

Scrap Metal Removal



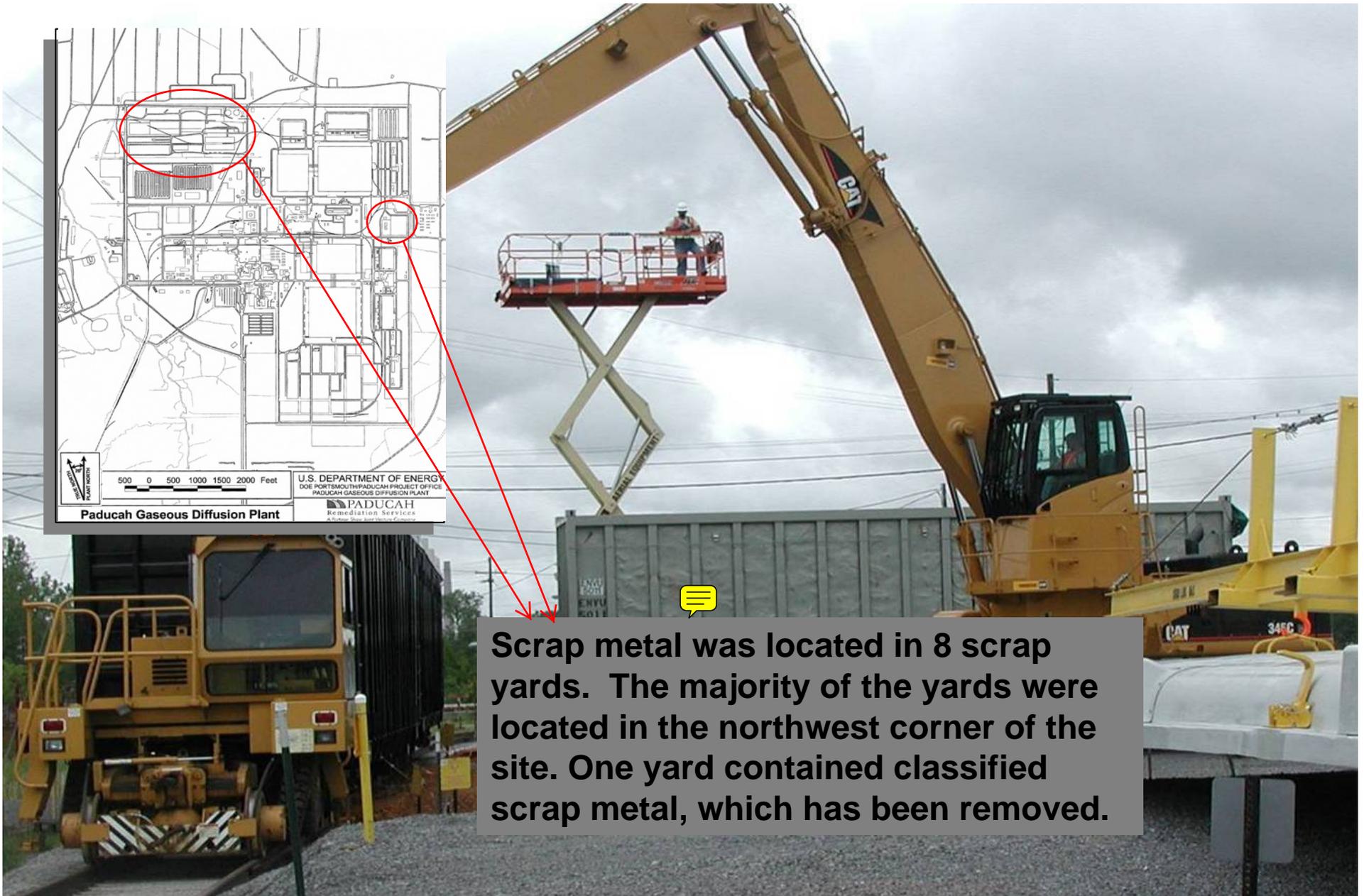
During upgrades to the uranium enrichment facilities at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in the late 1970s, tens of thousands of tons of potentially contaminated or classified materials were pulled from the plant and stored in outdoor yards



About 30,500 tons of scrap metal were contained in the yards, constituting the largest collection of scrap metal in the DOE complex

- Final shipments of scrap metal for disposal were completed in early 2007

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Re-sizing large scrap for loading

To increase packing efficiency and reduce disposal costs, scrap metal was re-sized and packed into large containers shipped by truck to DOE's Nevada test site for disposal.

This method of transportation was replaced by rail cars, which didn't require the scrap metal to be re-sized and further reduced disposal costs. Scrap metal carried by rail cars was sent to EnergySolutions in Utah for disposal.

