Decommissioning Project Final Report
D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities
(Building 483-7D and Ancillary Facilities)

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Savannah River NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS℠

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History of Revisions

Revision	Date	Revised Section	Change
0	9/14/2026	Not Applicable	Initial Issue

Acronym List

ACM	Asbestos Containing Material
C&D	Cold & Dark
CTI	CTI and Associates
D&D	Deactivation and Decommissioning
D&R	Demolition & Removal
EC&ACP	Environmental Compliance & Area Completion Projects
FDE	Facility Decommissioning Evaluation
ISD	In-Situ Demolition
PACM	Presumed Asbestos Containing Material
S&M	Surveillance & Maintenance
SCDES	South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
SRNS	Savannah River Nuclear Solutions
SRS	Savannah River Site
USDOE-SROO	United States Department of Energy - Savannah River Operations Office
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

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1.0 SUMMARY

The D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities were located on the Savannah River Site (SRS) in South Carolina to the north of the D-Area Powerhouse and 400-D Area. The facilities provided domestic water for D-Area. Building 483-7D contained multiple filters, pumps, motors, tanks and piping, along with various electrical controls (disconnects, switches, breakers, etc.).

Buildings/structures included in this facility are:

- Building 483-7D (Figure 1), Chemical Feed Systems for Domestic Water and the following ancillary structures:
  - 905-3D, Primary Domestic (Water) Well[1] (Figure 15)
  - 905-136D, Back-up Domestic (Water) Well[1] (Figure 17)
  - 905-5D, Elevated Domestic Water Storage Tank (Figure 24)
  - Domestic Water System - Clear Well (Figure 28)
  - Water Meter Pit (Figure 32)
  - Polyphosphate Injector Structure (Figure 34)
  - Chlorine Injector Structure (Figure 33)
  - Check Valve and Water Meter Structures (Figure 33)
  - Yard Hydrants (2) (Figure 34)
  - Air Switch AS-1 (Figure 36)
  - 452-7D, Transformer (T-1) for Domestic Water System (Figure 38)
  - 452-10D, Air Switch AS-2 (Figure 40)
  - 452-11D, Transformer (T-2) for Domestic Water System (Figure 42)

A review of the existing characterization data, process/building history, sample data and walk downs of the facility prior to decommissioning supported the determination that Building 483-7D and its ancillary structures met the criteria of a Clean Building, Simple Model as described in the Facility Disposition Manual 1C, Procedure 501. This decision was supported by the documentation found in the Facility Decommissioning Evaluation (FDE, Reference 8.01). No chemical or hazardous radioactive materials were associated with these structures other than commonly used materials of construction, which were managed as waste during demolition in accordance with established SRS practices. Since there was no evidence of contamination on the slab before structure demolition, no final verification survey was required.

The above ground portion of the buildings and ancillary structures were demolished to grade elevation and removed, all interfacing utilities were isolated, disconnected, and

[1] Wells 905-3D and 905-136D have been isolated from the domestic water production facility by installing blind flanges (air-gapping) in the piping system and removing electrical controls (Reference 8.03) but were eliminated from the decommissioning project. The wells will remain in service as they function as artesian wells, which do not require the pumps or electricity to pump water to 484-17D area (former coal storage south of 484-D, Powerhouse) to the injection wells for the D-Area Groundwater Treatability Study. The wells will remain in service pending a decision as to whether they are needed for future activities. This will provide cost savings by not planning and building new structures.

plugged, sumps and other floor openings were filled to achieve a uniform surface, and the surrounding soil that was disturbed during decommissioning was graded over.

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this report is to document what was done to the facilities as a part of the decommissioning project, and the condition the facilities were left in at the completion of the project. The requirement for this report is found in the Facility Disposition Manual 1C, Procedure 506, "Preparing a Decommissioning Project Final Report".

Interactions with regulatory agencies, South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), for concurrence on this report are governed by "Core Team Protocol for Review and Concurrence on Facility Decommissioning Evaluations and Decommissioning Project Final Reports" (Reference 8.19).

2.01 Facility Description

The D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities were located on the SRS in South Carolina to the north of the D-Area Powerhouse and 400-D Area. The facilities provided domestic water for D-Area. The facilities included well 905-3D and well 905-136D, a clear well, a treatment facility (Building 483-7D), electrical transformers (452-7D and 452-11D), electrical air switches (AS-1, AS-2), and a 125,000-gallon elevated storage tank (905-5D). The project scope also included other small ancillary structures as listed in Section 1.0. The facility was in an area approximately 750 feet east to west by 220 feet north to south. The facility was constructed in 1996.

Building 483-7D (Figure 1) contained the chemical feed systems and sand filters for the domestic water system. The building was approximately 50 feet by 60 feet and 18 feet - 8 inches to the eaves, with a 2:12 sloped roof. On the west side of the structure was an attached 12 feet by 16 feet air compressor room. The building was steel and masonry construction with steel sheeting for the exterior and roof. The building interior was split into distinct areas for functionality. The air compressor room held the two air compressors that provided compressed air for the domestic water treatment system. Interior to the main structure were (from west to east): the sand filters, the chemical injection system, and the since emptied chemical storage system. There was a 10-feet by 12-feet office at the northeast corner. The building had been isolated of services and was within the Cold and Dark (C&D) boundary (Reference 8.07).

The electrical control center for the building was located on a pad against the north interior wall. There was a 75 kilovolt-amp, 480-volt to 208/120-volt transformer, disconnects, motor controllers, power panel, raceway, etc. at the deactivated electrical control center (Figure 7). Also located throughout the building were various other disconnected motor controllers and starters, instrumentation and controls, receptacles and switches.

The air compressor room had a door to the exterior of the building and a door to the interior of the building. There were two air compressors inside the air compressor room. One

compressor provided instrument air (Figure 4). The instrument air compressor was belt-driven and had its own receiver. The other compressor provided compressed air for backwash of the sand filters (Figure 5). The backwash compressor was belt driven and did not have a receiver; it ran on demand. The floor drain of the air compressor room drained to the sump in the south end of the building. The disconnects and motor control centers for the air compressors were located in the compressor room (Figure 6). There was a small, stained area of concrete under each of the compressors. The stains were caused by lubricating oil leaking from the compressor.

There was three sand filters (Figure 2) on the west side of the interior of Building 483-7D. Each sand filter was 10-feet diameter and is 10-feet high. The filter vessels were carbon steel. The interior of the vessels were lined with an epoxy coating approximately 5 mils thick. The sand filters contained gravel of varying sizes, manganese greensand and anthracite (activated carbon). Under the sand filters were floor drains (Figure 13) that collected in the sump at the south end of the building.

The chemical injection portion of the building was positioned along the centerline in the building (Figure 3). There were four chemical injection stations: sodium hypochlorite, polyphosphate, soda ash and potassium permanganate. The southernmost station was the potassium permanganate station. The equipment for the potassium permanganate station had been removed. Potassium permanganate was removed from the water treatment process sometime previously. Each remaining station had a poly tank and two or three metering pumps and was surrounded by its own containment dike (concrete curbing). The containment dikes were designed to overflow into the sump at the south end of the building. The containment dikes were cut and filled when creating the slab to eliminate low points.

The chemical storage areas were located on the east side of the building (Figure 8). The chemical storage was enclosed by concrete block on three of the four sides of each storage area. This area was converted to a since-emptied water chemistry lab. The storage areas front a drainage channel that slopes to the sump at the south end of the building. The sump (Figure 9) at the south end of the building had two sump pumps. The sump was approximately 5 feet by 3 feet - 6 inch and 4 feet deep with a galvanized steel grate over it. The sump was discharged to the D-Area sanitary sewer system.

Asbestos containing material (ACM) was identified (References 8.08 to 8.16) within the concrete joints/sealant around the perimeter of the structure. Electrical panels and pipe gaskets were not sampled and were treated as Presumed Asbestos Containing Material (PACM) for the work scope.

The domestic water wells are standard deep-bore wells and are included to ensure alignment with the scope of the FDE (reference 8.01). The status of the wells is described in Footnote 1. The primary well, 905-3D (Figure 15), is located at the west end of the area and the back-up well, 905-136D (Figure 17), is located at the east end of the area. Each of the two wells has an electrical control panel adjacent to it that serviced it (Figures 20 and 22, respectively). The electrical control panels are identical and have disconnects, a 440

volt to 208/120-volt transformer, a 208/120-volt power panel, and instrumentation for the production well. The servicing transformers are isolated and no longer in service.

