The United States Department of Energy welcomes you to the

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Piketon, Ohio

EM Environmental Management

safety ❖ performance ❖ cleanup ❖ closure

Site Overview

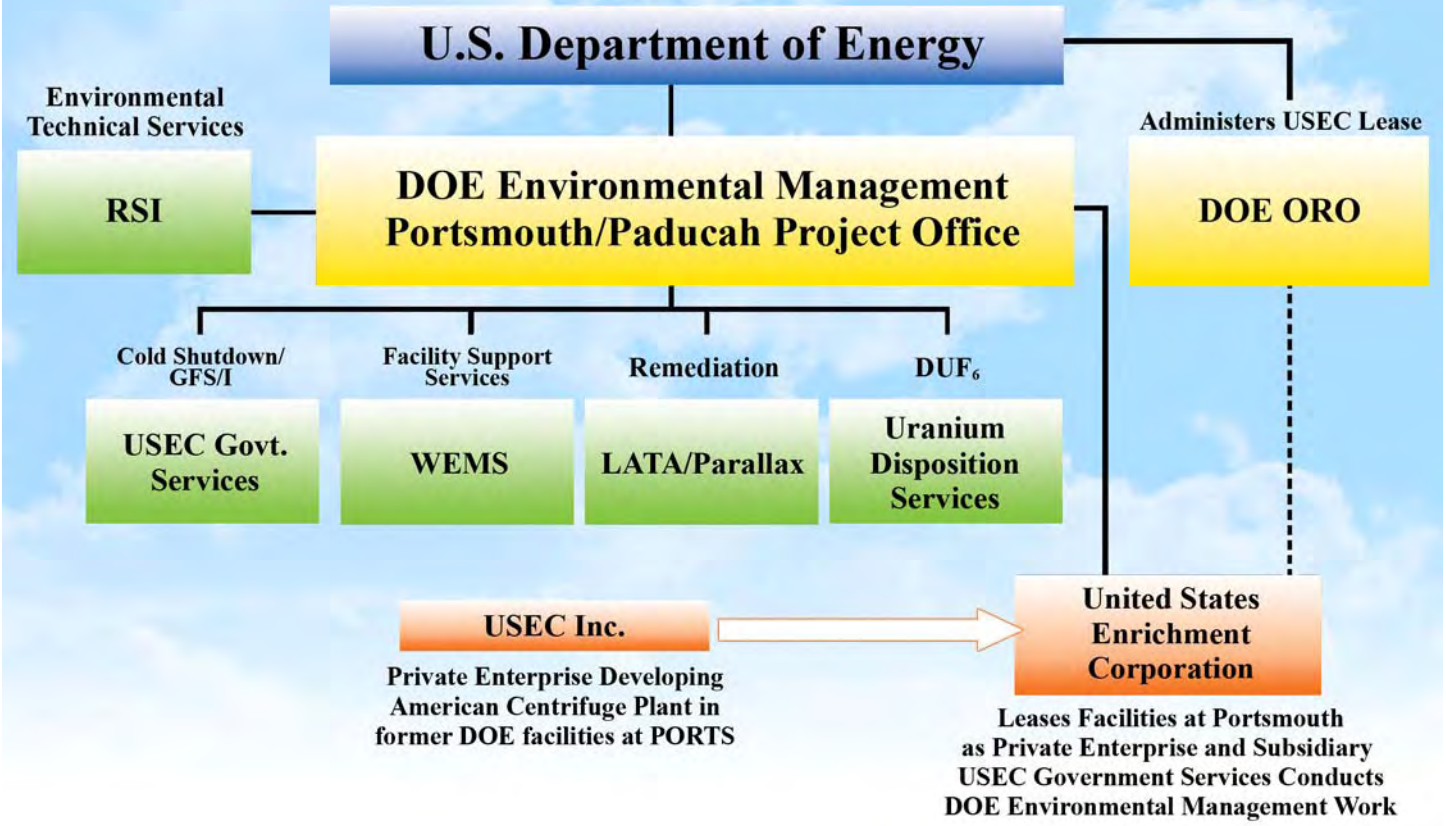
The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (GDP) was built near Piketon, Ohio between 1952-56 as the last of three plants constructed to enrich uranium for the nation's nuclear defense program and later for commercial nuclear reactors. It is located on a 3,777 acre Federal reservation in south central Ohio, about 75 miles directly south of Columbus, and employs approximately 2,700 workers.

The Portsmouth plant is the largest employer in Pike County, which has a population of approximately 27,000 residents.

Highly enriched uranium production was suspended in 1991 as a result of the end of the Cold War. In July 1993, the production facilities were leased by DOE to the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC), which was created by Congress under the Energy Policy Act of 1992. In July 1998, USEC was privatized through an Initial Public Offering and is operating as a private corporation under the direction of a Board of Directors. USEC is headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland.

The plant operated to produce low-enriched uranium (about 3 to 5 percent enriched Uranium-235) for use in commercial nuclear power plants until May 11, 2001 when USEC ceased enrichment operations at the Portsmouth facility. In 2001, the plant was placed in interim Cold Standby for potential restart within 24 months, if needed. At the end of FY 2005, DOE determined the plant would not be restarted and facilities were placed into Cold Shutdown, through a contract with USEC, to prepare for future Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D).