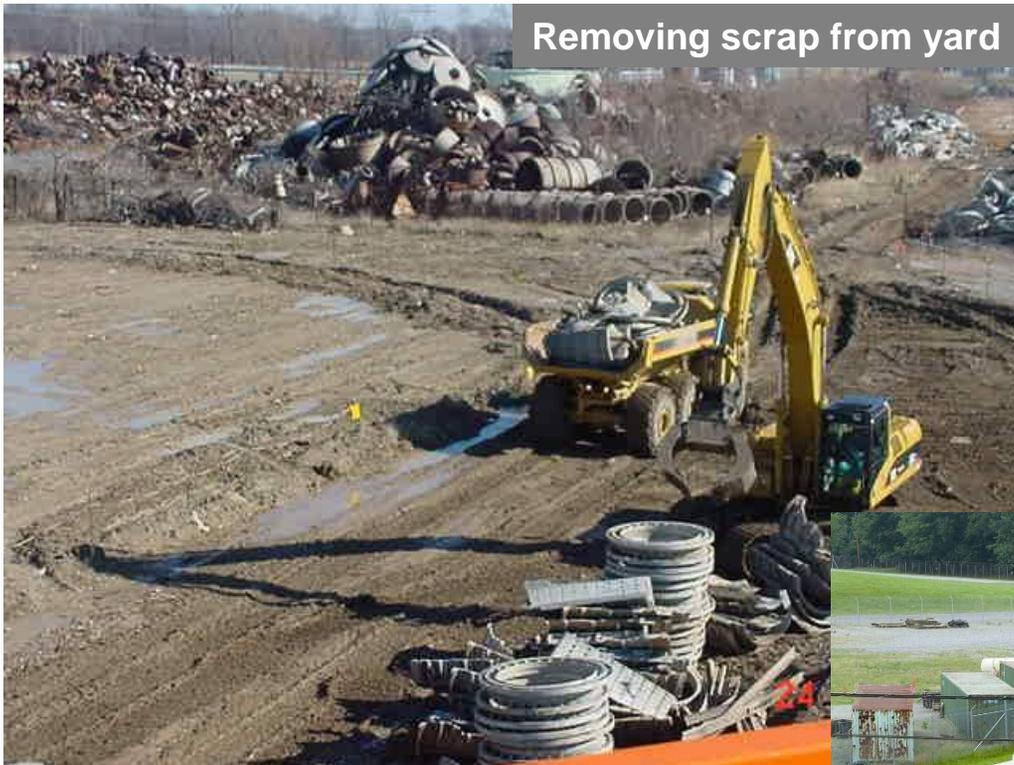
Inspecting a gondola car



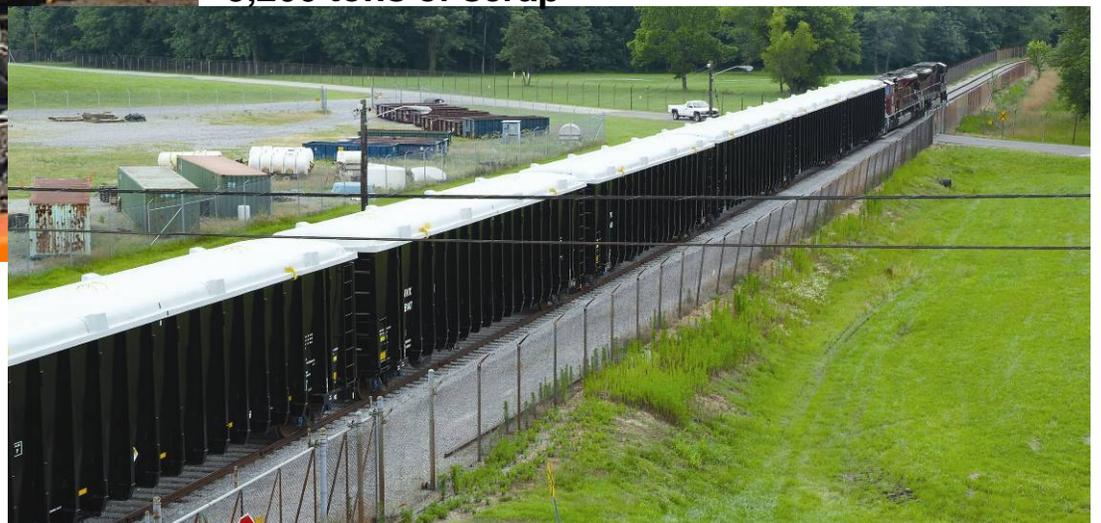
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In late 2005, EnergySolutions purchased the scrap removal subcontract, bringing new methods and equipment to the project.

- “Accepting” waste at Paducah site—a DOE Complex precedent
- Using dedicated trains for shipment; first train left site January 20, 2006



A 51-car train leaves Paducah with more than 3,200 tons of scrap



Scrap Yard Sedimentation Basin

A sedimentation basin was built in 2002 to capture runoff water to contain potential contaminants mobilized by scrap yard activities

5-million gallon capacity

17 feet deep at lowest point



Nickel Ingots

Paducah has about 9,700 tons of volumetrically contaminated nickel ingots



DOE issued an E of I in Feb. 2007 and is currently evaluating responses to determine how DOE should proceed with the disposition of the nickel ingots.

