these items we have just gone over, or do you have questions?

_ Understood _ Questions

If understood, proceed with interview. If questions, note them at the bottom of the following page. Can all questions be answered to satisfaction of interviewee?

_ Yes _ No N/A

If yes, proceed with interview. If no, ask interviewee if they would like to proceed with the interview or if they would prefer not to proceed with the interview:

_ Proceed _ Terminate Interview

I have read these items to the interviewee prior to their interview.

Date: 7/5/97 Signature of interviewer: MB Rea

Interview Checklist (page 2)

Checklist for interview with: _____

Interviewee wishes to have a copy of the transcript

✓ Yes _ No

Interviewee wishes to have a copy of reports

✓ Draft _ Final

To the interviewer: Please make sure the name or names of all those taking part in the interview, their relationships if any, and unusual terms, acronyms, or abbreviations are identified below.

Questions/Topics for Oral History Interviews

These are intended to be use as a basis or suggestions for interview questions,
not as questions for each and every interview.

Interview introduction (baseline information and questions to be included at the beginning of every interview):

- ❑ "Interview with _____ [interviewee's name/s] conducted by _____ [interviewer's name], historian with New South Associates, being conducted on _____ [date] at _____ [location]."
- ❑ If needed: "Other persons present at the interview are: _____."
- ❑ "This interview is being conducted as part of the Savannah River Site History Project, which is documenting the 50-year history of the Savannah River Site and its impact on the surrounding area and the people who have lived in that area. Mr./Ms. _____ is being interviewed because _____." [Short statement of the reason we chose this person to be interviewed. For example, "because of their experience with _____ at the site," or "as a representative of the _____ employees," or "for their expertise in _____," or "as a long-term resident of the area."]
- ❑ The following information should be asked next, or restated to the interviewee if the interviewer already has this information:
  -Age or date of birth,
  -Place of birth, and
  -Relationship to the Savannah River Site.

For pre-acquisition area residents:

- ❑ What did you do before the plant came to the area?
- ❑ Did you live on property that is now part of the plant? Or did you know anyone who did?
- ❑ What was your/their land used for? What did the owners/residents do?
- ❑ When the plant was announced, what was the general reaction of people living in the area?
- ❑ How has the plant lived up to these early expectations during the past 50 years, and how has it been different from what people expected?
- ❑ How has the reaction or attitude to the plant changed over time?
- ❑ How much were people told about the plant and what would be made in it?
- ❑ What about the relocation of the people living on the land acquired for SRP?
- ❑ What happened to the buildings that were sitting on the land? Were many moved or were they left? What about crops, animals, other property, what happened to these? What happened to the cemeteries?
- ❑ In this area, what occupations were typical prior to the coming of the plant? What types of farms, industry, and other businesses?
- ❑ Did the initial influx of people have any affect on life in the area? affect the availability of food? Increase or decrease crime (examples might be gambling and prostitution)? Change life in the area in other ways?

General questions for all employees:

- ❑ How did you find out about the project (i.e., union, newspaper, business/trade associates)?
- ❑ If not already living in the area, where did you come from? If coming from a distance, what was the draw? What did you give up to come to the area?
- ❑ Why was work at the plant considered attractive to those from outside the Southeast?
- ❑ [If they came from another area] Where were you directed (or encouraged) to live, and by whom?
- ❑ [If they came from another area] How would you characterize local opinion about your arrival, local attitudes toward the employees from other areas?

- ❑ Had you worked on any previous Manhattan Engineer District or Atomic Energy Commission projects? When? How long? And in what capacity?
- ❑ Were you a DuPont employee prior to working at SRP?
- ❑ Had you had any previous experience working at an industrial plant?
- ❑ [If they came from another area] Did you come with a wife/husband/family?
- ❑ [If they came from another area] How did you [and your family] fare with the move, and how did you view the new communities into which you moved? Was it difficult to become a part of the new community?

For construction employees:

- ❑ Where did you live during construction? What were living conditions like in general? Were there trailer parks and dormitories? Did people live in cars and in tents?
- ❑ Were there many "transient" construction employees, or were most employees residents of the surrounding areas?
- ❑ What were food supplies like? Were there ever shortages, was food always available?
- ❑ What was the traffic where you lived like during construction? What was it like on the trip to work?
- ❑ Were utilities such as water supplies and waste and sewage disposal adequate or lacking?
- ❑ Were there any campaigns to provide vaccinations to children or other health-related programs for construction employees?
- ❑ How did they fare with schools?
- ❑ Did you and your family become part of the community in which you resided or did you consider it a temporary home?
- ❑ Were construction workers treated differently by local residents than incoming operations staff?
- ❑ The construction occurred when the South was segregated. How did this affect construction?
- ❑ Was there much crime during construction?
- ❑ What did DuPont, the AEC, or the subcontractors do to alleviate problems? What did the communities do?
- ❑ Had you had any previous experience with the construction of industrial plants?
- ❑ What kinds of construction work did you do at SRP?
- ❑ How was the work organized?
- ❑ Did you work in one area the whole time, or did you move from place to place as needed?
- ❑ Was there anything good or bad that particularly impressed you about the construction effort?
- ❑ Were you involved in any design work? (Follow up with specific questions about the design process as they experienced it.)
- ❑ Did superiors solicit contributions and suggestions from employees?
- ❑ What was the construction schedule like?
- ❑ How many hours a day did you work? Was this the same throughout your involvement in construction?
- ❑ Were construction materials generally there when needed, or were there shortages? What about equipment?
- ❑ What quality control measures were taken?
- ❑ How were relations between labor and management?
- ❑ How often, if at all, did you see foremen and engineers using models instead of blueprints?
- ❑ Did you work in construction at any time after the initial period?
- ❑ How did construction efforts and organization change during ensuing construction projects?
- ❑ What did you do in your off-hours? What did others do?
- ❑ Do you recall the big fire in Aiken (drugstore?) that the construction folks helped with? (need more information on this, happened between 1951 and 1953)
- ❑ Did you become a permanent employee at the Site? Did any construction workers want to become permanent employees? How would this be accomplished?

For plant employees (technical and general operations):

- ❑ When did you first start working at the Savannah River Plant?
- ❑ Why did you want to work there, and were there reasons for not wanting to work there?
- ❑ How much did you know about what the Savannah River Plant produced when you started working there?
- ❑ Was the mission of the plant a reason to want to work there or to not work there?
- ❑ What was your first job assignment?
- ❑ Did you remain in this position throughout the time you worked at the plant?
- ❑ If they changed positions: How did you change positions? What was the process? (The goal here would be to see whether employee movement was the result of employee or management goals.)
- ❑ What pressures were there to your job, if any? (Production quotas, strict adherence to procedure, information limitations? Whatever they may think of as a pressure to perform, or not perform, in some capacity.)
- ❑ What did you see as your most important responsibilities in your job or jobs?
- ❑ What did your think about DuPont's/Westinghouse's/other's management of the plant while you worked there?
- ❑ Did you win any awards for safety or production suggestions or for other actions or contributions?
- ❑ What was the attitude toward safety at the plant, among employees and among managers? Did it change through time? If so, how and why?
- ❑ What were the most important measures in place to ensure the protection of your health?
- ❑ What was the attitude toward security at the plant, and how did that change over time?
- ❑ How did the contractors (DuPont and others) encourage safety and security, as well as employee adherence to guidelines?
- ❑ Did you do any work at the plant prior to getting your security clearance? If so, did you feel different after you received your clearance? (i.e., did relations to co-workers change? Did clearance admit them to an "employee club?" Did they "feel different" after getting their clearance?)
- ❑ Did any security issues or concerns impact your life off-site? (That is, did working at the plant affect social relations, travel, attitudes toward government, perceptions of the military?)
- ❑ What major changes took place in the areas where you worked during your time there?
- ❑ Were there any major incidents in your area while you worked there, and if so what impact did they have on (or how did they change) operations?
- ❑ Did you normally ride to work in a car pool? Why or why not? How were the car pools organized (i.e., how did they find others to ride with)? Did they ever pay for their rides?
- ❑ How did plant operations and management change when DuPont left and Westinghouse took over?
- ❑ How did newer environmental legislation change operations, or did it?

