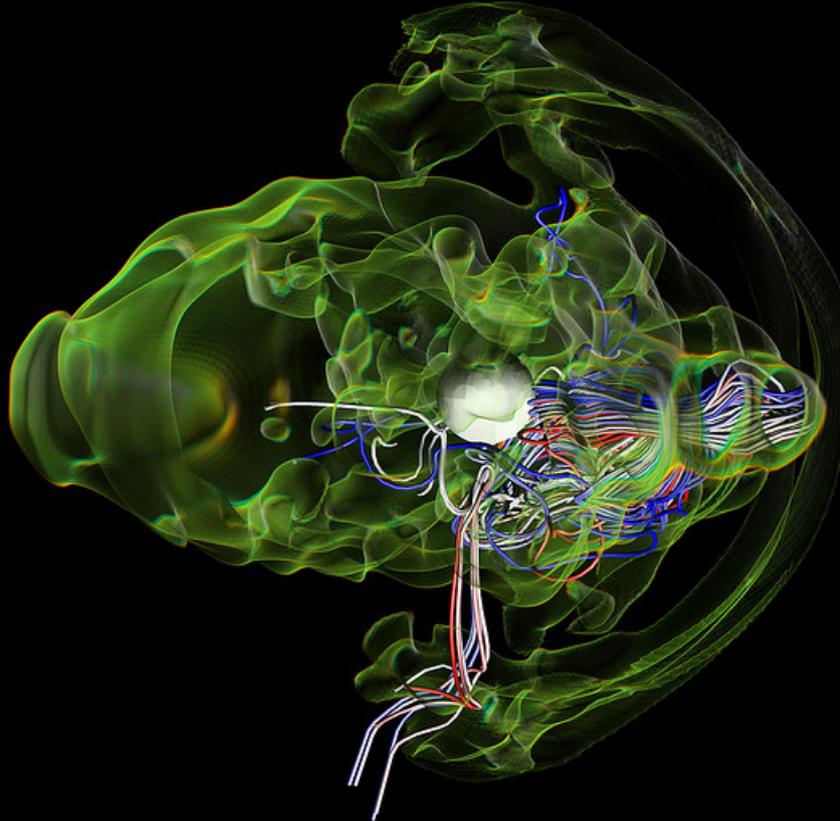
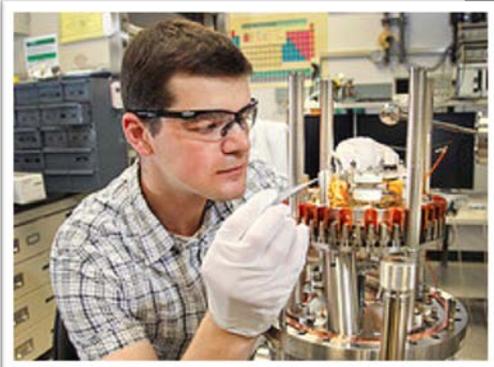


# DOE SITE INFORMATION SESSION

ORNL (X10) History & Overview / EEOICPA Processing



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Heidi Fritch  
ORNL Workers' Compensation Analyst

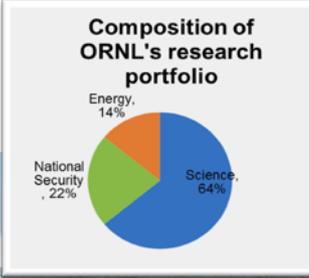


# OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY—DOE's largest science & energy lab



HFIR

- ✧ Staff: 4,400
- ✧ Users: 3,200/year
- ✧ Budget: \$1.4 billion
- ✧ Main site: 4,470 acres
- ✧ 330+ buildings