Site Interfaces & Responsibilities



DOE Environmental Management Portsmouth / Paducah Project Office

- Landlord Management / D&D of gaseous diffusion plant / D&D waste disposition / Environmental Remediation / Waste Management / Depleted uranium hexafluoride (DUF_6) cylinder management / Surplus uranium storage in Uranium Management Center / Surveillance and Maintenance (S&M) activities

DOE Oak Ridge Operations (ORO)

- United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) lease administration

USEC Corp.

- Cold Shutdown / Deposit Removal; Equipment deactivation

Wastren-EnergX Mission Support (Infrastructure contract through March 2015)

- Grounds and road maintenance / Snow removal / Janitorial services / Computer and telecommunication services / Security / Training services / Records management / Fleet management / Non-nuclear preventive and corrective maintenance activities

LATA/Parallax Portsmouth (Remediation contract through February 2011)

- Groundwater, soil remediation / HEU disposition / Legacy waste removal / D&D inactive facilities / Surveillance and maintenance activities

Uranium Disposition Services

- Design/Build and operate DUF_6 conversion plant / Surveillance and maintenance of DUF_6 inventory

USEC Inc.

- Leases facilities at Portsmouth / Performs DOE contract work through subsidiary USEC Corp. / Private enterprise developing American Centrifuge Plant in former DOE facilities at PORTS

(Note: Transition currently underway following award of D&D contract in August 2010 to Fluor-B&W Portsmouth LLC)

Legacy Waste Disposition

Significant accomplishments have been achieved to remove waste generated from years of operations at the Portsmouth site. By the end of 2007, all stored legacy waste had been removed by the U.S. Department of Energy. Waste is now removed as it is generated.

Between 2000 and 2005, a total of ***8,400 tons*** of contaminated scrap metal was shipped for disposal at licensed facilities in Utah and Nevada. The radioactively-contaminated material was generated during a large enrichment plant upgrade project in the early 1970s.

The volume of waste removed from the X-7725 facility would cover a football field nearly 14 feet deep.

In 2007, the last of ***49,000 containers*** of legacy waste were shipped for treatment, recycling or disposal from the onsite approved Waste Storage Facility. This waste had accumulated from various cleanup projects and past production operations. Removal of the waste and cleanup of the storage areas allowed for reuse of the building for the American Centrifuge Plant.

Between 2003 and October 2010, more than ***59,500 cubic meters*** of legacy waste was removed from the site. (Note: This figure does not include waste removed as part of ARRA-funded projects).

A large project was completed in 2008 to remove ***7,640 tons*** of material by shearing and disposing of 382 old process equipment converter shells. This material had been stored outside for 30 years.

Landfills / Lagoons

Under the Environmental Management Program, the U.S. Department of Energy has closed all five landfills on-site in accordance with regulatory requirements. These landfills cover a total of 60 acres and long-term surveillance and maintenance monitoring of the landfills continues today. The landfills were used for the disposal of a variety of wastes such as construction debris, low-level contaminated scrap materials, hazardous materials, classified materials, and sanitary wastes.

X-749 Low-Level Waste Landfill
Closed and Capped - 1992

X-749A Classified Waste Landfill
Closed and Capped - 1994

X-735 Sanitary Landfill
Closed and Capped - 1998

X-749B (Peter Kiewit) Landfill
Closed and Capped - 1998

X-734 Construction Spoils Landfill
Closed and Capped - 2000

Besides the landfills, a number of sludge lagoons, impoundments and oil biodegradation plots have been remediated in accordance with Decision Documents issued under the Consent Decree.

X-611A Lime Sludge Lagoons

X-611A Prairie

X-616 Sludge Lagoons

X-616 Completed

X-611A Prairie

Three Lime Sludge Lagoons (X-611A), located northeast of the main plant, collected waste lime from the X-611 Water Treatment Plant from 1954 to 1960. For a short period from 1956 to 1957, chromium-laden lime sludge from cooling water used in the uranium enrichment process was disposed in the lagoons. Six alternatives for remediating the area were considered, with a prairie ecosystem proving to be the most environmentally beneficial choice.

Ohio and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Decision Documents were received in June 1996 and construction began the following month. The lagoons were dewatered of 85 million gallons of water before 100,000 yards of heavy geotextile fabric was laid over the sludge and 12,000 truckloads of soil delivered to cover the area. Construction was completed in September 1996 with 38 varieties of prairie grasses planted the following spring. The total cost of the project was $3.4 million.

This unit was the first Corrective Measures Implementation project under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program at the plant.

Under the surveillance and maintenance plan, the X-611A Prairie periodically undergoes a controlled burn to help germinate the prairie grasses and remove unwanted vegetation.

Piketon Plant Site Facts

The Piketon plant site is not on the National Priority List (NPL) for cleanup.

The Piketon plant was divided into four quadrants for investigation based on groundwater flow patterns.

There have been 15 different technology demonstrations conducted at the site to support groundwater treatment efforts.

- X-231B In-Situ Soil Mixing
- Rotasonic Drilling
- X-705A Soil Leaching
- Pneumatic Soil Fracturing/ Multiport Injection
- X-705A Surface Decontamination
- Photocatalytic Destruction of VOCs
- Surfactant Flood
- Horizontal Wells
- UV Light Destruction of VOCs in Porous Tubes
- Hydraulic Soil Fracturing
- Pilot Scale Testing of Long-Term Low Temperature In-Situ Decontamination
- Vacuum Enhanced Recovery
- Steam Stripping and Hydrous Pyrolysis Oxidation
- X-625 Passive Groundwater Treatment (deployed but unsuccessful)
- Oxidant Injection

Environmental Cleanup

The Environmental Management Program at the Piketon plant began in 1989. The same year, the U.S. Department of Energy signed a Consent Decree with the State of Ohio and an Administrative Consent Order with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address the environmental legacy from plant operations. Ohio EPA provides day-to-day oversight of the cleanup.