Socioeconomic issues:

- ❑ How has the plant location in the CSRA impacted the economy of the area?
- ❑ How has it impacted lifestyles in the area?
- ❑ Did the plant cause swings in the area's economy? What was living in the area like during boom periods? During the bust periods?
- ❑ Were there housing shortages? What was done by the communities and the residents to provide places for employees and prospective employees to live during boom periods? Did people rent out rooms in their houses, or spaces in yards for trailers?
- ❑ How did the economy and lifestyles change during periods of lesser activity at the plant? How did people and the communities adapt to these changes?
- ❑ How has education been impacted by the plant's location in the area?
- ❑ Have area politics been influenced by the plant being located here? What about public participation in issues such as nuclear power and the environment?

- ❑ What about community services such as utilities, roads, police and fire protection? How have these been impacted?
- ❑ Has crime ever increased or decreased due to boom conditions? What about during periods of less activity at the plant, how did crime change then?
- ❑ Do you feel the location of the plant here has increased or decreased the incidence of gambling, prostitution, drug use, alcoholism, and other similar activities?
- ❑ How has entertainment changed? What did people do for entertainment? Were the Operations Recreation Association (ORA) programs popular?

Broad topics for those who worked at the plant over long periods:

- ❑ Is there anything that stands out in your mind as the greatest accomplishment at the plant during its history?
- ❑ Does anything stand out as the greatest problem?
- ❑ Do you feel that the plant operated more affectively during some periods than at other times? Were there periods of less affectively operation? What events or situations brought about these?
- ❑ Can you describe your feelings about your work, or the aspect of your work you identify most closely with the plant itself, the contractor, the government, the mission?

Laboratory/research scientist specific:

- ❑ What is the purpose as you see it of the Savannah River Laboratory?
- ❑ Was your research usually related to specific problems at the Plant, or to larger issues in nuclear physics, chemistry, or other fields of investigation? Can you give percentages for the mix?
- ❑ What were the most valuable or rewarding research opportunities made available to you because of your job in the laboratory?
- ❑ What do you feel was the most valuable (however they define valuable, whether installation-specific or in broader terms) research that you contributed to or were able to be involved in because of your employment at SRP?
- ❑ Did security issues impact the value of your research (or other research conducted in the laboratories)? That is, do you feel security issues ever made research less valuable because they placed limits on dissemination among the scientific community in general?
- ❑ Did you feel your ability to contribute to your field was hampered or enhanced because you worked at SRP? If so (or if both), can you give examples?
- ❑ If it's possible to generalize, were you encouraged to or discouraged from taking part in conferences, publishing findings, and otherwise making research findings known to the larger scientific community?
- ❑ Are there any research efforts that you are particularly glad to have been involved in?
- ❑ Are there any research avenues that you wish the laboratory had been able to pursue but didn't?

Upper-Level Managers

- ❑ Why was DuPont chosen instead of GE and other potential contractor-operators?
- ❑ Why did DuPont accept the project? (The standard answer is "because the president asked them to do this," but there is probably more to this. Think of this question in terms of what pros and cons were discussed at board meetings and meetings of top managers before the decision to accept the work was made? What were those pros and cons?)
- ❑ How did the organization and management of SRP differ from practices at the contractor-operator's commercial operations? What benefits were there to operating the site for the government, and what problems were there?
- ❑ Did the contract with the government offer certain advantages to the contractor-operator that were not available in its commercial ventures? What costs or impediments did the contract entail?

Management/Manager specific:

- ❑ What are the most important organizational structure changes that have taken place at SRP?
- ❑ Why were these changes made? What were the strengths and weaknesses of the various management structures at the site?
- ❑ Have there been any basic changes or trends in management philosophy during the history of the plant?
- ❑ How about basic changes or trends in the management of the various areas during the history of the plant?

Heavy water specific:

- ❑ Why was heavy water chosen over graphite and natural water for SRP production reactors?
- ❑ How long did you work there? Did you have any experience at Dana? Experience with other plants or laboratories either with Du Pont or MED/AEC?
- ❑ How did production at Dana Plant affect D Area production at SRP?
- ❑ Was Dana's design different from SRP's D Area facilities?
- ❑ Was there anything learned from Dana that changed the design of SRP's heavy water production facility?
- ❑ An article in the Savannah River Plant News, (dated January 21, 1982) noted that D Area was considered the "Free World's major source of heavy water." Is that how you thought about D Area? How would you describe D Area?
- ❑ The same source notes that 37 percent of the employees working in D Area in 1982, when the facility was closed, had been there since start-up. Did this seem the case to you? If so, what conditions made for job or area stability?
- ❑ [Equipment development.] The GS towers and flare tower were probably the most identifiable SRP feature known to the general public. How would you describe the assembly of these pieces, and was there any specially designed equipment that you are aware of?
- ❑ Were you able to participate in scientific exchanges about your work? How much did the need for security affect your work?
- ❑ Were you there at start-up or at shutdown? What was it like to be part of that event?
- ❑ What made working in this area unique?
- ❑ Were there any special safety or security concerns? Could you describe any special training or equipment needed to work there? How was training handled?
- ❑ What were the daily tasks facing you?
- ❑ Did you work in teams or with partners?
- ❑ How was work (maintenance or repair) handled on the towers?
- ❑ What was considered the job with the most responsibility? Most status? Most danger?
- ❑ Do you remember, for yourself or for others, any close calls?
- ❑ Did both men and women work in this area? Were some jobs reserved for men, some for women?
- ❑ Was there much or any socializing among area workers? Did D Area workers socialize with other area workers or did they stick to their own?
- ❑ Did the employees sometimes prepare food together, or take turns cooking for others on their shift?
- ❑ There was only one heavy water production area on site. How was work in the heavy water area viewed by workers, for example, in the reactor areas?
- ❑ What was your most memorable experience as a D Area worker?
- ❑ Who do you consider key individuals in D Area's history?
- ❑ Who were the designers of SRP's heavy water facilities? Was there one key individual that contributed to its success?
- ❑ Why didn't heavy water play into the development of the American power reactor, as it has in Canada? Did any people within the reactor community see heavy water moderated reactors as a technological dead end?

Fuel and Target production specific:

- ❑ Could you describe the role that this area played in the operation of the plant?
- ❑ What are some of the most important production problems that had to be overcome while you worked in this area?
- ❑ How did operations in fuel and target fabrication change over time, and what were some of the most important developments?
- ❑ What procedures were changed to increase operational efficiency?
- ❑ Were any of the Mark assemblies particularly enjoyable to work on? Were any especially problematic to manufacture?
- ❑ What do you feel is the most important contribution of the M Area work to the operation of the plant?
- ❑ Was there ever any consideration given to out-sourcing the production of certain elements that went into the fuel and target assemblies?

