

*High Explosive Spot Test Analyses of  
Samples from Operable Unit (OU) 1111*

**Los Alamos**  
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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....1

I. INTRODUCTION.....1

    A. Background.....1

    B. Areas Sampled and Purpose.....1

    C. Possible Contaminants.....3

II. EXPERIMENTAL.....4

III. METHOD OF ANALYSIS.....5

IV. ANALYSES.....5

V. SPOT TEST.....5

    A Old Field Explosive Spot-Test Kit.....5

    B. New Spot-Test Kit.....5

VI. RESULTS.....6

VII. DISCUSSION.....6

    A. Health and Safety Precautions.....6

    B. Results from Old Spot-Test Kit.....6

    C. Results from New Spot-Test Kit.....7

VIII. TOXIC METALS.....8

IX. CONCLUSION.....8

REFERENCES.....9

# HIGH EXPLOSIVE SPOT TEST ANALYSES OF SAMPLES FROM OPERABLE UNIT (OU) 1111

by

**Dexter McRae, Wallace Haywood, Jonathan Powell, and Betty Harris**

## ABSTRACT

A preliminary evaluation has been completed of environmental contaminants at selected sites within the Group DX-10 (formerly Group M-7) area. Soil samples taken from specific locations at this detonator facility were analyzed for harmful metals and screened for explosives. A sanitary outflow, a bum pit, a pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN) production outflow field, an active firing chamber, an inactive firing chamber, and a leach field were sampled. Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) was used to obtain semi-quantitative concentrations of metals in the soil. Two field spot-test kits for explosives were used to assess the presence of energetic materials in the soil and on items found at the areas tested. PETN is the major explosive in detonators manufactured and destroyed at Los Alamos. No measurable amounts of PETN or other explosives were detected in the soil, but items taken from the burn area and a high-energy explosive (HE)/chemical sump were contaminated. The concentrations of lead, mercury, and uranium are given.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Beginning in 1944 Technical Areas (TAs) mentioned in this report were involved in the experimental production and testing of explosives and in the production and destruction of detonators at Los Alamos. Several of the TAs became contaminated. Previous methods of detection and cleanup were not as accurate, and regulations were not as stringent as those we have today. Therefore, we are doing a semi-quantitative evaluation of selected areas in Operable Unit 1111 (OU 1111) (Map 1) to determine where explosives and toxic metals are found and the effectiveness of the field spot-test kits for explosives in detecting contaminants. Subsequently, contaminated areas will be remediated.

### B. Areas Sampled and Purpose

On June 11, 1993, several soil samples and items from the Group DX-10 facilities at TAs-6,7, 22, and 40 (See Maps I through 9) were collected by Betty Harris (Group DX-16), Cheryl

Rofer (Group EES-1), and Laurence Creamer (Group DX-10). The purpose was to determine

whether or not explosive contamination in soil and on items could be detected using the spot-test kits. Also determined was whether the metal contents of the soil: lead, mercury, and uranium

TA-40-15 (Map 9) is an active firing site completed on February 6, 1950. It has been used extensively since that time, and there is a concern that RDX and 1,3,5-trinitrotoluene (TNT) contamination is present.

### **C. Possible Contaminants**

The primary mission of Group DX-10, since the early 1940s, has been the manufacture and destruction of detonators produced at Los Alamos. Also, some experimental explosives and weapon components were test fired at this facility. Elevated metals concentrations, beryllium, lead, mercury, and uranium, in the soil as a result of these operations are a concern. PETN, RDX, HMX, HNS, and 1,3,5-N-trispyridylamino-1,3,5-s-triazine (PYX) are explosives commonly used and could be contaminants in the soil. The latter two, HNS and PYX, had limited application.

The amounts of ingredients in detonators are very small (milligram quantities), but the number of detonators used and destroyed could have added significantly to the level of contamination.

PETN is the explosive common to most detonators. However, RDX, HMX, and PYX are also found in detonator cord. HNS was produced and used in one facility. Lead is the metal common to all detonators, and its concentration in the soil is increased significantly by the operations performed, past and present, in the Group DX-10 area.

Listed below is general information on the composition of common detonators, detonator cord, Detasheet, and squibs. This information was taken from "Energetic Material Users Hazard Information Index" and used as a guide to identify hazardous components of detonator and detonator products.<sup>2</sup>

**1. Detaflex Products** (Detaprime Booster: UF-4, UF, UAL, UA-4, UA-6, EB-6m, EB-18, WG, GA, S; Detasheet, Detaflex; Ingredient: PETN/ Acetyltributyl Citrate/ nitrocellulose)

**2. Detaline Cord** (Non-Electric Initiation System; Ingredients: PETN/Acetyltributyl citrate)

**3. Detaslide** (Ingredients: PETN/Lead Azide/Red Lead Oxide/Silicon /Boron/Lead)

**4. Detonating cord** (Primacord; Primex; Ingredients: PETN/RDX/HMX/PYX)

**5. Detonator, delay, electric, Du Pont** (MS Delay Blasting Caps; Acudet Mark V Delay Electric Blasting Caps; Coal Mine Delay Electric Blasting Caps; Posidet; Trenchdet; Ingredients: PETN/Lead Azide/ Boron/Red Lead Oxide/Dibasic Lead Phosphite/Iron/Aluminum/ Zinc/Bronze/Lead/Silicon/Graphite)

**6. Detonator, delay, in-hole: dh-1. detaline (Ingredients: PETN/Lead Azide/Red Lead Oxide/Silicon/Boron/Lead)**

**7. Detonator, electric (Du Pont Specialty "E" Products; Electric Blasting Caps; Ingredients: Lead Styphnate/HNS/Lead Dinitroorthocresylate/TACOT/Boron/Ferric Oxide/Magnesium Potassium Chlorate/ Smokeless Powder/ RDX, Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine/ Iron /Copperferric Dioxide)**

**8. Detonator, electric (Du Pont Specialty "S" Products; Squibs; Ingredients: LeadDinitroorthocresylate/Potassium Perchlorate/Barium Peroxide/Smokeless Powder/ Black Powder/Dibasic Lead Phosphite/Boron/Nitrogen/Selenium/Aluminum/Commercial Bronze)**

**9. Detonator, Mild, Electric and Non-Electric ("DFP" PRODUCTS) (Ingredients: Lead Azide/PETN/RDX/Lead Dinitroorthocresylate/ Potassium Chlorate/Selenium/Smokeless Powder/Aluminum/Copper/Lead)**

**10. Detonator, non-electric (Du Pont Specialty "C" Products; Ingredients: PETN/RDX/HNS/Lead Azide/Lead Styphnate/Aluminum/ Commercial Bronze)**

**11. Detonator, non-electric (Primadet; Ingredients: PETN/Lead Azide/Silicon/Red Lead/ Barium Chromate/ Potassium Perchlorate/ Ottawa Silica/Lead Chromate/ Selenium/ Molybdenum/Tungsten/Aluminum/Lead)**

**12. Standard black powder (Fuse; Ingredients: Potassium Nitrate/ Charcoal/Sulfur-Sodium Nitrate can be substituted for Potassium Nitrate in this composition, but the proportions are changed somewhat.)**

A list of detonators taken from Group ESA-2 (formally WX-3), per SOP 1.1.0 is given in Table VII.

