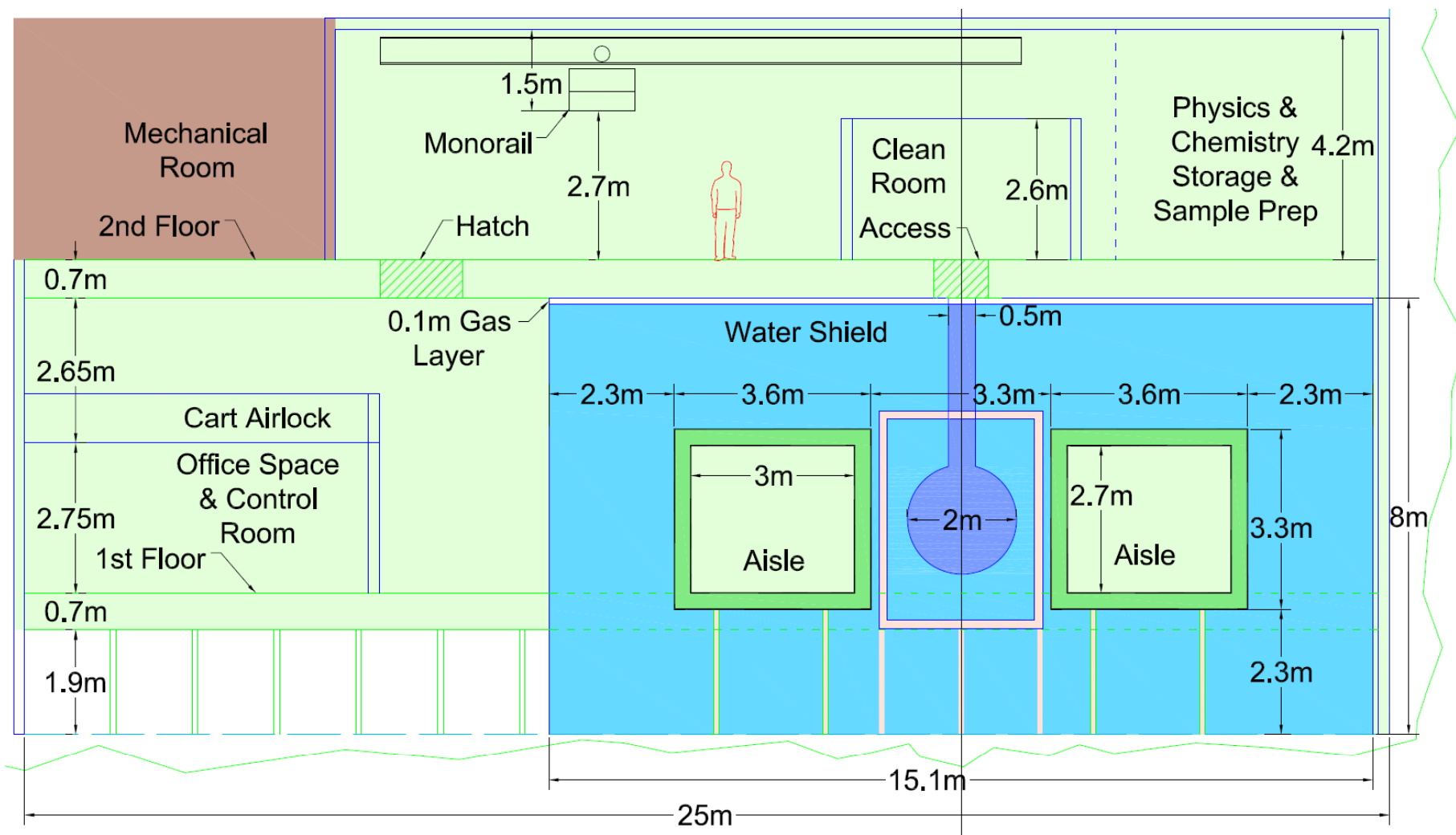
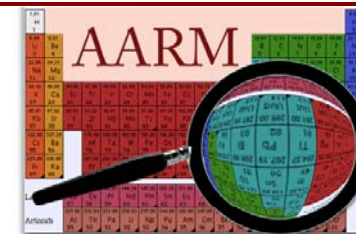
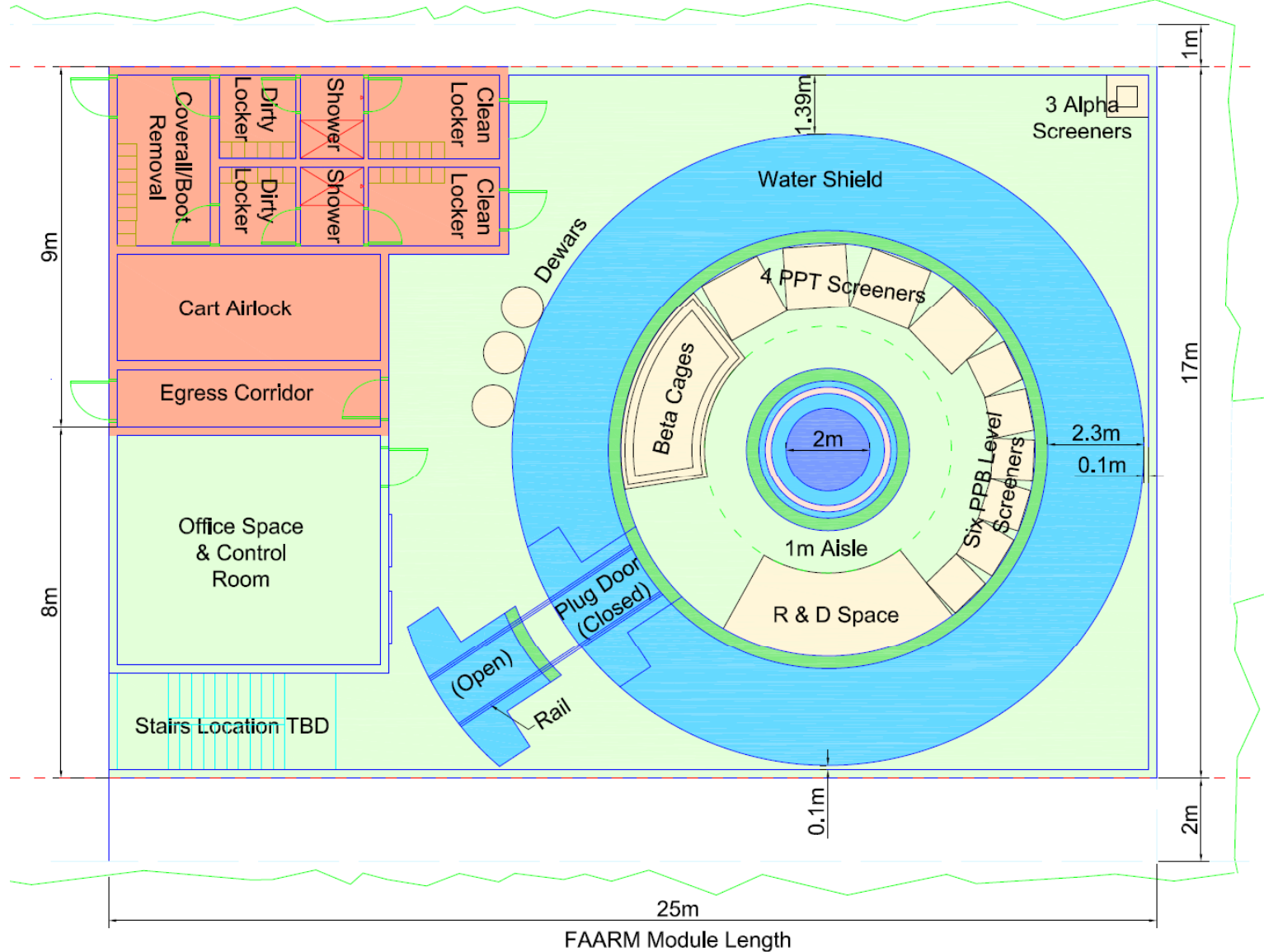
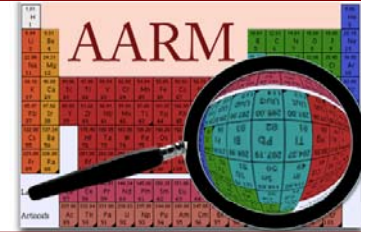