Building 905-5D, elevated domestic water storage tank was a 125,000-gallon, epoxy-coated (interior) and painted (exterior) carbon steel storage tank on risers (Figure 26). The top of the tank was approximately 165 ft. above grade. The tank was approximately 32 feet in diameter with a 24-foot head range. The tank sat on four anchored and cross-braced legs with the riser pipe in the center of the riser section. There was an overflow pipe off the side of the tower that discharged out of the tank drain to the south of the tower (Figure 26).

The domestic water system clear well was an underground concrete holding tank for water discharged from the domestic water wells prior to treatment (Figure 28). The inside dimensions of the clear well were 20 feet by 20 feet by 15 foot - 8 inches deep, giving it a usable capacity of approximately 6,200 gallons. The walls and roof of the clear well were 12-inch-thick reinforced concrete. The floor of the clear well was 24-inch-thick reinforced concrete. There were two 4-foot square watertight aluminum access covers on the roof of the clear well. Atop the clear well were two transfer pumps that provide the motive force for moving the water through the treatment processes of 483-7D and into the elevated storage tank. Also on the pad were piping, valves and support structures for the system. There was an electrical control panel on the north side of the clear well for the clear well pumps and instrumentation (Figure 30). The panel had disconnects, motor control centers for the pumps, a 480/120-volt transformer, raceway, control panel and a 120-volt power panel. There was a degasification unit with blower once installed at the clear well, but it had been removed and was not operational.

The water meter pit, the polyphosphate injector structure, the chlorine injector structure, and the check valve and water meter structures were all located between Building 483-7D and the elevated domestic water storage tank (Figures 32 and 34). Each of these structures had a pre-cast 3-feet square concrete box set below grade with an aluminum access door at grade level. The boxes were approximately 4 feet deep. Each of the boxes has a 4-inch diameter drain to the soil in the bottom. There were two small pad-mounted yard hydrants at the south of Building 483-7D (Figure 34), approximately 18 inches from the rear wall of the building. The pads were 1 foot - 6 inches by 3 feet, and the hydrants have 1 inch supply lines from the domestic water system.

Disconnect Switch AS-1 (Figure 36) was located across the road directly north of Building 483-7D. Transformer T-1 (452-7D) (Figure 38) was located at the northwest corner of Building 483-7D. Disconnect Switch AS-2 (452-10D) (Figure 40) was located to the east of and across the road from Building 483-7D next to Transformer T-2 (452-11D). Transformer T-2 was located to the east of and across the road from Building 483-7D next to Building 483-10D (Figure 42). Electrical power at 13.8 kilovolt was fed to the disconnect switches from two sources. T-1 served AS-1 and T-2 served AS-2. The transformers were 13.8-kilovolt /440-volt, pad-mounted transformers.

Included in the demolition activities were the out of commission (Reference 8.20) steam lines running north, east, and west of the 484-D Powerhouse. The steam lines were not

within the scope of the FDE (Reference 8.01); however, the steam lines were included in the expanded C&D boundary (Reference 8.07 and 8.17) to include the Domestic Water Production Facilities and ancillary structures. The Demolition and Removal (D&R) of the steam lines facilitated access to other structures within the scope of the FDE and work package while reducing the overall D-Area footprint.

The following utilities served or originated from the domestic water treatment facilities:

- Domestic Water
- Fire Water
- Electrical
- Communications
- Compressed Air
- Sanitary Sewer

2.02 New Facility Information

SRS identified no new facility information during or as a result of the facility decommissioning.

3.0 DECOMMISSIONING MODEL APPROVAL

The facility was decommissioned using the Simple Model as described in Facility Disposition Manual 1C. The selection of the model was based on an FDE, G-FDE-D-00052 (Reference 8.01). Multiple walkdowns were performed by Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC (SRNS) and EC &ACP groups (i.e., Engineering, Project Management, Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Environmental Compliance, etc.). A facility walkdown, including an overview, was not pre-scheduled with SCDES and EPA. The FDE submittal letter stated that SCDES and USEPA could contact United States Department of Energy Savannah River Site Operations (USDOE-SROO) if the regulatory agencies were interested in an overview and field visit. A regulatory walkdown was not scheduled. However, USDOE-SROO briefed SCDES and USEPA on the status of the decommissioning activities during the Federal Facility Agreement Project Managers' Quarterly Microsoft Teams meetings that were held on August 25, 2025, November 24, 2025, and February 23, 2026.

SCDES and USEPA concurred on the Simple Model Decommissioning on October 18, 2021, and December 16, 2021, respectively (Reference 8.04 and Reference 8.05, respectively).

4.0 DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES COMPLETED

Buildings 483-7D, 452-7D, 452-10D, 452-11D, and 905-5D in the D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities, were demolished to, but not including the concrete slab as planned and described in the FDE (Reference 8.01) and a Decommissioning End Point Document (Reference 8.02). The above-ground portion of the structures were demolished to grade and removed, while the below grade structures (sump, trenches, drains, etc.) were filled with cementitious material by In-Situ Demolition (ISD). The remaining slabs were created during the ISD of the below grade structure. All decommissioning field work was

performed by the subcontractor, CTI and Associates (CTI) in accordance with a statement of work (Reference 8.03). All interfacing utilities were isolated, disconnected, and plugged full. All concrete slab penetrations were cut off flush with the slab, plugged, and grouted in accordance with "Environmental Compliance and Area Completion Projects (EC&ACP) Deactivation & Decommissioning (D&D) Policy on Decommissioning End Points for Slabs, Pits, Basements, and Basins" (Reference 8.18). All slab protrusions were cut off flush with the slab or filled over during ISD. The slab will pose no additional risk to Site workers. No additional barricades or sloping is required. See Figures 10 to 14, 16, 18 and 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, and 43 for all post-decommissioning activities.

A final acceptance inspection was conducted on September 18, 2025 (Reference 8.06) and signed off as complete by SRNS personnel. This inspection covered Building 483-7D with its ancillary structures, the Water Tower (905-5D), the installed blind flanges to provide an air gap on wells 905-3D and 905-136D, and the removal of inactive steam lines south, west, and north from the 484-D Powerhouse.

5.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.01 Salvage and Reuse

The decommissioning scope of G-SOW-D-00017 (Reference 8.03) contained buildings 483-7D, 452-7D, 452-10D, 452-11D, 905-3D, 905-5D and 905-136D and their associated equipment. Blind flanges were installed at 905-3D and 905-136D but both remain in service. The salvaged equipment (pumps, tanks, motors, etc.) was sent to site salvage while 2,700 cubic yards of recycled material was removed from the Domestic Water Production Facilities and ancillary structures during decommissioning.

5.02 Waste Disposal

Table 1 provides a list of all waste generated as a result of decommissioning activities for the D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities and steam line removal.

Table 1: Waste Generation

Waste Classification	Waste Source	Disposed to	Total Volume
LLW	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
ACM/PACM	*Concrete sealant, Gaskets, Electrical Equipment*	*Three Rivers Landfill*	*1,950 cubic yards*
PCB	*Transformer oil, ballasts*	*SRS Hazardous Waste Storage Facility*[2]	*N/A*
CSR	*Concrete, structural steel, steel siding, ductwork, conduit and miscellaneous piping*	*Construction & Debris Landfill*	*1,110 cubic yards*
Recycle	*Facility Scrap Metal*	*741-N Salvage Yard*	*2,700 cubic yards*

LLW – Low level radioactive waste
ACM – Asbestos-containing material
PCB – Polychlorinated biphenyl
CSR – Clean Structural Rubble
N/A – Not Applicable

[2] Due to small volumes generated these wastes were consolidated with similar decommissioning wastes and are being managed in accordance with state and federal regulations until shipment to off-site treatment and disposal and/or recycling, as appropriate.

6.0 FINAL FACILITY CONDITION

6.01 Final Facility Condition and Remaining Hazards

Decommissioning activities were completed by the subcontractor, CTI. The metal structures along with associated ancillary structures have been removed, with the exception of the primary and back-up wells, 905-3D and 905-136D, respectively. The domestic water wells remain as active systems containing no energy sources (Reference 8.07, see also footnote 1). All interfacing utilities were isolated, disconnected, and plugged up prior to D&R. All coarse debris was removed from the remaining slabs. All concrete slab penetrations greater than 2 inches in diameter were cut off flush with the slab, plugged, and grouted in accordance with Reference 8.18 and during grouting to grade. Slab protrusions were removed prior to grouting. Any stains identified on the concrete slabs during decommissioning were pressure-washed and/or cleaned as reasonably achievable with an approved, effective surfactant (e.g. BioSolve). The remaining slabs pose no hazard to personnel.

6.02 Risk Assessment Summary

A review of the existing characterization data, process/building history, sample data and walk downs of the facility prior to decommissioning supported the determination that these buildings and their ancillary structures met the criteria of a Clean Building, Simple Model as described in Manual 1C, Procedure 501.

