

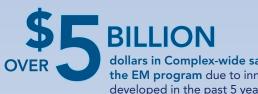
By the Numbers **Savannah River National Laboratory**

The Savannah River Site was constructed in the 1950s to produce the basic materials necessary in the fabrication of nuclear weapons, primarily tritium and plutonium-239. Five reactors were also built in an effort to produce these materials for our nation's defense programs. In 1951, the Savannah River Laboratory was created to support these efforts. In 2004 the laboratory was designated a National Laboratory, renamed Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL), and in 2006 it was recognized as the Office of Environmental Management's (EM) "corporate Laboratory." It is the nation's only complete nuclear material management facility.

FIVE FACILITIES The original Savannah River Laboratory included a main laboratory for process development and experimental research; the Waste Disposal Facility; the Pile Physics laboratory, which contained experimental reactors; a facility which determined the treatment needed for cooling water in reactor heat exchangers; and a facility which was used to determine operational information for separations. The laboratory quickly expanded to include a health physics laboratory, equipment engineering laboratory, and temporary labs such as a fluid pressure bonding laboratory and a mockup of a reactor tank.

National Laboratory in the United States





dollars in Complex-wide savings for the EM program due to innovations developed in the past 5 years



research staff including materials scientists, chemists, physiacists, biologists, 700 microbiologists, mechanical engineers, chemical engineers, nuclear engineers, and a variety of other scientists, engineers, and technicians

One quarter of the research staff hold PhDs.



countries have collaborated with SRNL.



companies and universities have engaged with the Laboratory.

SRNL is currently supporting more than 20 federal agencies.