## **11. EXPERIMENTAL**

The soil analysis for toxic metals was done in collaboration with Ken Griechen (Group ESA-

2). Ken used Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (EDXRF) analysis to obtain semi-quantitative data and ppm concentrations for metals in the soil.

Samples were collected in the field, taken to the laboratory, and tested using Reagent A, Reagent B, and Reagent C from the old explosive spot-test kit and all three reagents from the new spot-test kit. We tested HNS and PYX for the first time. These compounds have structural components similar to both TNT and TATB.

### III. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

We analyzed soil and items from several areas. Milligram quantities of the soil were scooped from the container and placed on clean white filter paper, then few drops of the test reagent were added. A white ceramic spot plate may also be used. In theory, if the soil is contaminated, a color develops within seconds that is characteristic of the given group of explosives. The color from the use of Reagent B of the old spot-test kit is enhanced by shining a short-wave ultraviolet (UV) light on the spot.<sup>3</sup>

### IV. ANALYTES

We used the field spot-test kits to screen for TNT, RDX, HMX, PETN, HNS, and PYX (Figure 1). We analyzed samples for lead, uranium, mercury, and nickel using EDXRF.

### V. SPOT TESTS

**A. Old Field Explosive Spot-Test Kit** The old spot-test kit consists of three reagents known as the following:

Reagent A - [An 80%/20% mixture of the solvents N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) and di-N-butylamine] is used to test for TNT and for explosives similar in structure to TNT, such as trinitroaromatic derivatives or nitroaromatic amines.

Reagent B - [tetra-N-butylammonium hydroxide in methanol with a fluorescent dye dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) 2%/98 wt %, as an indicator shows a characteristic color for RDX, HMX, and PETN. A short wavelength, ultraviolet light is used to enhance the color produced in this test.

Reagent C - (potassium hydroxide, water, DMSO, 5/5/90 wt % is used to test for TATB), produces an orange color, but gives a distinct color test different from that of TATB for tetryl, PYX, or HNS (red) and TNT (purple to black).

<sup>4</sup>

**B. New Spot-Test Kit** The new field explosives spot-test kit consists of Reagent C from the old kit, but more concentrated, now called Solution 1, Hydrochloric acid, sulfanilide-Solution 2, and

N-Naphthalenediamine dihydrochloride-Solution 3.



## VI. RESULTS

Results from the evaluation of the Group DX-10 facilities described previously, Maps I through 9, are given in Tables I-VI. Most of this facility is not contaminated, but the surfaces of items taken from the area tested positive for PETN.

Positive tests were dark purple or reddish brown and very strong colors. Also, where items testing positive were found, we should have gotten positive tests with all three solutions from the new spot-test kit; this was not the case. Results from the spot-test analyses are given in Tables I and II, metals are shown in Tables III and IV, and pH in Table VI. Characteristic colors were obtained for HNS and PYX, using all reagents from both kits (Table V). These results were not surprising, but should be noted in the spot-test kits.

## VII. DISCUSSION

### A. Health and Safety Precautions

We have determined from historical data that the concentrations of explosives absorbed or dissolved in the soil are not high enough to cause a safety hazard from possible explosion or detonation. However, caution was taken in cases where chunks or pieces of explosives were found on the surface or at subsurface level. Health problems and environmental concerns caused by the toxic metals and explosives are possible.

Toxic metals and explosives are rarely life threatening when bound to the soil. But they could be carcinogens, teratogens (reproductive toxins), and/or mutagens if ingested or absorbed through the skin in large enough quantities. Dust and soil were both handled with care. Dust masks were worn in the laboratory to prevent ingestion. The solvents used to dissolve the material were not inhaled, and protective clothing was worn to prevent chemicals from coming in contact with eyes and skin. The solutions, when possible, were used under a hood.

### B. Results from Old Spot-Test Kit

Reagent A will detect milligram quantities of raw explosives and explosives in the soil. To get results, enough of the explosive must come in contact with the filter paper, or enough must be dissolved out when the reagent is added to the sample. Other media do not appear to interfere with these results. A purple-to-black color is produced if TNT or its analogs are present. **No TNT or similar explosives (nitrotoluenes) were found in the areas tested.** John Baytos determined 100 ppm in soil as the detection level for TNT. <sup>3</sup>

The orange material from the wall of TA-6-7 remained orange, which means that the color was not produced by the reagent.

Reagent B gives a bright yellow color on the filter paper if no contamination is present. If RDX, HMX, or PETN is in the soil, a blue-black color is produced. This color is enhanced when a short-wave UV light is used to illuminate the spot. **Positive tests were found at the outflow pipe from the Laboratory/Office building, TA-22-1 and at the sump/septic outflow from the Chemical Laboratory for HE formulations. Also, positive tests were found on all articles, except glass, from the firing chamber (TA-40-15) and from the burn pit at TA-7.** The different media did not interfere with the results of the test. It should be noted that "all three reagents" from the new spot-test kit should also have given a positive test for these items. This kit is designed to test for as low as a 100 ppm of HMX, RDX, or PETN.

Reagent C was designed to test for TATB (gives an orange color); also it gives a red color specific to tetryl, HNS, PYX and a purple color unique to TNT. Therefore, Reagent C can be used to detect these compounds. Reagent C gave negative results for the soil samples and items tested. **Therefore, one would conclude that neither TNT, tetryl, PYX, HNS, nor TATB was found at the sites tested.** Again, 100 ppm was the detection limit cited in the literature.

HNS and PYX were tested for the first time with the spot-test kits, and both gave characteristic colors with Reagents A, B, and C, and the three solutions from the new kit (Table V). Therefore, the use of the kits can be expanded to include HNS and PYX. The color intensity for all materials is concentration dependent.

### **C. Results from New Spot-Test Kit**

All three reagents were used, first separately then together. Only the rust from the wall at TA6-7 was a concern, because it was orange, and remained orange during the test. Otherwise, no contamination was indicated from the use of the new spot-test kit. It should be noted that the new kit is still being developed.

The first solution in the new kit is the same as Reagent C in the old kit, but more concentrated. The base is used to hydrolyze the explosive, causing a colored product to be formed. The second solution, HCl, in the new kit neutralizes the sodium hydroxide from the first reagent and in the process nitrous acid is formed. The latter diazotizes the aromatic-amines portion of the explosive. The third solution forms an azo dye, a highly colored compound, with this diazonium salt produced from Solution <sup>2</sup>.