Major cleanup actions are being performed under requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and some provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

KEY FACTS

1,000 groundwater monitoring wells have been installed around the 3,777-acre federal plant site to sample and identify five separate groundwater areas, called plumes, primarily contaminated with TCE. About 600 monitoring wells are sampled regularly.

628 Million gallons of groundwater have been treated through four on-site groundwater treatment facilities since the early 1990s.

35,059 Pounds of TCE have been removed from the groundwater.

3,000 hybrid poplar trees were planted as part of an Ohio EPA-approved groundwater cleanup remedy (phytoremediation) on the southern portion of the plant.

All five groundwater plumes have ongoing groundwater treatment to contain and reduce contamination - either by pump and treatment through extraction wells and groundwater treatment facilities, oxidant treatment, or phytoremediation.

What is Trichloroethylene (TCE)?
TCE was used for many years at the plant, as well as other industrial sites across the country, as an industrial cleaning solvent to degrease heavy metal equipment.

Why do we need to clean up the TCE?
The use of TCE was discontinued in the 1980s due to EPA concerns over the carcinogenic potential of TCE. TCE contamination in groundwater has become an important environmental issue at industrial sites.

Is TCE safe in drinking water?
The Maximum Contaminant Level for TCE in drinking water has been set at 5 parts per billion (ppb) because EPA believes, given present technology and resources, this is the lowest level to which water systems can reasonably be required to remove this contaminant should it occur in drinking water. The regulation became effective in 1989. Neither of the two aquifers beneath the plant is being used for drinking water at the site.

Pictured above is the exterior of one of the groundwater treatment facilities located on the plant site.

Environmental Cleanup

Waste Disposition

A transportation staging area has been established on the northwest portion of the plant site to receive waste from cleanup projects and prepare for shipment for final disposition. Transportation to final treatment, storage and disposal facilities occurs from this area.

Approximately ***6,400 tons*** of uncontaminated scrap metal from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act projects have been segregated for potential asset recovery by the Community Reuse Organization (Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative)

Lube Oil / Pyranol Disposition

Under Cold Shutdown activities, USEC completed removal of ***5.7 million pounds*** lubricating oils and transformer oils ***(totaling 576,000 gallons)*** from the gaseous diffusion plant.

Oils were shipped via 22 rail cars and 47 tanker trucks to an off-site commercial treatment facility.

Inactive Facility Removals

Seventeen inactive facilities were removed between 2006 and 2009 prior to the large scale Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) project to eliminate long-term surveillance and maintenance costs for the Department of Energy.