Reactor specific:

- ❑ Why was heavy water chosen over graphite and natural water for SRP production reactors?
- ❑ [If they were there in the beginning:] Can you describe the events and the atmosphere [in the control room or elsewhere] when the reactor where you worked first achieved criticality?
- ❑ What about during subsequent runs as the reactors were brought to criticality, what was the atmosphere like?
- ❑ What was the atmosphere like when it was shut down for the last time?
- ❑ What did you look forward to in doing your job, and what did you dislike?
- ❑ How was versatility incorporated in the design of the reactors?
- ❑ What could have been done to have made them better or more versatile?
- ❑ Did the goal of versatility have a cost in terms of reducing other potential production goals or missions?
- ❑ Were there any production programs that you were particularly excited about being involved in? If so, what made them important to you?
- ❑ What were the most important changes to the reactors?
- ❑ What were the major operational differences among the five reactors?
- ❑ Did any of the reactors develop a reputation for being better at producing certain products?
- ❑ How did reactor operators and other personnel feel about the reactor where they worked being a "pilot reactor" for new assemblies and products? Did one reactor tend to be designated as the pilot reactor more often, or was this task shared among the reactors?
- ❑ How did security concerns affect the operation of the reactors? How did the concerns, and their effects, change over time?
- ❑ Was there any appreciable rivalry between reactor personnel? For example, competition between C reactor and R reactor?
- ❑ What about rivalry between the different shifts operating a reactor?
- ❑ How did reactor cycles change over time, and how did that affect operations (such as downtime)?
- ❑ How did power ascention affect operations? What was the impact on safety procedures?

Separations specific:

- ❑ Were your daily and weekly job responsibilities routine or varied?
- ❑ Were there any production programs that you were particularly excited about being involved in? If so, what made them important to you?
- ❑ What were the most important changes to or process developments in the area(s) in which you worked?
- ❑ What did you look forward to in doing your job, and what did you dislike?

- ❑ Was there any rivalry or competition between the F and H area operators? What about between the wet chemistry and tritium operators?
- ❑ It seems that the general public tends to hear more about reactor operations than separations in the nuclear industry. Has separations been slighted, or does it benefit from the public attention being directed more toward the reactors?
- ❑ Did separations employees tend to feel the reactors and separations were equally important? Or did they feel, jokingly or seriously, that reactor or separations operations were more important for any reason or reasons?

Waste specific:

- ❑ How did you get your job in the waste division?
- ❑ What were your responsibilities in your job?
- ❑ Can you describe what an average day was like?
- ❑ How did the storage and treatment of waste change during your time in this position or during your time in the waste division?
- ❑ Can you describe what happened to high-level waste after being sent to a tank (i.e., allowed to cool for certain length of time, sent to another tank, processed in evaporator, etc.? Describe the waste treatment and storage process).
- ❑ Did your job change as more attention began to be paid to waste storage and treatment by the general public because of increased concerns about environmental issues? How did it change?

Health protection specific:

- ❑ Can you describe in general the health protection measures taken at SRS to provide safe working conditions? (This would be the broad program to ensure a safe work environment.)
- ❑ What were the most important measures taken to ensure worker health and safety?
- ❑ How have the measures changed over time?
- ❑ What powers have health protection workers had or do they have to locate, stop, and change unsafe conditions?
- ❑ Have management and organizational practices (and changes in those practices) affected ability to ensure employee health and safety? Have they altered the power of health protection workers to ensure safe working conditions?

Product specific:

- ❑ Other than the military products, what were the most important items produced at SRS?
- ❑ Was there much of a market for Californium? Why or why not?

APPENDIX I

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation and Professional Qualifications Standards

ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION:
Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines
[As Amended and Annotated]

Professional Qualifications Standards

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

History
The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or

2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

Archeology
The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration or management;

2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and

3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.

Architectural History
The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history; or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museums, or other professional institution; or

2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

Architecture
The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.

Historic Architecture
The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or

2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS
for
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DOCUMENTATION[1]

These standards concern the development of documentation for historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects. This documentation, which usually consists of measured drawings, photographs, and written data, provides important information on a property's significance for use by scholars, researchers, preservationists, architects, engineers, and others interested in preserving and understanding historic properties. Documentation permits accurate repair or reconstruction of parts of a property, records existing conditions for easements, or may preserve information about a property that is to be demolished.

These standards are intended for use in developing documentation to be included in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Collections in the Library of Congress. HABS/HAER in the National Park Service, have defined specific requirements for meeting these Standards for their collections. The HABS/HAER requirements include information important to development of documentation for other purposes such as State or local archives.

Standard I. Documentation Shall Adequately Explicate and Illustrate What Is Significant or Valuable About the Historic Building, Site, Structure or Object Being Documented.

The historic significance of the building, site, structure or object identified in the evaluation process should be conveyed by the drawings, photographs and other materials that comprise documentation. The historical, architectural, engineering or cultural values of the property together with the purpose of the documentation activity determine the level and methods of documentation. Documentation prepared for submission to the Library of Congress must meet the HABS/HAER Guidelines.

Standard II. Documentation Shall be Prepared Accurately From Reliable Sources With Limitations Clearly Stated to Permit Independent Verification of the Information.

The purpose of documentation is to preserve an accurate record of historic properties that can be used in research and other preservation activities. To serve these purposes, the documentation must include information that permits assessment of its reliability.

Standard III. Documentation Shall be Prepared on Materials That are Readily Reproducible, Durable and in Standard Sizes.

The size and quality of documentation materials are important factors in the preservation of information for future use. Selection of materials should be based on the length of time expected for storage, the anticipated frequency of use and a size convenient for storage.

Standard IV. Documentation Shall be Clearly and Concisely Produced.

In order for documentation to be useful for future research, written materials must be legible and understandable, and graphic materials must contain scale information and location references.

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[1] *Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983, pp. 44730-44731.

- Inventory Card-a one page form which includes written data, a sketched site plan and a 35mm contact print drymounted on the form. The negative with a separate contact sheet and index should be included with the inventory card.

- Large Format Photographs-photographs taken of historic buildings, sites, structures or objects where the negative is a 4 X 5", 5 X 7" or 8 X 10" size and where the photograph is taken with appropriate means to correct perspective distortion.

- Measured Drawings-drawings produced on HABS or HAER formats depicting existing conditions or other relevant features of historic buildings, sites, structures or objects. Measured drawings are usually produced in ink on archivally stable material, such as mylar.

- Photocopy-A photograph, with large-format negative, of a photograph or drawing.

- Select Existing Drawings-drawings of historic buildings, sites, structures or objects, whether original construction or later alteration drawings that portray or depict the historic value or significance.

- Sketch Plan-a floor plan, generally not to exact scale although often drawn from measurements, where the features are shown in proper relation and proportion to one another.

Goal of Documentation

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) are the national historical architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that promote documentation incorporated into the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress. The goal of the collections is to provide architects, engineers, scholars, and interested members of the public with comprehensive documentation of buildings, sites, structures and objects significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

The HABS/HAER Collections: HABS/HAER documentation usually consists of measured drawings, photographs and written data that provide a detailed record which reflects a property's significance. Measured drawings and properly executed photographs act as a form of insurance against fires and natural disasters by permitting the repair and, if necessary, reconstruction of historic structures damaged by such disasters. Documentation is used to provide the basis for enforcing preservation easement. In addition, documentation is often the last means of preservation of a property; when a property is to be demolished, its documentation provides future researchers access to valuable information that otherwise would be lost.

HABS/HAER documentation is developed in a number of ways. First and most usually, the National Park Service employs summer teams of student architects, engineers, historians and architectural historians to develop HABS/HAER documentation, under the supervision of National Park Service professionals. Second, the National Park Service produces HABS/HAER documentation in conjunction with restoration or other preservation treatment of historic buildings managed by the National Park Service. Third, Federal agencies, pursuant to Section 110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, record those historic

properties to be demolished or substantially altered as a result of agency action or assisted action (referred to as mitigation projects). Fourth, individuals and organizations prepare documentation to HABS/HAER standards and donate that documentation to the HABS/HAER collections. For each of these programs, different Documentation Levels will be set.

