

# APPENDIX F

## SRS Cold War Era Artifacts and Records Curation Strategy





**APPENDIX F**

**Savannah River Site (SRS) Cold War Historic Preservation  
DRAFT - Artifact Selection Protocol  
November 16, 2004**

**A. GOALS: (excerpted from the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)****Short Term Goals (one-year strategy from adoption of CRMP) (Responsible organization shown in parenthesis)**

6. Goal: Provide a protocol for Cold War artifact identification, retrieval, and preservation prior to initiation of any undertaking that would impact or alter the historic quality, construction, or design of Cold War NRHP-eligible historic property. (SR)

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

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

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

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

**B. ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES**

Team members and their Alternates are:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Primary Member</b>	<b>Alternate</b>
DOE-SR, AMCP	John Knox	Greg Johnson
NNSA-SRSO	Roxanne Jump	Robert Goehle
WSRC-FDP	Tom Feske	Linda Perry
WSRC Historian	Mary Beth Reed	Mark Swanson
SRARP	Adam King	Rob Moon
CNTA	Walt Joseph	Todd Crawford
WSRC-RA	Tom McCarthy	Marge Jones
WSRC – SRNL	Mick Ferrell	David Wilkerson

The Team will serve as protocol and guidance advisors, not necessarily as active building inspectors or assessors. Their input will be on the types and kinds of items that need to be identified and preserved. The Team will monitor the progress and results of the identification, retrieval, and preservation of Cold War artifacts on the SRS.

The Artifact Selection Team's work is complete when artifact selection surveys are finished for the last near-term facility to undergo D&D, currently listed for September 30, 2007.

**Reporting:** This team will provide reports to the Consulting Parties in the form of a Summary of the Meeting Minutes, as soon as possible after approval of the Minutes by this Team.

**SR is responsible for:** (excerpted from Section 5.1.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

- . Establishing an Artifact Team to offer guidance on the identification, retrieval and preservation of Cold War artifacts;
- . Identifying Cold War preservation issues associated with the Cold War NRHP-eligible historic properties they steward;
- . Leading meetings discussing Environmental Management (EM) owned Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties;
- . Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic Property activities and compiling annual review of Cold War activities for distribution to SHPO and CAB;

**SRSO is responsible for:** (excerpted from Section 5.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

- . Leading meetings discussing SRSO-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties;
- . Identifying Cold War preservation issues associated with the Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties they steward; and
- . Monitoring, reviewing, and assessing the Cold War History resources activities, within SRSO-owned Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties.

**The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation is responsible for:** (excerpted from Section 5.1.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

- . Coordinating with Artifact Team on curation and other Cold War history management issues;
- . Providing for the curation of all Cold War artifacts including providing a suitable facility for curation that meets 36-CFR 79 standards;
- . Designating a curator that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards and providing curatorial services for Cold War artifacts, developing curation scopes of work, recommending facility needs, developing cost estimates for future curation, developing procedures, and making arrangements for artifact loans or donations to applicable institutions;

**SRARP is responsible for:** (excerpted from Section 5.1.1.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

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

**CNTA is responsible for:** (excerpted from Section 5.2.1 of the CRMP dated October 27, 2004)

- . providing background knowledge, and consulting advice, on potential artifacts and their functional role in Site operations.

**SHPO is responsible for:**

- . reflecting the interests of South Carolina and its citizens in the preservation of their Cold War cultural heritage;
- . advising and assisting DOE in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities, related to artifacts;
- . attending the Artifact Selection Team meetings, as SHPO sees the need;
- . accompanying the Field Teams, as SHPO sees the need; and
- . monitoring the progress and results of this Team.

**Other team members are responsible for:**

- . knowledge of specific Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic properties/facilities as needed.

Team meeting will be held monthly, unless otherwise decided by the Team.

## **C. IDENTIFICATION**

### **Applicability**

Regulation 36 CFR Part 79 places requirements on the curation of federally owned and administered archaeological collections. SRS Cold War artifacts are considered to be covered under this regulation. The protocol will be applied to all artifact survey activities to identify, tag and inventory objects historically significant to the SRS Cold War Era.

### **Artifact Identification**

Two approaches are planned to identify artifacts:

- 1) Systematically inspect significant buildings at risk to identify artifacts in place if possible, and
- 2) To insert historical review of items within the Excess Asset Management Program as a final check before disposal of Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic property.

### **Excess Property Process**

The excess property process coordinated by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation has been modified to incorporate a historical artifact review.

This will ensure material is reviewed, using the applicable Cold War artifact criteria, before disposal.

