

Group P

Group P Map

Building 4026

Includes Building 4726, Substation

Includes Building 4805, Time Clock Shack

Includes Building 4426, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

Building 4226

Building 4293

Building 4310

Building 4334

Building 4335

Building 4354

Building 4355

Includes Building 4756, Substation

Building 4356

Includes Building 4656, Cooling Stacks

Building 4357

Building 4358

Building 4359

Building 4360

Building 4361

Building 4362

Building 4392

Building 4457

Building 4478

Site 4502

Includes Building 4806, Time Clock

Includes Building 4657, Guard Shack

Building 4826

Includes Building 4726, Substation

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Legend

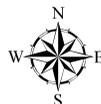
Labeled Features:
 (Based on SSFL Documents as of October 2004)

- Buildings/Sites: "Current"
- Buildings/Sites: "Demolished"

Unlabeled Features:

- Leachfield (Removed)
- Tree
- Rock
- Concrete Curb
- Gutter
- Asphalt/Concrete Berm & Paving
- Sidewalk
- Dirt Road
- Fence
- Stream/Pond
- Drain
- Area IV Boundary

DRAWN BY:



1 inch equals 125 feet



DATE:

May 2005

Site Summary Group P
 AREA IV
 Santa Susana Field Laboratory, CA

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Site Summary – Building 4026

Site Identification:

Building 4026
Large Component Test Loop Control Building
Small Component Test Loop Control Building
Sodium Component Test Laboratory
Includes Building 4726, Substation
Includes Building 4805, Time Clock Shack
Includes Building 4426, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1958.
- Building 4026 was used for testing components of sodium-cooled, graphite moderated reactors under simulated reactor operating conditions.^{1,2}
- Building 4026 consisted of a component area, a test tower and control building structures. Initially, there were three sodium tanks, two above grade, and a drain tank located below grade in a concrete, steel plate lined pit.³
- Building 4026 was first described as a Large Component Test Loop (LCTL) Building. By 1972, it was referred to as a Small Component Test Loop (SCTL) Building. By 1987, Building 4026 was designated as a Sodium Component Test Laboratory.³
- Demolished in 1999.

Site Description:

- The SCTL Facility was 10,340 square feet with a 9,659-square-foot laboratory and 681 square feet of non-laboratory space. The frame, siding and roof were constructed of steel.
- Building 4426 appears on Boeing's comprehensive list of Area IV buildings, which also gives map grid coordinates for the structure.⁴ Building 4426 could not be located on any maps. However, grid coordinates show that Building 4426 was in the vicinity of Building 4026. According to personnel interviews and photos, an adjacent UPS Building was associated with Building 4026. Personnel interviews confirm that, under the Atomics International (AI) numbering system, a UPS building associated with Building 4026 would most likely have been labeled 4426.⁵
- Serviced by Substation 4726.
- Serviced by UPS Building 4426.
- Serviced by Time Clock Shack 4805.

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Relevant Site Information:

- On October 3, 1979, following routine pipe-weld radiographic exposure, an iridium-192 source could not be retracted into the storage shield. Employees received no significant radiation exposures as a result of this problem (A0238).

Radiological Surveys:

- No historical evidence indicates that unsealed regulated radioactive materials were handled at the facility. Prior to removal of the SCTL drain tanks, sodium in the system was tested for radiological contamination and none was detected.¹

Status:

- Building 4026 was demolished in 1999.

References:

- 1- Boeing Internal Document, no document number, "Demolition Binder: SCTL Demolition Project," October 1998.
- 2- Boeing, Internal Letter, "SCTL Complex Demolition Project, Area IV, Energy Technology Center (ETEC)," from Boeing North American, Inc. to R. Laughlin, November, 23, 1998.
- 3- ETEC Document, 026-AN-0001, "Small Components Test Loop (SCTL) Dismantlement and B/026 Demolition Project Management Plan," December 6, 1996.
- 4- Boeing Internal Document, no document number, "Building Reconnaissance Report-Hazardous Materials," July 11, 1996.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Dennis Kneff, September 25, 2003.
- 6- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 7- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4026



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Site Summary – Building 4226

Site Identification:

Building 4226
SCTL Motor Generator (MG) Building

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in the early 1980s.
- Building 4226 housed non-radiological hazardous materials.¹
- Demolished in 1998.

Site Description:

- Building 4226 was a small structure located at the southwestern corner of Building 4026.²

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4226.³

Radiological Surveys:

- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the building was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.⁴

Status:

- Building 4226 was demolished in 1999.