When all three solutions are used (as one reagent) in the new kit, a purple color is obtained for explosives. It does not detect ammonium nitrate or nitrate salts and gives a negative test for nitroguanidine. This combined reagent should detect PETN and other basic explosives. However, we did not get positive results on any of the items. There may be interference from the media on which the contamination is found.

**A word of caution is given because in other areas, such as TA-12, we could not detect contamination using the field explosive spot-test kit even though the area was contaminated with small pieces and chunks of explosives on the ground.** Solubility, degradation, and concentration will play a major part in results from the spot-test kits, and incorrect conclusions can be drawn if this is the only indicator tool used.

## VIII. TOXIC METALS

The results from the semi-quantitative analyses of the metals show that metals concentrations are not a concern. One should keep in mind that this is a semi-quantitative method, and should not be the only test used.

## IX. CONCLUSIONS

The spot-test kit is a very useful tool, but it cannot be used reliably to "swipe" the soil and confirm with confidence the presence or absence of explosives. When one scoops the soil and drops the reagent directly into the sample, better results are obtained. Both kits work best on surfaces and with highly contaminated soil where there are explosives dissolved in the matrix.

## REFERENCES

1. Fischer, Edward A., Group ENG-7, Los Alamos National Laboratory Engineering Record, Los Alamos, New Mexico, July 1993.
2. Hooker, L. Z., Ingersoll, D., Prigg, C. J., Runkle, B. K. "Compilation of Hazard Information," Sandia National Laboratory Report UC-607, Vol. 1, Index, February 1991.
3. Baytos, John, "Field Spot-Test Kit for Explosives," Los Alamos National Laboratory Report LA-12071-MS, July 1991.
4. Harris, B. W. "TATB, Strong Basic Reactions Provide Soluble Derivatives for Simple Qualitative High Explosive Spot Test," J. Energetic Mater., Vol. 3, p. 14 (1985).

**TABLE I**

Results of soil sample evaluations for contamination from explosives using HE spot test kits. All samples are associated with Operable Unit 1111.

LOCATION	REAGENT A	REAGENT B	ALL 3
<b>REAGENTS</b>			
<b>TA-22-25</b> (near N sign)	NR <sup>a</sup>	NR	NR
<b>TA-22-25</b> (near S pole)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-22-25</b> (in drain)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-7</b> Burn Pit (east)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-7</b> Burn Pit (central)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-22-25</b> (drain south of post)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-22-1</b> (historical)	NR	Rb	NR
<b>TA-7</b> Burn Pit (rim)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-22-34</b> (HE/Chem Sump)	NR	R(?)	NR
<b>TA-6, T-7</b> (rust) R(orange)	R (orange)	?	
<b>TA-22-42</b> (curved end)	N R	NR	N R
<b>TA-22</b> (22-34) (Sump and septic)	NR	NR	NR
<b>TA-22-34</b> (septic and outflow)	N R	N R	NR
<b>TA-22-1</b> (outflow pipe)	N R	N R	NR
<b>TA-40-15</b> (bottom of wall)	N R	N R	NR
<b>TA-22-42</b> (west end)	N R	N R	NR
<b>TA-40-15</b> (edge of canyon)	N R	N R	NR
<b>T -22-42</b> (east)	NR	NR	NR

<sup>a</sup>NR = no reaction.

<sup>b</sup>R = a positive reaction.

**TABLE II**

Items taken from the test sites, bum pit, and drain field associated with Operable Unit I I 1 1 were tested using the field spot-test kits for explosives.

ITEMS	REAGENT	REAGENT	REAGENT	ALL 3
	A	B	C	
<b>SOLUTIONS</b>				
TA-40-15 (plastic)	Nr <sup>a</sup>	R <sup>b</sup>	NR	NR
TA-40-15 (glass)	NR	NR	NR	NR
TA-40-15 (wall)	NR	NR	NR	NR
TA-7-bum pit (center)				
metal bar	NR	NR	NR	NR
soil	NR	R	NR	NR
glass	NR	R	NR	NR
metal	NR	R	NR	NR
rock	NR	R	NR	NR
TA-7 [not part of SWMU 7001(b)]				
soil	NR	R	NR	NR
rusty nail	NR	R	NR	NR
metal part	NR	R	NR	NR
rubber	NR	R	NR	NR
glass	NR	R	NR	NR
gold part	NR	R	NR	NR
rusty part	NR	R	NR	NR
rock-Ue	NR	R	NR	NR
TA-22-25 s on rock	NR	NR	NR	NR

<sup>a</sup>NR = no reaction

<sup>b</sup>R = a positive reaction

**TABLE III**

Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) analyses of standard when run as an unknown as proof of process. Standard concentration (ppm) and the amounts detected are listed.

ELEMENT	Conc. in STD	Amt.Detected	Deviationn
Ni	31	11.4	18.6
Hg	0	1.4	1.4
Pb	91	72.0	19.0
U	31	22.1	8.9

**TABLE IV**

Concentrations in PPMs of metals found in the soil taken from OUII 11.

<b>SAMPLE</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>TA-40-15</b> bottom of wall	40.0	ND	ND	7.1
<b>TA-7 Bum Pit</b> center	8.6	>1.0	12.5	2.9
<b>TA-22-1</b> I-each Field	10.4	ND	9.3	3.9
<b>TA-22-4</b> Outflow pipe	16.3	>1.0	10.1	ND
<b>TA-22-25</b> PETN Prod. Bunker	ND <sup>a</sup>	ND	ND	15.7
<b>TA-22-34</b> Septic/liE Sump	ND	ND	4.8	ND
<b>TA-22-42</b> Leach Field	ND	>1.0	55.1	5.5

<sup>a</sup>ND = not detected**TABLE V**

Results of the spot test for hexanitrostilbene (HNS) and N-tripicrylamino-1,3,5-triazine (PYX).

<b>REAGENT</b>	<b>PYX</b>	<b>HNS</b>	<b>HNS/Kel-F 800</b>
Reagent A	dk red <sup>a</sup>	dk purple	dk purp. e
Reagent B	dk orange	dk orange	blue-black
Reagent C	orange red	dk purple	dk red
Solution 1	dk red	dk red	dk red
Solution 3	yellow	Lt yellow <sup>b</sup>	Lt purple
Solution 2	yellow	yellow brown	Lt yellow

<sup>a</sup>dk=dark<sup>b</sup>Lt=light

**TABLE VI**

pH results for soil samples taken from Operable Unit 1 1 1 1.