Items proposed for sale that are currently stored in Excess warehouses will be reviewed by the SRS Curation Specialist, prior to sale.

### **Work Process**

#### **Assessments of Properties:**

#### **Selection Method for Field Personnel**

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, with recommendations from other Artifact Selection Team members, will:

- use current employees with process and/or facility knowledge, if none are available then ;
- use retirees (former employees) with process and/or facility knowledge, if none are available then;
- use current employees trained for awareness in Cold War artifact identification.

The size of the Field Team will vary with the complexity of the facility/property. the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation, with recommendations from other Artifact Selection Team members, will select the Field Team size.

The field assessment schedule will vary with the size of the facility and the D&D list (Attachment 1) dated September 15, 2004. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will establish and coordinate the field assessment schedule.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall contact Area Facility Managers and request that they inform the team of any corrections to the facility managers list for their area.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will contact the facility manager for each building on the above referenced list and determine the current status of the building to be assessed and establish the potential for historic artifacts.

After establishing contact with the facility managers, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will set up building walk-throughs and content assessments.

If the facility manager is not available for the walk-through and assessment phase of the project, it is expected that he/she will arrange for a representative to act as an escort.

### **Building Assessment**

Step 1 - Prepare for Assessment –The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall:

Review sequentially buildings with similar functions, when possible.

Make arrangements for assessment by area and building.

Collect and distribute assessment information to team members.

Determine if any artifacts remain in the buildings to be assessed. Dosimetry and security requirements will be discussed. Buildings will be given the following classifications:

**Class 1:** Buildings that have been cleaned out, do not contain a significant number of items, or contain items not likely to meet the criteria for selection as an artifact representative of SRS or the Cold War.

**Class 2:** Buildings containing significant material and are likely to contain material suitable for selection as an artifact representative of SRS and the Cold War.

**Class 3:** Storage, administrative and other types of properties that are used to store significant artifacts.

Step 2 - Prepare Team - The assessment of Class 1 buildings will be handled by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation and facility manager or their representative. Class 2 and 3 buildings will be handled as follows:

1. SR and the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will gather and disseminate technical, logistical and historical information to the full team. The team will use this information to recognize objects associated with the historic function of and process housed in the building. This information will also be used to identify artifacts associated with historically significant events, people and leaps in technology.
2. The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation will make the appropriate arrangements for badging.
3. A brief meeting will be held prior to the walk-throughs to discuss any safety, procedural and general issues that need to be covered.

Step 3 - Perform Assessment - The assessment team will identify historically significant artifacts using the SRS/Cold War assessment guidelines outlined in the curation strategy.

Each artifact will be tagged with a SRS History Project Object/Equipment Inventory Tag. Once tagged, the item will be assigned a unique number. Artifacts will be left in place if in use or if movement would be disruptive. The lead assessor will collect any readily available supporting documentation that will enhance knowledge about the inventoried item.

The unique number for each item will be formatted to reflect the project, building number, and accession number. Therefore, the first item tagged in 1998 in building 703-A will be known as SRS.703-A.98.001. SRS equipment number will be noted when available. Artifacts not associated with a building will be given a 600 designation in the building field.

A photograph of each object will be taken for inclusion in a photographic log. A digital camera will be used-Photography will be completed before items are tagged to insure an unobstructed view.

Once tagged, the item will be inventoried. This inventory will be kept in 105-C and will be used as a cataloguing device during removal of artifacts to storage.

All items will be labeled during the assessment, using aluminum-backed self adhesive labels. The label will contain the object's accession number. Although the labels are not permanent they are a safeguard in case the tag becomes separated from the object. The labeling will also aid in the retrieval and cataloguing of items to storage.

At the end of each day the information contained in the artifact inventory will be entered into the Microsoft ACCESS database, developed and maintained by the SRS Curation Specialist.

Step 4 - Document Assessment - The findings of the assessments will be reported to each Facilities Manager and Building Area Manager, Site Archives, and Artifact team. All documentation will be prepared in a manner conducive for inclusion into the Site Archives.

Step 5 -Storage and Transfer of Items - All identified artifacts will remain in their current location unless threatened by some action or they are stored in an unsafe environment. At this time a permanent artifact storage facility has not been identified. Threatened objects will be moved, when possible, to temporary storage. The inventory sheet will be updated to reflect this change of location. All artifacts are to be moved to storage by the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation. Once permanent storage is identified, all artifacts not currently in use will be moved by one of the above entities.

