



By the Numbers

Oak Ridge Site Cleanup

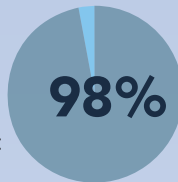
In 1942, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began acquiring land near Knoxville, Tennessee, for the Manhattan Project. This land became the 56,000-acre Oak Ridge site. By 1945, workers had completed construction of the major facilities. K-25, S-50, and Y-12 plants were all built to separate the fissile isotope uranium-235 from uranium-238, while the X-10 site (present day Oak Ridge National Laboratory) was established as a pilot plant for the Graphite Reactor. Throughout the next six decades the site purified isotopes, conducted research, built weapons, and created environmental legacies that Oak Ridge's Environmental Management program is now cleaning and removing.



#1 First site to supply the uranium-235 needed for America's first atomic bomb.

2.2M cubic-yard capacity at the Environmental Management Waste Management Facility, Oak Ridge's onsite CERCLA disposal site.

Percentage of the original contact-handled transuranic waste inventory totaling 1,500 cubic meters that has been processed:



69% of the original contact-handled transuranic waste has been shipped off-site for permanent disposal.

382 feet



A 382-foot water tower, the tallest in North America, was taken down in a controlled demolition as a part of the ETTP area cleanup.

20K acres

of soil and groundwater around ETTP, ORNL, and Y-12 were found **not to be contaminated**, based on a 2013 Environmental Baseline Survey Report.

\$500,000

Amount of DOE grant that was provided to the East Tennessee Preservation Association to help preserve the Alexander Inn, a historic hotel for scientists and dignitaries during Oak Ridge's early years.

397 facilities at ETTP have been demolished to date.



6,000

cylinders of depleted uranium hexafluoride were shipped from Oak Ridge to Portsmouth, OH for disposition.

35M pounds of waste safely incinerated by the TSCA Incinerator, the nation's only incinerator capable of handling waste with PCBs.