<b>SAMPLE</b>		<b>pH</b>	
TA-22-34	Septic outflow	6.0 -	6.4
TA-22-34	HE/Chem sump	6.0 -	6.4
TA-40-15	Bottom of wall	6.0 -	6.4
TA-22-1	festorical	6.0 -	6.4
TA-22-1	Leach Field wall	6.0 -	6.4
TA-22-1	Outflow pipe	6.0 -	6.4
TA-7	SWMU 7-0016	6.0 -	6.4
TA-22-42	Leach Field curve end	6.0 -	6.4

**TABLE VII**

**APPROVED DETONATORS FROM ESA-2 SOP 1.1.0**

A. High-energy exploding bridgewire (EBW) detonators

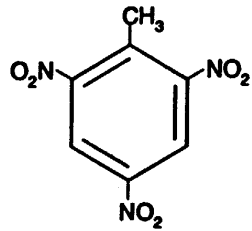
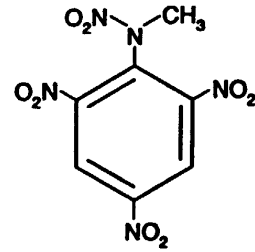
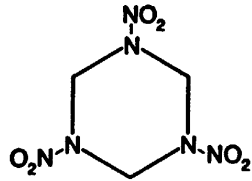
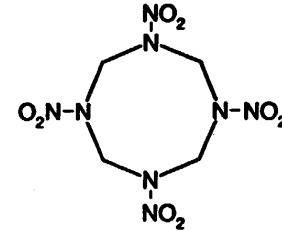
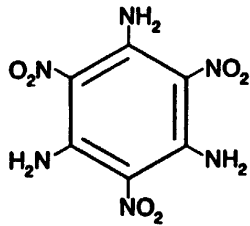
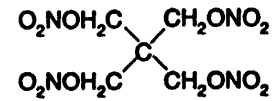
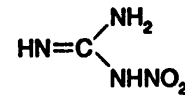
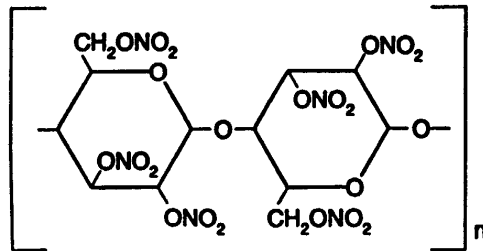
The following EBW detonators have been approved for assembly into test devices:

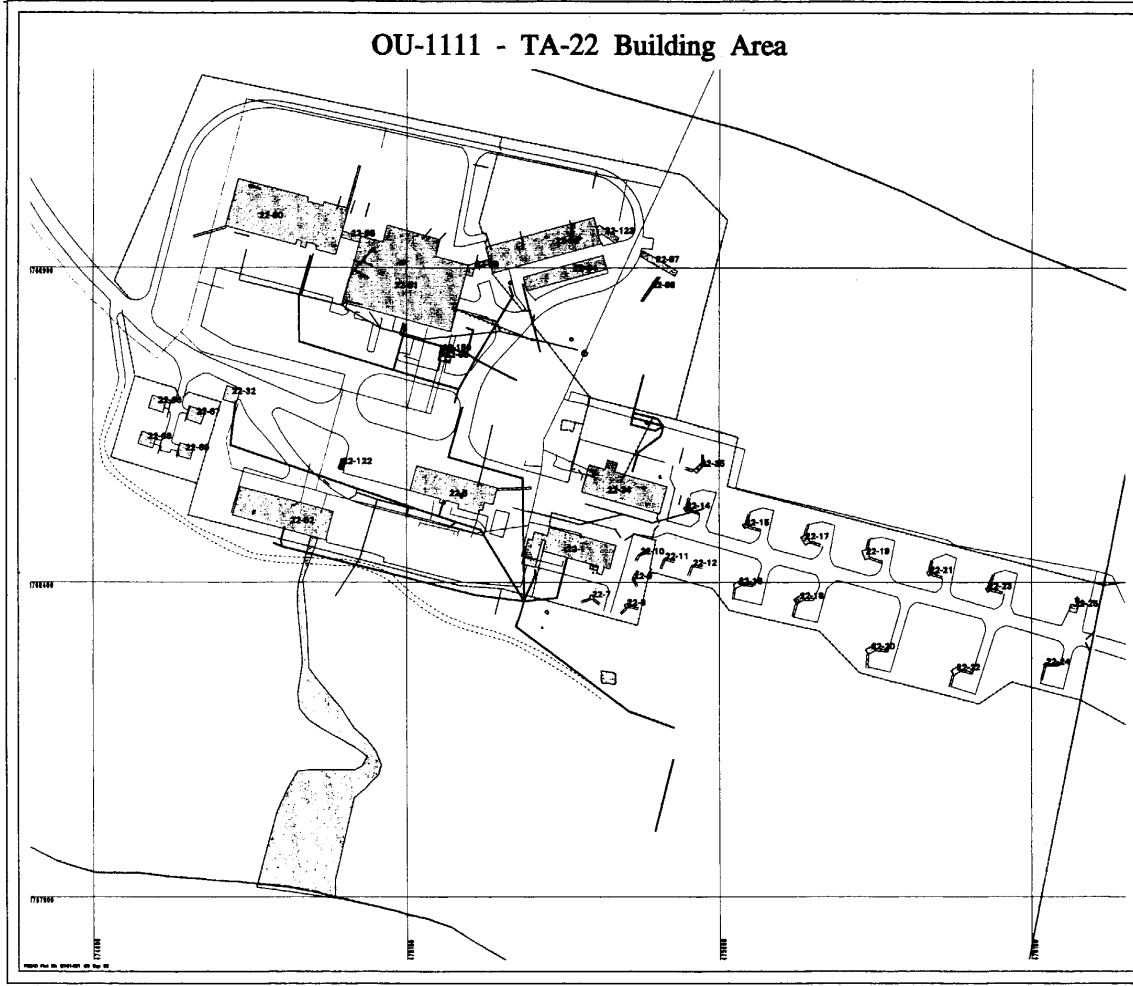
		MC1991	SE1
IE23	ER-213	MC2320	SEI/31
IE26	ER-235	MC2370	EX 12
IE26B	ER-302	MC2427	RPI
IE27	ER-312	MC2990	RP2
IE29	ER-344	MC3041	RP80
IE30	ER-350	MC3343	RP84
IE31		MC3348	RP87
IE33		MC3355	
IE34		MC3366	
IE35			
IE36			
IE37			
IE38 T.F.		MK22A (UK)	
IE		MK13C (UK)	