## D. Screening Criteria for Cold War Artifacts

All artifacts collected at SRS must meet one of the following criteria:

**1. Historically significant figures** - Items in this category include objects used, owned, invented, made by, or represent personal effects, ephemera or memorabilia belonging to important people connected with SRS or the Cold War era.

**2. Historically important events** - This category requires that an object be associated with an event that is historically significant to SRS and/or the Cold War era. Artifacts that reflect national and international Cold War events are reported in this category.

**3. Significant advances in technology** - Artifacts in this grouping represent contributions to science and technology from SRS. Topics such as reactor production, separations 239PU mock-up, environmental management and the nuclear age will be placed in this category.

**4. Social history impact** - This classification will be used for artifacts that are representative of atomic social history at SRS and the impact of atomic culture on the general public during the Cold War era. Examples of these subjects include worker safety, site security, local community, unions, public relations, clothing and morale.

**5. Archival material** - Documentation that supports artifacts in the above groupings will be managed in accordance with Federal Regulations. These materials may include maps, films, manuals, video, etc. Copies of necessary and appropriate document will be included with the artifacts. During the inventory process the assessors will give priority to artifacts designed, produced or modified at SRS. Objects made off site for the exclusive use of SRS will also be given additional consideration. If an artifact fits the above guidelines but has no foreseeable interpretive or educational use it may not be inventoried. SRS Archives will be notified of documents discovered during the assessment to insure proper handling per SRS initiatives. Any site record/document material over 30 years old is to be offered to the National Archives and Records Administration before placement in a museum, loaned, or donated.

## **Artifact Database Fields**

The Artifact Database fields are divided into three sections. The first area provides provenance information; the second section contains object specific data, and the third section administrative information. To facilitate future research and educational applications all fields are searchable.

### **Section 1 - Provenance and Identification**

- Accession number
- Date of accession
- Method of acquisition (where, how, who)
- Object name
- Common Name
- SRS equipment number
- Artifact Category (see following list)

### **Section 2 - Object Description**

- Narrative description
- Material
- Condition
- Radiation status
- Measurements
- Object significance
- Associated individuals
- Manufacturer
- Date of Manufacture
- Project number.
- Photograph

### **Section 3 - Object Management**

- Location (current)
- Photography
- Loan status
- Notes
- Entry initials
- Entry date
- Modified by
- Modified date
- Artifact Categories With Definitions

Each artifact will fall into one of the following categories and as the collection grows more categories can be added when necessary. Use of these categories will promote continuity between sites within the DOE-complex and may simplify future artifact loans between sites.

#### **01 - Aerospace**

An artifact originally created to be used in conjunction with transporting people or goods above the surface of the earth. Includes special protective clothing and helmets designed specifically for aerospace travel; includes parts of rockets, satellites; does not include radiation detection devices. See also Radiation Detection, Astronomical, Surveying & Navigation.

#### **02 - Armament**

An artifact originally created to be used for hunting, target shooting, warfare or self-protection; includes firearms, artillery, ammunition, bomb casings, nuclear weapon parts, special purpose tools designed

specifically to be used in the manufacture of weapons, bladed and striking weapons; does not include ~objects designed for transporting troops or supplies. See also Mechanical, Metalworking, Physics.

03 - Artifact Remnant

A segment or incomplete part of an artifact originally created to fulfill some human function which cannot be determined or even inferred from the fragment.

04 - Astronomical

An artifact originally created to be used on the earth in the observation, measurement and recording of objects and events outside of the earth's atmosphere: see also Optical and Surveying & Navigational.

05 - Biological

An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of the physiological or anatomical aspects of organisms for purposes other than diagnosis or treatment; see also Medical & Psychological.

06 - Building Fragment

An artifact originally created to be a structural or decorative segment of a building (e.g., a fireplace, a wall section, a window).

07 - Ceremonial Artifact

An artifact originally created to be used in a ritual that is conducted in a consistent and usually prescribed manner; includes: (1) any religious artifact, other than a personal devotional object (see Personal Symbol), (2) any object used in a ceremony concerned with either personal life crises (e.g., birth, puberty, sickness, death) or group crises (e.g., the need for rain, a harvest festival), or (3) any object used in the ceremonial activities

08 - Chemistry

An artifact originally created to be used in the study and/or manufacture of substances based upon their composition, structural and molecular properties: includes non-mechanical applications and products, chemical explosives: see also Mechanical and Physics.

09 - Clothing

An artifact originally created to be used as covering for the human body; includes underwear, outerwear, headgear, and footwear.

