



By the Numbers Paducah

The Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant is a U.S. Department of Energy owned facility located in McCracken County, near Paducah, Kentucky, that enriched uranium from 1952 to 2013. It was the last government-owned uranium enrichment facility operating in the U.S. The Paducah plant produced low-enriched uranium originally as feedstock for military reactors and weapons refining and later for nuclear power fuel. During the 1960s, the plant took part in the Work for Others Program with projects for NASA, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Sandia and others. The industrial area covers about 650 acres of a 3,556-acre site. Four process buildings cover 74 acres of the total site. Cleanup of the Paducah site began in 1988, including remediation of groundwater, surface water, soil, burial grounds, and removal of inactive facilities.

>270,000 pounds
of waste recycled in 2020, avoiding disposal.

Over **52,500 metric tons** of depleted uranium hexafluoride (DUF6), has been converted at Paducah. It is the mission of EM's two DUF6 plants in Ohio and Kentucky to convert DOE's ~800,000 metric-ton inventory of DUF6 into a more stable chemical form for beneficial reuse or other disposition.

4.6B gallons of groundwater have been treated to remove contaminants using pump and treat technology, significantly reducing off-site groundwater contamination.

137 facilities, trailers and structures – totaling approximately 478,828 square feet in area – have been demolished.

7.8M cubic feet of waste, including 67,510 cubic feet of RCRA and PCB waste in 2020, has been characterized and disposed.¹ If placed on a football field, this waste would measure almost 160 feet high.

1. ~600,000 pounds and nearly 300,000 gallons of waste were recycled in 2019, avoiding disposal.



~21,000 cylinders by 2030

of DUF6 will have been converted at the Paducah and Portsmouth DUF6 conversion facilities, and ~40 million gallons of hydrogen fluoride will have been shipped from the sites for commercial use by 2030.

~8,050 gallons

of Trichloroethylene (TCE) have been removed from groundwater and soils. TCE is a once-common industrial degreasing solvent used during production years to clean uranium enrichment process equipment. It is the largest source of groundwater contamination at the site.

66M lbs

of scrap metal (enough to build a World War I battleship) has been removed from storage yards. Contaminated scrap metal was a major contributor to surface water contamination.



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