B. The following low-energy detonators have been approved for assembly into test devices:

MC2987	3E1
MC3196	3E1A
MC3332	3E1B
MC3423	3E1D
	5E1



**TNT****Tetryl****RDX****HMX****TATB****PETN****NC****NQ**



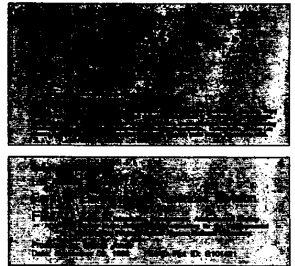
OU-1111 - TA-22 Building Area

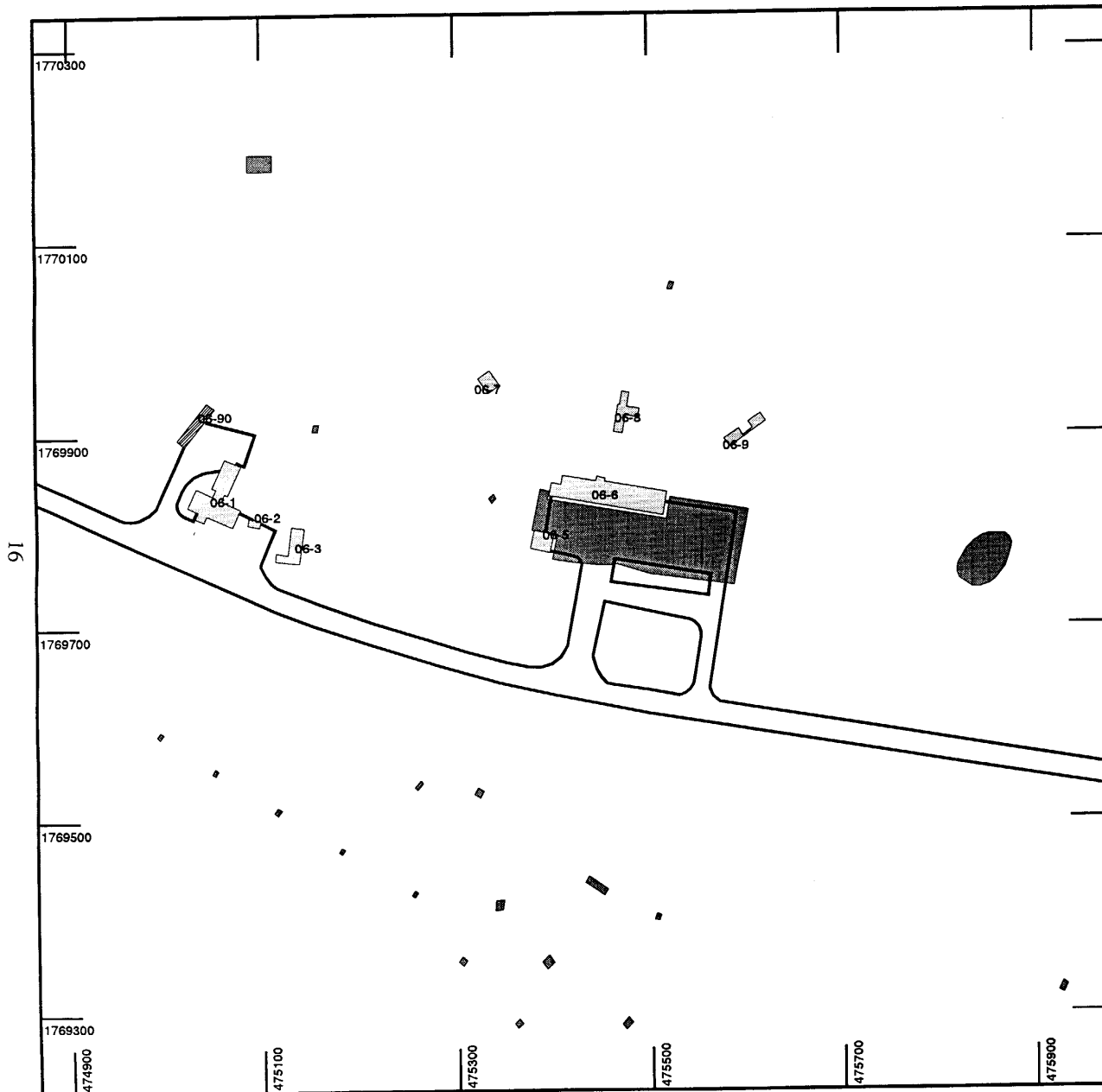
OU-1111 - TA-22 Building Area

- LEGEND**
- Fence, Industrial
  - Industrial Waste Line
  - Retaining Wall
  - Road, Dirt
  - Road, Paved
  - Road/Trail
  - Sewer Line
  - Storm Drain
  - Technical Area Boundary
  - Water Line
  - Permanent Structure
  - Potential Release Site
  - Temporary Structure
  - Underground Structure







- 22-1 Loading Building
- 22-25 Process Building
- 22-34 Laboratory Building
- 22-52 Shops Building

Map 1 Location of Potential Release Sites (PRS) Sampled at TA-22

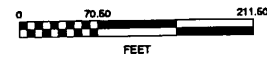




## TA-6

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

Map 2 Location of TA-6-7, an Inactive Firing Chamber



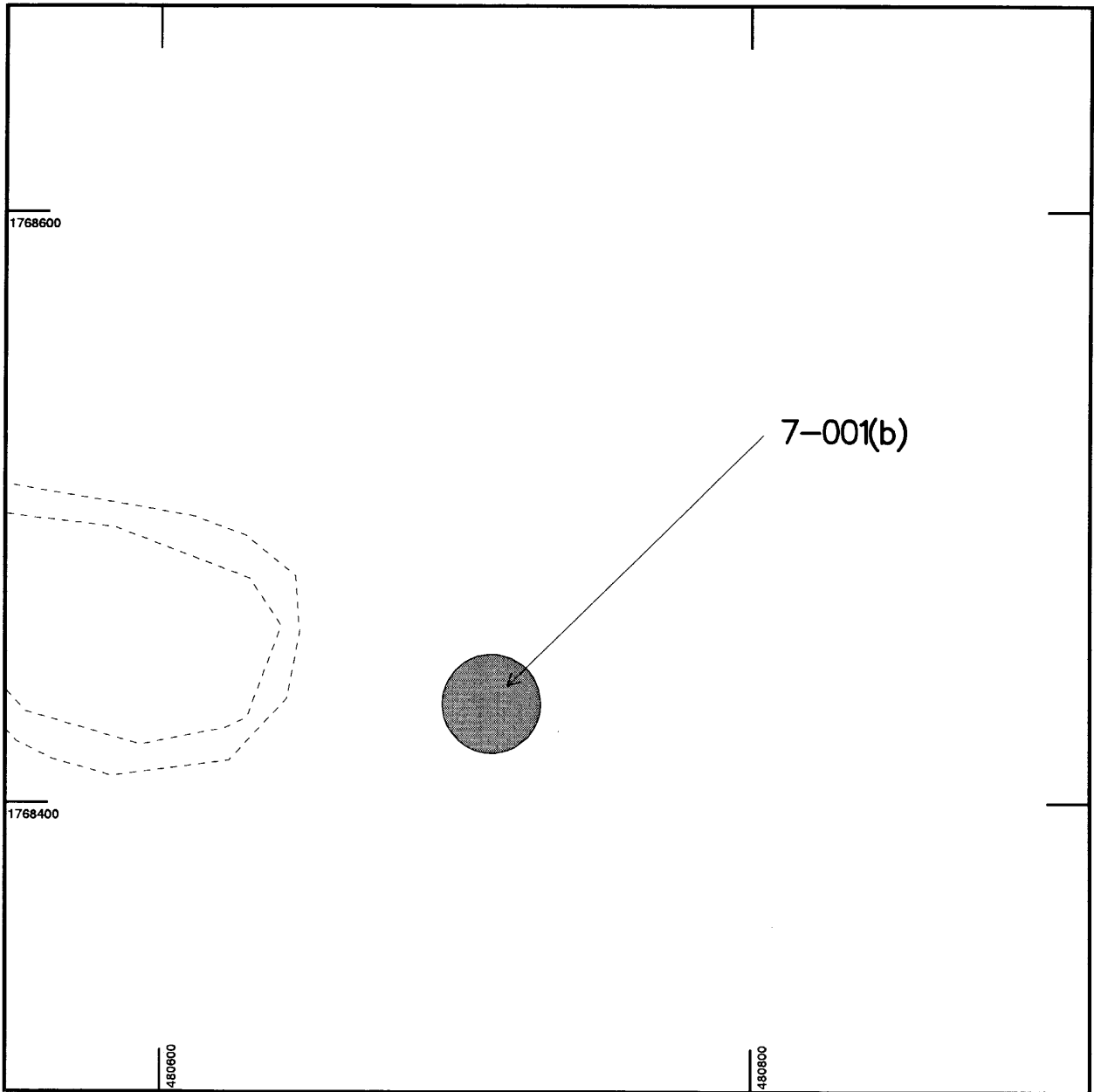
University of California  
Los Alamos National Laboratory  
Earth and Environmental Sciences