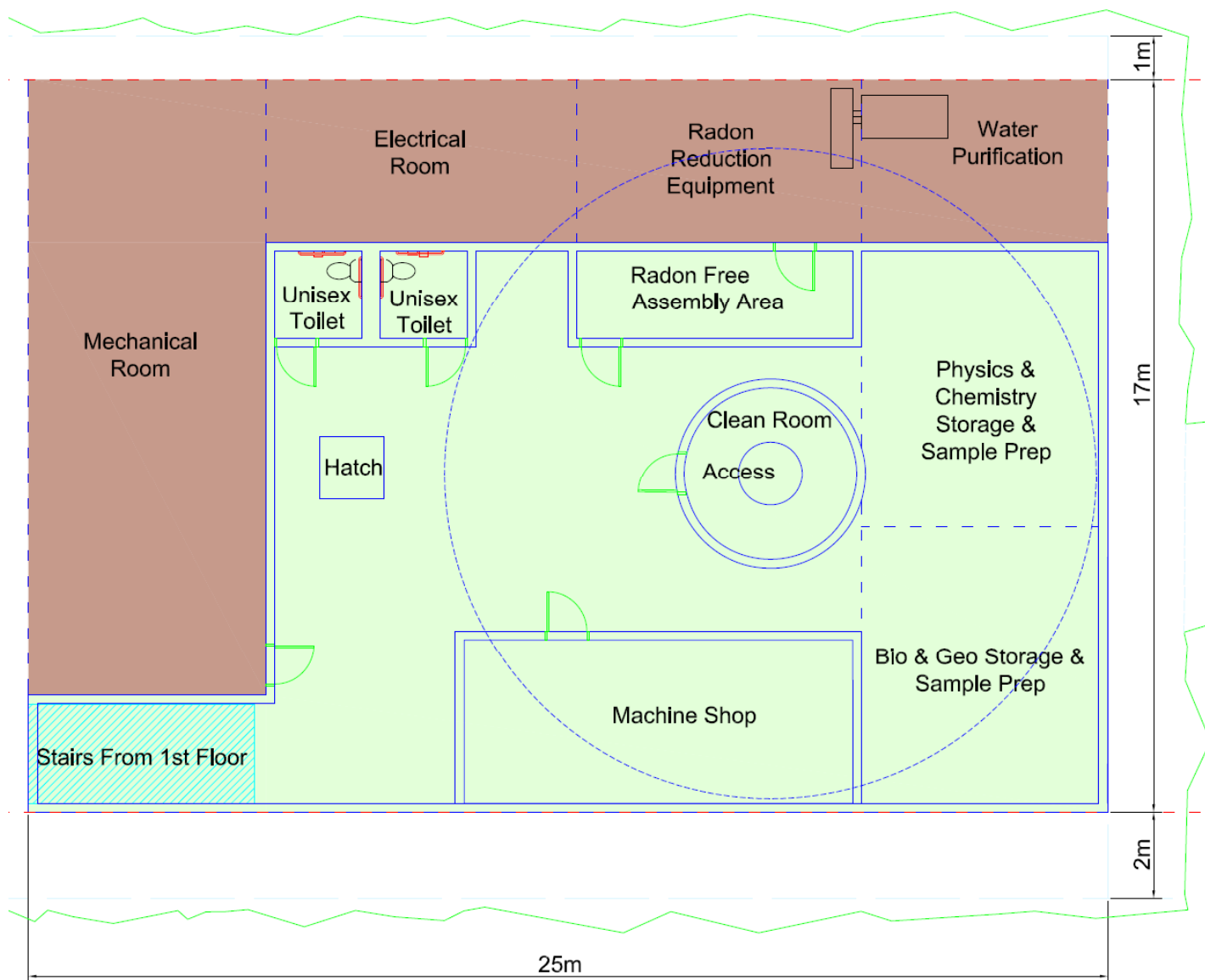
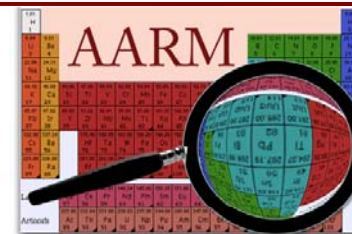
# FAARM Elevation



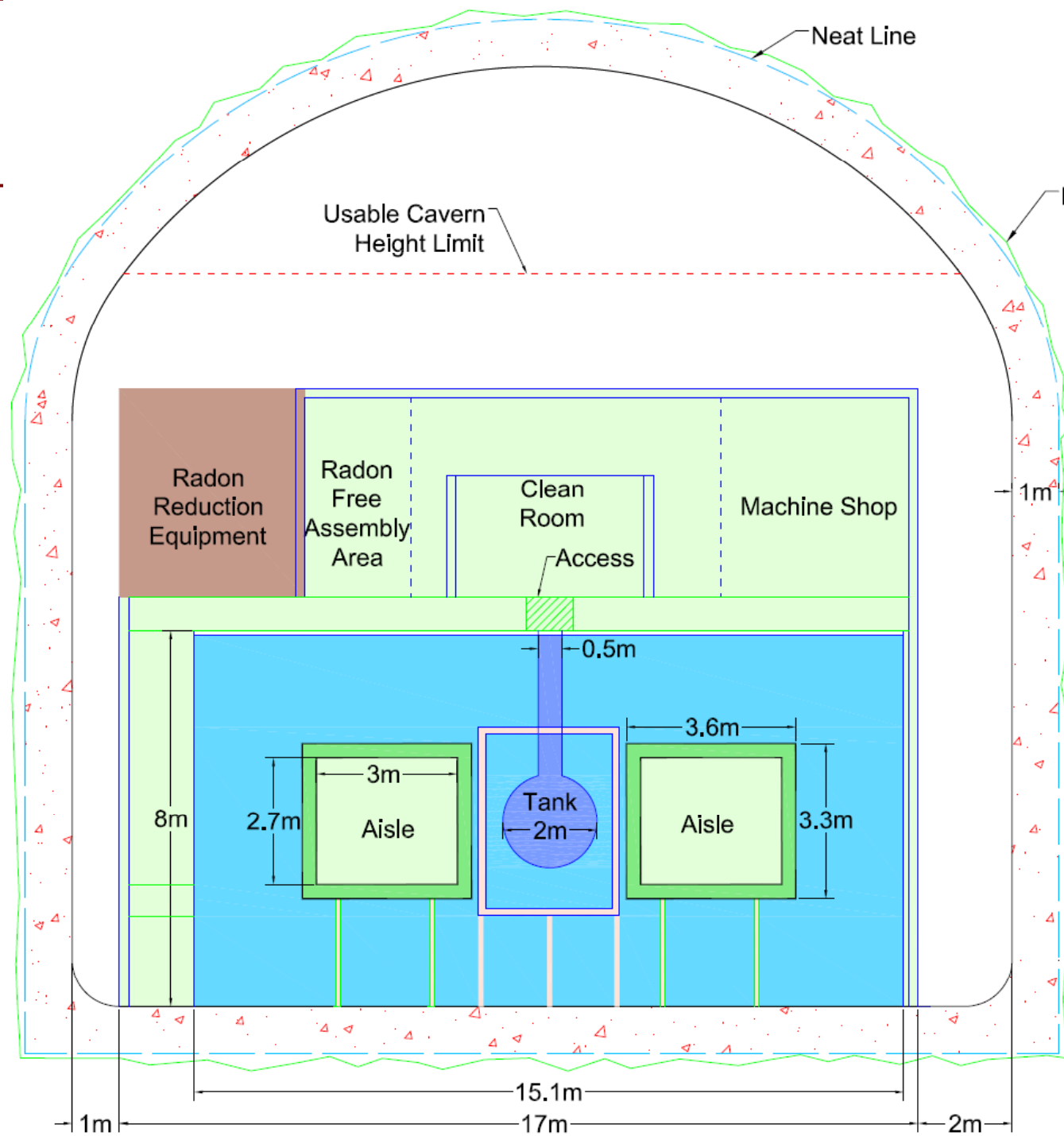
# FAARM First Floor



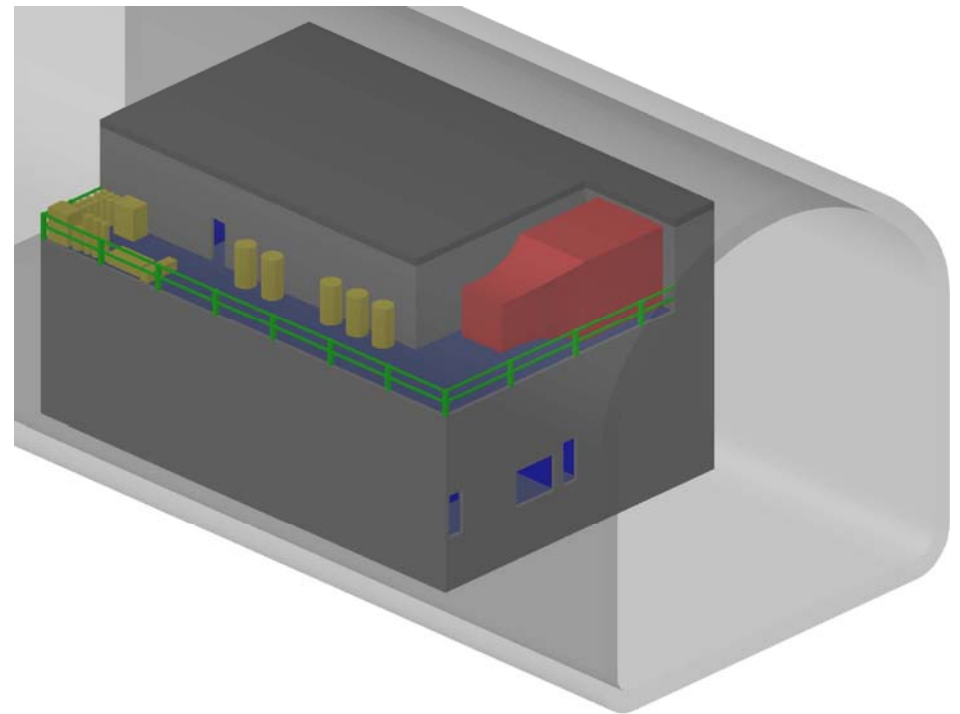
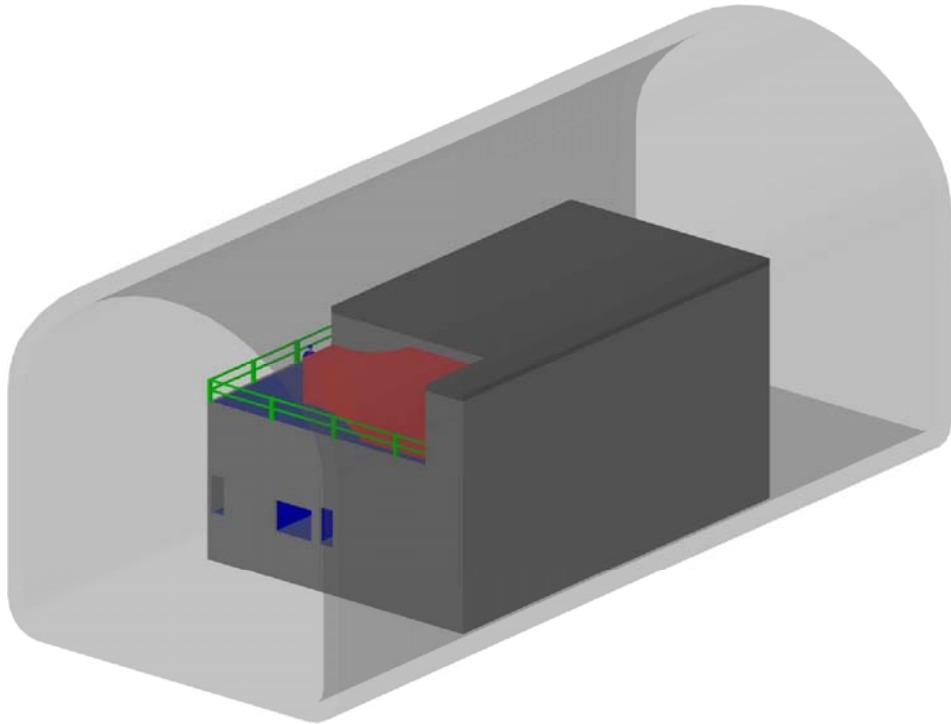
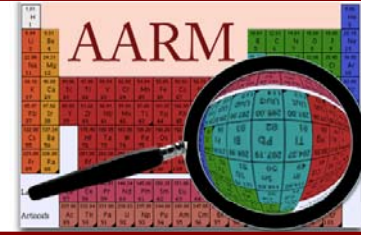
# FAARM Second Floor