10 - Data Processing

An artifact originally created to be used for processing data by manual, mechanical or electronic means; includes numerical and work-processing devices (e.g., an abacus, a digital computer, a slide rule), process-control devices (e.g., an analog computer) and learning devices (e.g., a teaching machine); see also Communication Artifacts.

11 - Documentary Artifact

An artifact originally created to be a vehicle for conveying printed, written or pictorial information for some purpose other than advertising; includes posters, documents and artifacts displaying commemorative, governmental or public service information on paper and materials other than paper (e.g., a commemorative coin, a souvenir plate, a flag).

12-Drafting

An artifact originally created to be used for precision drawing (e.g., a T-square, a drafting table); includes instruments used to record surveying and navigational observations: does not include general purpose writing or lettering tools; see also Written Communication Equipment and Data Processing).

13 - Electrical & Magnetic

An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of electrical and magnetic phenomena; includes tools, equipment and components used in the manufacture, installation and repair of electrical and electronic devices (e.g., and electrician's pliers and oscilloscope); does not include

electrical or electronic devices created to serve other specific purposes (e.g., Sound Communication, Telecommunication or Data Processing); see also Power Production, Radiation Detection.

#### 14- Exchange Medium

An artifact originally created to be used as a medium of exchange (e.g., a coin, currency, shell money) or as an instrument for obtaining specially defined services (e.g., a postage stamp, a transportation token, ration book or stamps).

#### 15 - Function Unknown

An artifact originally created to be used for some unidentified human activity.

#### 16 - Furniture

An artifact originally created to be a relatively permanent though movable furnishing for living quarters, an office or a public building; includes outdoor furniture but excludes functional appliances.

#### 17 - Glass & Plastics

An artifact originally created to be used in the process of fabricating objects from glass, clay, rubber, synthetic resins or plastic; includes examples or samples of these processes. See also Masonry.

#### 18 - Governmental Artifact

An artifact originally created to be used in carrying on the non-ceremonial activities of a governmental organization; includes seals. See also Documentary Artifact and Ceremonial Artifact.

#### 19 - Masonry

An artifact originally created to be used in working with stone, concrete, mortar or plaster or in the forming of objects.

#### 20- Mechanical

An artifact originally created to be used in the study, measurement or utilization of the static and dynamic properties of solids, liquids and gases; includes general purpose mechanical devices (e.g., a wedge, a hoist) as well as devices used to measure mechanical properties (e.g., a tensiometer, a pressure gauge); does not include specialized artifacts created to serve other specific purposes (e.g.; a sledge); includes materials science study of mechanical properties. See also Chemical.

#### 21 - Medical & Psychological

An artifact originally created to be used in the examination, testing, diagnosis and treatment of humans and animals; includes dental tools, objects used in the testing of sight and hearing, and objects used for psychological testing or treatment; does not include objects used in the general study of physical phenomena. See also Optical, Biological and Chemical.

#### 22 - Metalworking

An artifact originally created to be used for casting, forging, machining or fabricating metals or metal products (e.g., a planishing hammer, a swage block, a cold chisel); includes products of these processes. See also Mining, Mechanical, Glass & Plastics.

#### 23 - Meteorological

An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of atmospheric phenomena. See Astronomical, Aerospace, Radiation Detection, Electrical & Magnetic.

#### 24- Mining

An artifact originally created to be used in extracting minerals and other solids, liquid or gases from the natural environment; includes equipment used in underground and surface mines, quarries, oil, gas, geothermal and water wells, as well as in prospecting and in supplemental processing operations such as breaking, milling, washing, cleaning or grading; see also Mechanical and Metalworking.

25 - Optical

An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of light; includes general-purpose optical equipment (e.g., binoculars, a microscope); optics for use with lasers; does not include specialized artifacts created to serve other specific purposes (e.g., a visual acuity chart, an astronomer's telescope); see also Visual Communication, Drafting, Astronomical.

26 - Personal Symbol

An artifact originally created to be a symbol of a personal belief, achievement, status or membership; includes articles of adornment or clothing worn primarily for their symbolism (e.g., a fraternal ring, a military gorget, and academic gown, a crown), personalized identification and security badges; see also Documentary, Governmental and Ceremonial.

27 - Photographic

An artifact originally created to capture permanently a visual image by optical and chemical means (e.g., a camera, a film processing tank, an enlarger); includes cases specifically made to carry photographic equipment; includes devices used specifically for viewing photographs (e.g., movie projector). See also Visual Equipment.

28 - Physics

An artifact originally created to be used in the study of nuclear structure and elementary particles; includes Atomic, Nuclear, Particle of High Energy and quantum mechanics; see also Chemical and Power Production.