**Facilities were located beyond edges of map*

1. X-230J-8 Environmental Storage Building

2. X-230J-1 Environmental Monitoring Station

3. X-740 Waste Oil Storage Facility

4. X-106B Old Fire Training Facility

5. X-616 Effluent Control Facility

6. X-615 Sanitary Sewer Treatment Facility

7. X-344E Gas Ventilation Stack

8. X-344F Safety Building

9. X-344C Hydrogen Fluoride Storage Building

10. X-342C Waste Hydrogen Fluoride Neutralization Pit

11. X-701D Water Deionization Building

12. X-720A Maintenance and Stores Gas Manifold Shed

13. X-105 Electronic Maintenance Building

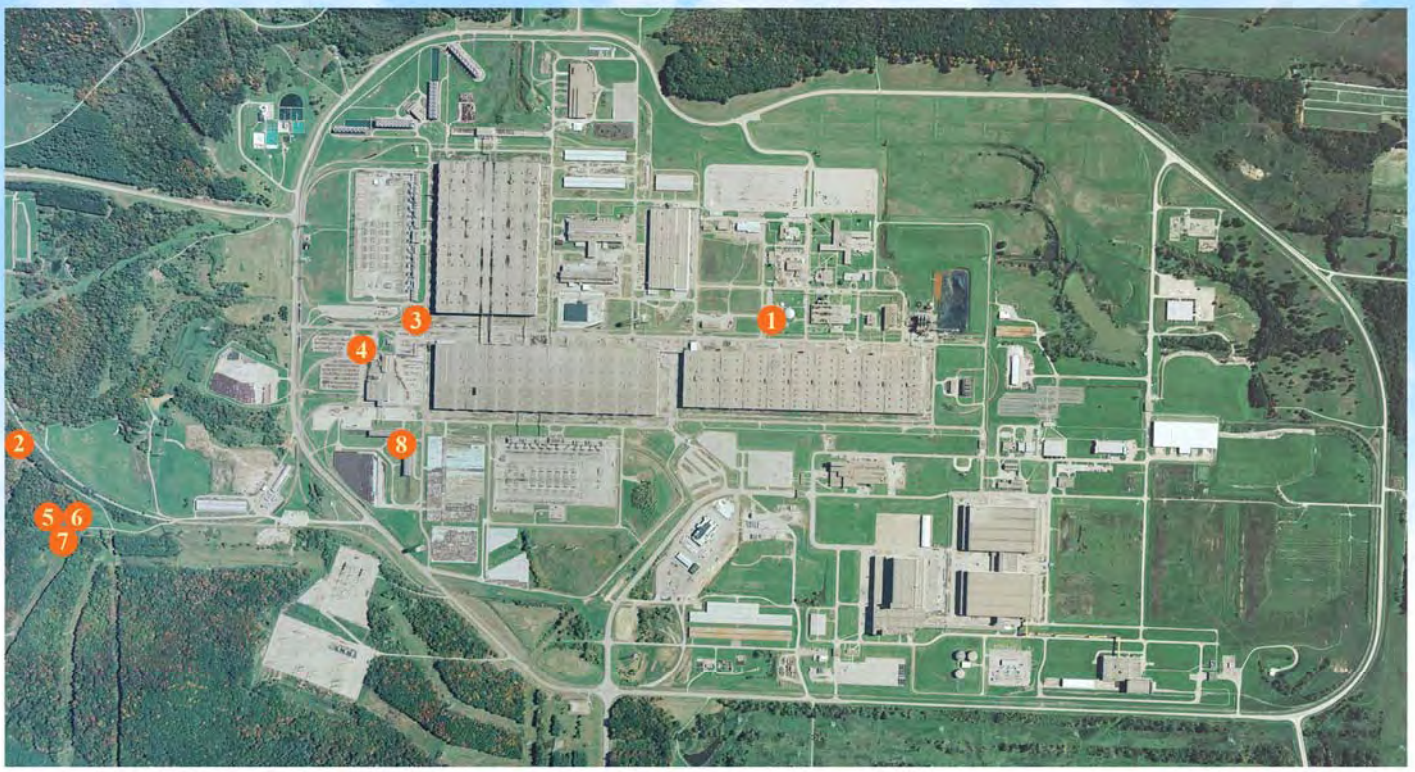
14. X-770 Mechanical Test Building

15 and 16. X-744T/U Lithium Storage Warehouses

17. X-746 Shipping and Receiving Building

Inactive Facility Removals

The above-grade demolition and removal of eight additional inactive facilities are scheduled to be complete by February 28, 2011.



1. X-103 Auxiliary Office Building

2. X-230J-9 N. Environmental Sampling Building

3. X-334 Transformer Storage and Cleaning Building

4. X-344B Maintenance Storage Building

5. X-605H Booster Pump House

6. X-605I Chlorinator Building

7. X-605J Diesel Generator Building

8. X-630 Recirculating Cooling Water Tower Complex

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

In mid-2009, the Piketon plant's cleanup program was allocated $118.2 million in funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to help jump-start the local economy and provide needed jobs in southern Ohio.

Five "shovel ready" projects were identified for accelerated cleanup and more than 400 workers were hired to complete the projects:

- Decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) of an 18-acre electrical switchyard;
- D&D of a 21-acre cooling tower complex;
- D&D of an 8,000 square foot chemical engineering building;
- Repackaging and disposition of approximately 2,900 metric tons of surplus uranium materials; and
- Excavation and treatment of contaminated soils in a trichloroethene (TCE)-contaminated groundwater source area.

ARRA Project: X-533 Electrical Switchyard

During plant operations from 1954 until being de-energized in November 2008, the X-533 Switchyard received power at 345kV from the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation system and then stepped down to 13.8kV for distribution to the X-333 Process Building and area auxiliaries. It was enough power on a daily basis to fulfill 12.5% of the electrical needs for the entire state of Ohio.

A 120-foot tower is brought to the switchyard floor in September 2010.

Demolition began in the 18-acre complex on February 11, 2010. Under the project, a total of 160 towers, 18 large transformers, and numerous other structures are being removed through American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding.

Completion of the project is scheduled for late 2010.

One of four large synchronous condensers - each weighing in excess of 260 tons - is lifted from the top of the West Switch House by a 600-ton crane in preparation for structural demolition.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ARRA Project: X-633 Recirculating Cooling Water Tower Complex

Crews began demolition of the second tower in the X-633 complex - Tower C - on April 26, 2010. Physical demolition of the 21-acre complex was completed in 54 days by a total of 44 workers, achieving the accelerated completion milestone.

Demolition of the 21-acre X-633 Cooling Tower complex, an $11 million project, was completed on schedule in June 2010 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

The complex consisted of four separate cooling towers - two built in 1954 and two constructed in the late 1970s - and a pump house designed to remove heat generated during the uranium enrichment operations that took place between 1954 and 2001. Approximately 689 million gallons of water recirculated through the four cooling towers on a daily basis during plant operations.

Demolition of the complex resulted in disposition of more than 738,000 cubic feet of waste debris, with another 525 tons of materials evaluated for potential reuse/recycling.

ARRA Project: X-760 Chemical Engineering Building

Built in 1954, the Chemical Engineering Building was formerly used for pilot and bench scale studies on uranium-bearing materials and chemicals. The facility also contained a laboratory to prepare environmental samples for analysis.

The leased building was returned to the Department of Energy in August 2009 and declared excess due to deteriorating conditions and radiological contamination within the building.