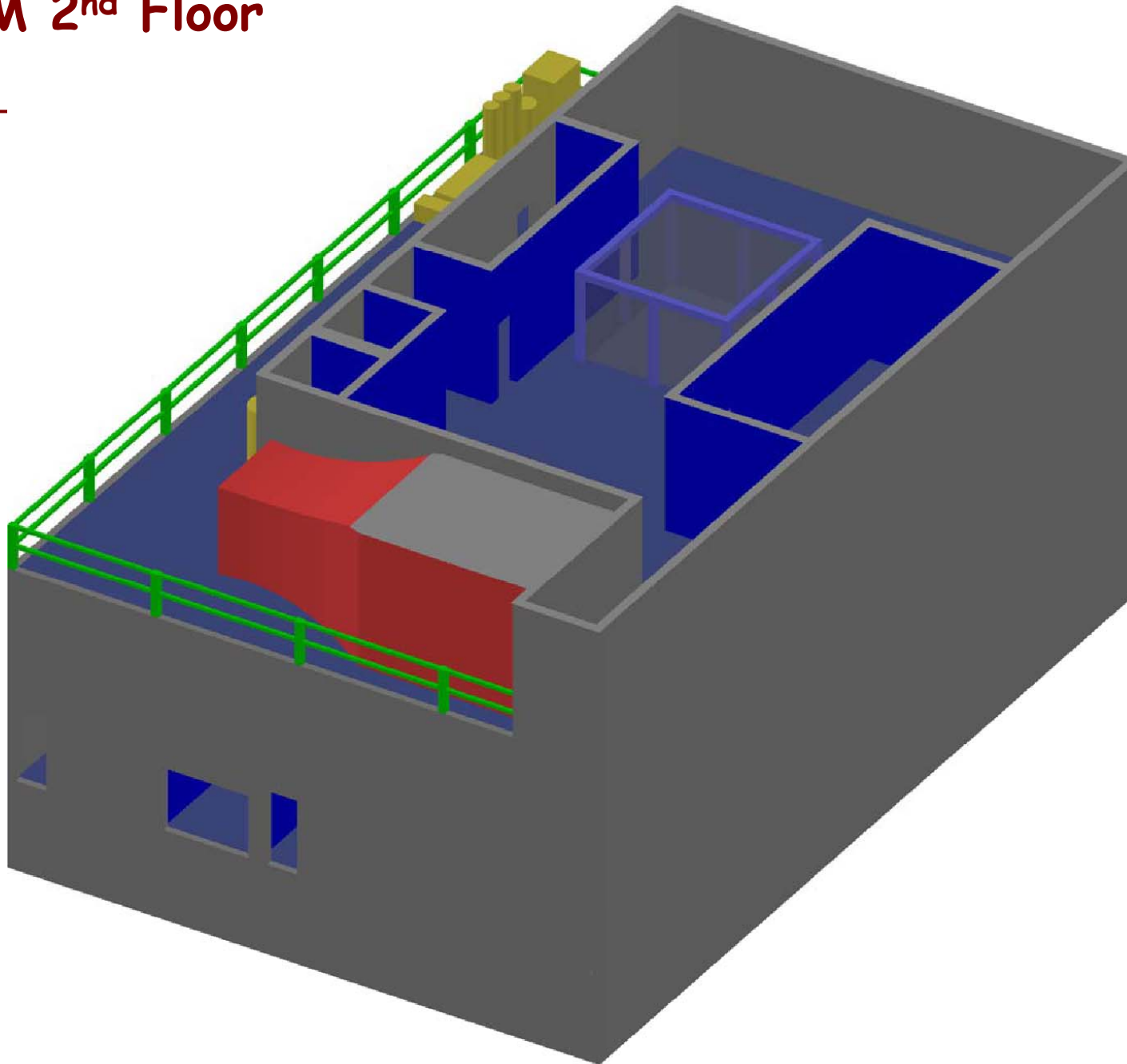
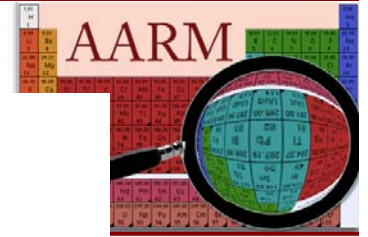
# FAARM Section At Tank