29 - Power Production

An artifact originally created to generate, convert or distribute power.

30- Radiation Detection

An artifact originally created to be used in the detection or measurement of ionizing radiation, i.e., alpha particles, beta particles, neutrons, photons and other particles which emanate from the atomic nucleus as a result of radioactive decay or nuclear reaction. Includes photomultiplier tubes, T&E for detection or measurement of irradiation (e.g., Plastic Man).

31 - Sound Communication Equipment

An artifact originally created to amplify or store or reproduce music, spoken works or other sounds that are meaningful for human communication; see also Electrical & Magnetic and Telecommunications. .

32-Surveying & Navigational

An artifact originally created to be used in determining either the position of the observer relative to known reference points or the form and extent of a region (e.g.; surface land, subsurface land, water or air); includes instruments for taking both linear and angular measurements; does not include devices for making calculations (see Data Processing) or for recording data (see Drafting); see also Astronomical.

33 - Telecommunication Equipment

An artifact originally created to facilitate communicating at a distance, usually by means of electronic equipment; includes telephone, telegraph, radio and television equipment; see also Data Processing and Electrical & Magnetic.

34- Thermal

An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, measurement and recording of heat and its effects; does not include specialized artifacts created to serve specific purposes (e.g., meteorological thermometer).

35 - Timekeeping

An artifact originally created to use in the observation, recording and measurement of time; includes Sequence Timing devices.

36 - Toilet Article

An artifact originally created to be used for human body care and grooming.

37 - Unclassified Container

An artifact originally created to be a container for items with cannot be identified from an examination of the container.

38 - Unclassified T&E, General

An artifact originally created to be used in a variety of activities or in working with diverse materials (e.g., a screwdriver, pliers).

39 - Unclassified T&E Special

An artifact originally created to be used for specific activities or with specific materials.

40- Visual Communication Equipment

An artifact originally created to be used as a visual sign or signaling device. See also Optical and Photographic.

41 - Weights & Measures

An artifact originally created to be used in the observation, recording and measurement of mass (weight) or physical dimensions such as weight, area and volume; includes general purpose measuring devices (e.g., a precision balance, a folding rule); does not include specialized artifacts created to measure time (see Timekeeping) or other physical attributes (see Biological, Chemical, Mechanical and Optical) or to serve other specific purposes (e.g., a sextant).

42 - Written Communication

An artifact originally created to facilitate communication between people by means of written documents; includes books, magazines, comic books, letters, typewriters, pencil, pen; see also Drafting and Documentary.

43 - Reactor Production

Artifacts associated with the operations of reactors or processing of materials within the reactor.

44- Reactor Mock-Up

Artifacts related to reactor mock-up, including new devices and models of alterations to the reactor.

45 - Reactor Testing

Objects used to test or analyze reactors or the materials and elements that go into reactors.

46 - Reactor Charges

Artifacts or models associated with reactor charges, specifically elements of the fuel and target assemblies charged into the reactor.

47 - Other Reactor Products, General

Objects used in production of other materials.

48 - Reactor, General

Materials found in reactors or somehow connected with reactors, but of such a general nature that they could not be isolated to one of the above categories.

49 - Separations Production, General

An artifact created to be used to separate one or more element or compound from other elements or compounds by chemical or other means. Examples include holding tanks, evaporators, jumpers, valves, resin columns; impellers, mixer-settlers, centrifugal contactors and other processing equipment. This category is for items that were used in Plant operations (as opposed to Laboratory or other development work), but are not identified specifically with <sup>239</sup>Pu or tritium production. For example, dissolvers would be used for dissolving reactor elements that would not necessarily result in the production of <sup>239</sup>Pu.

50 - Separations Mock-Up, General

An artifact to which the definition of Separations Production, General would apply except that the artifact was not used in actual production. This category could include full scale and reduced scale models of canyon equipment that was or could have been used in separations processing or non-operations models. Some laboratory equipment and equipment setups were used for production and would be better classified as Production artifacts.

51 - Separations Mock-Up, 239Pu

An artifact to which the definition of Separations Mock-Up, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of 239Pu only.

52 - Separations Mock-Up, Tritium

An artifact to which the definition of Separations Mock-Up, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of tritium only.

53 - Separations Production, 239Pu

An artifact to which the definition of Separations Production, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of 239Pu only. For example, many of the items in the FB Line, where the 239Pu buttons are formed for shipment to the customer, will be specifically related to 239Pu separations production.