SNS



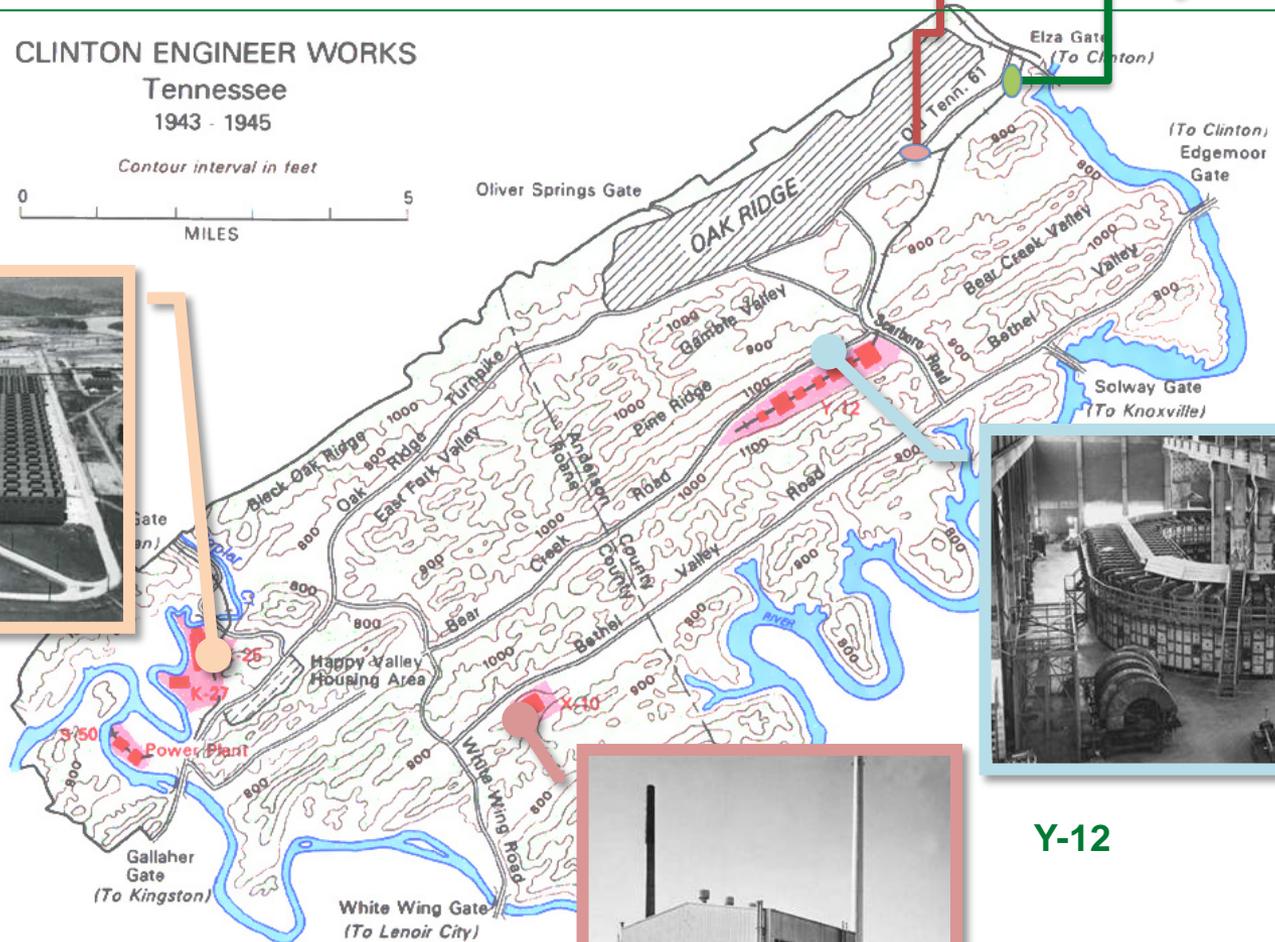
# The Manhattan Project in East Tennessee

DOE-ORO

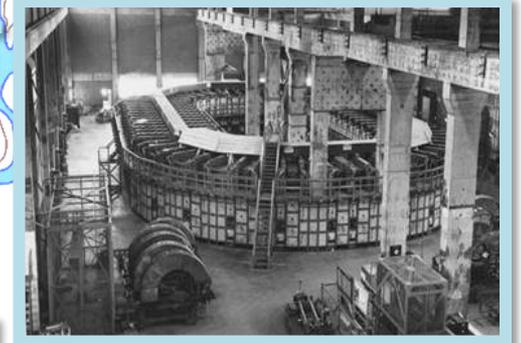
OSTI

CLINTON ENGINEER WORKS  
Tennessee  
1943 - 1945

Contour interval in feet



K-25



Y-12



X-10

## 1943-1949 *Clinton Laboratories / X10*

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## 1948-present *Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)*