References:

- 1- Personnel Interview, Brian Sujata, November 12, 2003.
- 2- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 19, 2003.

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Site Summary – Building 4293

Site Identification:

Building 4293
Construction Shack

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in approximately 1971.¹
- Although designated as a construction facility, Building 4293 served as a time clock station.²
- Demolished in approximately 1977.¹

Site Description:

- This building was located south of the Sodium Component Test Installation (SCTI) and SCTL facilities, near the corner of C and 20th Streets.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4293.³

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4293 have not been conducted.
- This area was covered as part of the 1994-1995 Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey.⁴
 - Background: 15.6 μ R/hr.
 - Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μ R/hr above background.
 - Survey results were below the acceptable limits.

Status:

- Demolished in approximately 1977.¹

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 24, 2003.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.

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Site Summary – Building 4310

Site Identification:

Building 4310
Portable Change Room

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in the early 1960s.
- Building 4310 was used as a changing facility.
- Demolished in approximately 1973.¹

Site Description:

- Building 4310 was a small, portable structure. It appears adjacent to Building 4010 on the 1967 Industrial Planning Maps. It appears near the Large Component Test Loop facility on Industrial Planning Maps from 1971 through 1973.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4310.²

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4310 have not been conducted.
- This area was covered as part of the 1994-1995 Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey.³
 - Background: 15.6 μ R/hr.
 - Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μ R/hr above background.
 - Survey results were below the acceptable limits.

Status:

- Demolished in approximately 1973.¹

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 3- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.

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Site Summary – Building 4334

Site Identification:

Building 4334
Kalina Control Room

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in the early 1990s.
- Building 4334 served as a control room for the Kalina facility.¹
- Demolished in 2003.²

Site Description:

- Building 4334 was located west of Building 4026, near 20th Street.³

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4334.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4334 have not been conducted.

Status:

- Demolished in 2003.²

References:

- 1- Personnel Interview, Ken Robinson, September 19, 2003.
- 2- Boeing Internal Document, no document number, "Demolition Binder: Kalina Demolition Package," 2003.
- 3- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph – Building 4334



Site Summary – Building 4335

Site Identification:

Building 4335
Kalina Turbine Generator Room

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in the late 1980s or early 1990s.
- Building 4335 housed the turbine for the Kalina facility.¹
- Demolished in 2003.²

Site Description:

- Building 4335 was located near 20th Street, adjacent to Building 4334.³

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4335.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4335 have not been conducted.

Status:

- Demolished in 2003.²

References:

- 1- Personnel Interview, Ken Robinson, September 19, 2003.
- 2- Boeing Internal Document, no document number, "Demolition Binder: Kalina Demolition Package," 2003.
- 3- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph – Building 4335



Site Summary – Building 4354

Site Identification:

Building 4354
Control Element Test Structure

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1957.¹
- Building 4354 was a non-radiological facility used to test the mechanical systems by which control rods were moved in support of the Fast Breeder Reactor.²
- Demolished in the middle 1980s.³

Site Description:

- Building 4354 was an 800-square-foot structure constructed with a steel roof, frame and siding.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4354.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4354 have not been conducted.
- This area was covered as part of the 1994-1995 Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey.⁵
 - Background: 15.6 μ R/hr.
 - Acceptable Limit: Less than 5 μ R/hr above background.
 - Survey results were below the acceptable limits.

Status:

- Building 4353 was demolished in the middle 1980s.³

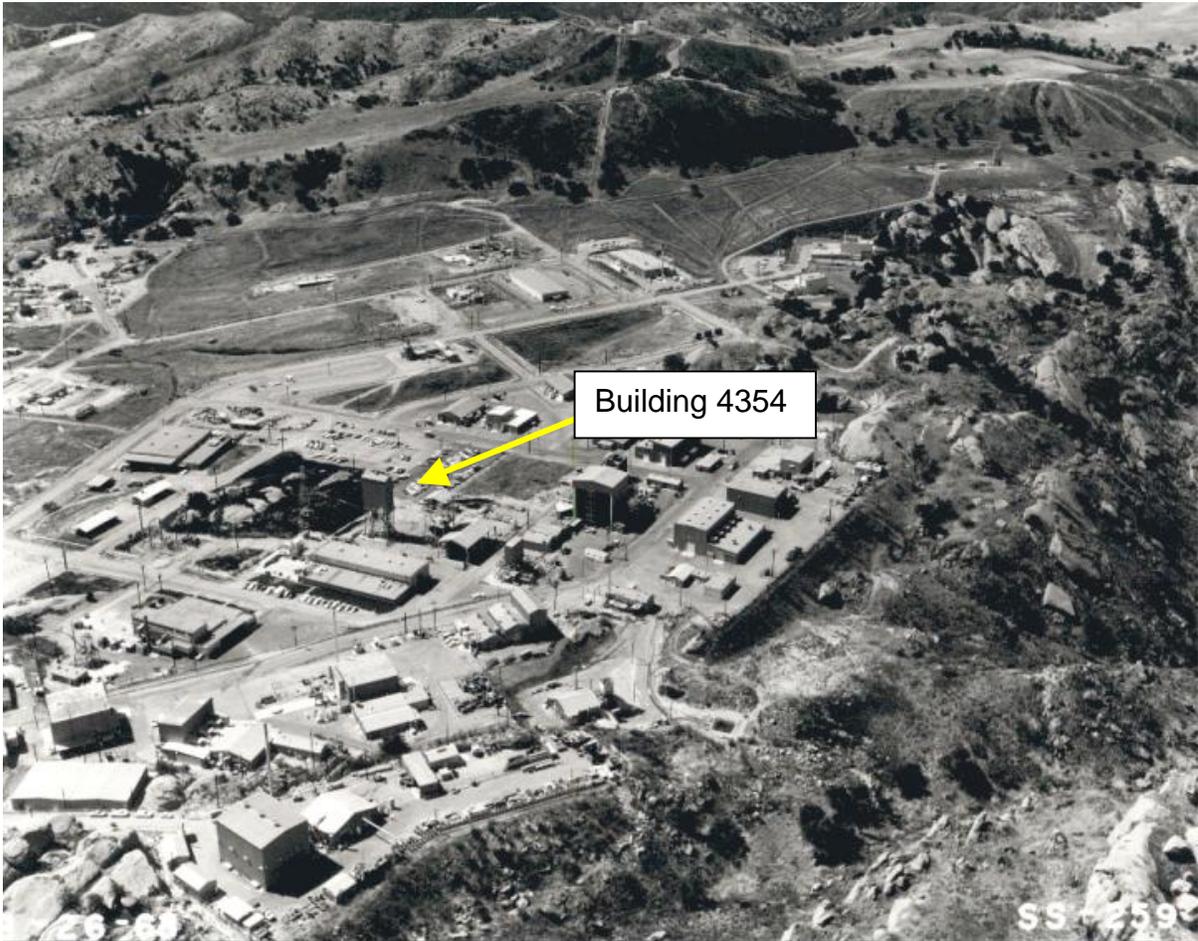
References:

- 1- DOE Document, N-083-A02-DV001, "Site Development and Facility Utilization Planning: FY 1982-FY 1987," September 1982.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Phil Horton, September 24, 2003.
- 3- Personnel Interview, Dan Trippeda, September 29, 2003.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.

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- 5- Rocketdyne Document, A4CM-ZR-0011, Rev. A, "Area IV Radiological Characterization Survey," August 15, 1996.
- 6- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 7- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4354



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Site Summary – Building 4355

Site Identification:

Building 4355
Sodium Component Test Installation Control Center
Includes Building 4756, Substation

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1958.¹
- Building 4355 was used to monitor and control operations in Building 4356.¹
- Demolished in 2003.

Site Description:

- Building 4355 was a 4,369-square-foot structure with a steel roof and steel siding constructed on a concrete pad.¹
- Serviced by Substation 4756.

Relevant Site Information:

- Use Authorization 117D, dated July 1, 1984, permitted the operation of Bowed Tubes Measurement. The authorization specified the use of a 1.0 μCi Co-60 sealed source that was checked annually to ensure no leakage occurred.²

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition in 2003, Building 4355 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.³

Status:

- Building 4355 was demolished in 2003.

References:

- 1- DOE Document, N-083-A02-DV001, "Site Development and Facility Utilization Planning: FY 1982-FY 1987," September 1982.
- 2- Rockwell International Document, "Use Authorization #117D: Bowed Tubes Measurement," July 1, 1984.
- 3- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, April 7, 2004.
- 4- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 5- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4355



Site Summary – Building 4356

Site Identification:

Building 4356
Sodium Component Test Installation (SCTI)
Includes Building 4656, Cooling Stacks

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1958.¹
- The primary purpose of Building 4356 was to generate steam from a sodium heat source.²
- Demolished in 2002.