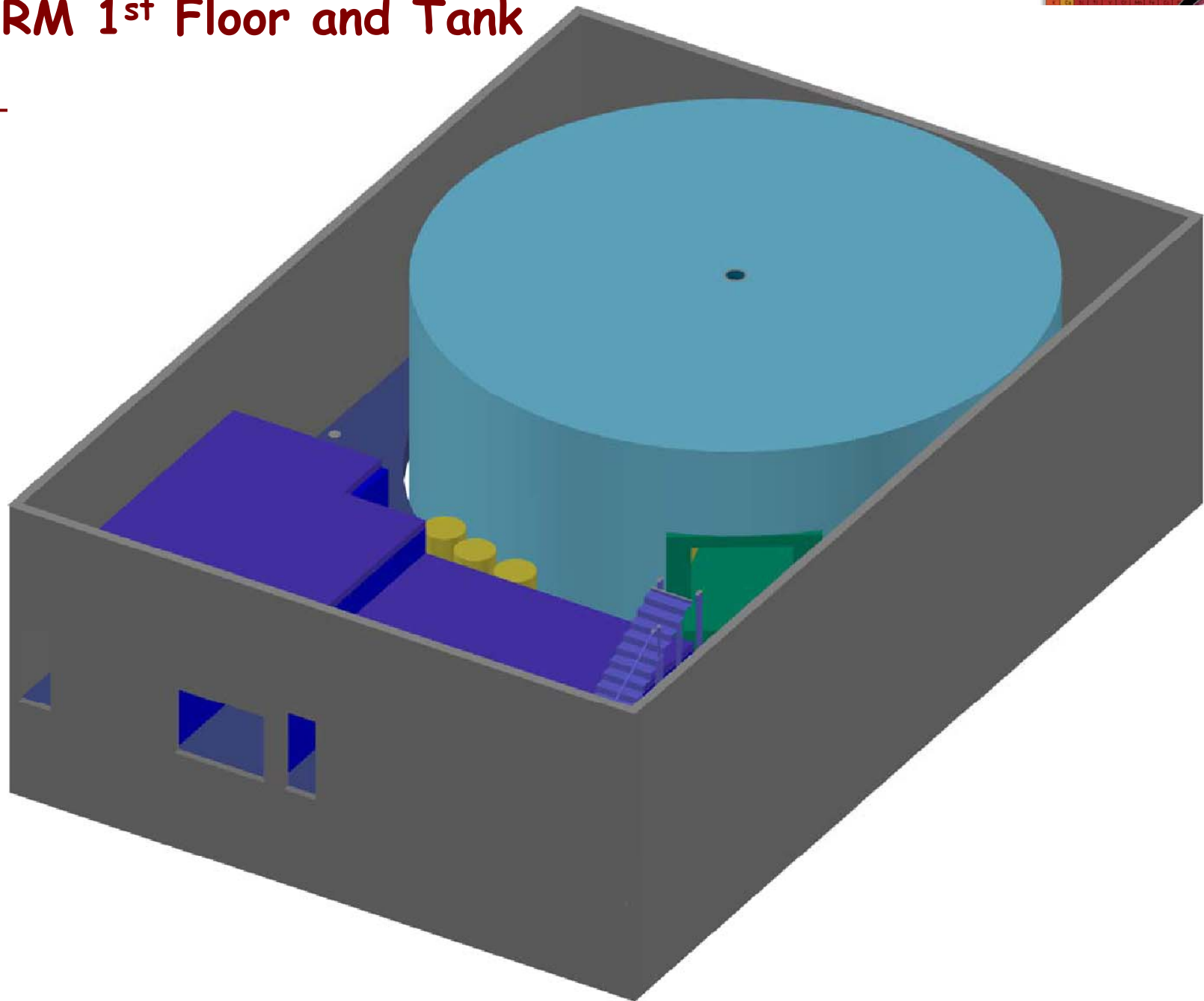
# FAARM



# FAARM 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

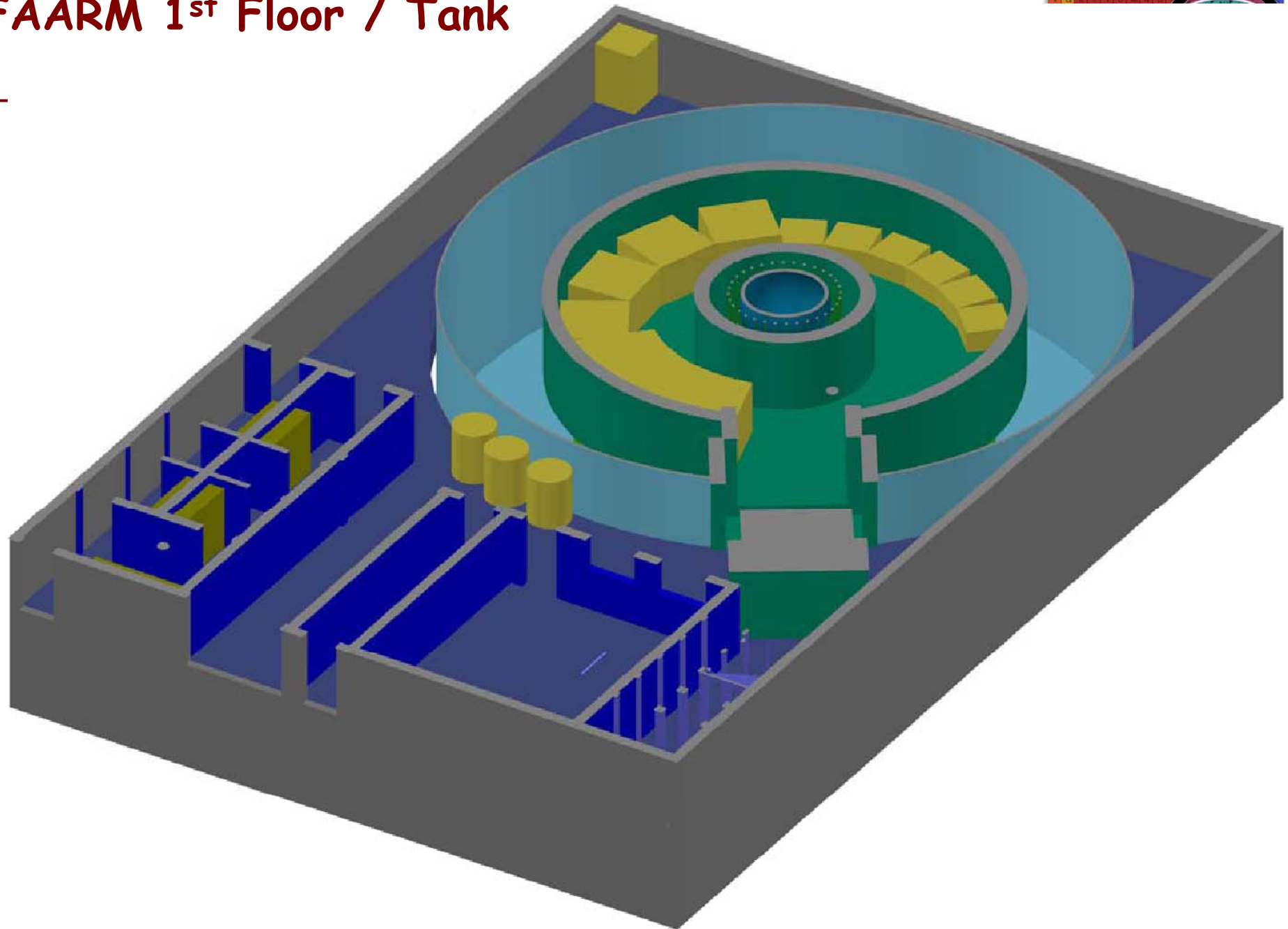


# FAARM 1<sup>st</sup> Floor and Tank



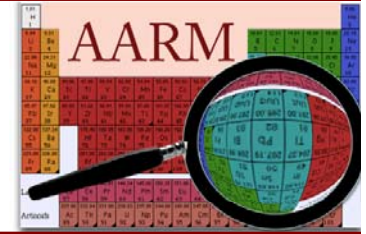


# FAARM 1<sup>st</sup> Floor / Tank





# Depth and Location Questions to be discussed



## Key layout comments:

1<sup>st</sup> experiment is built towards module center to allow both entry drifts to remain unobstructed

Each experiment  $\leq 25\text{m}$  length

3m at each end of module reserved for future entry clearance

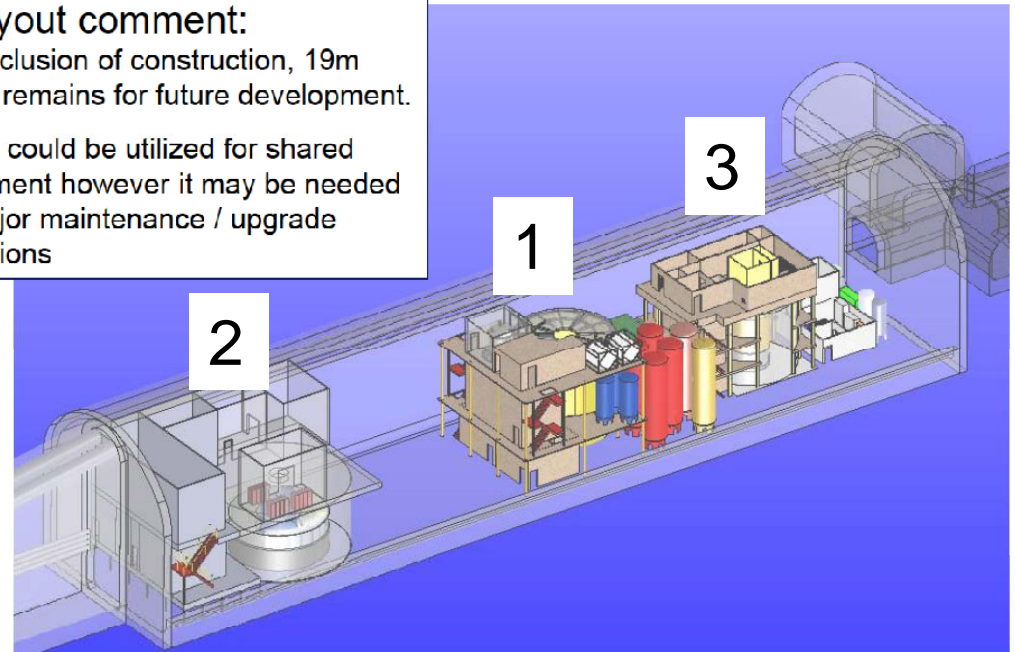
## Key layout comment:

2<sup>nd</sup> experiment is built towards module west end to allow two lay-down areas for ongoing construction / assembly

## Key layout comment:

At conclusion of construction, 19m space remains for future development.

Space could be utilized for shared equipment however it may be needed for major maintenance / upgrade operations



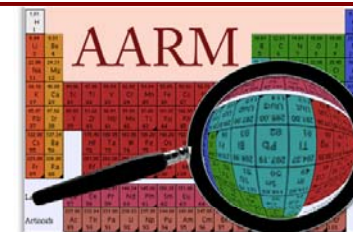
## Major Changes

East end is a real entry

All Module-2 experiments have water tank needs

3 ISE must share space, no 3<sup>rd</sup> module.

# Power Requirements



Description	Base Power Consumption (kW)	Diversity Factor	Power with Diversity Factor (kW)	Heat Sink	Comment
Clean Facility Requirements					N.A.
Water Shield	5	1	5	Air to chiller	Estimated by dlp, possible shared with others
Veto Shield		1	0	Air to chiller	Eliminated
Ultra-Sensitive Immersion Tank		1	0	Air to chiller	Eliminated
Gamma Counting Stations	15	1	15	Air to chiller	From FAARM documentation
Commercially available sub-ppb screeners	12	1	12	Air to chiller	Used "other alpha/beta counters"
Customized sub ppt screeners	2	1	2	Air to chiller	Used "other alpha/beta counters"
Ultrasensitive screeners	10	1	10	Air to chiller	Used "beta/alpha sensitive screeners"
Alpha screeners	0.6	1	0.6	Air to chiller	from Richard Schnee
Beta cages	5	1	5	Air to chiller	from Richard Schnee
Radon emanation chamber	1	1	1	Air to chiller	from below
Clean Machine Shop	10	0.25	2.5	Air to chiller	Estimate based on Majorana
Physics & chemistry storage & sample prep	0.93	1	0.93	Air to chiller	17 kWh/sf/yr
Physics & chemistry storage & sample prep	5.00	0.5	2.50	Air to chiller	From FAARM documentation, 20 amps at 220 v
Bio storage and sample prep	0.81	1	0.81	Air to chiller	17 kWh/sf/yr
Cryogen infrastructure					N.A.
Water purification infrastructure	10	1	10	Air to DUSEL	Estimate based on LUX
Radon reduction equipment				Air to DUSEL	Not included at this time
Electroforming					Located in another space
Intermediate Overburden Level					N.A.
Surface					N.A.
Lighting	22.7	0.7	15.9	Air to chiller	Space by space summary
Miscellaneous receptacle loads	22.7	0.2	4.5	Air to chiller	Same as lighting
Storage	0.60	1	0.6	Air to chiller	17 kWh/sf/yr
Control room and office	1.08	1	1.08	Air to chiller	17 kWh/sf/yr
Air handlers	75	1	75	Air to DUSEL	Extrapolated from LUX/MJ
Subtotal			164.4		
Chillers					By DUSEL

**Total (all on)**

**199.3**

**Total w/ Diversity**

**164.4 kW**

**Heat loss to module**

**85.0 kW**

**Heat to chillers**

**79.4 kW**

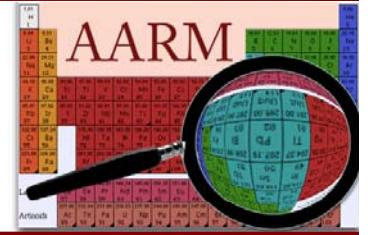
**Heat to exhaust**

**??? kW**

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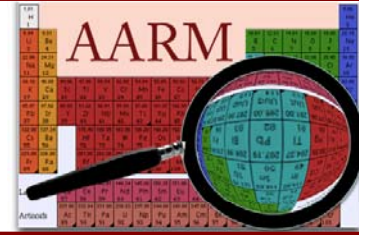
# Heat Balance

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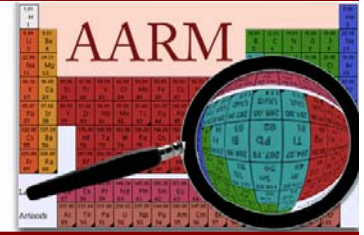
- Three categories of heat sink for FAARM
  - Into the module air
  - Into the chilled water system
  - Into the FAARM exhaust air stream
- All heat will ultimately be in the exhaust air up the ventilation shafts
- Assumptions
  - 100 percent of the electrical power consumption of the air handlers, radon system, and water system goes to the module air
  - Design is not mature enough to estimate the (small) portion of the heat that would be lost to the air exhaust