54-Separations Production, Tritium

An artifact to which the definition of Separations Production, General applies but which can be identified specifically with the production of tritium. Examples include absorber/adsorber beds, palladium diffusers, vacuum furnaces and thermal diffusion columns.

55-Heavy Water Production

An artifact that can be identified with the manufacture of heavy water. Examples include bubble cap trays, heavy water drums, distillation equipment.

## **E. RETRIEVAL**

**(To be developed)**

## **F. PRESERVATION**

### **1. Requirements**

#### **Storage Requirements**

The permanent storage facility for artifacts has been preliminarily identified as Building 105-C. The requirements for permanent storage are:

Security, climate control and monitors, a concrete floor, shelving, large access doors, heavy lift equipment, a centrally wired fire-alarm, fire suppression, phone lines and pest management are necessary.

Computer hardware and software to inventory objects as they are placed in storage is essential to generating an accurate storage inventory.

Office space will be needed to house the computer and telephone lines.

## Management and Preservation of Collections

US Department of Energy – Savannah River Operations Office (SR) is responsible for the long-term management and preservation of historic material and associated records.

DOE appoints Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC), to manage the long-term management and preservation of Cold War era historic material and associated records. Such collections shall be placed in Building 724-A, with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities, appropriate to the nature and content of the collections.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall deposit a collection in a repository upon determining that:

- The repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services;
- The repository's facilities have written curatorial policies and operating procedures;
- The repository has certified, in writing, that the collection shall be cared for, maintained and made accessible in accordance with the regulations in this part and any terms and conditions that are specified by SR;
- The initial processing of the material remains (including appropriate cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, stabilizing and packaging) has been completed, and associated records have been prepared and organized in accordance with the repository's processing and documentation procedures.

## Existing Applicable SRS Procedures

WSRC Procedure 501 requires identification, review, and compliance to stipulations per PA between SR and SHPO. Section 106 is covered as this is an integral part of the PA between SR and SHPO.

Scheduling templates include an action for historical review and the SF-118 prior to start of work that significantly alters the physical appearance of the buildings.

WSRC 3B Manual, Procedure 5-11, requires the decommissioning organization to provide supporting documentation for completion of the SF118 Form to include structure classification, National Registry of Historical Preservation (NRHP) designation, Environmental Checklist reviews with the ECO approvals for each asset, the asset classification and the disposition of assets. The strategy, consistent with other site level procedures, is to reference the PA between SR and SHPO.

## Retention of Records

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall maintain administrative records on the disposition of each collection including, but not limited to:

- The name and location of the repository where the collection is deposited;
- A copy of the contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument, and any subsequent amendments, between SR, the repository and any other party for curatorial services;
- A catalog list of the contents of the collection that is deposited in the repository;
- A list of any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository as a part of the contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument for curatorial services;
- Copies of reports documenting inspections, inventories and investigations of loss, damage or destruction; and
- Any subsequent permanent transfer of the collection (or a part thereof) to another repository.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall determine that a repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services when the repository is able to:

Red text indicated changes made by Consulting Parties and DOE Management

Accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and

Comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and consent of the collection;

Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection, including:

- Records on acquisitions;
- Catalog and artifact inventory lists;
- Descriptive information, including field notes, site forms and reports;
- Photographs, negatives and slides;
- Locational information, including maps;
- Information on the condition of the collection, including any completed conservation treatments;
- Approved loans and other uses;
- Inventory and inspection records, including any environmental monitoring records;
- Records on lost, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed Government property; and
- Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, repatriations or discards, as approved by SR;

It is anticipated that use of the Cold War Microsoft Access database will provide data on what resources are NRHP-eligible or are not, which need further evaluation and at what time, and what if any mitigation are needed if a Cold War NRHP-eligible Historic property will be adversely affected by a undertaking.

Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;

Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:

- Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;
- Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;
- Having an appropriate and operational intrusion detection and deterrent system;
- Having an adequate emergency management plan that establishes procedures for responding to fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;
- Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;
- Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collection and the physical plant; and
- Inspecting the physical plant for possible security weaknesses and environmental control problems, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;

Because of the vigorous security and safety code at SRS, buildings are not truly at risk. Portable Cold War artifacts are at risk. For example, the ship's clocks in each reactor control room are missing as are "REACTOR ON" signs and the plaque in 105-P commemorating the Neutrino Experiments is also missing.

Training of the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation and SR employees is planned for when buildings are being vacated and clean out occurs. Employees will be alerted that SRS Cold War artifacts are valued at SRS and that the Site artifact collection can be used for future research and education. The Cold War artifacts in 777-10A are in a secure environment and the facility is not open to site employees.

Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;

Handle, store, clean, conserve and, if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:

- Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;

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- Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; and
- Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses. When material remains in a collection are to be treated with chemical solutions or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, when possible, retain untreated representative samples of each affected artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of material remains to be treated. Untreated samples should not be stabilized or conserved beyond dry brushing;

Store site forms, field notes, artifacts inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:

- Storing the records in an appropriate insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container, or in a location with a fire suppression system;
- Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; or
- Ensuring that records are maintained and accessible through another party.

Inspect the collection for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;

Conduct inventories to verify the location of the artifacts, associated records and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository; and

Provide access to the collection in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

### **Standards for Long-term Curatorial Care**

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall determine that the repository has the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services when the repository is able to accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and consent of the collection;

Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection, including:

- Records on acquisitions;
- Catalog and artifact inventory lists;
- Descriptive information, including field notes, site forms and reports;
- Photographs, negatives and slides;
- Locational information, including maps;
- Information on the condition of the collection, including any completed conservation treatments;
- Approved loans and other uses;
- Inventory and inspection records, including any environmental monitoring records;
- Records on lost, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed Government property; and
- Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, repatriations or discards, as approved by SR;

Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;

Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:

- Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;
- Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;
- Having an appropriate and operational intrusion detection and deterrent system;

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- Having an adequate emergency management plan that establishes procedures for responding to fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;
- Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;
- Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collection and the physical plant; and
- Inspecting the physical plant for possible security weaknesses and environmental control problems, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;

Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;

- Handle, store, clean, conserve and, if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:
- Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;
- Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents and general neglect; and
- Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses. When material remains in a collection are to be treated with chemical solutions or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, when possible, retain untreated representative samples of each affected artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of
- material remains to be treated. Untreated samples should not be stabilized or conserved beyond dry brushing;

Store site forms, field notes, artifacts inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:

- Storing the records in an appropriate insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container, or in a location with a fire suppression system;
- Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; or
- Ensuring that records are maintained and accessible through another party. The National Technical Information Service and the Defense Technical Information Service maintain copies of final reports that have been deposited by Federal agencies. The National Archeological Database maintains summary information on archeological reports and projects, including information on the location of those reports.

Inspect the collection in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;

Conduct inventories in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 to verify the location of the material remains, associated records and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository;

Provide access to the collection in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79.

The artifacts are currently stored in banker's boxes, packed using archival materials where possible and in metal map files in 777-10A. Metal models in particular fuel and target models are not boxed due to their size and weight. Building models are crated or cased in Plexiglas. Structure 777-10A is considered to be of the highest significance and has excellent exterior and interior integrity. It houses three intact test reactors and reactor control panels.

### Use of Collections

Per 36 CFR Part 79, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall ensure that the SRS Curation Specialist makes the collection available for scientific and educational uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, importance, and uniqueness of the collection. Any site record/document material over 30 years old is to be offered to the National Archives and Records Administration before placement in a museum, loaned, or donated.

**Scientific and educational uses.** A collection shall be made available to qualified professionals for study, loan and use for such purposes as in-house and traveling exhibits, teaching, public interpretation, scientific analysis and scholarly research. Qualified professionals would include, but not be limited to, curators, conservators, collection managers, exhibitors, researchers, scholars, archeological contractors and educators. Students may use a collection when under the direction of a qualified professional. Any resulting exhibits and publications shall acknowledge the repository as the curatorial facility and SR as the owner or administrator, as appropriate. The main research projects SRS may develop in the immediate future on Cold War topics will focus on technological processes as a result of potential mitigation particularly on fuel and target fabrication, heavy-water production, reactor processes, and separations processes. Beyond these, future research efforts may look hard at environmental issues, waste tanks, and the 1980s through 2000 efforts at the site in environmental remediation and restoration. Such work would constitute a second historical context for the site.

**Terms and conditions.** The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall restrict access to associated records that contain information relating to the nature, location or character of a prehistoric or historic resource unless the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation determines that such disclosure would not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource or to the area or place where the resource is located.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation may make information available to other persons who, demonstrate that the disclosure will not create a risk of harm, theft or destruction to the resource. Other persons generally would include, but not be limited to, archeological contractors, researchers, scholars, Federal, State and local agency personnel, and other persons who are studying the resource or class or resources.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall not allow uses that would alter, damage or destroy an object in a collection unless the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation determines that such use is necessary for scientific studies or public interpretation, and the potential gain in scientific or interpretive information outweighs the potential loss of the object. When possible, such use should be limited to unprovenanced, nonunique, nonfragile objects, or to a sample of objects drawn from a larger collection of similar objects.