### FIMAD







Facility for Information Management, Analysis and Display

Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet  
Grid Interval, in feet, 200  
Feet per inch on map = 141

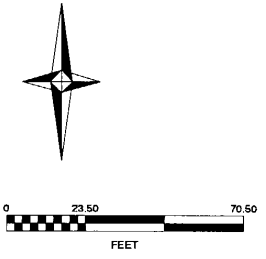
Produced by: Marcia Jones  
FIMAD G101446 September 09, 1993



# TA-7 Burn Pit Center

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

Map 3 Location of Burn Pit at TA-7

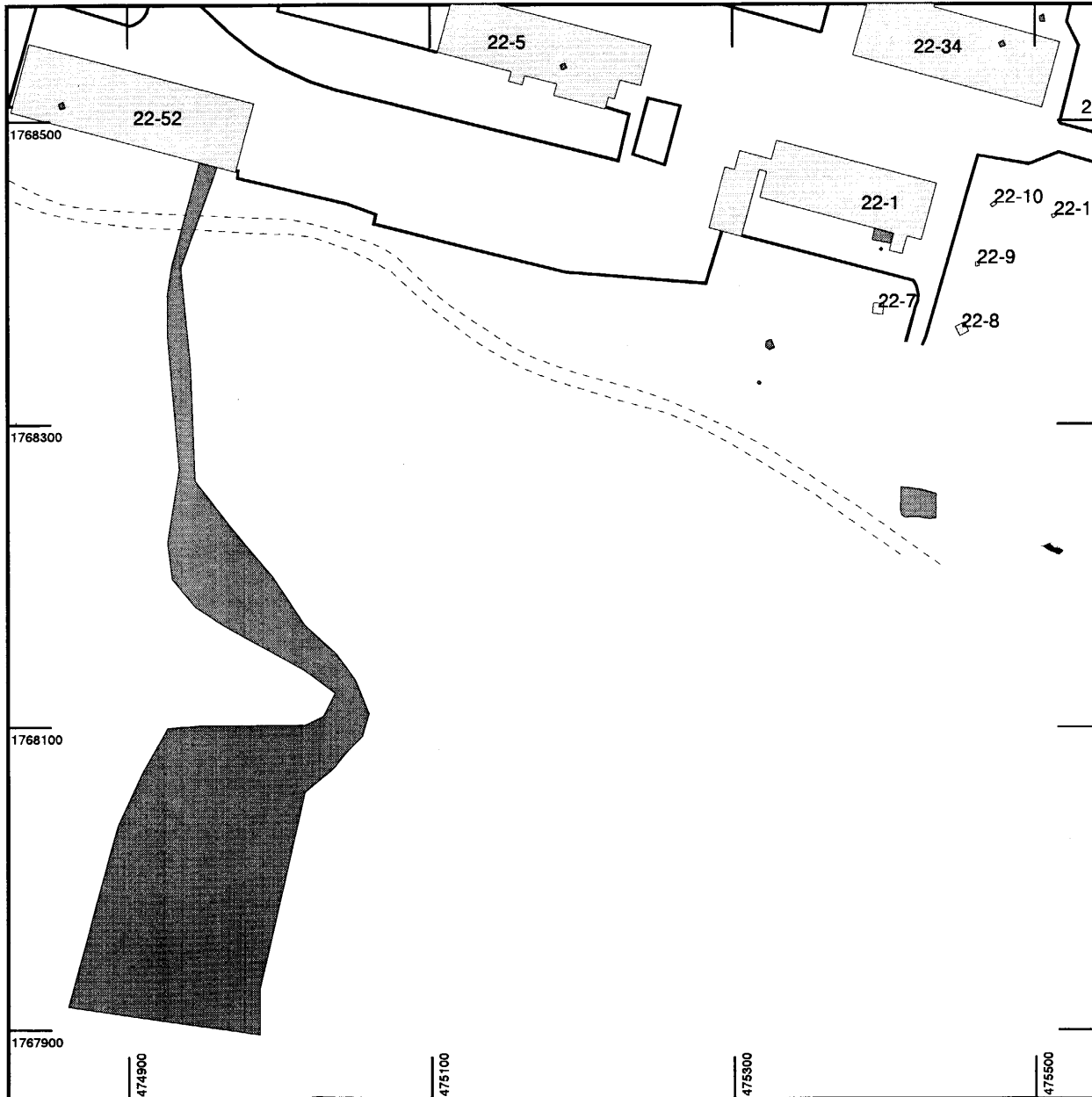


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Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet  
 Grid interval, in feet: 200  
 Feet per inch on map = 47