With $9.5 million in funding through ARRA, the facility was demolished on schedule in June 2010, resulting in an 8,000-square-foot footprint reduction at the site.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ARRA Project: X-701B Groundwater Plume Source Removal

Post-treatment sampling has shown a >95% success rate in the reduction of contamination levels at the X-701B groundwater plume source removal project, funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The project mixes sodium persulfate oxidant into a 70,000 square foot area of soils that have been excavated to approximately 30 feet beneath the surface. The soils are contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE), an industrial degreaser used during past plant operations.

Sodium persulfate oxidant is mixed into soils as part of the X-701B project to reduce TCE contamination.

The project utilizes approximately 100 ARRA workers.

The former X-701B Holding Pond was used to neutralize and settle waste waters from plant cleaning facilities since operations started in 1954 until November 1988. The pond was dewatered in the early 1990s and several treatment technologies were implemented at the site over the years to address the TCE contamination.

ARRA Project: Repackaging & Disposition of Excess Uranium Materials

Another project funded by the ARRA is the removal of 2,900 metric tons of excess uranium materials from the Piketon plant. The material designated for removal comprises about 78% of the total excess materials inventory stored in the Uranium Management Center.

The uranium was received between 1999-2002 from the Department of Energy's Fernald and Hanford sites and various universities to support site closure activities and consolidation of the surplus material.

An intermodal is loaded onto a truck in April 2010 for transport to the Nevada National Security Site, formerly known as the Nevada Test Site. Below, material from Lot 2 included 185 T-hoppers of depleted uranium oxide (left) which left a noticeable change in the landscape following their removal.

DUF_6 Conversion Project

One of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) major cleanup projects is to convert more than 250,000 metric tons of depleted uranium hexafluoride (called DUF_6), currently storred at the Piketon plant, to a more stable chemical form (primarily uranium oxide) for beneficial use or disposal. DUF_6 is a by-product resulting from the uranium enrichment process,

In August 2002, DOE awarded a contract to Uranium Disposition Services, LLC (UDS) for the design, construction and operation of two facilities to convert an inventory of about 60,000 DUF_6 cylinders (~21,000 at the Piketon plant and ~39,000 at the Paducah, Kentucky plant). Physical construction of the Piketon facility was completed in 2008 and hot functional testing operations began in 2010.

Additional photos and information are available at http://www.uds-llc.com

Conversion of the current inventory is expected to be completed within 25 years (18 years at Portsmouth and 25 years at Paducah) with a work force of approximately 160 at each site during operations.

Above, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Energy Daniel Poneman puts his signature on a staged cylinder during his visit to the Piketon plant site in September 2010. Poneman joined Ohio Governor Ted Strickland (pictured above in middle) and others for a ceremony marking the beginning of hot functional testing operations at the facility. Below, operations are conducted in a facility control room.

Decontamination and Decommissioning

The keys to several gaseous diffusion plant de-leased facilities were turned over to Department of Energy officials during a ceremony in the X-333 Process Building Control Room on September 30, 2010. The three process buildings, the X-340 Complex and several related facilities were returned to DOE as part of modified lease agreements between the United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) and DOE in preparation for the large Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) effort. Attending the ceremony were representatives from DOE, USEC, and Fluor-B&W Portsmouth which was awarded the prime contract for D&D.

The Department of Energy has awarded the contract for Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant to Fluor-B&W Portsmouth. The contract was awarded on August 16, 2010, and is valued at $2.1 billion over 10 years, which includes an initial five-year contract period and potential five-year extension.

The project will address D&D of the three massive uranium enrichment process buildings, encompassing more than 90 acres. Each process building is approximately one-half mile long and contains thousands of "stages" of uranium enrichment equipment. The D&D project will also address more than 130 buildings in total and will save and create jobs locally, building on job creation resulting from cleanup efforts to date.

Cold Shutdown

USEC has been performing Cold Shutdown activities within the gaseous diffusion facilities in support of DOE's pre-planning for the D&D project.

Cold Shutdown includes chemically removing uranium deposits in process piping, removal of PCB oils, lube oils and other activities to mitigate potential future health/waste hazards during final plant D&D.

Non-Destructive Analysis is performed as part of uranium deposit removal activities.

A number of accelerated cleanup projects are being completed to remove excess equipment, relocate utilities, etc, to transition the plant to D&D.

Regulatory Agreement

An agreement was signed in April 2010 between the Department of Energy and Ohio EPA establishing a regulatory framework for addressing future Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) at the Piketon plant.

Officially called the Director's Final Findings and Orders for Removal Action and Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and Remedial Design and Remedial Action for the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Decontamination and Decommissioning Project), the agreement is also known as the "D&D Orders."

CERCLA Decision Process

The CERCLA Site-Wide Waste Disposition Evaluation Project includes the evaluation of an alternative to implement actions for size reduction and treatment of metals, including thermal treatment (melting), to remove or reduce contamination associated with the metal that will be generated from the Portsmouth D&D project.