Site Description:

- Building 4356 was 3,860-square-foot lab, with a galvanized steel roof and walls, anchored to a concrete pad.
- Building 4656 Cooling Stacks were located southwest of Building 4356.

Relevant Site Information:

- Use Authorization Series 72, originally dated January 8, 1974, permitted the use of two 250 μCi Cs-137 sealed sources and one 100 μCi Cs-137 sealed source that were used as sodium level gauges.³ These sources were checked annually to ensure no leakage occurred.⁴
- There has been one incident that could have resulted in a release to the environment associated with Building 4356.
 - On October 9, 1974, during a semi-annual sealed source inspection and leak testing, a Cs-137 source was found to be missing. The source was found at an interior storage area where the source was leak tested. The source was confirmed to be intact and then stored appropriately (A0639).

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition, Building 4356 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.⁵

Status:

- Demolished in 2002.

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References:

- 1- DOE Document, N-083-A02-DV001, Rev. A, "Site Development and Facility Utilization Planning: FY 1984-FY 1989," April 1984.
- 2- Rocketdyne Internal Document, no document number, "Assessment of Department of Energy Buildings within the SSFL," September 30, 1996.
- 3- Rockwell International Document, Use Authorization Series 72, "Use of Accuray Continuous Level Measuring Systems," December 11, 1973.
- 4- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, April 2004.
- 6- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph – Building 4356



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Site Summary – Building 4357

Site Identification:

Building 4357
Heat Transfer Loop Control Building
Liquid Metal Engineering Center (LMEC) Pump Bearing Test Facility Control Building
Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC) Pump Bearing Test Facility Control Building
SCTI Supply Storage

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1958.¹
- Building 4357 was first used as a Heat Transfer Loop Control Building and later a Pump Bearing Test Facility Control Building for LMEC and ETEC.
- By 1987, Building 4357 was a supply storage building for SCTI. The SCTI complex was a development test facility for liquid metal system components for the Department of Energy (DOE). The facility's mission was to provide a test site for the non-nuclear developmental testing of typical Liquid Metal Reactor (LMR) components, primarily steam generators.²
- Demolished in 2002.

Site Description:

- Building 4357 was an 840-square-foot laboratory. The frame, siding and roof were constructed of steel.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4357.³

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition, Building 4357 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.⁴
- At demolition and prior to disposition, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.⁵

Status:

- Building 4357 was demolished in 2002.

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References:

- 1- United States Energy Research and Development Administration Liquid Metal Engineering Center, LR-03026, Part 1, "Site Development Plan: 1977-1981," June 1975.
- 2- Boeing Document, EID-04716, "SCTI Demolition Work for Buildings 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4457, & Associated," November 12, 2001.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, April 2004.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.
- 6- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 7- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4357



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Site Summary – Building 4358

Site Identification:

Building 4358
Organics Reactor Development Building
Chemical Storage Building (SCTL, SCTI)
Kalina Storage Building/Time Shack

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1966.
- Building 4358 was initially used as a Chemical Storage Building and part of the SCTL support area. The function of the SCTL was to test components and instruments in a sodium environment.¹
- When SCTL was eliminated, Building 4358 became a storage building for SCTI and Kalina.² The primary purpose of the SCTI was to test sodium-heated steam generators and sodium-to-sodium intermediate heat exchangers (IHX) under simulated sodium-cooled nuclear power plant operating conditions.¹
- Building 4358 was moved from its original location directly northwest of Building 4656 to a new location directly south of Building 4026 in approximately 1978.²
- Demolished in 2003.

Site Description:

- Building 4358 was a 1,120-square-foot structure with the frame, siding and roof constructed of steel.

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations or Incident Reports associated with Building 4358.³

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition, Building 4358 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.⁴
- At demolition and prior to disposition, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.⁴

Status:

- Building 4358 was demolished in 2003.

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References:

- 1- Liquid Metal Engineering Center Document, no document number, "LMEC Facility Descriptions," March 1973.
- 2- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, April 7, 2004.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph – Building 4358



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Site Summary – Building 4359

Site Identification:

Building 4359
Compressor Building
SCTI Compressor Building

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in the 1970s.¹
- Building 4359 housed an air compressor for the SCTI facility. The SCTI complex was a development test facility for liquid metal system components for the DOE. The facility's mission was to provide a test site for the non-nuclear developmental testing of typical LMR components, primarily steam generators.²
- Demolished in 2002.²

Site Description:

- Building 4359 was an 860-square-foot structure that housed an air compressor.² It was located west of Building 4026.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4359.³

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition, Building 4359 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.⁴
- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.^{5,6}

Status:

- Building 4359 was demolished in 2002.²

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Roger Marshall, January 8, 2004.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, May 11, 2004.
- 5- Boeing Document, EID-04716, "SCTI Demolition Work for Buildings 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4457, & Associated," November 12, 2001.
- 6- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.