Produced by: Marcia Jones  
 FIMAD G101419 September 02, 1993



# TA-22-1 Leach Field Area

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

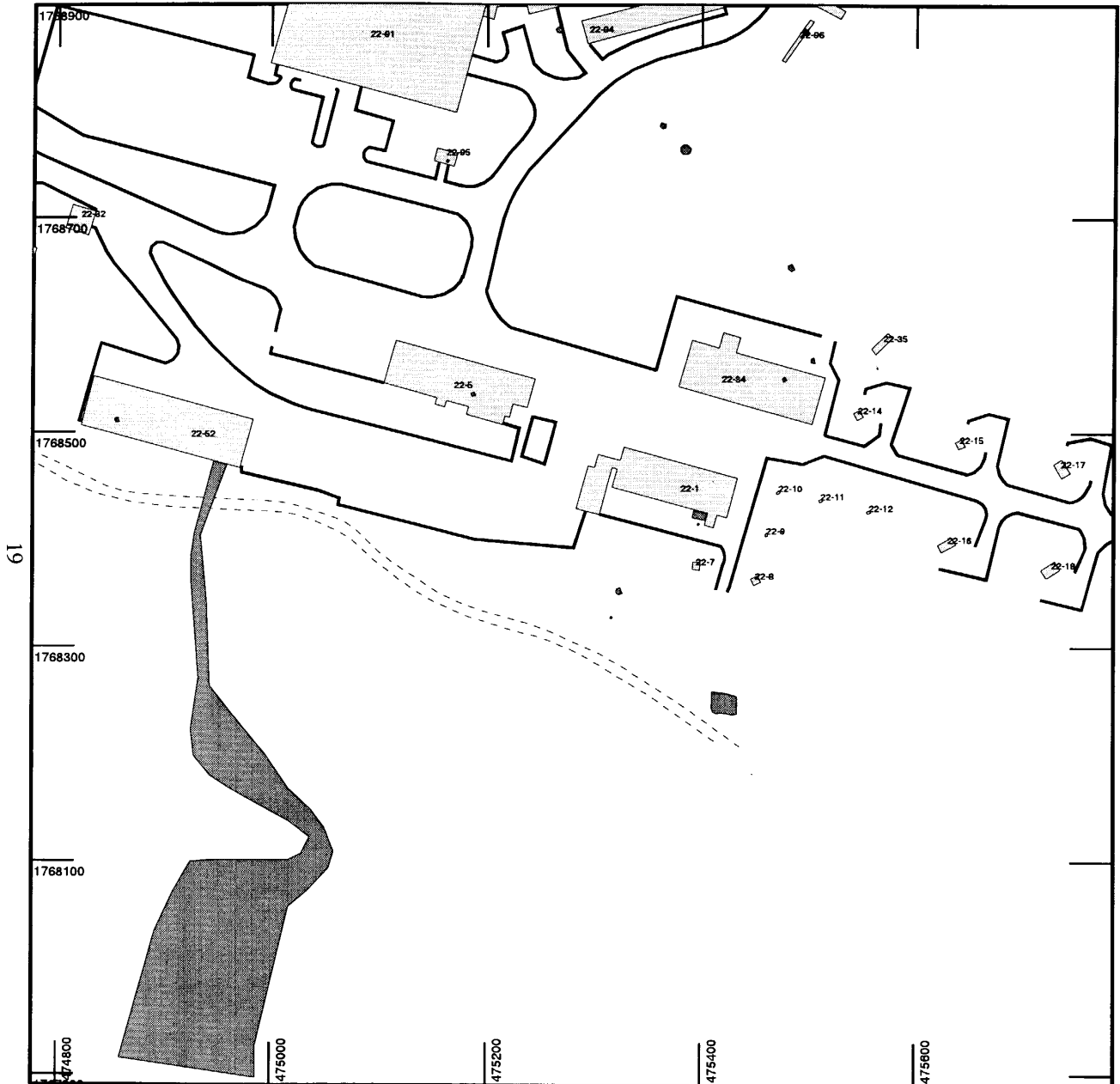
Map 4 Leach Field Sampled—  
Located on South Side  
of TA-22 Facilities









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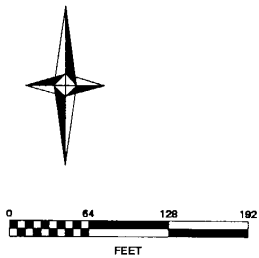
Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet  
Grid Interval, in feet: 200  
Feet per inch on map = 92  
Produced by: Marcia Jones  
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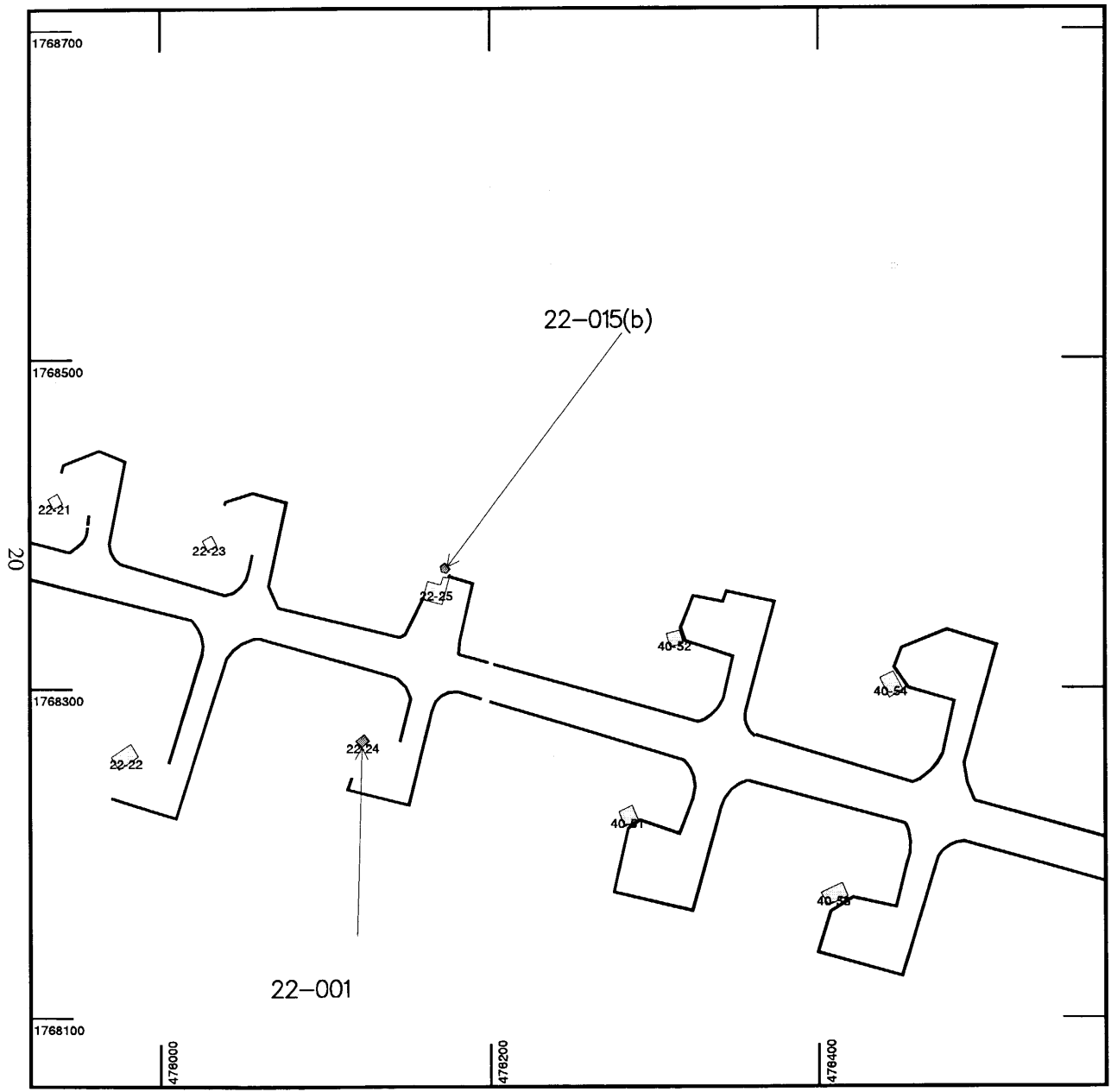
# TA-22-4 Outfall Pipe