# Ventilation: Clean room and Civil Engineering



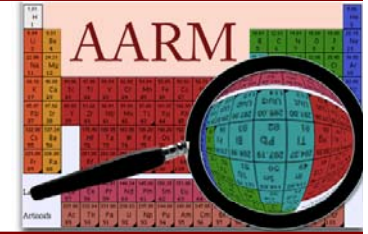
- One approach:
  - Follow ASHRAE design codes (classified clean room)
  - Based on extensive experience
  - Produce designs with large mechanical systems
  - Many air changes per hour
  - Result is a very reliable system that will produce the desired cleanliness
- Another approach:
  - Follow the experience of SNO, etc.
  - Far fewer air changes per hour
  - Achieve cleanliness with protocols and cleaning
  - Reduces capital cost, increases operating costs (labor)
  - Increases risk
  - LUX/Majorana for Davis Campus is 15 ach

# Resource Loaded Schedule



- We used MS Project, 356 tasks, 150 resources
- WBS task identification
- Capital costs are MS Project “materials”
- Labor costs are MS Project “work”
- Conventional construction tasks/costs are “materials”
- Costs distinguish ten “color of money” categories
  - S4
  - Post S4
  - Other
  - CDMS
  - DULBCF
  - DUSEL
  - DUSEL R&D
  - FAARM
  - FAARM Ops
  - BGE

# Resource Table



- 3 percent escalation on labor

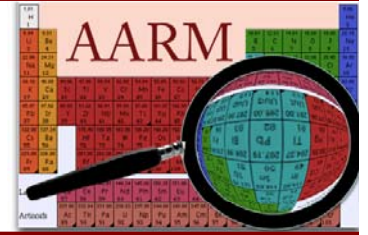
ID		Resource Name	Type	Mate Labe	Initial	Group	Max. Units	Std. Rate	Ovt. Rate
155		Architect (FAARM)	Work			FAARM	100%	\$154.50/h	\$0.00/h
84		Architect (post S4)	Work			Post S4	100%	\$154.50/h	\$0.00/h
83		Architect (S4)	Work			S4	100%	\$154.50/h	\$0.00/h
85		Beta cage-gas handling (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$10,000.00	
110		Beta cage-gas handling (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$10,000.00	
86		Beta cage-high voltage (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$5,000.00	
111		Beta cage-high voltage (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$5,000.00	
90		Beta cage-load/lock hardware (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$7,000.00	
112		Beta cage-load/lock hardware (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$7,000.00	
82		Beta cage-MWPC grids/frames/shapers (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$25,000.00	
113		Beta cage-MWPC grids/frames/shapers (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$25,000.00	
91		Beta cage-radon purge (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$3,000.00	
114		Beta cage-radon purge (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$3,000.00	
87		Beta cage-readout electronics (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$50,000.00	
115		Beta cage-readout electronics (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$50,000.00	
88		Beta cage-shielding (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$15,000.00	
116		Beta cage-shielding (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$15,000.00	
81		Beta cage-vacuum chamber with HV feed-throughs (DULBCF)	Material			DULBCF		\$20,000.00	
117		Beta cage-vacuum chamber with HV feed-throughs (DUSEL R&D)	Material			DUSEL R&D		\$20,000.00	
118		BGE-cabinet storage with lead shielding – 1 m <sup>3</sup>	Material			BGE		\$95,276.00	
109		BGE-HEPA filtered laminar flow through hood	Material			BGE		\$15,000.00	
65		BGE-wet bench for nucleic acid extraction	Material			BGE		\$39,000.00	
134		CDMS staff	Work			CDMS	200%	\$50.00/h	\$0.00/h
120		Civil-Concrete	Material		C	FAARM		\$0.00	
126		Civil-Doors and Windows	Material			FAARM		\$29,000.00	
129		Civil-Equipment including material handling	Material		C	FAARM		\$20,000.00	
127		Civil-Finishes	Material			FAARM		\$159,000.00	
130		Civil-Furnishings	Material		C	FAARM		\$0.00	
122		Civil-General metals	Material			FAARM		\$26,000.00	
121		Civil-Masonry	Material			FAARM		\$303,900.00	
119		Civil-Site Preparation	Material		C	FAARM		\$0.00	
131		Civil-Special Construction	Material		C	FAARM		\$0.00	
128		Civil-Specialties	Material			FAARM		\$26,000.00	
123		Civil-Structural steel decks	Material			FAARM		\$1,073,000.00	
125		Civil-Thermal and Moisture	Material			FAARM		\$32,000.00	
124		Civil-Wood and Plastics	Material			FAARM		\$9,000.00	
76		CLOVER-deployment system	Material			DULBCF		\$10,000.00	
75		CLOVER-with electroformed copper cryostat	Material			DULBCF		\$350,000.00	
66		Computer systems	Material			FAARM		\$10,000.00	



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## WBS Level 1 Items

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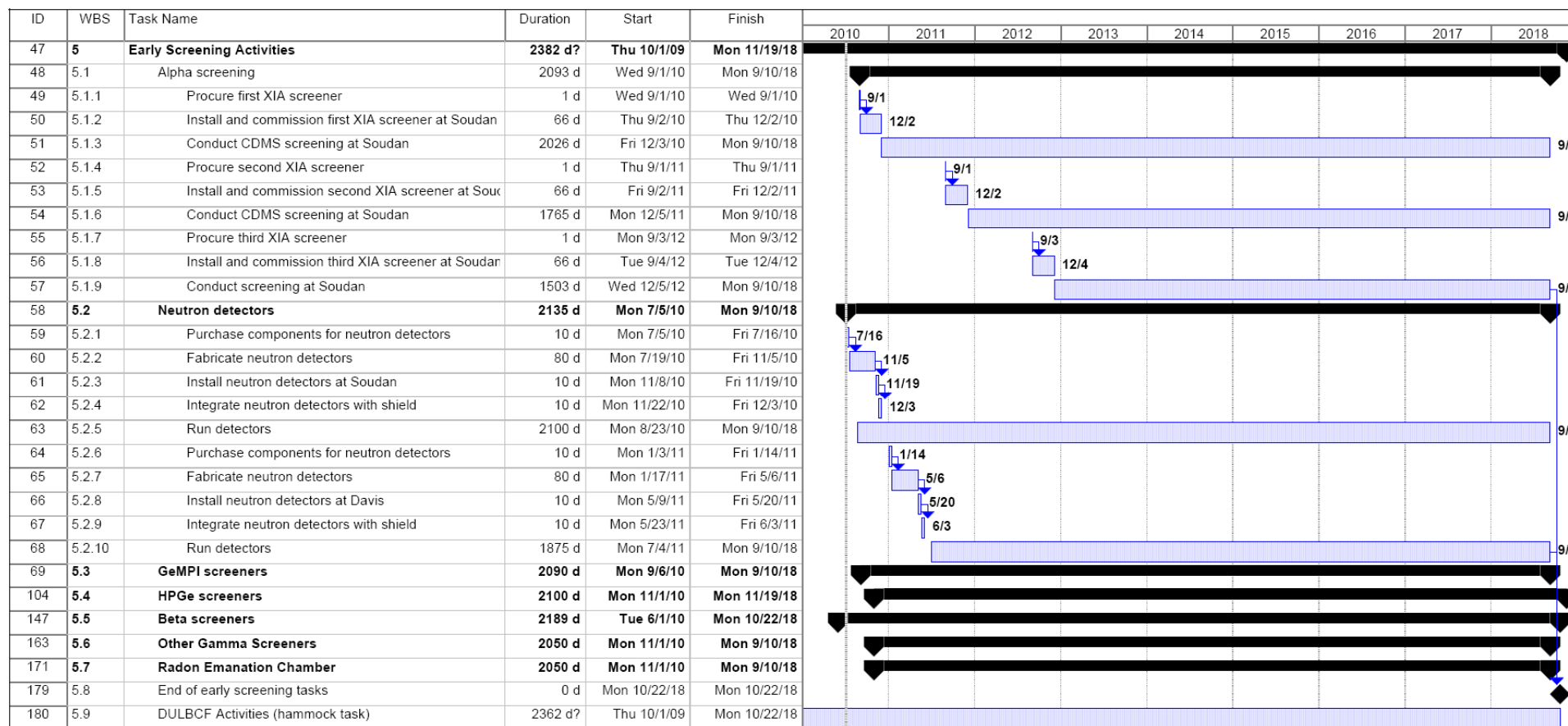
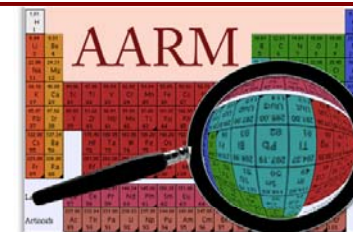


- 1 Low Background Counting (start)
- 2 S4 Science Operations
- 3 Homestake Characterization
- 4 Shielding and Simulation Studies
- 5 Early Screening Activities
- 6 Post S4 Scientific Operations
- 7 FAARM Design Phases
- 8 FAARM Scientific Elements
- 9 FAARM Conventional Construction
- 10 FAARM Installation & Commissioning
- 11 End of schedule

