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.

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2 of 5 reactors deactivated and decommissioned (P and R). Two of the remaining SRS nonoperational reactors (L and K) have been retrofitted to allow for nuclear material storage. The third nonoperational reactor (C) is used for training.

1/3 of the U.S. weapons grade plutonium was produced at Savannah River Plant from 1953 to 1988.

By 2030

the Surplus Plutonium Disposition project in K Area will expand dilution capacity and expedite removal of surplus plutonium from South Carolina. Following waste characterization activities, the diluted plutonium will be packaged for shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant for geological repository disposal.

>3,300 SNF bundles are stored in L Basin, which provides safe underwater storage of SNF from Foreign and Domestic Research Reactor programs.

~1.56M cubic yards of ash and materials was remediated as part of the D Area Ash Project. The project cleaned up nearly 60 years of by-products from the now-closed, coal-powered D Area Powerhouse.

>10,800 cubic meters of transuranic (TRU) waste shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico. There have been more than 1,670 shipments of TRU waste, with more than 35,000 containers, from SRS to WIPP since 2001.

Nearly 18M gallons of decontaminated salt solution transferred to the Saltstone Production Facility, resulting in more than 23 million gallons of saltstone produced.

>4,200 canisters of classified radioactive waste produced at the Defense Waste Processing Facility (DWPF) since it began operations in 1996.

8 waste tanks have been operationally closed to date.