The standards describe the fundamental principals of HABS/HAER documentation. They are supplemented by other material describing more specific guidelines, such as line weights for drawings, preferred techniques for architectural photography, and formats for written data. This technical information is found in the HABS/HAER Procedures Manual.

These guidelines include important information about developing documentation for State or local archives. The State Historic Preservation Officer or the State library should be consulted regarding archival requirements if the documentation will become part of their collections. In establishing archives, the important questions of durability and reproducibility should be considered in relation to the purposes of the collection.

Documentation prepared for the purpose of inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections must meet the requirements below. The HABS/HAER office of the National Park Service retains the right to refuse to accept documentation for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections when that documentation does not meet HABS/HAER requirements, as specified below.

Standard I: Content

1. Requirement: *Documentation shall adequately explicate and illustrate what is significant or valuable about the historic building, site, structure or object being documented.*

2. Criteria: Documentation shall meet one of the following documentation levels to be considered adequate for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections.

a. Documentation Level I:
   (1) Drawings: a full set of measured drawings depicting existing or historic conditions.
   (2) Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views; photocopies with large-format negatives of select existing drawings or historic views where available.
   (3) Written data: History and description.

b. Documentation Level II:
   (1) Drawings: select existing drawings, where available, should be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on mylar.
   (2) Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views, or historic views, where available.
   (3) Written data: history and description.

c. Documentation Level III:
   (1) Drawings: sketch plan.
   (2) Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views.
   (3) Written data: architectural data form.

d. Documentation Level IV: HABS/HAER inventory card.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

4. Commentary: The HABS/HAER office retains the right to refuse to accept any documentation on buildings, sites, structures or objects lacking historical significance. Generally, buildings, sites, structures or objects must be listed in, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places to be considered for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections.

The kind and amount of documentation should be appropriate to the nature and significance of the buildings, site, structure or object being documented. For example, Documentatinn Level I would be inappropriate for a building that is a minor element of a historic district, notable only for streetscape context and scale. A full set of measured drawings for such a minor building would be expensive and would add little, if any, information to the HABS/HAER collections. Large format photography [Documentation Level III] would usually be adequate to record the significance of this type of building.

Similarly, the aspect of the property that is being documented should reflect the nature and significance of the building, site, structure or object being documented. For example, measured drawings of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan's Auditorium Building in Chicago should indicate not only facades, floor plans and sections, but also the innovative structural and mechanical systems that were incorporated in that building. Large format photography of Gunston Hall in Fairfax County, Virginia, to take another example, should clearly show William Buckland's hand-carved moldings in the Palladian Room, as well as other views.

HABS/HAER documentation is usually in the form of measured drawings, photographs, written data. While the criteria in this section have addressed only these media, documentation need not be limited to them. Other media, such as films of industrial processes, can and have been used to document historic buildings, sites, structures or objects. If other media are to be used, the HABS/HAER office should be contacted before recording.

The actual selection of the appropriate documentation level will vary, as discussed above. For mitigation documentation projects, this level will be selected by the National Park Service Regional Office and communicated to the agency responsible for completing the documentation. Generally, Level I documentation is required for nationally significant buildings and structures, defined as National Historic Landmarks and the primary historic units of the National Park Service.

On occasion, factors other than significance will dictate the selection of another level of documentation. For example, if a rehabilitation of a property is planned, the owner may wish to have a full set of as-built drawings, even though the significance may indicate Level II documentation.

HABS Level I measured drawings usually depict existing conditions through the use of a site plan, floor plans, elevations, sections and construction details. HAER Level I measured drawings will frequently depict original conditions where adequate historical material exists, so as to illustrate manufacturing or engineering processes.

Level II documentation differs from Level I by substituting copies of existing drawings, either original or alteration drawings, for recently executed measured drawings. If this is done, the drawings must meet HABS/HAER requirements outlined below. While existing drawings are rarely as suitable as-built drawings, they are adequate in many cases for documentation purposes. Only when the desirability of having as-built drawings is clear are Level I measured drawings required in addition to existing drawings. If existing drawings are housed in an accessible collection and cared for archivally, their reproduction for HABS/HAER may not be necessary. In other cases, Level I measured drawings are required in the absence of existing drawings.

Level III documentation requires a sketch plan if it helps to explain the structure. The architectural data form should supplement the photographs by explaining what is not readily visible.

Level IV documentation consists of completed HABS/HAER inventory cards. This level of documentation, unlike the other three levels, is rarely considered adequate documentation for the HABS/HAER collections but is undertaken to identify historic resources in a given area prior to additional, more comprehensive documentation.

Standard II: Quality

1. Requirement: *HABS and HAER documentation shall be prepared accurately from reliable sources with limitations clearly stated to permit independent verification of information.*

2. Criteria: For all levels of documentation, the following quality standards shall be met:

a. Measured drawings: Measured drawings shall be produced from recorded, accurate measurements. Portions of the building that were not accessible for measurement should not be drawn on the measured drawings but clearly labeled as not accessible or drawn from available construction drawings and other sources and so identified. No part of the measured drawings shall be produced from hypothesis or non-measurement related activities. Documentation Level I measured drawings shall be accompanied by a set of field notebooks in which the measurements were first recorded. Other drawings prepared for Documentation Levels II and III, shall include a statement describing where the original drawings are located.

b. Large format photographs: Large format photographs shall clearly depict the appearance of the property and areas of significance of the recorded building, site, structure or object. Each view shall be perspective-corrected and fully captioned.

c. Written history: Written history and description for Documentation Levels I and II shall be based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible. For Levels III and IV, secondary sources may provide adequate information; if not, primary research will be necessary. A frank assessment of the reliability and limitations of sources shall be included. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. The written data shall include a methodology section specifying name of researcher, date of research, sources searched, and limitations of the project.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

4. Commentary: The reliability of the HABS/HAER collections depends on documentation of high quality. Quality is not something that can be easily prescribed or quantified, but it derives from a process in which thoroughness and accuracy play a large part. The principle of independent verification of HABS/HAER documentation is critical to the HABS/HAER collections.

Standard III: Materials

1. Requirement: *HABS and HAER documentation shall be prepared on materials that are readily reproducible for ease of access, durable for long storage; and in standard sizes for ease of handling.*

2. Criteria: For all levels of documentation, the following material standards shall be met:

a. Measured Drawings:
Readily Reproducible: Ink on translucent material.
Durable: Ink on archivally stable materials.
Standard Sizes: Two sizes: 19 X 24" or 24 X 36".

b. Large Format Photographs:
Readily Reproducible: Prints shall accompany all negatives.
Durable: Photography must be archivally processed and stored. Negatives are required on safety film only. Resin-coated paper is not accepted. Color photography is not acceptable.
Standard Sizes: Three sizes: 4 X 5", 5 X 7", 8 X 10".

c. Written History and Description:
Readily Reproducible: Clean copy for xeroxing.
Durable: Archival bond required.
Standard Sizes: 8½ X 11".

d. Field Records:
Readily Reproducible: Field notebooks may be xeroxed. Photo identification sheet will accompany 35 mm negatives and contact sheets.
Durable: No requirement
Standard Sizes: Only requirement is that they can be made to fit into a 9½ X 12" archival folding file.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

4. Commentary: All HABS/HAER records are intended for reproduction; some 20,000 HABS/HAER records are reproduced each year by the Library of Congress. Although field records are not intended for quality reproduction, it is intended that they be used to supplement the formal documentation. The basic durability performance standard for HABS/HAER records is 500 years. Ink on mylar is believed to meet this standard, while color photography, for example, does not. Field records do not meet this archival standard, but are maintain in the HABS/HAER collections as a courtesy to the collection user.