This decision was supported by the documentation found in the FDE (Reference 8.01). No chemical or hazardous radioactive materials were associated with this structure other than commonly used materials of construction, which were managed as waste during demolition in accordance with established SRS practices. The amounts of such materials were described in Section 5.02 of this report. Since there was no evidence of contamination on the slab either before or after structure demolition, no final verification survey was required.

6.03 Post Decommissioning Requirements

The remaining structures are free of physical, chemical, and radiological hazards; therefore, no further decommissioning action is required. No Surveillance and Maintenance (S&M) activities were identified for the remaining structure, because it poses no threat to human health or the environment while awaiting area completion.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Buildings 483-7D, 452-7D, 452-10D, 452-11D, and 905-5D, along with ancillary structures were demolished. The foundations were left in place, with below-grade structures demolished in-situ. Wells 905-3D (primary) and 905-136D (back-up) were not decommissioned. They were isolated mechanically and electrically from the domestic water production facilities and will remain as artesian wells if further water treatability studies are required.

All decommissioning activities have been completed, including waste disposal in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The remaining structure is free of physical, chemical, and radiological hazards; therefore, it needs no further decommissioning action. No S&M activities were identified for the remaining structure, because it poses no threat to human health or the environment while awaiting area completion. In accordance with the "Memorandum of Agreement for Achieving an Accelerated Cleanup Vision at the Savannah River Site", this report will be maintained as a record for reference and use in the D-Area Operable Unit Record of Decision. To ensure facility remnants are addressed during the completion process, Building 483-7D should be added to the Federal Facility Agreement for the SRS Appendix K.2, D&D Facilities (or Remnants) that Require No Further Evaluation.

8.0 REFERENCES

8.01 G-FDE-D-00052, Rev. 0, June 11, 2020, "Facility Decommissioning D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities (Building 483-7D and Ancillary Facilities)"

8.02 V-PMP-D-00032, Rev. 1, February 3, 2025, "Decommissioning End Points Document D-Area Domestic Water Production Facilities (483-7D, 452-7D, 452-10D, 452-11D, 905-3D, 905-5D and 905-136D)"

8.03 G-SOW-D-00017, Rev. 1, September 9, 2025, "Decommissioning of 483-7D and Ancillary Structures, Well Capping of 905-3D and 905-136D, Equipment 681-24G and 463-55D Removal, and Removal of Steam lines to Supports."

8.04 SRNS-OS-2021-00291, October 18, 2021, "RE: Savannah River Sites (SRS) Response to the Regulatory Comments on the Facility Decommissioning Evaluation (FDE) for Building 483-7D, D-Area Water Production Facilities (G-FDE-D-00052, Rev. 0, June 11, 2020)"

8.05 SRNS-OS-2021-00353, December 16, 2021, "EPA Approval Responses to Comments Savannah River Site's Responses to the Facility Decommissioning Evaluation D-Area Water Production Facilities (483-7D and Ancillary Facilities) (G-FDE-D-00052, Rev. 0, June 11, 2020) Simple Model"

8.06 G-SDD-D-00021, Rev. 0, September 18, 2025, "Final Acceptance Inspection of W/O 2140092 - TASK 1"

8.07 SDD-2024-00001, Rev. 0, January 13, 2025, "Cold & Dark (FDP 2.04) Facility Management Review Board For 483-7D, 905-3D & 905-136D"

8.08 Q-APG-D-00018, Rev. 1, October 9, 2024, "Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of Building 905-5D"

8.09 Q-APG-D-00022, Rev. 1, October 17, 2024, "Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of Building 483-7D"

8.10 Q-APG-D-00046, Rev. 0, September 7, 2021, "Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of D-Area Export Steam Lines"

8.11 Q-APG-D-00052, Rev. 0, September 19, 2022, "Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of Building 484-D Precipitators, South Pipe Bridge, and North Steam Line"

8.12 Q-APG-D-00057, Rev. 0, March 27, 2024, "Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of Building 905-3D"

8.13 Q-APG-D-00058, Rev. 0, March 27, 2024, "Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of Building 905-136D"

8.14 Q-APG-D-00060, Rev. 0, December 19, 2024, “Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of D-Area Clear Well”

8.15 Q-APG-D-00063, Rev. 0, December 19, 2024, “Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of 453-1D Air Switch”

8.16 Q-APG-D-00064, Rev. 0, December 19, 2024, “Baseline Asbestos Inspection Report of 453-2D Air Switch”

8.17 E-SDD-D-00002, Rev. 3, May 29, 2025, “Closeout of Verification Document for Buildings 484-D Powerhouse and Ancillary Buildings”

8.18 SDD-2005-00170, Rev. 2, October 22, 2020, “Environmental Compliance and Area Completion Projects (EC&ACP) Deactivation & Decommissioning (D&D) Policy on Decommissioning End Points for Slabs, Pits, Basements, and Basins.”

8.19 SRNS-RP-2021-00120, Rev. 1, August 2022, “Core Team Protocol for Review and Concurrence on Facility Decommissioning Evaluations and Decommissioning Project Final Reports.”

8.20 V-SDD-D-00001, Rev. 0, September 8, 2025, “Isolation & Drain Matrix for 463-55D, 681-24G, and D-Area Steam Lines”

Appendix A – Photographs (Before/After)

Building and Structures Listing

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19, 24	Chemical Injection
20, 23	Instrument Air Compressor
20, 23	Backwash Air Compressor
21, 25	Air Compressor Electrical Panels
21, 25	Electrical Controls, Transformer
22, 25	Chemical Storage & Trench Drain
22, 26	Sump
25	Floor Drains, Electrical Stubs-outs
26	905-3D, Primary Domestic Water Well
27	905-136D, B/U Domestic Water Well
28	905-3D Electrical Panels
29	905-136D Electrical Panels
30	905-5D, Elevated Water Tower
31	905-5D, Elevated Water Tower Drain
32	Clear Well
33	Clear Well Electrical Panel
34	Clear Well Check Valve
34	Chlorine Injection
34, 35	Clear Well Water Meter Pit
34, 35	Polyphosphate Injection
35	Yard Hydrants
36	Air Switch (AS-1)
37	452-7D, Transformer (T-1)
38	452-10D, Air Switch (AS-2)
39	452-11D, Transformer (T-2)



Figure 1 - Before Demolition and Removal of 483-7D, Water Treatment Facility and Structures



Figure 2 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Sand Filters



Figure 3 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Chemical Injection System



Figure 4 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Instrument Air Compressor

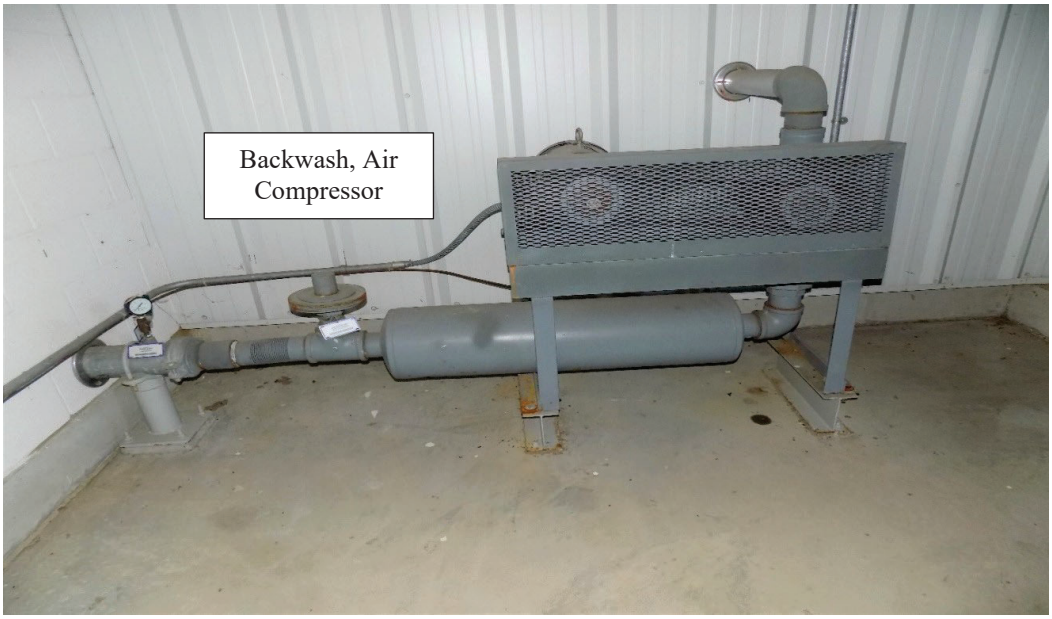


Figure 5 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Backwash Air Compressor