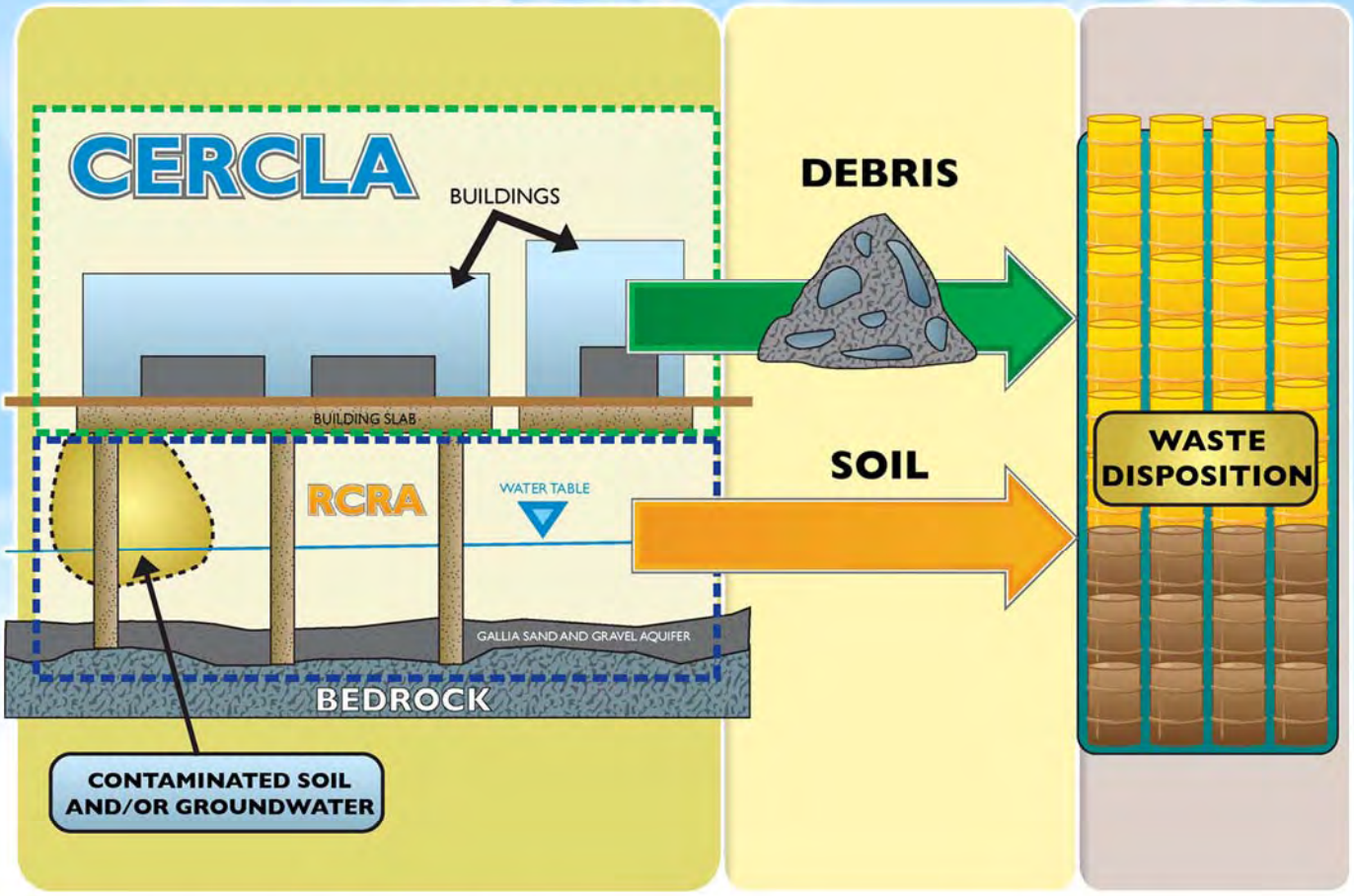
MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE D&D ORDERS:

- ❑ Enforceable agreement between the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Energy
- ❑ Provides for Ohio EPA oversight of the D&D work
- ❑ Robust public participation in the CERCLA decisions

THE D&D ORDERS REQUIRE:

- ❑ Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis (EE/CA) and removal actions for certain structures and buildings
- ❑ Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Remedial Design / Remedial Action (RD/RA) for certain process buildings and complex structures
- ❑ Site-wide waste disposition evaluation through the RI/FS and RD/RA process

Regulatory Process



- Buildings will be addressed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
  - In accordance with the April 2010 Director's Final Findings & Orders (DFF&Os), also known as the D&D Orders, the Department of Energy has started the CERCLA process to determine the disposal pathway for ~2 million cubic yards of construction debris resulting from the D&D of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant facilities.
- Soils and groundwater are being addressed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- CERCLA and RCRA processes will be integrated

Waste Disposal Options

Asset Recovery

Recovers Valuable Metals

- Approximately 2.2 million cubic yards of waste generated by Portsmouth D&D
- As much as 700,000 - 900,000 cubic yards (470,000 - 600,000 tons) of metal assets can be recovered (with a potential value of hundreds of millions of dollars)
- Through Asset Recovery, metals can potentially be reused instead of being lost to traditional land disposal
  - Preserve the metal value
  - Develop opportunities for beneficial reuse
  - Potentially provide many technical, socioeconomic, and environmental benefits