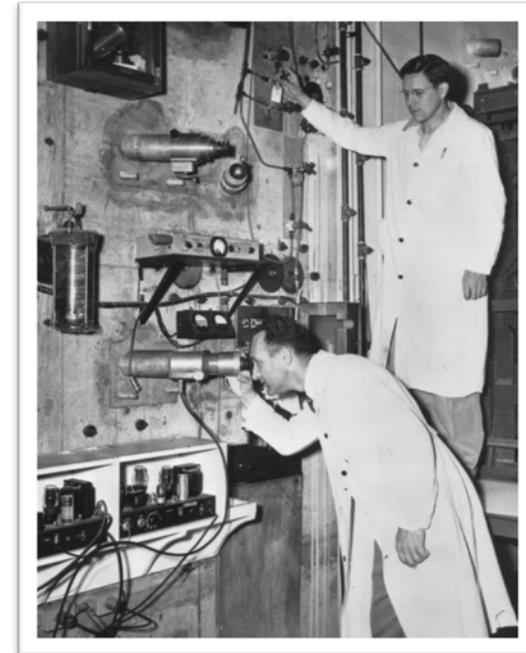
*X-10 in 1947*



# LABORATORY CONTRACTORS

- ✧ 1943-1945 University of Chicago
- ✧ 1945-1947 Monsanto Chemical
- ✧ 1948-1984 Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.
- ✧ 1984-1994 Martin Marietta Energy Systems
- ✧ 1994-2000 Lockheed Martin Energy Research Corp.
- ✧ 2000-present UT-Battelle LLC

Hundreds of prime construction contractors

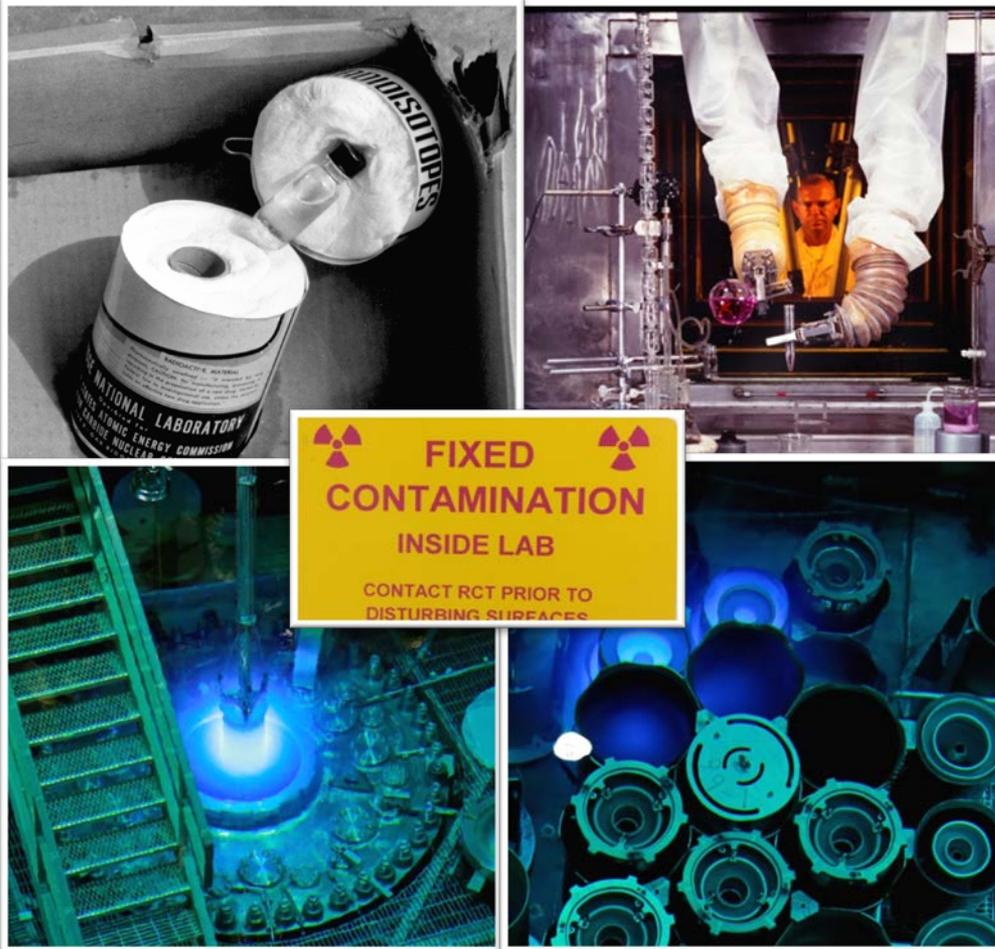


## Video: ORNL History

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# Reactors and Isotopes – What are they?