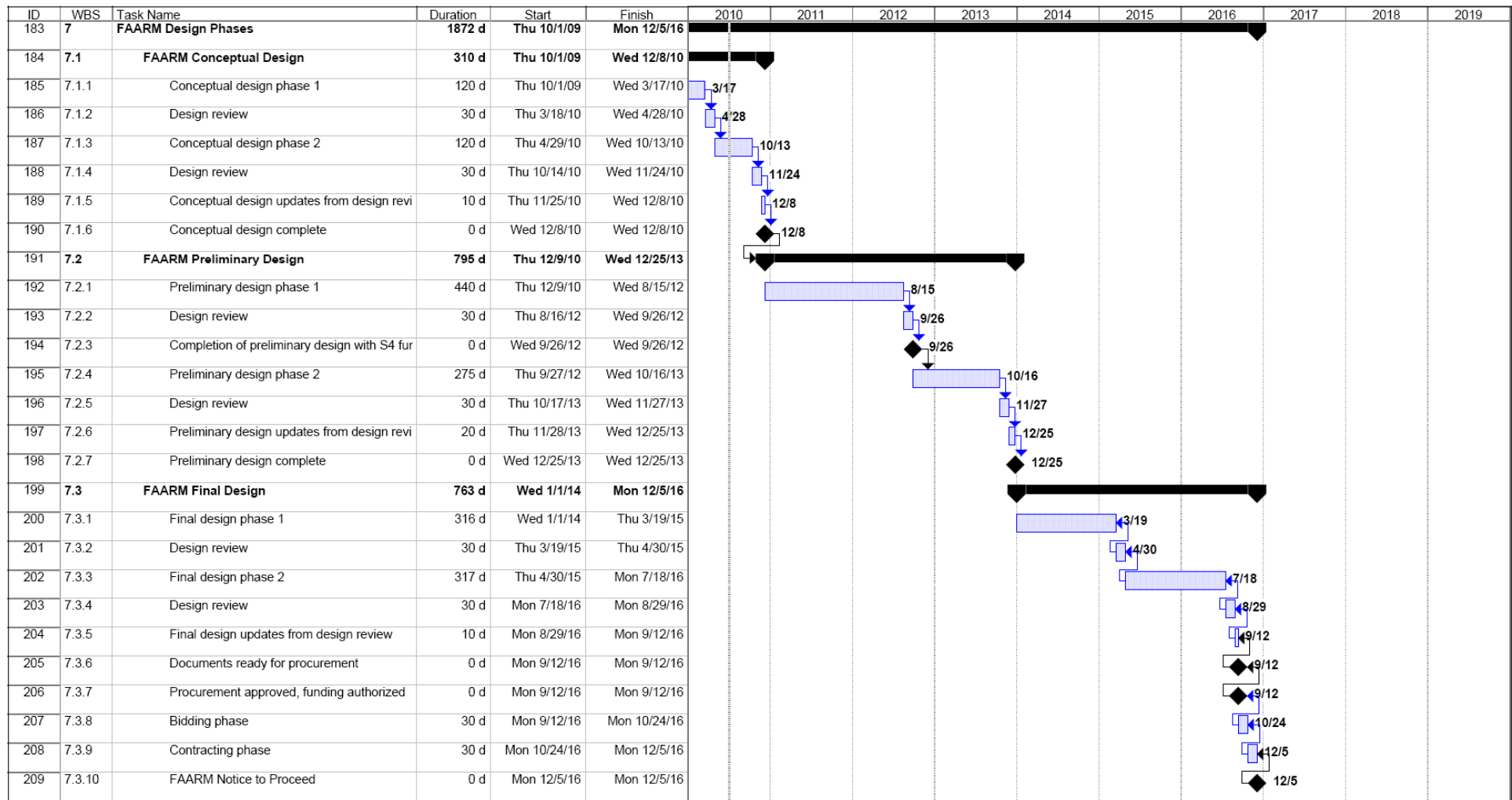
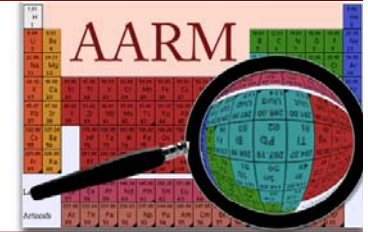


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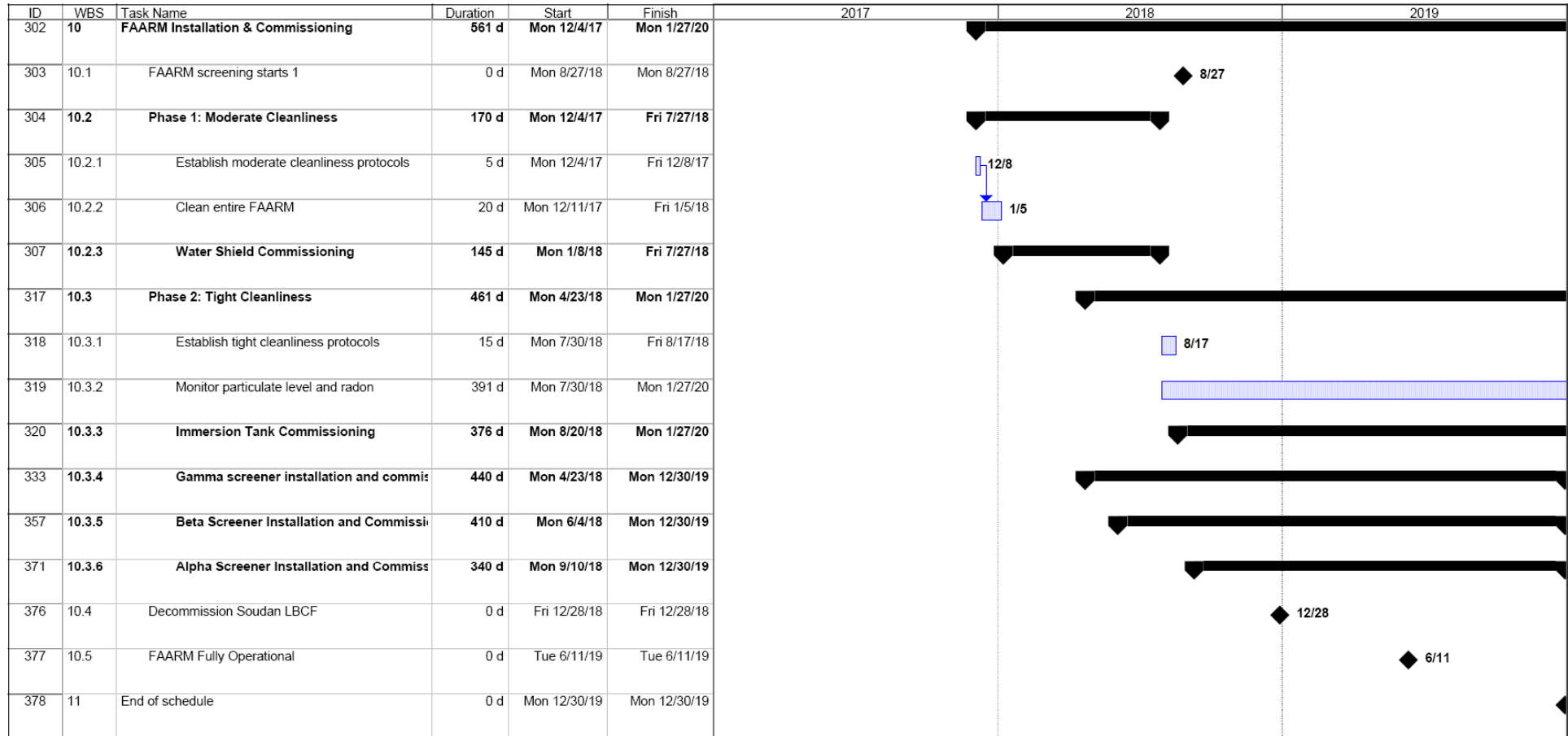
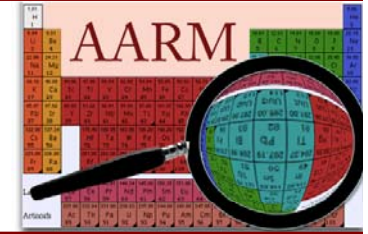
# Early Screening Activities



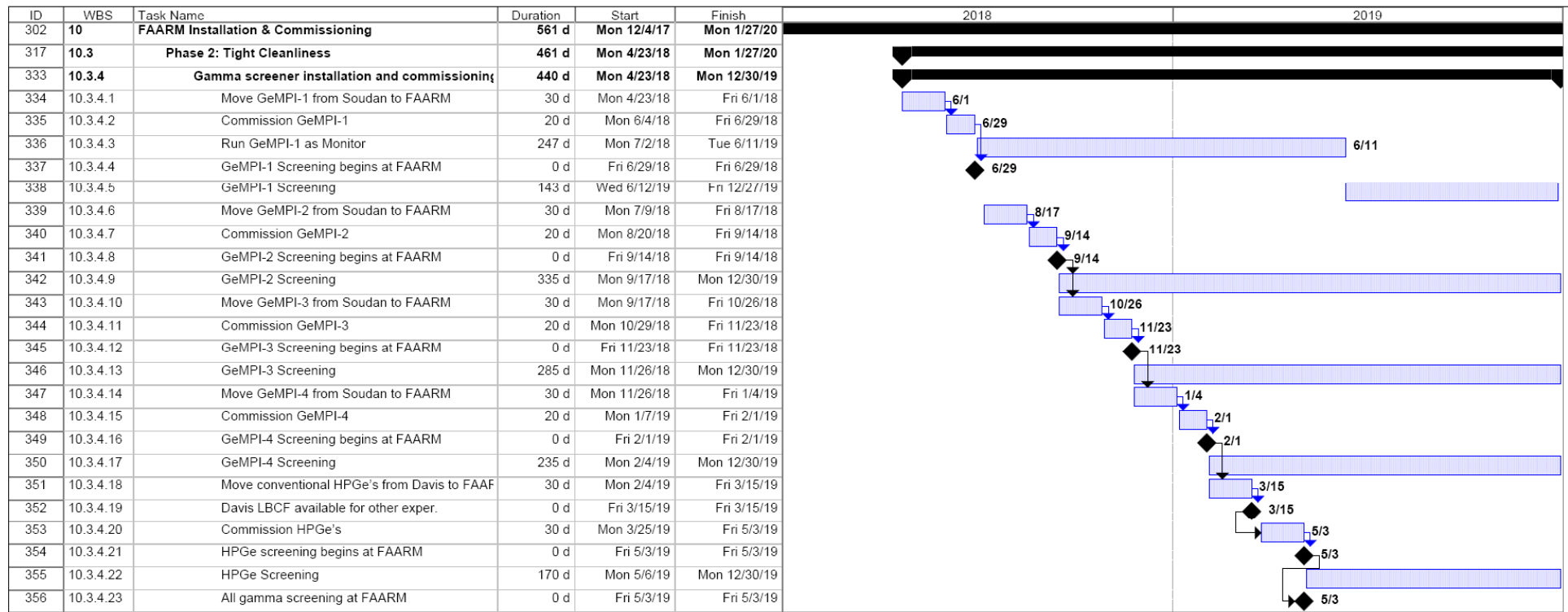
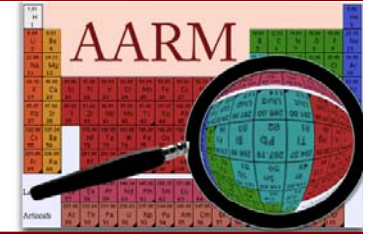
# Design Phases