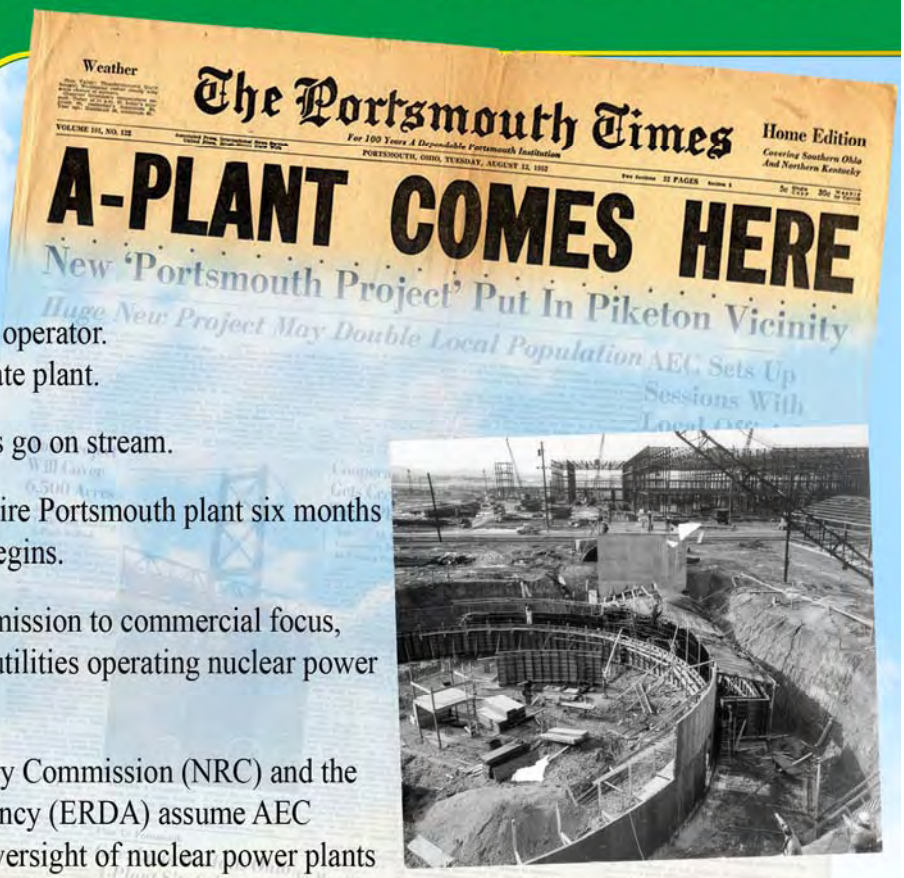
Potential New Jobs For Southern Ohio

- Approximately 400 additional workers could be needed for size reduction and treatment of D&D metals
  - 200 positions for construction of a melting/casting facility
  - 200 positions for operating melting/casting facility
- Potential for additional future jobs
  - Manufacturing raw materials from the recovered metal
  - Fabricating products for controlled-use nuclear applications
  - More acreage could be available at the Portsmouth site for potential commercial development, resulting in additional jobs

Protects The Environment

- Reduces D&D waste volume, and contanimant mobility and toxicity
- Saves energy
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Preserves land and other natural resources
- Avoids mining impacts associated with producing new metal from ore
- Supports Presidential Order to reduce wastes and greenhouse gas emissions, and save energy

Portsmouth Plant Timeline


Weather

The Portsmouth Times

Home Edition

Covering Southern Ohio And Northern Kentucky

VOLUME 101, NO. 122 — PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1952 — 32 PAGES

A-PLANT COMES HERE

New 'Portsmouth Project' Put In Piketon Vicinity

Huge New Project May Double Local Population

AEC Sets Up Sessions With

- **August 1952 :** U.S. government selects Pike County site for new Portsmouth uranium enrichment plant.
- **September 1952 :** U.S. officials select Goodyear Tire & Rubber Corp. as plant operator. Goodyear creates Atomic Corp. to operate plant.
- **September 1954 :** First production cells go on stream.
- **March 1956 :** Contractors complete entire Portsmouth plant six months ahead of schedule and full production begins.
- **Mid-1960s :** Plant shifts from military mission to commercial focus, supplying enriched uranium to electric utilities operating nuclear power plants.
- **January 1975 :** U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA) assume AEC functions. NRC takes over regulatory oversight of nuclear power plants and ERDA assumes responsibility for uranium enrichment.

- **October 1977 :** Government transfers ERDA functions to newly created Department of Energy (DOE).
- **November 1986 :** Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. takes over Goodyear's operating contract for plant.
- **October 1992 :** Energy Policy Act creates United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) to manage government's uranium enrichment enterprise.
- **July 1993 :** USEC assumes responsibility for Paducah, Ky., and Piketon, Ohio, uranium enrichment plants. DOE retains responsibility for environmental restoration and waste management activities resulting from its operations at the site.
- **June 1995 :** Lockheed Martin Corp. forms after merger of Lockheed and Martin Marietta corporations. Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc. (LMUS) continues operation of USEC's Paducah and Portsmouth plants.

Portsmouth Plant Timeline

- **November 1996 :** NRC grants certificates of compliance for USEC's two enrichment plants.
- **March 1997 :** Regulatory oversight of enrichment plants officially transfers from DOE to NRC.
- **July 1998 :** USEC is privatized, becomes USEC Inc., an investor-owned corporation.
- **June 2000 :** USEC announces plans to consolidate all enrichment activity at Paducah by June 2001.
- **May 2001 :** USEC ceases enrichment activities at Piketon plant. The plant is placed into Cold Standby with the potential to restart, if needed.