Figure 6 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Air Compressor Electrical Panels

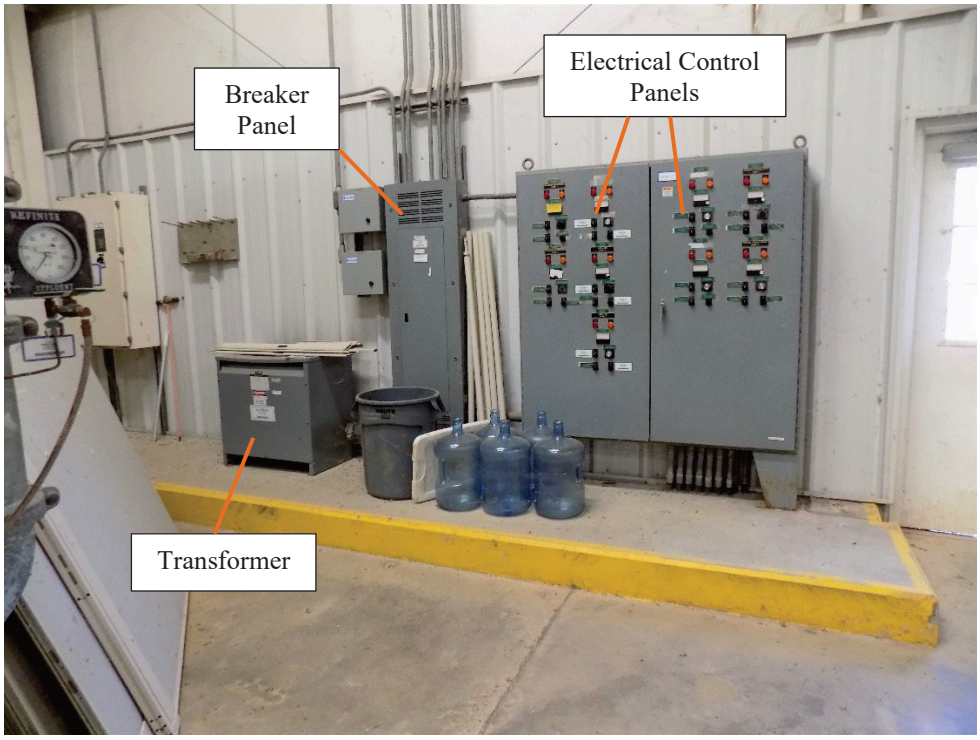


Figure 7 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Electrical Control Center & Transformer

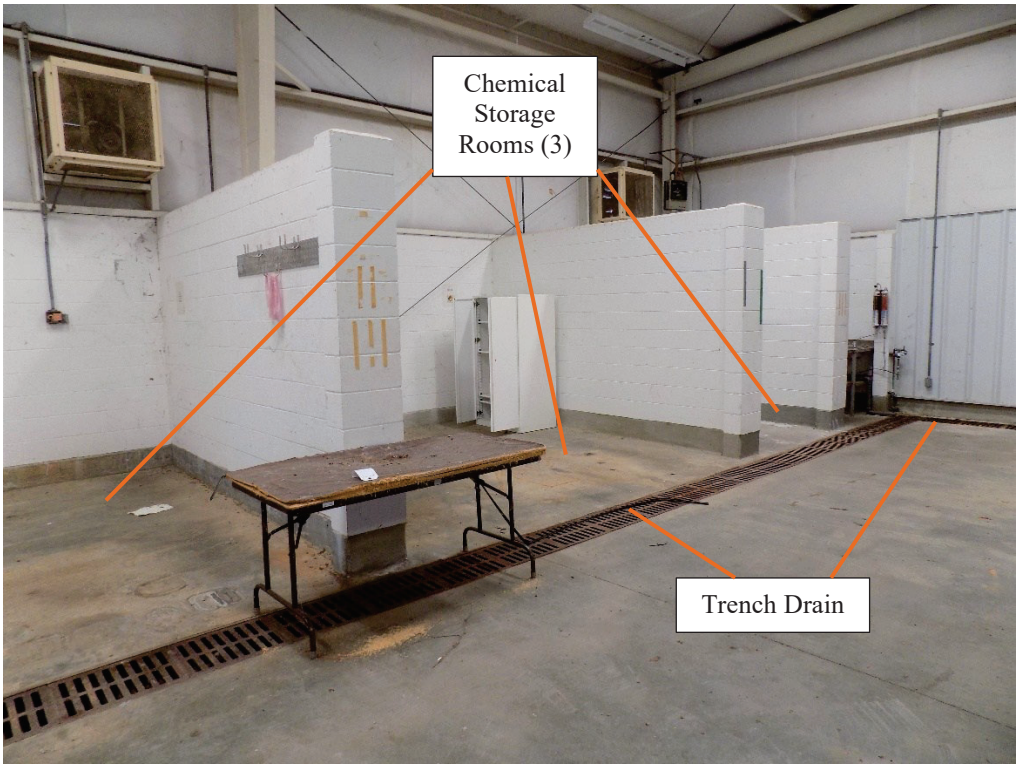


Figure 8 – Before Demolition of Chemical Storage Area & Trench Drains



Figure 9 - Before Demolition of Building 483-7D Sump



Figure 10 - After Demolition and Removal of 483-7D, Water Treatment Facility and Ancillary Structures/Components