# FAARM Installation & Commissioning



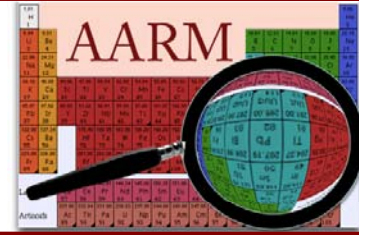
# FAARM Installation & Commissioning (detail)



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## WBS Level 1 Items

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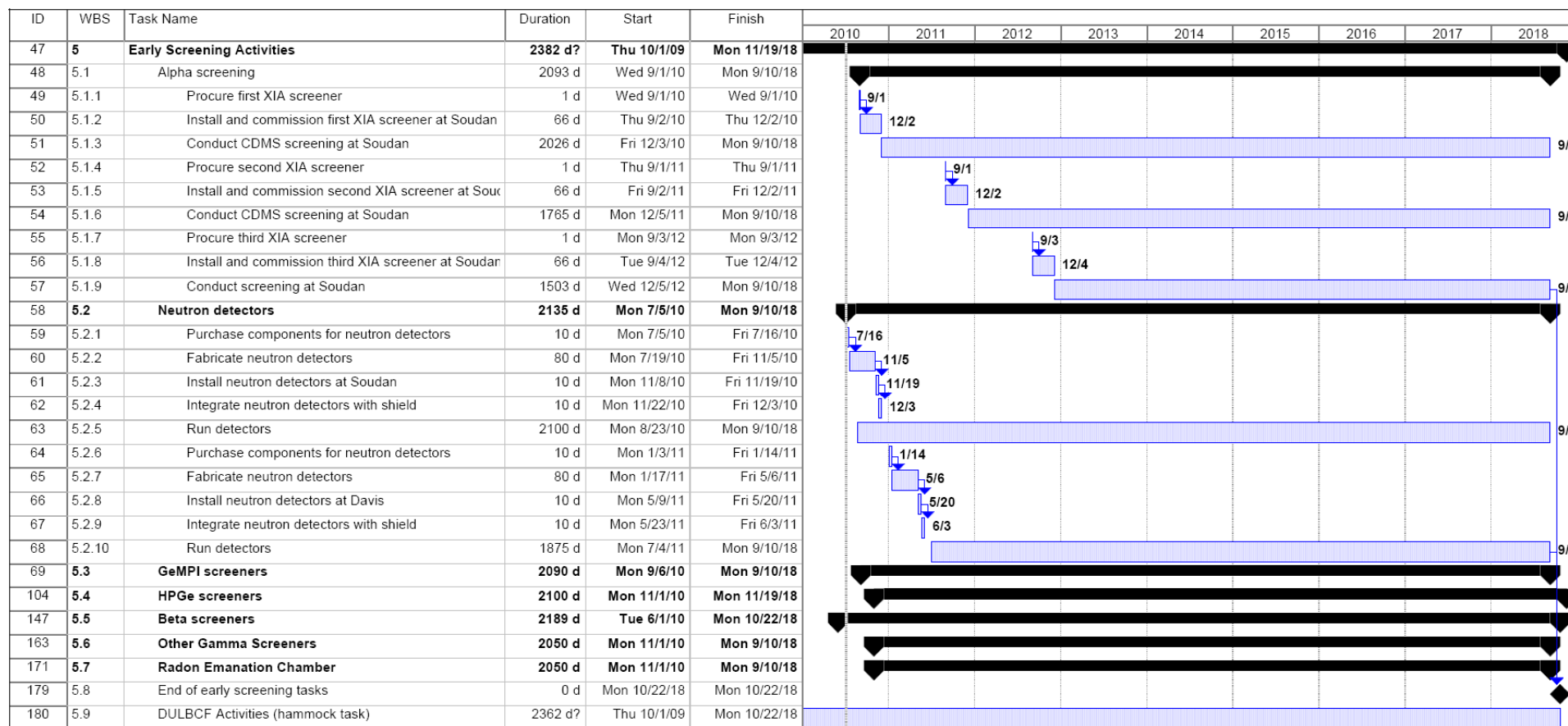
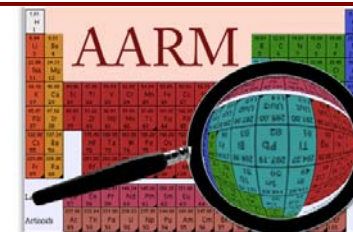