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Site Summary – Building 4360

Site Identification:

Building 4360
Chemical Storage Building

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in approximately 1987.
- Building 4360 was a chemical storage building part for SCTI, a development test facility for liquid metal system components for DOE designed to serve as a test site for the non-nuclear developmental testing of typical LMR components, primarily steam generators.
- Demolished in 1999.

Site Description:

- This small storage building was located adjacent to the SCTI water treatment facility, north of C Street.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4360.²

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4360 have not been conducted.
- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.^{3,4}

Status:

- Building 4360 was demolished in 1999.

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 3- Boeing Document, EID-04716, "SCTI Demolition Work for Buildings 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4457, & Associated," November 12, 2001.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.
- 5- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.

Photograph – Building 4360



Site Summary – Building 4361

Site Identification:

Building 4361
SCTI Hazardous Material Storage

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in approximately 1992.¹
- Building 4361 first appears on Industrial Planning Maps in 1992, listed as the SCTI Hazardous Material Storage Building.²
- Demolished in 2003.

Site Description:

- Building 4361 was located adjacent to Building 4356, and was part of the SCTI complex, a development test facility for liquid metal system components for the DOE designed to provide a test site for the non-nuclear developmental testing of typical LMR components.³

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4361.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition, Building 4361 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.⁵
- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.^{2,3}

Status:

- This building was demolished 2003.

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.
- 3- Boeing Document, EID-04716, "SCTI Demolition Work for Buildings 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4457, & Associated," November 12, 2001.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, May 11, 2004.

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Site Summary – Building 4362

Site Identification:

Building 4362
Water Sampling Enclosure

Operational Use/History:

- Building 4362 was used to test the water that was used in the SCTI facility for purity.¹ The SCTI complex was a development test facility for liquid metal system components for the DOE. The facility's mission was to provide a test site for the non-nuclear developmental testing of typical LMR components, primarily steam generators.²
- Building 4362 was demolished in 2003.

Site Description:

- Building 4362 was a small (approximately 200 square feet) structure located northwest of Building 4356.³

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4362.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- During demolition, Building 4362 debris was surveyed daily for total and removable contamination. No radiological contamination was ever detected.⁵
- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.^{2,6}

Status:

- Building 4362 was demolished in 2003.¹

References:

- 1- Personnel Interview, Roger Marshall, January 8, 2004.
- 2- Boeing Document, EID-04716, "SCTI Demolition Work for Buildings 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4457, & Associated," November 12, 2001.
- 3- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Phil Rutherford, May 11, 2004.
- 6- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.

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Site Summary – Building 4392

Site Identification:

Building 4392
SCTI Electrical Equipment

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in approximately 1992.¹
- Building 4392 was an electrical equipment building for SCTI and Kalina.²
- Building 4392 has been demolished.¹

Site Description:

- This small building was located adjacent to Building 4356.¹

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4392.³

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4392 have not been conducted.

Status:

- Building 4392 has been demolished.¹

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.
- 3- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.

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Site Summary – Building 4457

Site Identification:

Building 4457
Pump Bearing Test Structure
Foundation Only

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in approximately 1972.
- Building 4457 was used for proof and performance testing of sodium lubricated bearings used in large sodium pumps.¹
- In July of 1972, a shaft seal failed, causing oil to contaminate the sodium system.^{2,3} Attempts to clean and repair the system failed. Building 4457 was subsequently gutted and used for storage of waste oils from non-radiological facilities.³
- By 1996, Building 4457 was listed as “foundation only.”
- The foundation was removed in 1999.⁴

Site Description:

- Building 4457 was a two-story building with an adjacent pit that contained a sodium tank.³

Relevant Site Information:

- Regulated radiological materials were not handled in Building 4457.
- No Use Authorizations or Incident Reports involving radiation were associated with this building.⁵

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Building 4457 have not been conducted.