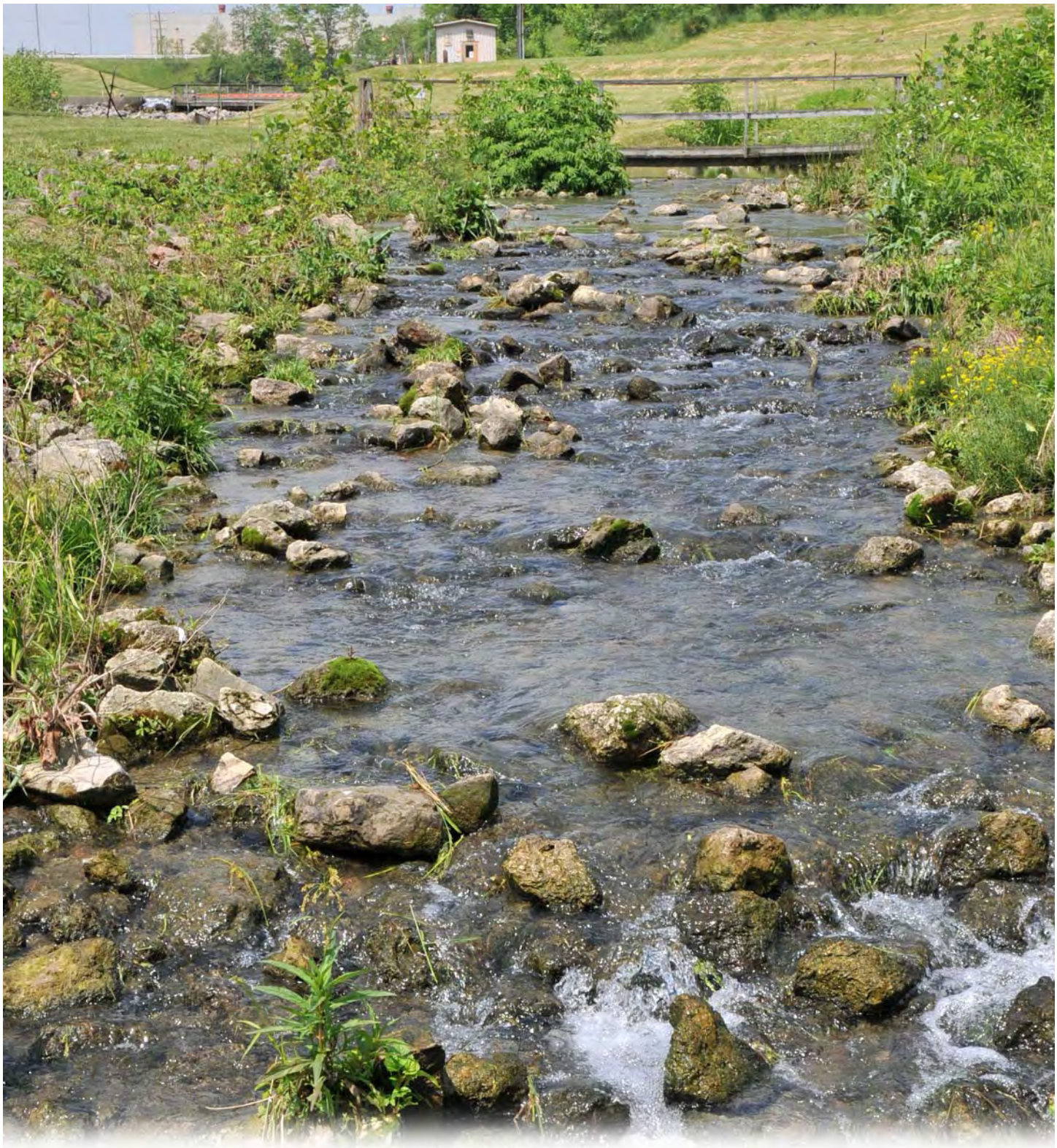
- **December 2002 :** USEC announces that it will site its American Centrifuge Demonstration Facility (Lead Cascade) in Piketon.
- **January 2004 :** USEC announces the selection of Piketon as the site for its future American Centrifuge Plant.
- **July 28, 2004 :** Construction begins on DUF_6 Conversion Plant.

- **September 2005 :** Cold Standby with USEC ends, work shifts to Cold Shutdown transition in preparation for future decontamination and decommissioning of Piketon plant.
- **April 13, 2007 :** NRC issues construction and operating license for USEC Inc.'s American Centrifuge Plant in Piketon.
- **August 17, 2007 :** U.S. Department of Energy approves Critical Decision-1 Alternative Selection and Cost Range for the decontamination and decommissioning of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

- **May 20, 2008 :** Construction was completed on the Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride (DUF6) Conversion Plant at the Piketon site.

Portsmouth Plant Timeline

- **August 14, 2008 :** Twenty members of the newly-formed Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Board are formally introduced during a DOE public meeting. The board is comprised of local community members and is established to provide advice and recommendations on DOE's environmental management program at the site.
- **May 2009 :** The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provides more than $118 million to the Portsmouth plant site for the creation of jobs and environmental cleanup of five "shovel-ready" projects.
- **July 2010 :** Hot functional testing operations begin at the DUF_6 Conversion Plant.
- **August 16, 2010 :** DOE awards the Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) contract for the Portsmouth plant to Fluor-B&W Portsmouth. The five-year contract with an additional five-year option is valued at approximately $2 billion.



For further information, contact:
U.S. Department of Energy's Portsmouth Paducah Project Office
(859-219-4010 / www.pppo.energy.gov)
or
LATA/Parallax Portsmouth, LLC Public Affairs Office
(740-897-2336 / www.lpports.com)

EM Environmental Management
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