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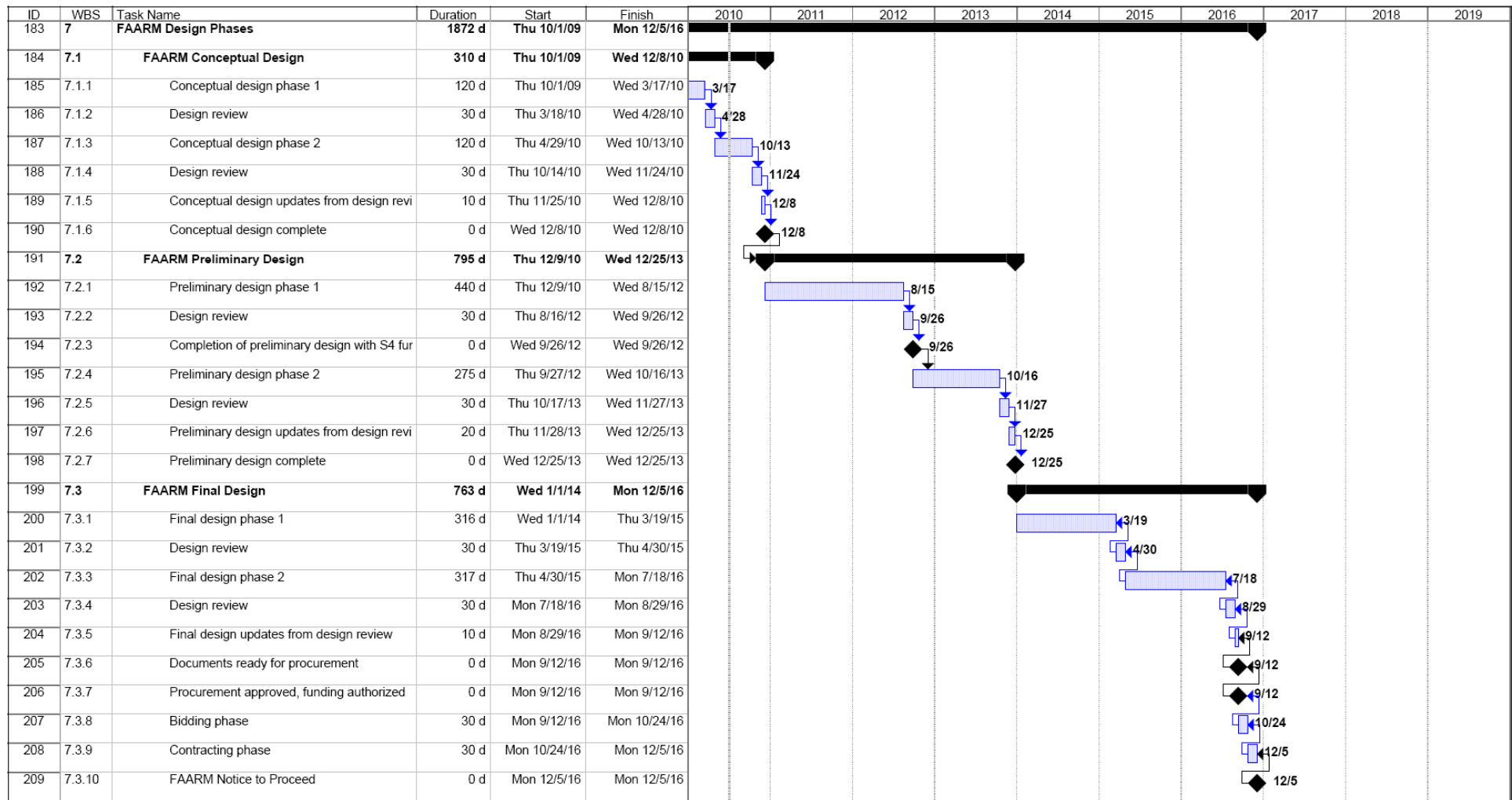
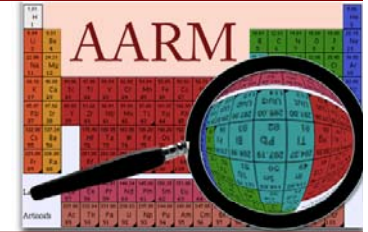
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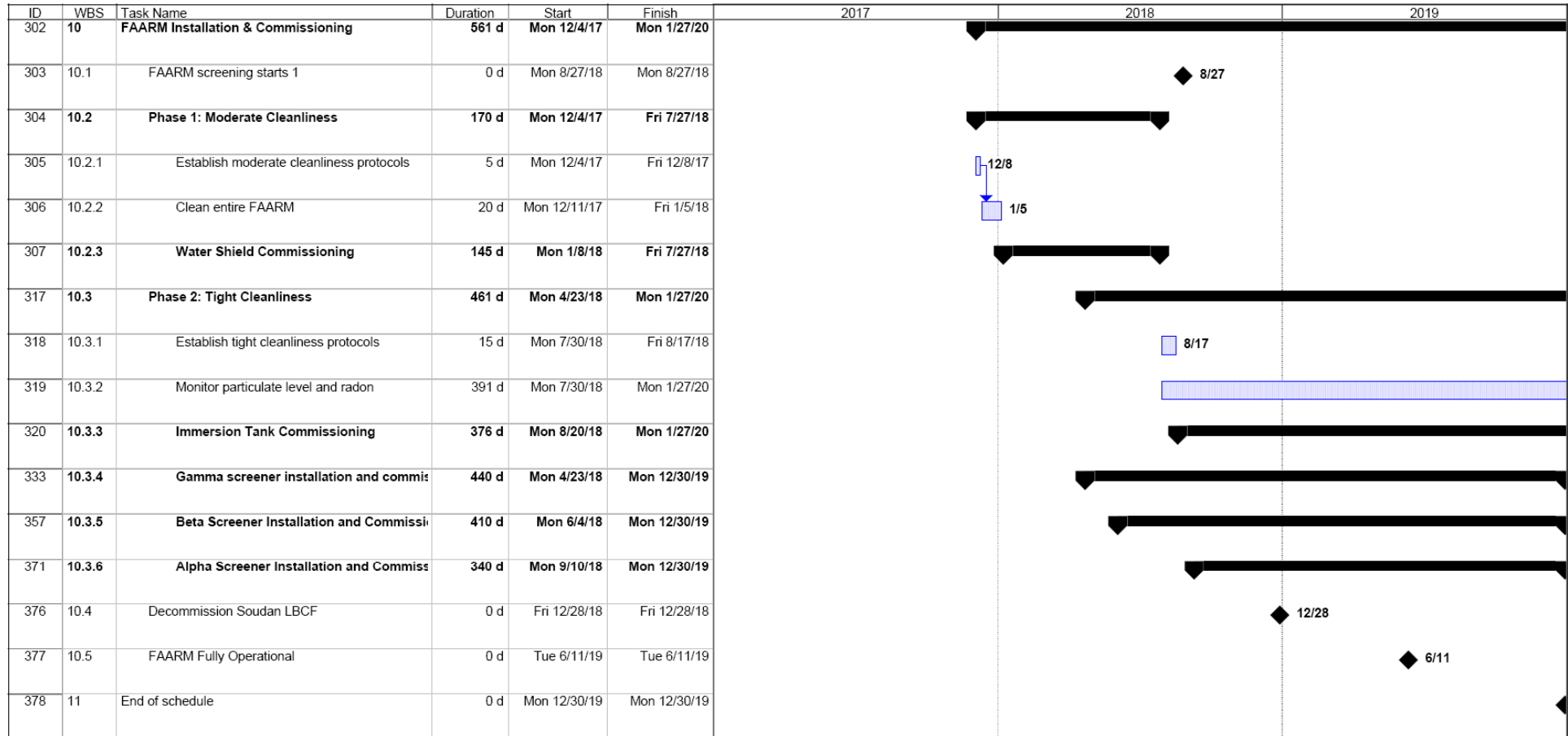
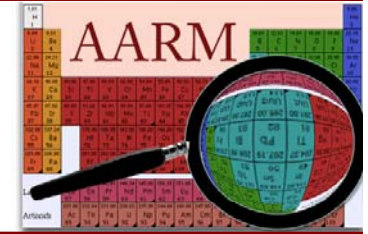
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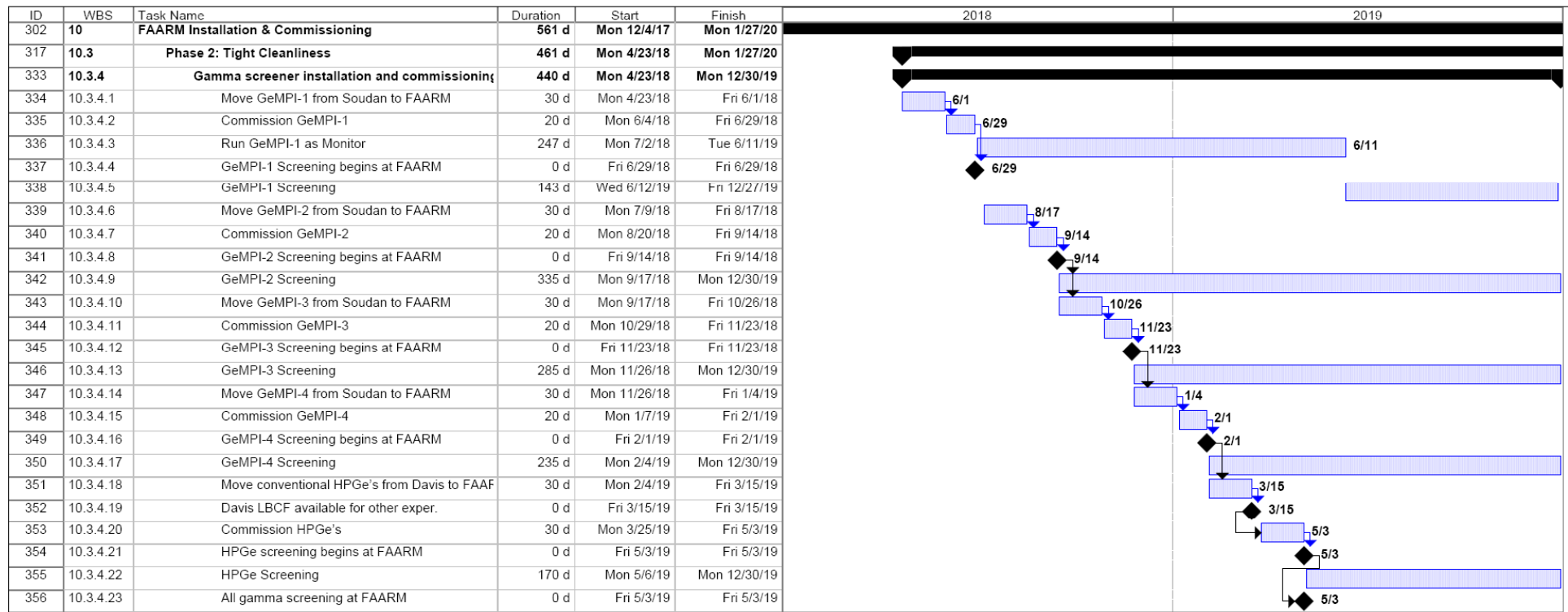
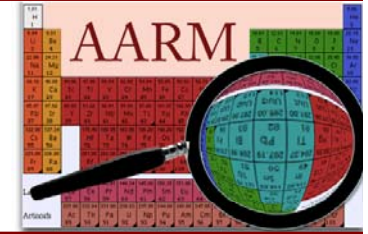
# Design Phases



# FAARM Installation & Commissioning



# FAARM Installation & Commissioning (detail)



# Hazards & Risk Analysis (EHS)

- Fire
  - Inside water shield
  - In first floor common space
  - In machine shop
  - In chemistry laboratory
  - In transition space
  - In office/control room
  - In mechanical, electrical, radon control space
- Hazardous materials
  - Chemicals
  - Cryogenics (burns, etc.)
  - Cryogenics (ODH)
  - Lead
  - Liquid Scintillator (LAB)
- Radiation
  - Calibration sources
  - Welding
  - Other
- Structural failure
  - Deck structure
  - False floor
  - Lifting devices
- Water shield leak
  - Minor leak
  - Major leak
- Immersion tank leak
  - Minor leak
  - Major leak
- Falls
- Electrocution
- Material Handling
  - Crushing hazards
  - Tripping hazards
  - Lifting hazards
  - Pinch-point hazards
- Machine Shop
  - Eye hazards
  - Wounds
  - Particulates
  - Tripping hazards
  - Snagged clothing
  - Audio hazards
  - Lifting hazards

# Liquid Scintillator MSDS: 1,100 gallons (21 barrels) LAB



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE

#### PETRELAB® 500-Q (P 500-Q)

##### DESCRIPTION AND USES

Petrelab® 500-Q is a linear alkylbenzene containing side alkyl chains of 10-13 carbon atoms, averaging 11.3 atoms. This high purity product is used primarily for the production of biodegradable synthetic detergents. Its relatively low molecular weight is especially suitable for the manufacturing of liquid detergents.

##### SULFONATION PROPERTIES

Petrelab® 500-Q alkylate can be sulfonated exceptionally well with either sulphur trioxide or fuming sulphuric acid to yield high quality sulfonic acid or sulfonate slurries.

##### BIODEGRADABILITY

Sulfonate derivatives of Petrelab® 500-Q are highly biodegradable (97% or greater), according to D.E.C.D.'s official method described on E.E.C. Directive, 82/243.

##### PRODUCTION

Petrelab® 500-Q is produced by Petresca Canada Inc. (PCI), a CEPSA Group Company, at its manufacturing facilities in Bécancour (Québec), Canada.

© Petrelab 500-Q is a registered trademark of Petresca Canada Inc. (PCI)



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USE

Trade name:	PETRELAB® 500-Q (P 500-Q)
Synonyms:	Linear Alkylbenzene, LAB
CAS number:	68648-87-3
EINECS number:	Not available.
Product use:	This high purity product is used primarily for the production of biodegradable synthetic detergents. Its relatively low molecular weight is especially suitable for the manufacturing of liquid detergents.
Manufacturer's name:	Petresca Canada Inc. (PCI)
Address:	5250 Bécancour Boulevard Bécancour (Québec) G9H 1X3, CANADA
	Tel: 1-819-294-1414
Emergency telephone number (24 hr) Canutec:	Tel: 1-613-995-6666
Chemtrac:	Tel: 1-800-424-8300

### 2. HAZARDOUS COMPOSITION / COMPONENT INFORMATION

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT %
Benzene, C <sub>10</sub> -C <sub>16</sub> alkyl derivatives	68648-87-3	100 %

### 3. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

Boiling Range (°C):	275 - 307
Melting Point (°C):	< -50
Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	< 0.1 mmHg @ 20°C (68°F)
Vapor density (Air = 1):	8.1
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Molecular weight:	233 à 237 g/mol
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	5 - 10 cps @ 20°C
Evaporation Rate (water = 1):	Not available