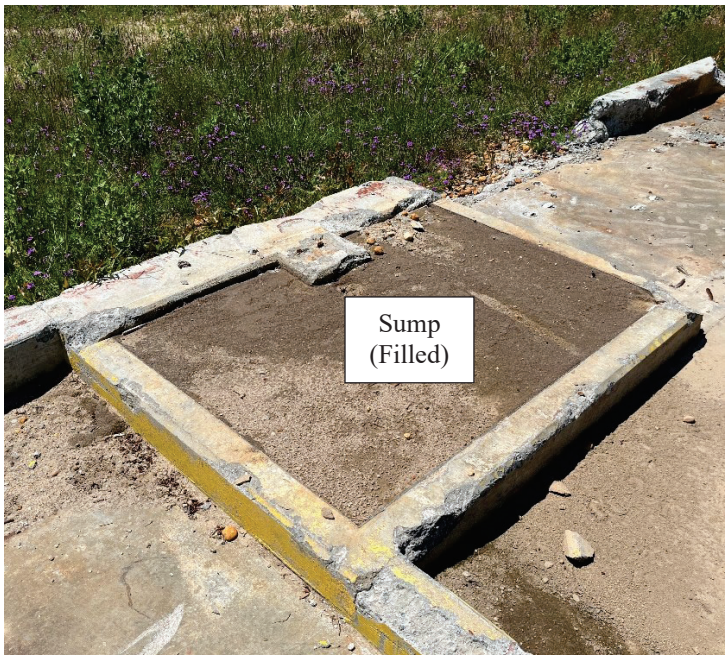


Figure 11 - After Demolition and Filling of Sump



Figure 12 -After Demolition and Filling of Trench Drains

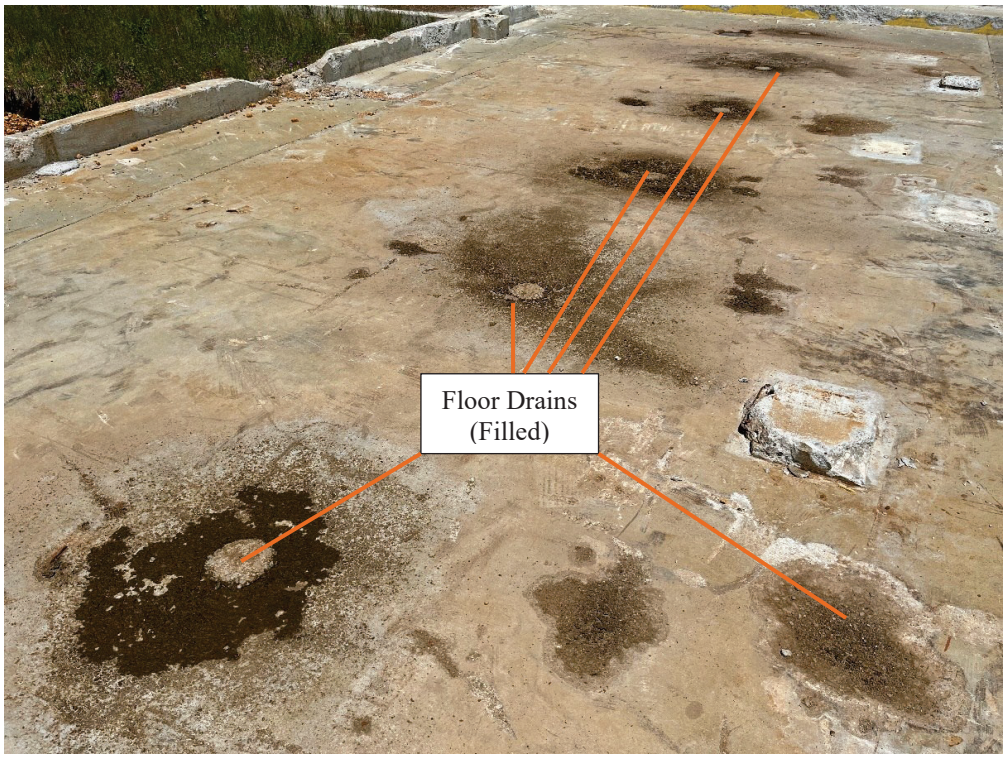


Figure 13 – After Demolition & Filling of Floor Drains



Figure 14 - After Demolition of Electrical Panels, Switches, and Controls

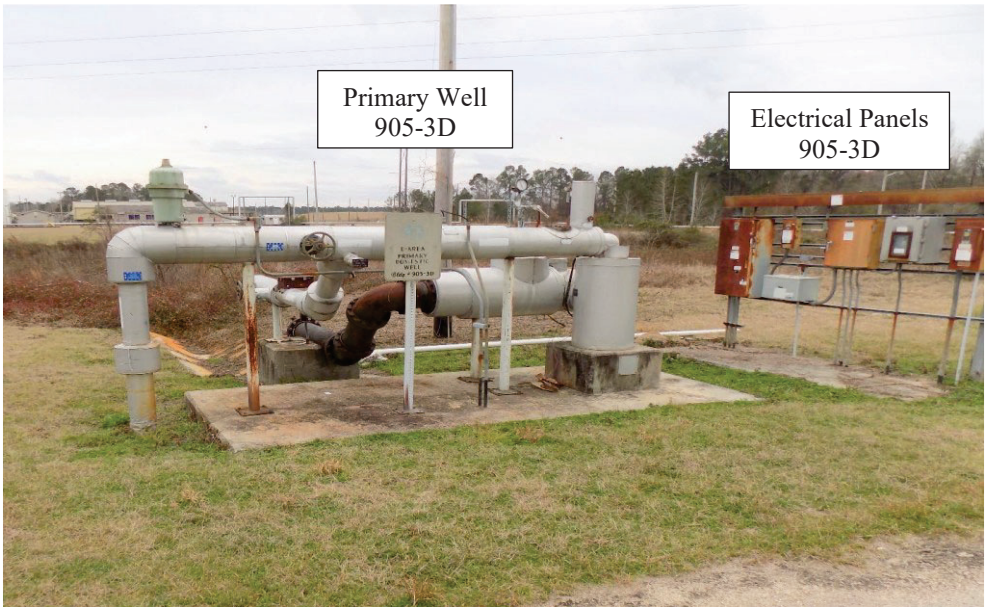


Figure 15 - Before Demolition of 905-3D, Primary Domestic Water Well



Figure 16 - After Demolition Activities Completed, 905-3D, Primary Domestic Water Well is Capped, Isolated, and Active as an Artesian Well

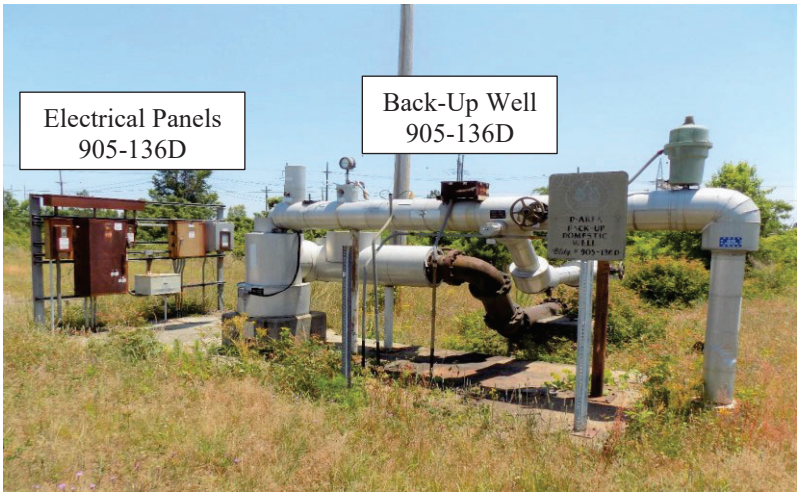


Figure 17 - Before Demolition of 905-136D, Back-Up Domestic Water Well



Figure 18 - After Demolition Activities Completed, 905-136D, Back-Up Domestic Water Well is Capped, Isolated, and Active as an Artesian Well

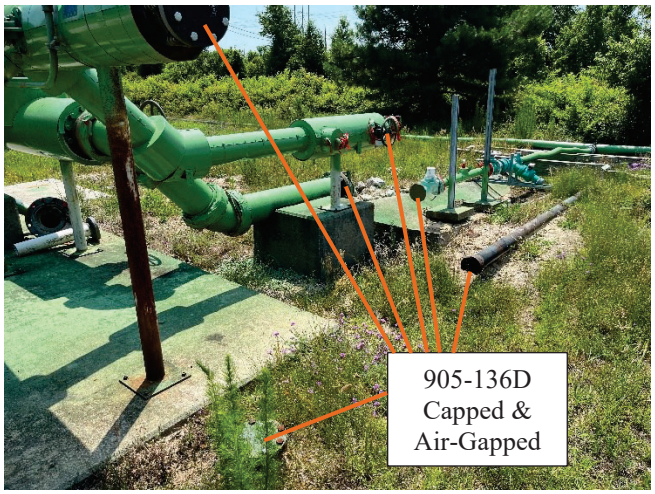


Figure 19 - Second View After Demolition Showing Air Gaps of 905-136D, Domestic Water Well