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure







Map 5 Location of TA-22-4, an Outfall Pipe That Has Been Removed. It extended from a hill near TA-22-1.



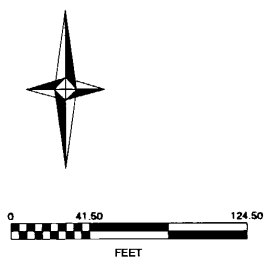
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 Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet  
 Grid interval, in feet: 200  
 Feet per inch on map = 128  
 Produced by: Marcia Jones  
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# TA-22-25 Pasture

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

Map 6 Location of TA-22-25, a Production Bunker for PETN. (We sampled the leach field behind this facility.)



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Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet  
 Grid Interval, in feet: 200  
 Feet per inch on map = 83

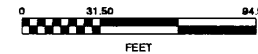
Produced by: Marcia Jones  
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# TA-22-34 Septic/Sump

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

Map 7 A Chemical Laboratory for Explosive Formulation in Building TA-22-34. (The building outflow was sampled.)



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Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet

Grid interval, in feet: 200







Feet per inch on map = 63

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# TA-22-42 Leach Field

-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

Map 8 TA-22-42, an Abandoned, Inactive Septic Tank. (We sampled the sanitary outflow from this septic system.)



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Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet

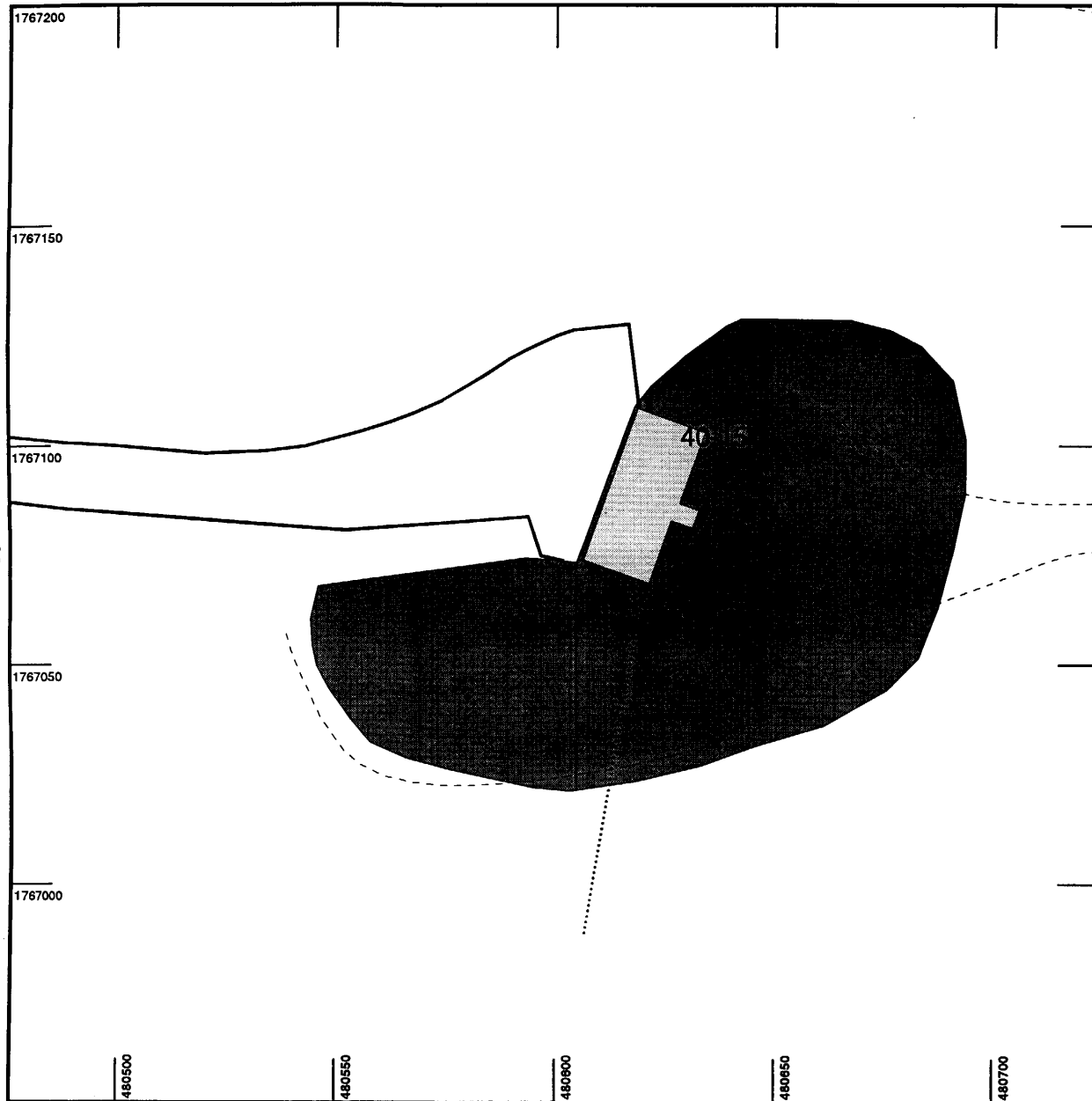
Grid interval, in feet: 200

Feet per inch on map = 92








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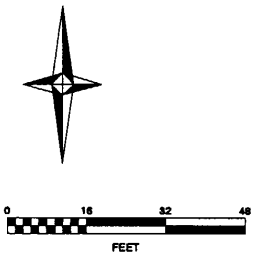




# TA-40-15 Bottom of Wall

-  Industrial Waste Line
-  Roads, Dirt
-  Roads, Paved
-  Permanent Structure
-  Potential Release Site
-  Temporary Structure
-  Underground Structure

Map 9 TA-40-15, an Active Firing Chamber. (We sampled several areas from around this facility.)



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Map Coordinates in New Mexico State Plane Feet  
Grid Interval, in feet: 50  
Feet per inch on map = 32  
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