

FROM R.H. SNODGRASS

ALCOA TECHNICAL CENTER - RECEIVED

AUG 24 1989

PATRICK R. ATKINS

TO DR. P.R. ATKINS  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL  
PITTSBURGH - 19

1989 August 21

*Not in spreadsheet  
yet!*

RE: ASBESTOS - ARL

Per our phone conversation, attached is the draft of Lancy's results listing the asbestos at ARL. We are presently obtaining estimates to remove all the friable asbestos. As I mentioned, this could be a sizable sum.

Please advise if you have any questions or comments.

*[Signature]*  
R.H. SNODGRASS

RHS:bb

cc: H.G. Sakoian/S.J. Robuck - ATC-D-Safety

PLAINTIFF'S  
EXHIBIT  
AL-1649

*cc Lancy Rippy  
FYI*

*Let's see how much it will cost.*

*Pat*

*Steve Robuck - Hug, Mark, want to remove all asbestos  
they are looking @ specs for assessment / removal  
At this point they don't have a terribly accurate  
idea of how much they have.*



ALCOA0000010399

4.0 RESULTS

DRAFT

4.1 SITE FACILITIES

In general, the survey of the buildings did not reveal any areas of environmental concern not previously identified by ALCOA. No obvious signs of chemical spills or leaks were observed. According to site personnel, all sink and floor drains lead to the New Kensington sewer collection system and that septic tanks or leachfields were never employed at this facility.

The particle counter scan of the buildings revealed two sources of radioactivity; both observed in Building 29. The first source was identified in a filing cabinet in Room 210 which contained many ore samples. Two of the ore samples, labeled Zirconium and Telluride, gave readings of 8,000 cpm (6.6 mRem/hr) and 2,200 cpm (1.85 mRem/hr) respectively at a distance of one foot. The second source was identified in the north corner of the first floor of Building 29. Two ceramic cones, approximately two feet high, gave a reading of 400 cpm (0.35 mRem/hr).

As previously mentioned, asbestos is present throughout the buildings in the form of pipe insulation, office wall material and lining for laboratory exhaust hoods. The following summary provides a rough estimate of the quantity of asbestos in each of the three main buildings.

- o Building 29
  - 1st Floor - 2,500-3,000 linear feet of pipe insulation (Primarily 6")
  - 2nd Floor - no asbestos observed
  - 3rd Floor - no visible pipes, 9 asbestos-lined hoods
- o Building 44
  - 1st Floor - 750-1,000 linear feet of 6"-8" pipe insulation
    - office walls of southwest corner of 1st floor
  - 2nd Floor - 500-600 linear feet of 6"-8" pipe insulation (Lab area) - 9 asbestos lined hoods
    - 2 office areas along southern wall of 2nd floor
  - 3rd Floor - 200 linear feet of primarily 4" pipe insulation

o Building 51

- 1st Floor - 400-500 linear feet of 4"-6" pipe insulation
- 2nd Floor - 500-600 linear feet of 4"-6" pipe insulation
- 3rd Floor - 200-400 linear feet of 4"-6" pipe insulation

The above estimates are based on materials known ~~for~~ to contain asbestos and labeled as such by ALCOA personnel. In addition, three additional areas potentially containing asbestos were identified during the survey. These areas, which involve office wall material, include the offices along the southern side of the first and second floors of Building 29 and the inter-office area (computer room) on the second floor of Building 44.

#### 4.2 SURROUNDING PROPERTY

Visual evidence of industrial activity at the site was limited to the area immediately south of Building 44 and unused property to the south and east. The magnetometer survey revealed only one area with a strong reading. This area is located on the southeast side of the property near the concrete storm culvert as indicated in Figure 4-1. During the field activities, one foot of soil was manually excavated from this area in an effort to identify the source of metal. Nothing was observed after excavation indicating the source to exist at a deeper interval.

Review of records and discussions with plant personnel identified one underground storage tank on the property. The 1,000 gallon tank, located below the southwest corner of the electrical substation in Building 29, is used to collect boiler blowdown. Since the tank is completely covered by concrete, access to the tank and surrounding soils was not practical within the scope of this investigation. In addition to the underground storage tank, two 1,000 gallon dry wells are located immediately south of Building 44. These dry wells, designed to run in a series, were installed to collect