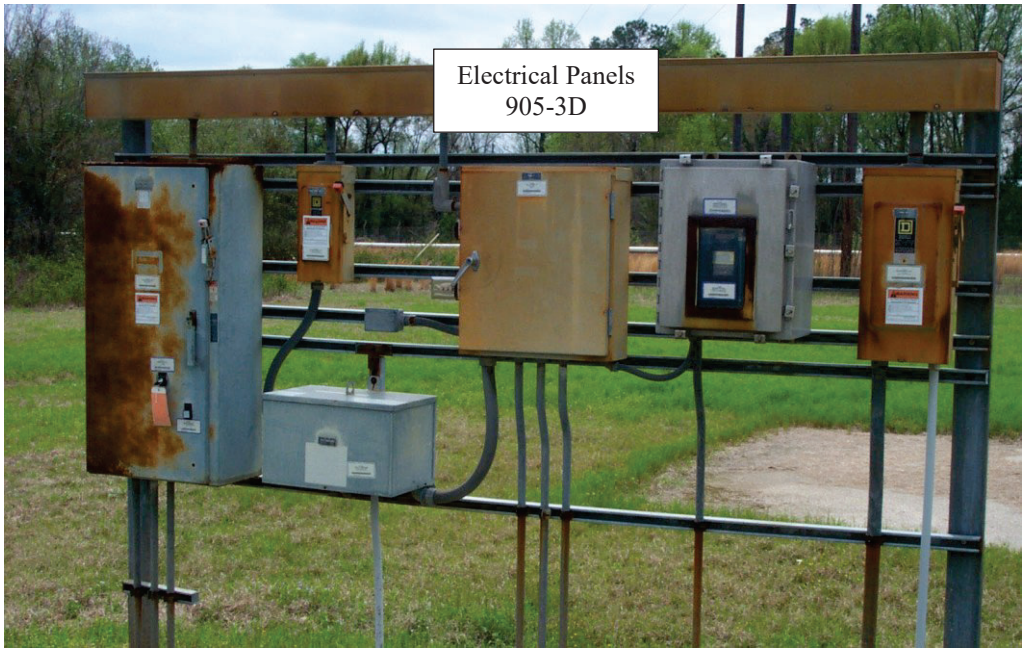


Figure 20 - Before Demolition of 905-3D, Primary Domestic Water Electrical Panel



Figure 21 - After Demolition of 905-3D, Primary Domestic Water Electrical Panel

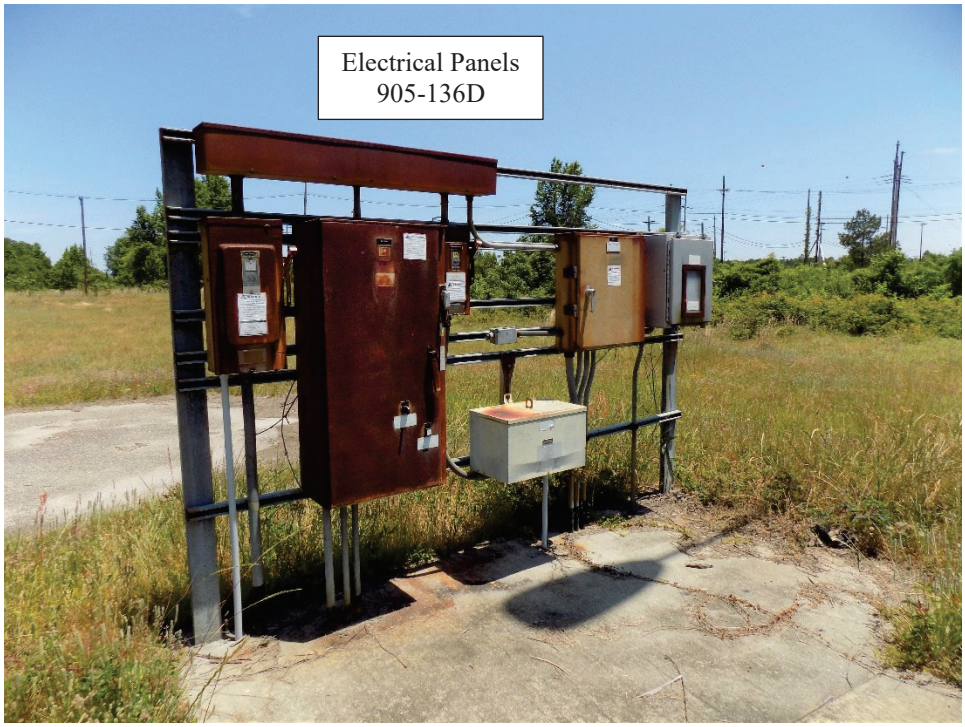


Figure 22 - Before Demolition of 905-136D, Back-Up Domestic Water Electrical Panel

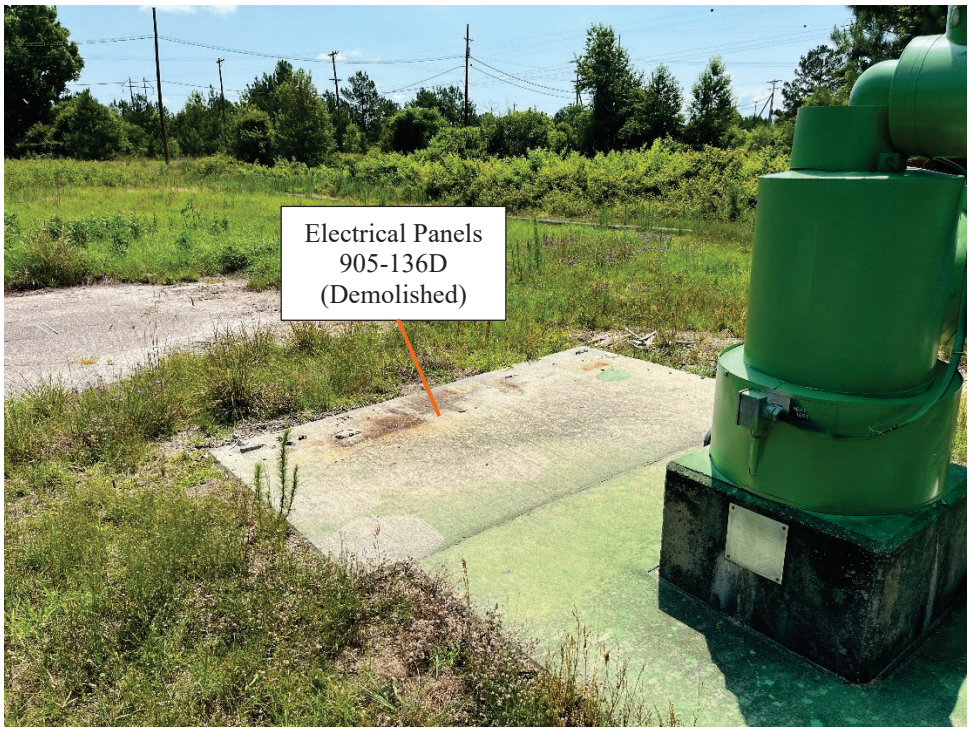


Figure 23 - After Demolition of 905-136D, Back-Up Domestic Water Electrical Panel

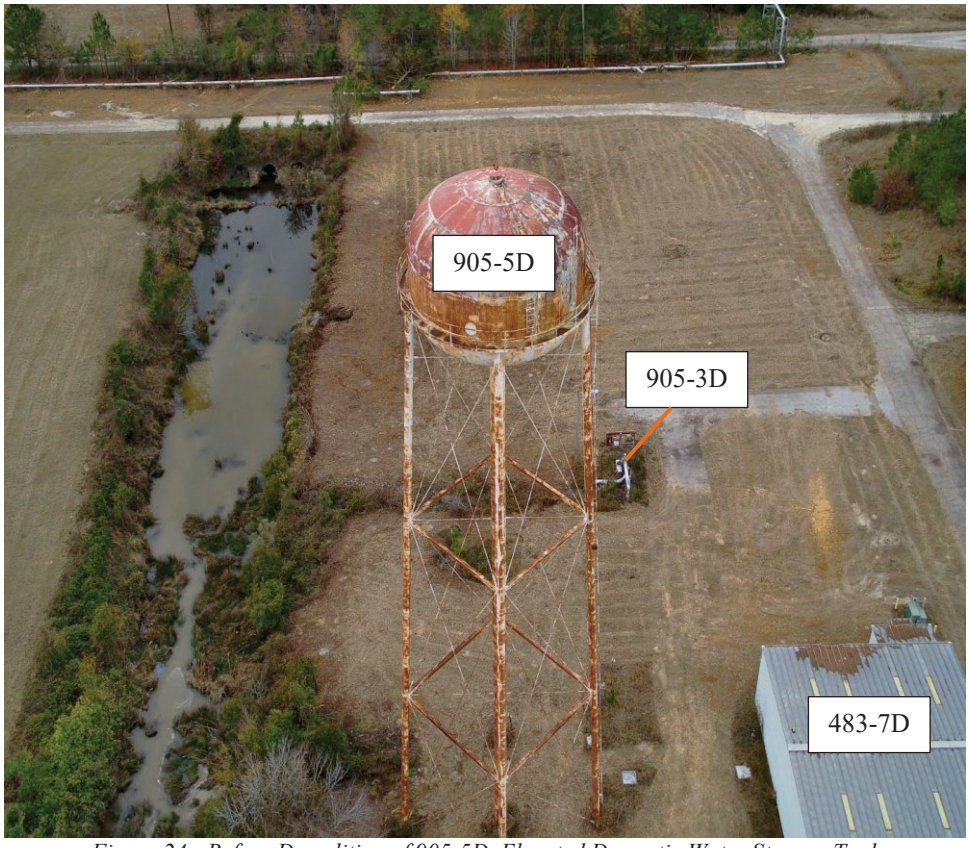


Figure 24 - Before Demolition of 905-5D, Elevated Domestic Water Storage Tank



Figure 25 - After Demolition of 905-5D, Elevated Domestic Water Storage Tank

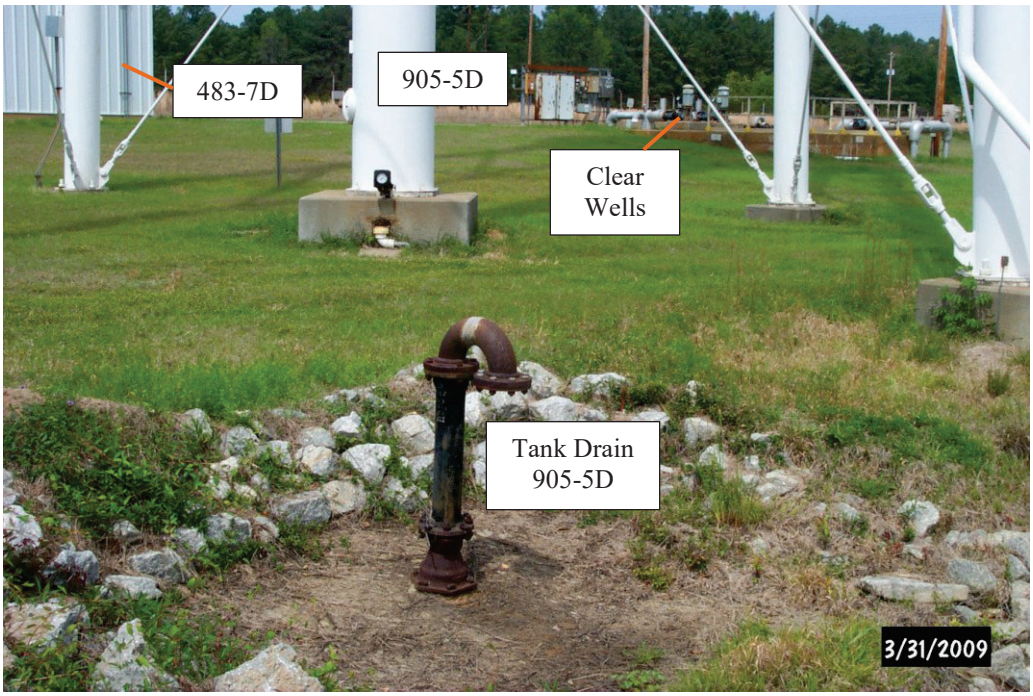


Figure 26 - Before Demolition of 905-5D, Elevated Domestic Water Storage Tank Drain