Standard IV: Preservation

1. Requirement: *HABS and HAER documentation shall be clearly and concisely produced.*

2. Criteria: For levels of documentation as indicated below, the following standards for presentation will be used:

a. Measured Drawings: Level I measured drawings will be lettered mechanically (i.e., Leroy or similar) or in a handprinted equivalent style. Adequate dimensions shall be included on all sheets. Level III sketch plans should be neat and orderly.

b. Large format photographs: Level I photographs shall include duplicate photographs that include a scale. Level II and III photographs shall include, at a minimum, at least one photograph with a scale, usually of the principal facade.

c. Written history and description: Data shall be typewritten on bond, following accepted rules of grammar.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

Architectural and Engineering Documentation Prepared for Other Purposes

Where a preservation planning process is in use, architectural and engineering documentation, like other treatment activities, are undertaken to achieve the goals identified by the preservation planning process. Documentation is deliberately selected as a treatment for properties evaluated as a significant, and the development of the documentation program for a property follows from the planning objectives.

Documentation efforts focus on the significant characteristics of the property, as defined in the previously completed evaluation. The selection of a level of documentation and the documentation techniques (measured drawings, photography, etc.) is based on the significance of the property and the management needs for which the documentation is being performed. For example, the kind and level of documentation required to record a historic property for easement purposes may be less detailed than that required as mitigation prior to destruction of the property. In the former case, essential documentation might be limited to the portions of the property controlled by the easement, for example, exterior facades; while in the latter case, significant interior architectural features and non-visible structural details would also be documented.

The principles and content of the HABS/HAER criteria may be used for guidance in creating documentation requirements for other archives. Levels of documentation and the durability and sizes of documentation may vary depending on the intended use and the repository. Accuracy of documentation should be controlled by assessing the reliability of all sources and making that assessment available in the archival record; by describing the limitations of the information available from research and physical examination of the property and by retaining the primary data (field measurements and notebooks) from which the archival record was produced. Usefulness of the documentation products depends on preparing the documentation on durable materials that are able to withstand handling and reproduction, and in sizes that can be stored and reproduced without damage.

Recommended Sources of Technical Information and Annotated Bibliography[1]

Recording Historic Structures is available through AIA Press, request publication #ISBN 1-55835-018-7 (hardcover - $26.95) or #ISBN 1-55835-021-7 (softcover - $19.95), plus $3.00 shipping charge, and D.C. or Maryland sales tax, if applicable. AIA Order Department, 9 Jay Gould Court, P.O. Box 753, Waldorf, Maryland 20601.

Recording Historic Structures. John A. Burns, editor. Washington, D.C.: The AIA Press, 1989.

With over 200 photographs, drawings, illustrations, a bibliography, and an index, this handbook discusses each aspect of the documentation of historic structures, using examples from the HABS/HAER collection.

The following printed materials are available by writing to: HABS/HAER - National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Please send check or money order made out to the U.S. Treasury, to cover the cost of reproduction and handling. Availability and price accurate as of June 1, 1990.

Guidelines for Recording Historic Ships. Richard K. Anderson, Jr. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1988. Free, limited quantity.

This document marks the revival of the 1930's Historic American Merchant Marine Survey and provides the definitive guide to maritime recording.

HABS Field Instructions for Measured Drawings. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1981. $5.00

Gives procedures for producing measured drawings of historic buildings to HABS/HAER standards.

HABS Historian's Procedures Manual. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1983. $2.00

Provides guidelines for producing written data on historic buildings to HABS/HAER standards.

HAER Field Instructions. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1981. $5.00

Provides guidelines for documenting to HABS/HAER standards, historic engineering and industrial sites and structures with measured drawings and written data.

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[1]The original recommended sources of technical information contained in the *Federal Register* notice of September 29, 1983 have been limited since most are out of print and/or superseded. The above recommended sources of technical information represent information available and current as of 1990.

Specifications for the Production of Photographs. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1984. $2.00

Provides criteria for the production of large format photographs for acceptance to the HABS/HAER collection.

Transmitting Documentation to HABS/HAER WASO. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1985. $2.00

Provides transmittal procedures and archival requirements of documentation for acceptance to the HABS/HAER collection.

Industrial Eye is available from (request publication #ISBN 0-89133-124-7): Decatur House Museum Shop, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. Please enclose a check or money order made out to the National Trust for $34.95 plus $3.00 for postage and handling.

Industrial Eye. Photographs by Jet Lowe from the Historic American Engineering Record. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987.

Photographs of the county's engineering and industrial landmarks, illustrating the use of large format photography to document historic engineering works and interpret industrial processes. All photographs meet HABS/HAER standards.

A Record in Detail is available for $34.95 plus $2.50 postage and handling from: University of Missouri Press, 200 Lewis Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

A Record in Detail: The Architectural Photographs of Jack E. Boucher. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1988.

A selection of the works of HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher, demonstrating the effective use of large format photography to record historic buildings. All photographs meet HABS/HAER standards.

Architectural Graphic Standards, Eighth Edition. American Institute of Architects. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988.

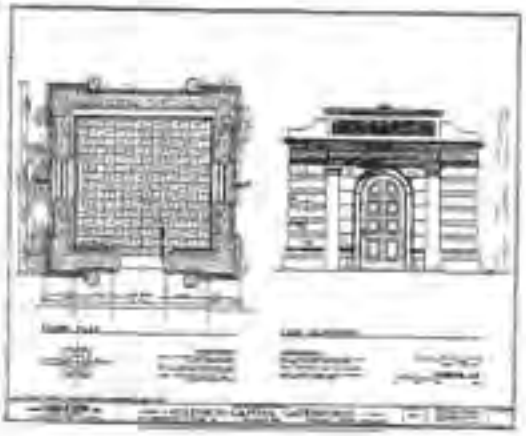
The standard reference for architectural information, this edition is the first to have a chapter on historic preservation, including four pages on HABS.

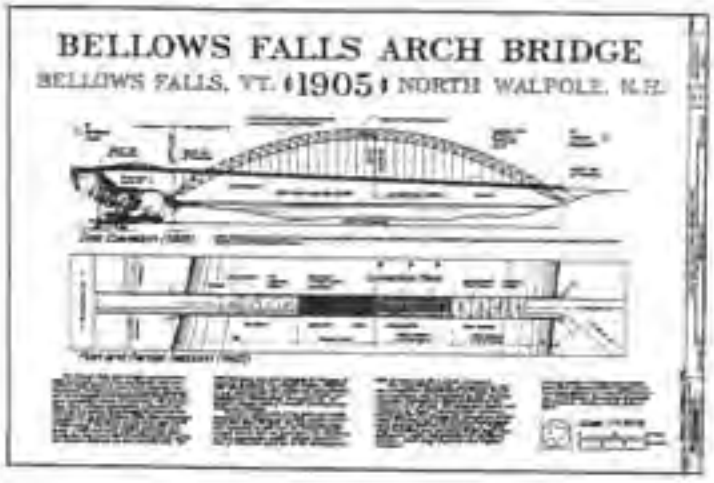
For further information about HABS/HAER contact:

Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Appendices

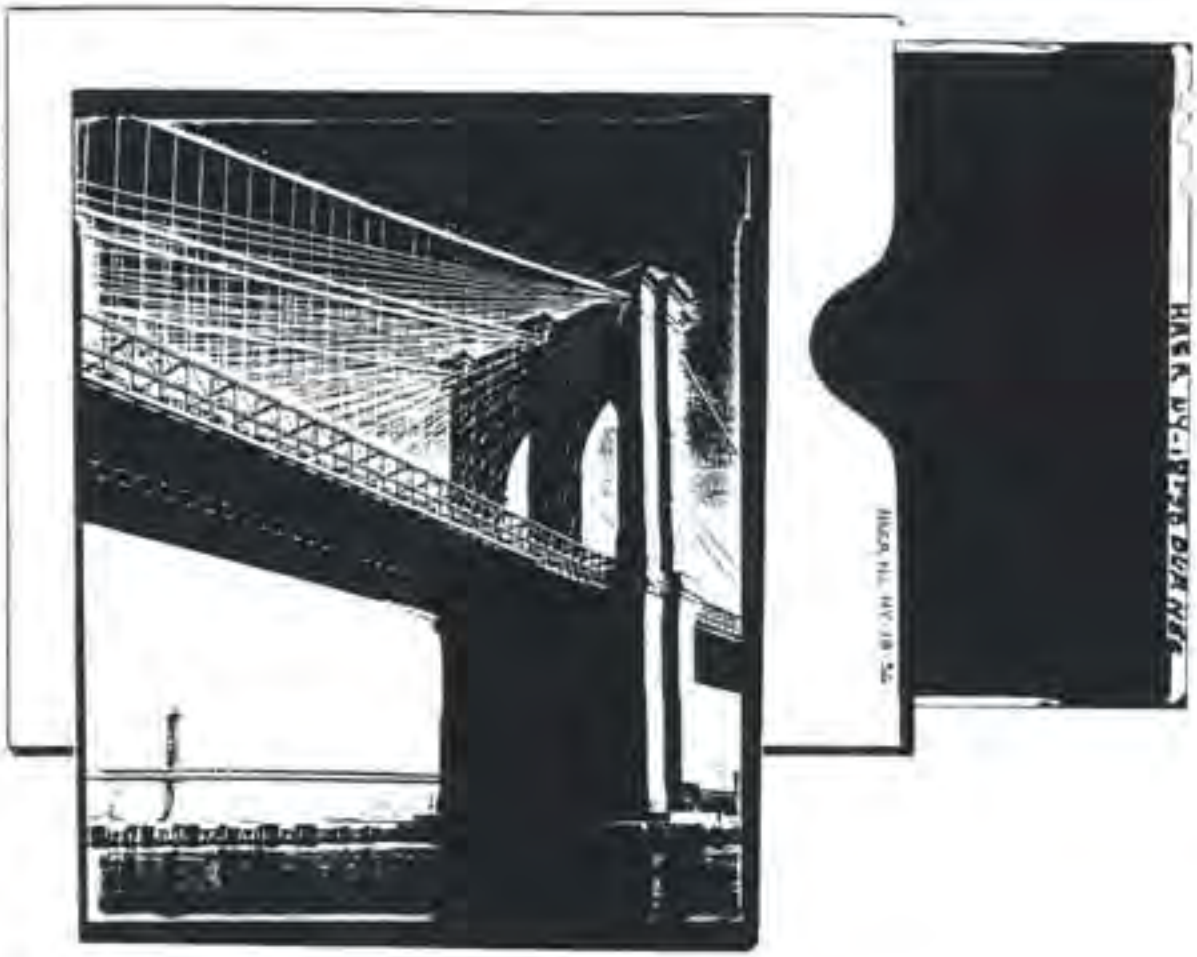
Appendix A





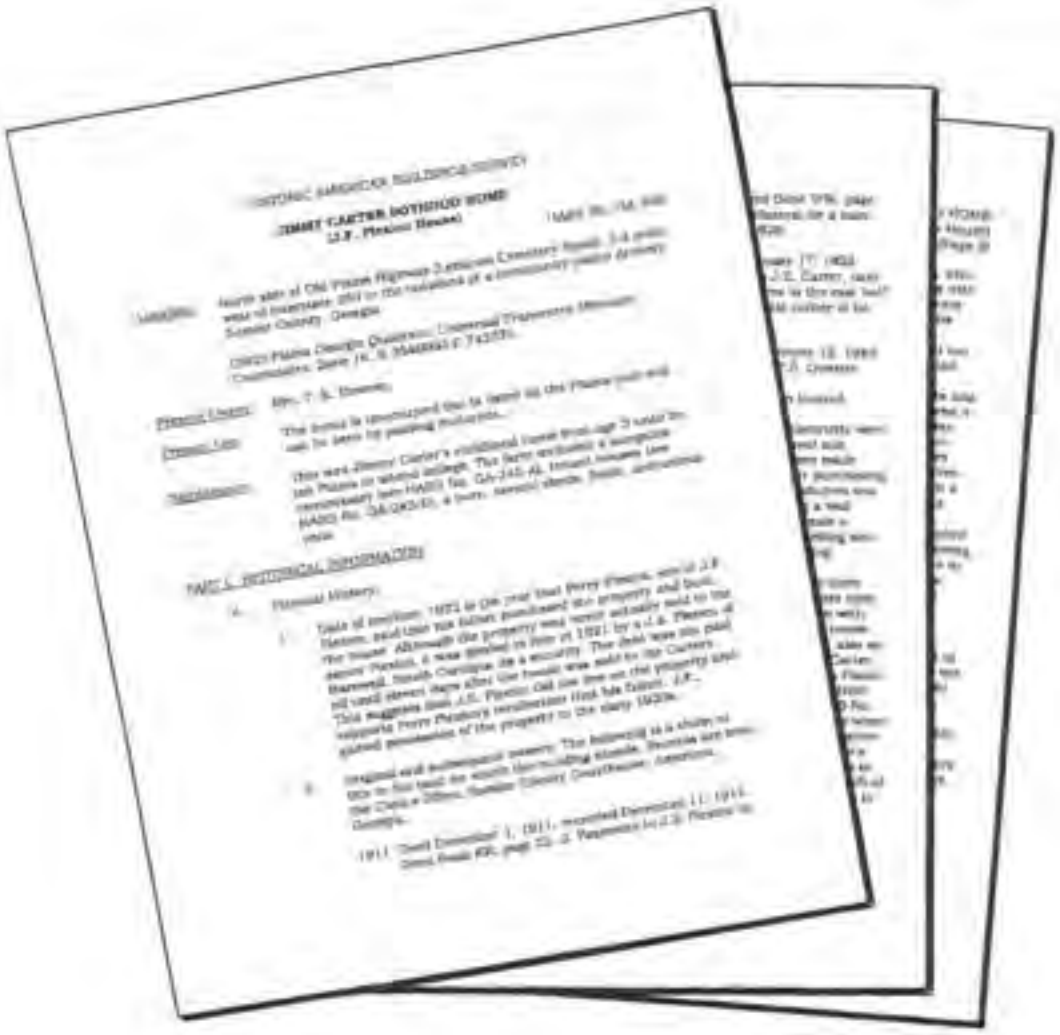
Measured Drawings:

Measured drawings shall be produced from recorded, accurate measurements. Portions of the building that were not accessible for measurement should not be drawn on the measured drawing but clearly labeled as not accessible or drawn from available construction drawings and other sources and so identified. Since measured drawings must be readily reproducible and durable, HABS/HAER standards call for ink on translucent and archivally stable materials, such as mylar. As illustrated in the reductions above, drawings are produced in two standard sizes, 19 X 24" and 24 X 36".



Large Format Photographs:

HABS/HAER standards require that large format (cameras that produce 4 X 5", 5 X 7", or 8 X 10" negatives) photographic documentation be done with black and white film. A print must accompany each negative. The negatives and contact prints are archivally treated and the contact paper is fiber-based instead of resin-coated (RC). The paper and negatives must have had sufficiently long washings in water in order to remove all processing chemicals.