No collection (or a part thereof) shall be loaned to any person without a written agreement between the SRS Curation Specialist and the borrower that specifies the terms and conditions of the loan. At a minimum, a loan agreement shall specify:

- The collection or object being loaned;
- The purpose of the loan;
- The length of the loan;
- Any restrictions on scientific, educational or religious uses, including whether any object may be altered, damaged or destroyed;
- Except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, that the borrower shall handle the collection or object being borrowed during the term of the loan in accordance with this part so as not to damage or reduce its scientific, educational, religious or cultural value; and
- Any requirements for insuring the collection or object being borrowed for any loss, damage or destruction during transit and while in the borrower's possession.

The contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall ensure that the SRS Curation Specialist maintains administrative records that document approved scientific and educational uses of the collection.

The SRS Curation Specialist may charge persons who study, borrow or use a collection (or a part thereof) reasonable fees to cover costs for handling, packing, shipping and insuring material remains, for photocopying associated records, and for other related incidental costs.

## Conduct of Inspections and Inventories

The inspections and inventories specified in this section shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 484), its implementing regulation (41 CFR Parts 101, 102, and 109), any agency-specific regulations on the management of Federal property, and any agency-specific statutes and regulations on the management of museum collections.

Consistent with paragraph (a) of this section, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation shall ensure that the SRS Curation Specialist:

Provides SR with a list of any other U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the repository;

Periodically inspects the physical plant for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures;

Periodically inspects the collection for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage;

Periodically inventories the collection by accession, lot or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records;

Periodically inventories any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the repository;

Has qualified museum professionals conduct the inspections and inventories;

Following each inspection and inventory, prepares and provides SR with a written report of the results of the inspection and inventory, including the status of the collection, treatments completed and recommendations for additional treatments.

As soon as the discovery of any loss or theft of, deterioration and damage to, or destruction of the collection (or a part thereof) or any other U.S. Government-owned personal property is determined, the contractor responsible for Cold War Historic Preservation prepares and provides SR with a written notification of the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, deterioration, damage or destruction; and

Makes the repository, the collection and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property available for periodic inspection;

Investigate reports of a lost, stolen, deteriorated, damaged or destroyed collection (or a part thereof) or any other U.S. Government-owned personal property; and

Periodically inspect the repository, the collection and any other U.S. Government-owned personal property for the purposes of:

- Determining whether the repository is in compliance with the minimum standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79; and
- Evaluating the performance of the repository in providing curatorial services under any contract, memorandum, agreement or other appropriate written instrument.

The frequency and methods for conducting and documenting inspections and inventories stipulated in this section shall be mutually agreed upon, in writing, by SR and the SRS Curation Specialist, and be appropriate to the nature and content of the collection:

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Material remains and records of a fragile or perishable nature should be inspected for deterioration and damage on a more frequent basis than lithic or more stable remains or records.

Because frequent handling will accelerate the breakdown of fragile materials, material remains and records should be viewed but handled as little as possible during inspections and inventories.

Material remains and records of a valuable nature should be inventoried on a more frequent basis than other less valuable remains or records.

Persons such as those who have expertise in the management and preservation of similar collections should be able to provide advice to SR concerning the appropriate frequency and methods for conducting inspections and inventories of a particular collection.

Consistent with the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. 75), when two or more Federal agencies deposit collections in the same repository, the SR should enter into an interagency agreement for the purposes of:

Requesting the SRS Curation Specialist to coordinate the inspections and inventories, stipulated in this section, for each of the collections;

Designating one or more qualified professionals to:

- Conduct inspections, on behalf of the other agencies; and
- Following each inspection, prepare and distribute to SR a written report of findings, including an evaluation of performance and recommendations to correct any deficiencies and resolve any problems that were identified. and

Ensuring consistency in the conduct of inspections and inventories conducted pursuant to this section.

This Protocol was approved on (month day), 2004, by the Artifact Selection Team Members or their Alternate.

**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Demolition Schedule for 2005**  
**September 15, 2004**

Given below is the current listing for demolition permits for historical buildings in 2005. This is based on current schedule and is always subject to change to accommodate business and resources.

305-A  
709-A  
710-A  
713-A  
719-A  
720-A  
777-10A

221-1F  
723-F

183-4K  
185-K  
614-2K

110-L  
183-4L  
186/190-L

321-M  
704-M

183-4P  
701-2P  
704-P

109-R  
122-R  
151-2R  
183-2R  
186/190-R