Figure 27 - After Demolition of 905-5D, Elevated Domestic Water Storage Tank Drain



Figure 28 – Before Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well



Figure 29 - After Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well

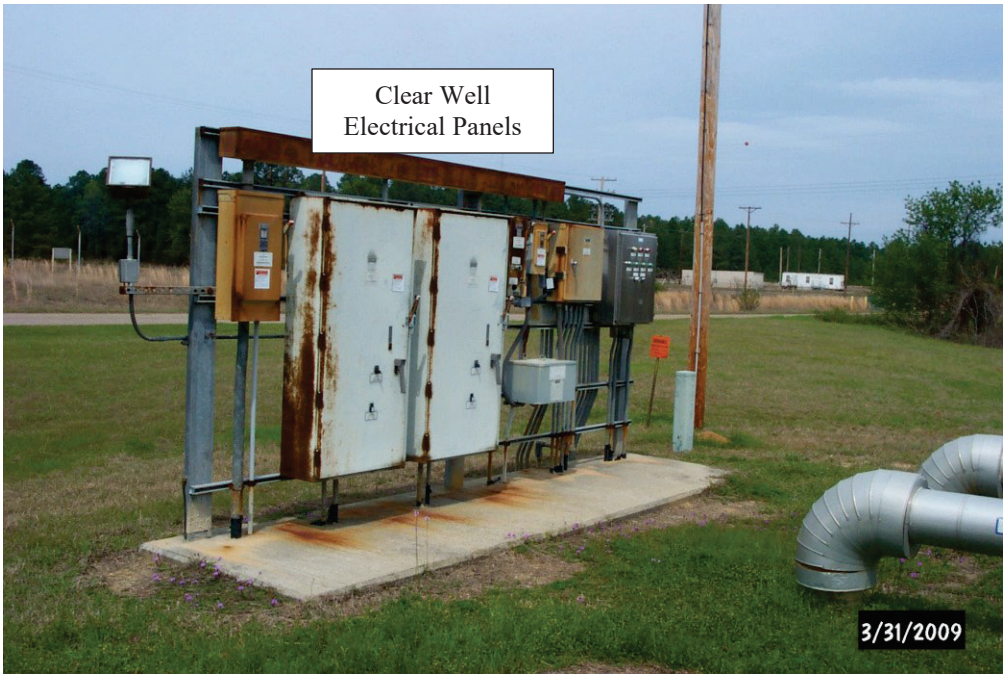


Figure 30 - Before Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well Electrical Panel



Figure 31 – After Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well Electrical Panel

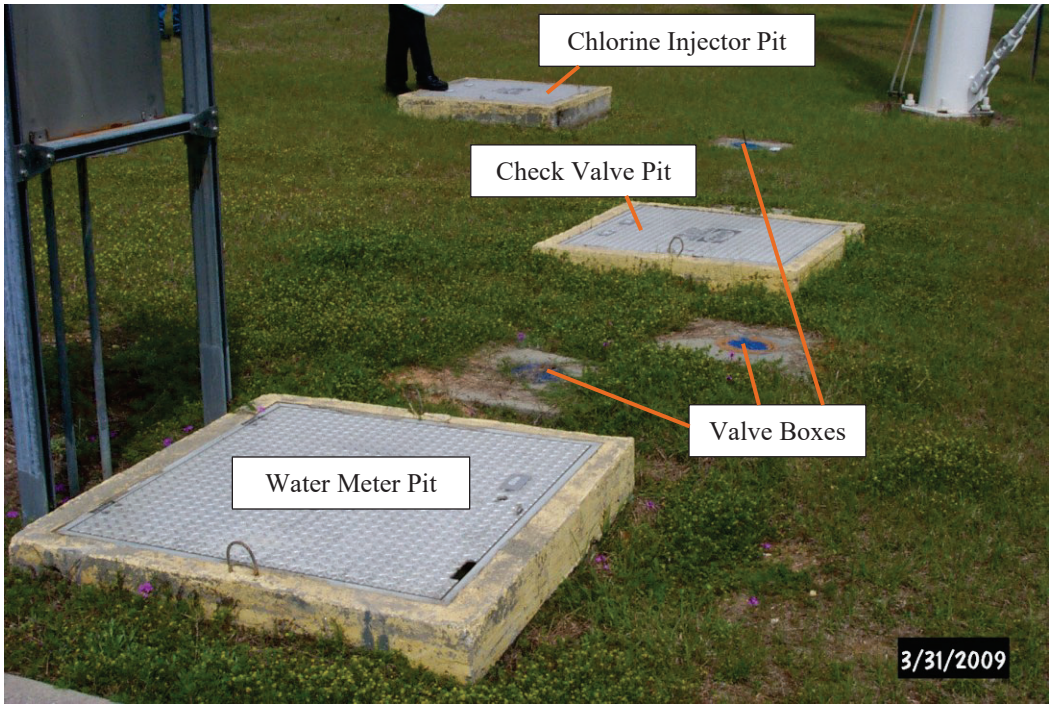


Figure 32- Before Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well Check Valve and Water Meter Structures (Near) and Chlorine Injector Structure (Far)

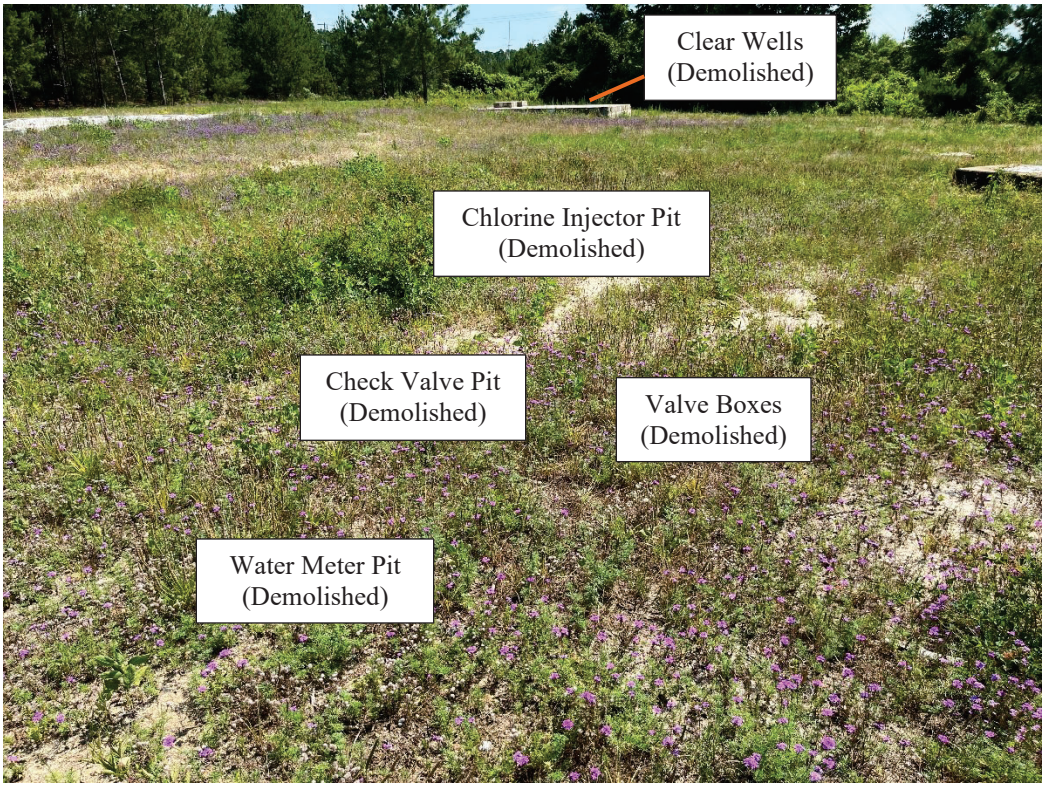


Figure 33 -- After Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well Check Valve and Water Meter Structures (Near) and Chlorine Injector Structure (Far)

