



TIMELINE

PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT 1950 - 2008



1952
Plant operations begin using reprocessed material from other nuclear facilities.



TVA's Shawnee Fossil Plant built to provide power for the enrichment plant



1962
Enrichment plant tails were converted to uranium metal. Emptied drums were deposited at the site of what would become known as Drum Mountain



1950
Atomic Energy Commission selects old Kentucky Ordnance Works as the site for the second of three planned uranium enrichment plants



EEL's Joppa plant is built to provide power for the enrichment plant



1958
Plant discharges routed to ditch, resulting in contaminated soils



1957 Plant begins doing work for NASA, DOD, and others, introducing metal contamination to the site



1965 The West End Smelter begins creating metal ingots



1971
Enrichment plant upgrades begin; results in 30,500 tons of scrap metal



1975
Land-farming of waste oils contaminated with uranium, PCBs, and solvents begins to test biodegradation as a treatment option



1979
Cylinder integrity tests lead to TCE contaminated soils



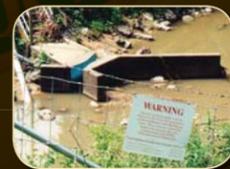
1977
The 250,000 square foot Feed Plant is shut down; facility now undergoing decontamination prior to demolition



1988
TCE contamination discovered in residential wells; DOE provides temporary drinking water, begins extension of city water lines, and pays monthly water bill for residents in affected area



1986
TCE leak discovered during a sewer excavation near the center of the plant



1991
Warning signs posted around plant site to inform public of contaminated areas

1993
DOE begins construction of treatment systems to remove TCE from groundwater; more than 2 billion gallons treated in first 15 years of operation



Congress passes a law creating the United States Enrichment Corporation



1997
Construction begins on new concrete pads to improve storage conditions for cylinders containing depleted uranium hexafluoride



1995
Development begins on a technology to remove TCE contamination from soils without excavation. Called Lasagna™, the technology is designed for use in Paducah and proves more than 98% effective



2000
Removal of Drum Mountain, a 35-foot-high mound of crushed drums



2003
Removal of miscellaneous wastes and debris from 160 storage areas begins; 18 of the areas, including the one shown above, were located outside



2004
Began accelerated removal of unused facilities with no potential for future use



2008
Ammonia Dissociator Facility demolished. Completed investigation of more than 60 acres of waste burial grounds



2007
Removal of more than 30,500 tons of scrap metal completed



2008
Construction begins on a treatment system to remove TCE from 100 feet below ground



2005
Continued removal of inactive facilities including the Nitrogen Facility shown here

2006
Demolition of the Lime House completed