Status:

- Building 4457 was demolished in the early 1990s.⁴

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References:

- 1- Internal Document, LMEC-Memo-69-34, LM-90633, "Pump Bearing Test Facility (PBTF) Conceptual System Design Description," issued December 1, 1969.
- 2- Internal Report, LMEC-TDR-73-3, "Report of PBTF P-1 Pump Shaft Seal Oil Leakage Problem," February 20, 1973.
- 3- Personnel Interview, Randy Ingersoll, October 2, 2003.
- 4- Personnel Interview, Dan Trippeda, October 2, 2003.
- 5- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 6- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 7- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4457



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Site Summary – Building 4478

Site Identification:

Building 4478
CDHC Office Support Trailer
SCTI Control Building Support Trailer
Support Trailer (LMEC)

Operational Use/History:

- Initially, Building 4478 was used as a support trailer. It contained offices and was located directly east of Building 4020.
- According to Industrial Planning Maps, between 1967 and 1971, the structure was moved from its original location to a position northwest of Building 4656.¹
- By 1971, the building was used to service SCTI. The SCTI complex was a development test facility for liquid metal system components for the DOE and its predecessors. The facility's mission was to provide a test site for the non-nuclear developmental testing of typical LMR components, primarily steam generators. Sodium was the liquid metal used at the facility.^{2,3}
 - Construction of the SCTI was started in 1959. The facility began operating in 1964 and operated through 1996 by ETEC and its predecessors.²
- By 1981 Building 4478 was used for radioactive count analysis.³
- Building 4478 has been demolished.

Site Description:

- Building 4478 was a dual axis 8 foot x 30 foot office trailer.³

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4478.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the SCTI complex was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.^{2,5}
- Since radiological materials were not handled in Building 4478 and no contamination occurred, no further tests were conducted.

Status:

- Building 4478 was demolished.

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References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Boeing Document, EID-04716, "SCTI Demolition Work for Buildings 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4457, & Associated," November 12, 2001.
- 3- Personnel Interview, Randy Ingersoll, September 17, 2003.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 22, 2003.

Site Summary – Site 4502

Site Identification:

Site 4502
Parking Lot
Includes Building 4806, Time Clock
Includes Building 4657, Guard Shack

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed prior to 1962.
- Site 4502 served as a parking lot for personnel working in Building 4006 and the surrounding areas.¹
- Site 4502 was demolished.

Site Description:

- Site 4502 sits at the corner of F and 20th Streets.¹
- Serviced by Time Clock 4806.
- Includes Guard Shack 4657.

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4502.²

Radiological Surveys:

- Radiological surveys specific to Site 4502 have not been conducted.

Status:

- Site 4502 was demolished and is now a field.

References:

- 1- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.
- 2- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.

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Site Summary – Building 4826

Site Identification:

Building 4826
SCTL Test Facility
Includes Building 4726, Substation

Operational Use/History:

- Constructed in 1958.
- Building 4826 was constructed to expand the testing capacities of Building 4026. Construction of the building consisted of adding a drain tank and enclosure to Building 4026.¹
- Building 4826 was designed to test components and instruments in a sodium environment.
- Demolished in 1998.^{2,3}

Site Description:

- Building 4826 was an enclosed drain tank connected to Building 4026.¹
- Serviced by Substation 4726.

Relevant Site Information:

- There are no Use Authorizations and no Incident Reports associated with Building 4826.⁴

Radiological Surveys:

- Results of a Building Reconnaissance Report conducted on July 1, 1996, found the building to be free of radiological contamination.⁵
- At demolition and prior to offload, liquid sodium from the building was tested for radioactivity and found to be free of contamination.⁶

Status:

- Building 4826 was demolished in 1998.

References:

- 1- Rocketdyne Internal Document, no document number, “Assessment of Department of Energy Buildings within the SSFL,” September 30, 1996.
- 2- Boeing, Internal letter, “SCTL Complex Demolition Project, Area IV, Energy Technology Center (ETEC),” from Boeing North American, Inc. to Robert Laughlin, November, 23, 1998.

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- 3- Boeing Document, EID-06148, "SCTL Demolition Report," September 25, 2000.
- 4- Review of Radiation Safety Records Management System, 2003.
- 5- Boeing Internal Document, no document number, "Building Reconnaissance Report-Hazardous Materials," July 11, 1996.
- 6- Personnel Interview, Del Aubuchon, September 19, 2003.
- 7- Historical Site Photographs from Boeing Database.
- 8- SSFL Area IV, ETEC Industrial Planning Maps, 1962-1992.

Photograph – Building 4826



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