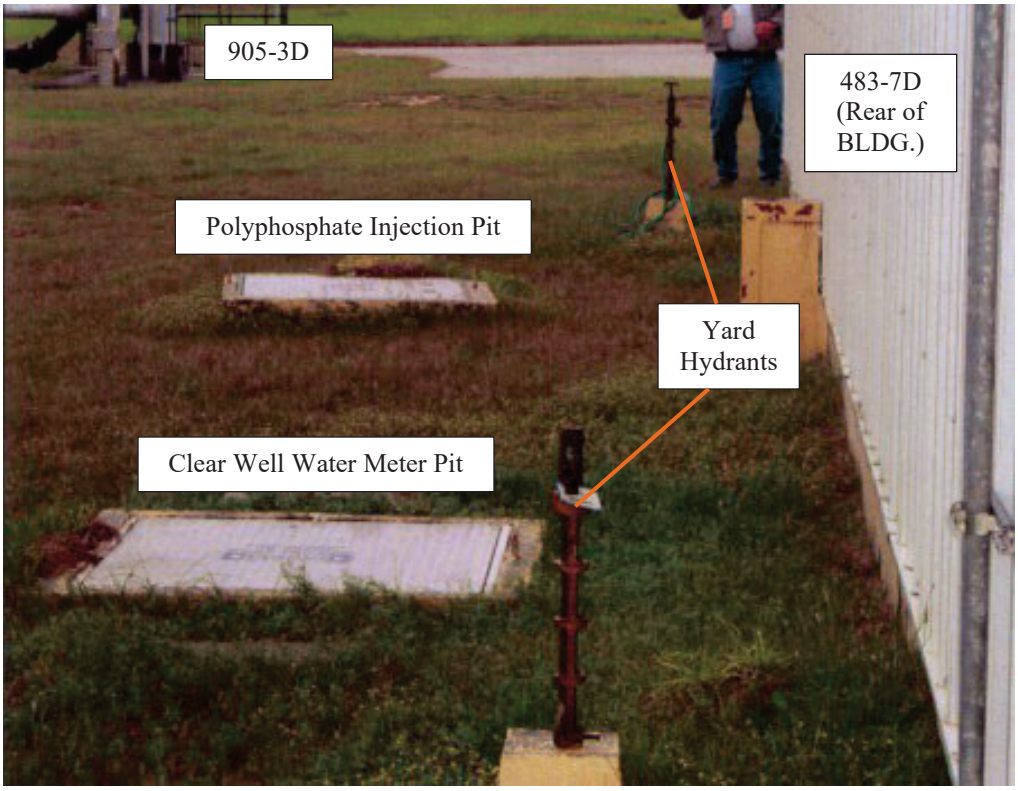


Figure 34 - Before Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well Water Meter Pit (Near Left) and Polyphosphate Injection Structure (Far Left) and Yard Hydrants

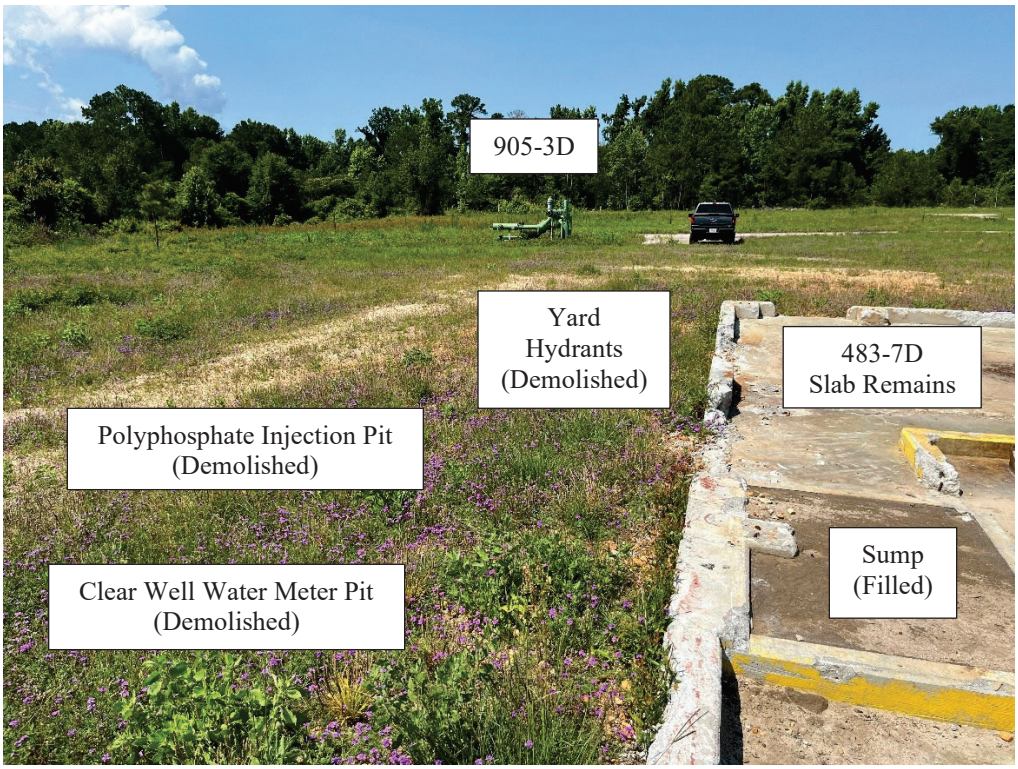


Figure 35 - After Demolition of Domestic Water Facility Clear Well Water Meter Pit (Near Left) and Polyphosphate Injection Structure (Far Left) and Yard Hydrants



Figure 36 - Before Demolition of Disconnect Switch AS-1 (452-10D)



Figure 37 - After Demolition of Disconnect Switch AS-1 (452-10D)



Figure 38 – Before Demolition of Transformer T-1 (452-7D)



Figure 39 – After Demolition of Transformer T1 (452-7D)



Figure 40 – Before Demolition of Disconnect Switch AS-2



Figure 41 – After Demolition of Disconnect Switch AS-2

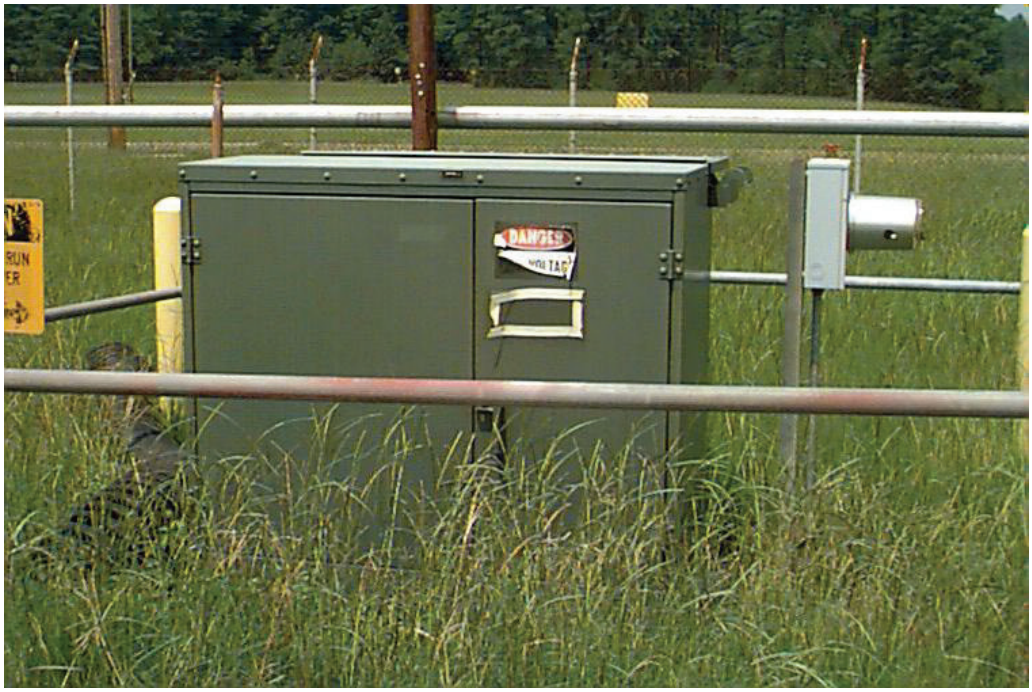


Figure 42 - Before Demolition of Transformer T-2 (452-11D)



Figure 43 – After Demolition of Transformer T-2 (452-11D)