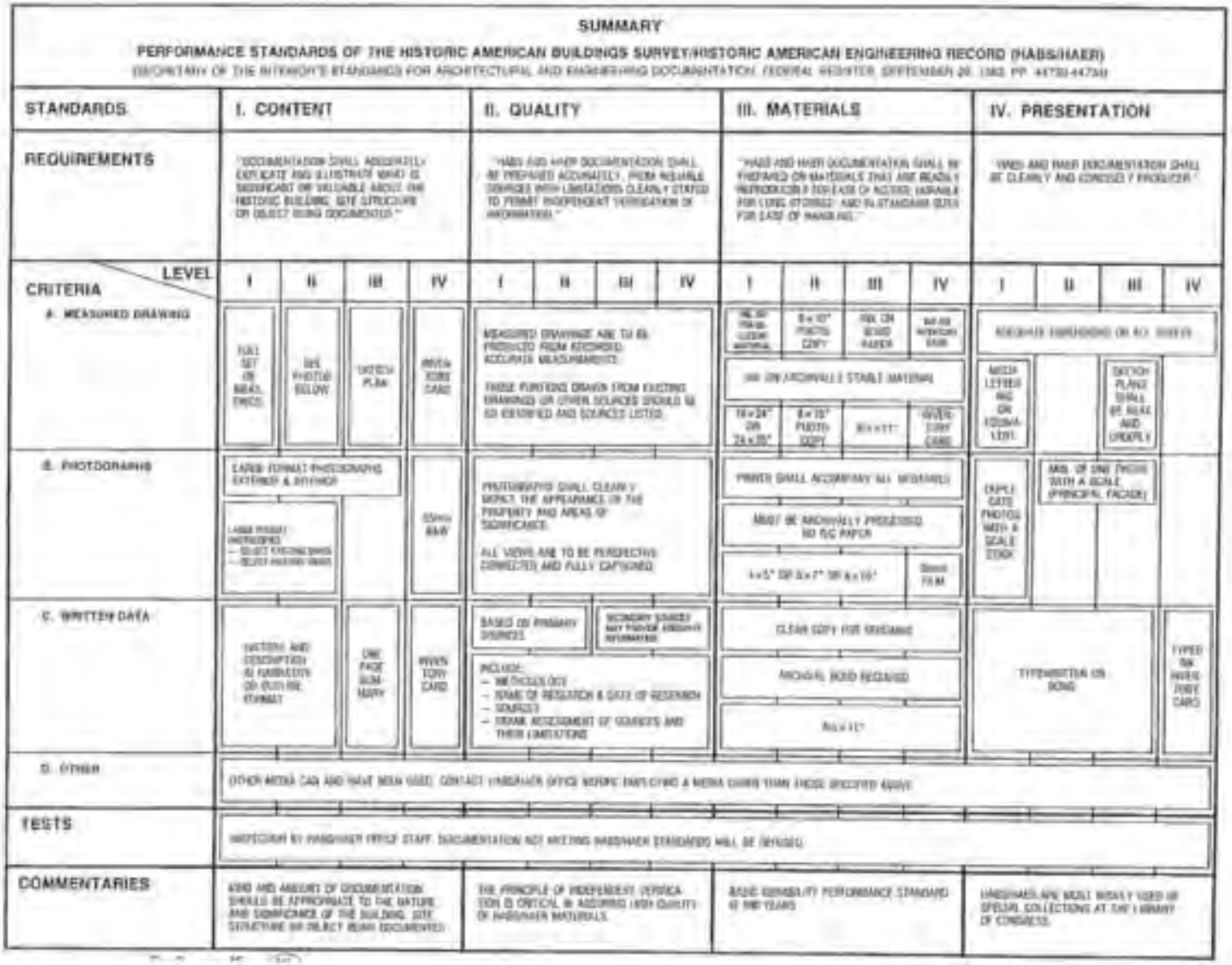


Written History and Description:

Written history and description are based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible and should include an assessment of the reliability and limitations of the sources. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. The written data shall include a methodology section specifying the name of the researcher, date of research, sources researched, and limitations of the project. The histories will be submitted on 8½ X 11" archival bond.

MITIGATIVE DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM

Under the provisions of the amended National Historic Preservation Act, Federal agencies are required to produce documentation to HABS/HAER standards on buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that are threatened with demolition or substantial alteration by projects with Federal involvement. The five National Park Service regional offices charged with external historic preservation responsibilities administer the HABS/HAER mitigative documentation program. The actual work is usually conducted by contractors and supervised by the responsible Federal agency. The documentation produced is reviewed by the regional coordinator and transmitted to the HABS/HAER Washington office for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress.



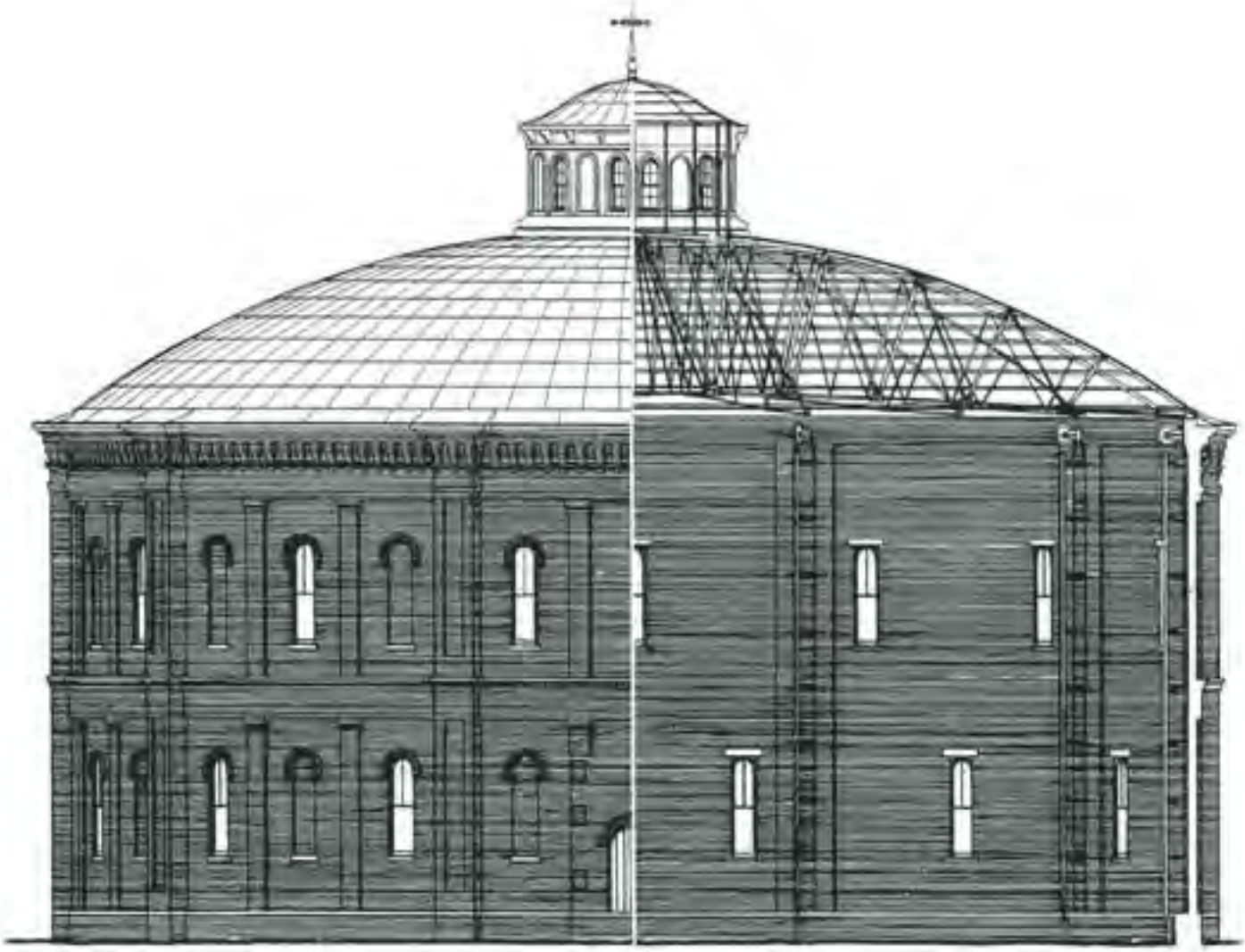
SUMMARY

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER)

(SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DOCUMENTATION, FEDERAL REGISTER, SEPTEMBER 29, 1983, PP. 44730-44734)

STANDARDS	I. CONTENT	II. QUALITY	III. MATERIALS	IV. PRESENTATION
REQUIREMENTS	"DOCUMENTATION SHALL ADEQUATELY EXPLICATE AND ILLUSTRATE WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT OR VALUABLE ABOUT THE HISTORIC BUILDING, SITE, STRUCTURE OR OBJECT BEING DOCUMENTED."	"HABS AND HAER DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE PREPARED ACCURATELY, FROM RELIABLE SOURCES WITH LIMITATIONS CLEARLY STATED TO PERMIT INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION."	"HABS AND HAER DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE PREPARED ON MATERIALS THAT ARE READILY REPRODUCIBLE FOR EASE OF ACCESS; DURABLE FOR LONG STORAGE; AND IN STANDARD SIZES FOR EASE OF HANDLING."	"HABS AND HAER DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE CLEARLY AND CONCISELY PRODUCED."
CRITERIA / LEVEL	I | II | III | IV	I | II | III | IV	I | II | III | IV	I | II | III | IV
A. MEASURED DRAWINGS	FULL SET OF MEASURED DRAWINGS | SITE PLAN(S) AS BELOW | SKETCH PLAN | PHOTO-GRAPH WITH DESCRIPTION CARD	MEASURED DRAWINGS ARE TO BE PRODUCED FROM RECORDED, ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS. FREEHAND DRAWINGS DRAWN FROM EXISTING DRAWINGS OR OTHER SOURCES SHOULD BE SO IDENTIFIED AND SOURCES LISTED.	36" X 48" ON ARCHIVALLY STABLE MATERIAL | 18" X 24" OR 24" X 36" | 8" X 10" PHOTO-COPY | 8½" X 11" | PHOTO-COPY ON BOND PAPER	ARCHIVAL QUALITY | MEDIA LISTED IN HAER OR EQUIVALENT | SKETCH PLANS TO SCALE AND LEGIBLE
B. PHOTOGRAPHS	LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHS EXTERIOR & INTERIOR LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHS — SELECT EXISTING VIEWS — SELECT ADDITIONAL VIEWS | 35mm B&W	PHOTOGRAPHS SHALL CLEARLY DEPICT THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE. ALL VIEWS ARE TO BE PERSPECTIVE CORRECTED AND FULLY CAPTIONED.	PRINTS SHALL ACCOMPANY ALL MATERIALS MUST BE ARCHIVALLY PROCESSED, NO R/C PAPER 4 x 5" OR 5 x 7" OR 8 x 10" | Stored FILM	(REPLICATE PHOTOS WITH A SCALE ITEM) | MIN. OF ONE PHOTO WITH A SCALE (PRINCIPAL FACADE)
C. WRITTEN DATA	NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITED ON STANDARD FORMAT | ONE PAGE SUMMARY | PHOTO-GRAPH WITH DESCRIPTION CARD	BASED ON PRIMARY SOURCES | SECONDARY SOURCES MAY PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDE: — METHODOLOGY — NAME OF REPOSITORY & DATE OF RESEARCH — SOURCES — BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF SOURCES AND THEIR LIMITATIONS	CLEAR COPY FOR MICROFILMING ARCHIVAL BOND REQUIRED 8½ x 11"	TYPEWRITTEN ON BOND | TYPED ON HAER FORM CARD
D. OTHER	OTHER MEDIA CAN AND HAVE BEEN USED. CONTACT HABS/HAER OFFICE BEFORE EMPLOYING A MEDIA OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE.			
TESTS	INSPECTION BY HABS/HAER OFFICE STAFF. DOCUMENTATION NOT MEETING HABS/HAER STANDARDS WILL BE REJECTED.			
COMMENTARIES	KIND AND AMOUNT OF DOCUMENTATION SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE TO THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING, SITE, STRUCTURE OR OBJECT BEING DOCUMENTED.	THE PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION IS CRITICAL IN ASSURING HIGH QUALITY OF HABS/HAER MATERIALS.	BASIC DURABILITY PERFORMANCE STANDARD IS 500 YEARS.	HABS/HAER ARE MOST WIDELY USED IN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Robert J. Kapsch - from the Association for Preservation Technology *Bulletin* Vol. XXII No. 1/2 1990, p.32.



APPENDIX J
Sample Notification Letter

Notification of Proposed SRS Undertaking
Savannah River Site,
Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale Counties

Date:

To: John Sylvest, Review and Compliance
South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

From: SRS (provide contact point and organization, address, phone number, e-mail address)

Description of Resource and NRHP Status/Significance/Integrity (CRMP Table 4):

Description of Undertaking:

Finding:

No Historic Properties Affected _____
No Adverse Effect _____
Adverse Effect _____

Justification for Finding:

Actions Taken to Avoid Impact:

Proposed Mitigation Plan:

Schedule:

Concurrence:

_____ _____
SC State Historic Preservation Office Date

Non-Concurrence:

_____ _____
SC State Historic Preservation Office Date

cc. (Post-SHPO Action) SRS CAB, CNTA

APPENDIX K
Annual Review Format

Savannah River Site's Cold War Built Environment Preservation Program

ANNUAL REVIEW SAMPLE FORMAT

Date:

To: South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

SRS CAB
Address to be provided

From: SRS (provide contact point and organization, address, phone number and e-mail)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED:

PRESERVATION:

List preservation goals that have been reached. In particular, identify any short and long term goals from CRMP Section 2 that have been met.

Provide C Area Historic District update (removal of intrusive elements, current uses, identification of equipment or artifacts that can be used to interpret the area during its period of significance, and repair and maintenance reports).

Identify additional properties that have been set aside for preservation.

Provide update on SRS's commitment to signature facility program and the start or completion of NRHP nominations.

Provide update on preservation of documents cited in CRMP as important to history of the layout of the site and its early operational history.

CURATION:

Provide progress report on curation and curation facility.

Provide information on conduct of SRS Artifact Team.

Provide data on artifact collection (how many, types, etc.) and provide highlights.

List items on loans and use of artifacts for exhibits.

HERITAGE TOURISM/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

Cite progress, awards and accomplishments in heritage tourism and public outreach.

Provide information on status of Heritage Center.

Provide highlights of activities undertaken by SRS Cold War Heritage Team and Team Vision.

Describe exhibits or research accomplishments.

Describe progress on website.

Provide data on distribution of Savannah River Site at Fifty.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES:

List any compliance activities affecting NRHP- eligible properties that occurred during the year and the outcome of the undertaking. Cite mitigation plan if mitigation was involved and provide dates for expected documentation submittals. Cite cases when SHPO consultation was necessary.

List completed reports or studies that emanate from mitigation.

STAFF:

Provide names of individuals and firms involved with preservation activities onsite.

GENERAL:

Note preservation challenges, concerns and possible changes that would make the program more successful.

APPENDIX L

Walk Through Evaluation Form

WALK THROUGH EVALUATION - ARTIFACT SELECTION AND INTACT INTERIOR IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY:

DATE:

PARTICIPANTS:

HISTORIC FUNCTION:

GENERAL NOTES:

ARTIFACTS:
(list with short description and provenience, identify if portable or installed, cite how it is installed, photograph, attach list if needed)

INTACT INTERIORS:
(list with short description and location, photograph)

Attach field notes. Evaluation log to be placed in accession file.