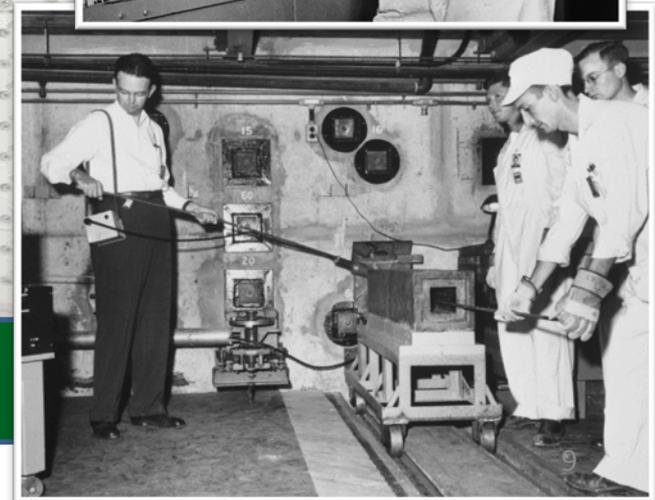
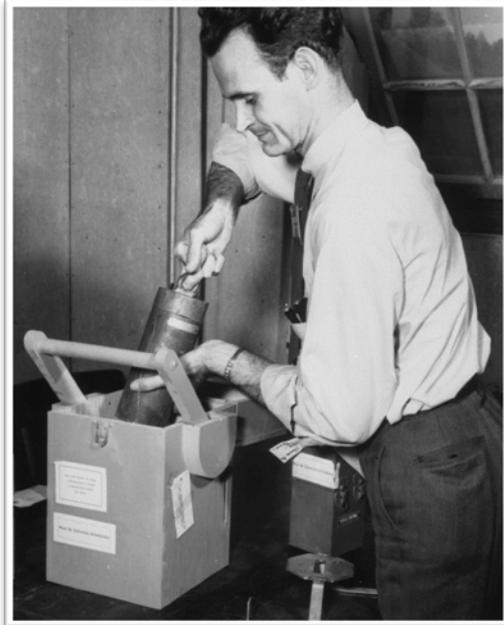


- ✧ REACTOR = a device for containing or controlling a nuclear reaction
- ✧ NEUTRON = particles in an atom that have a neutral charge
- ✧ ISOTOPE = atoms that have been altered from their original state and thus have different properties (ie, uranium-235, plutonium-238, beryllium)
- ✧ RADIATION has measurable boundaries

# Graphite Reactor 1943-1963

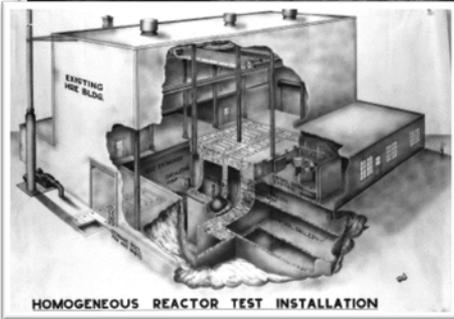
(Bldgs.3001,3002,3003)

- ✧ Oak Ridge's first reactor
- ✧ 24' square graphite cube with 7' thick concrete walls
- ✧ Originally produced plutonium for WWII; later shifted to radioisotope production
- ✧ Now a National Historical Landmark



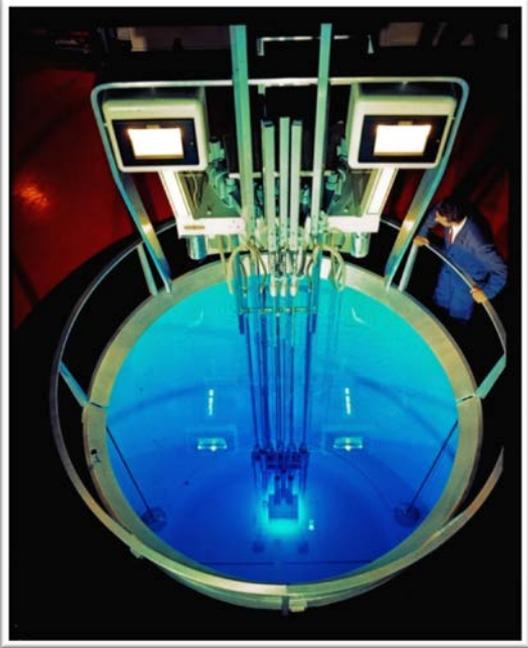
# Homogeneous Reactor Experiment 1952-1954 & Homogeneous Reactor Test 1957-1961

Bldg.7500



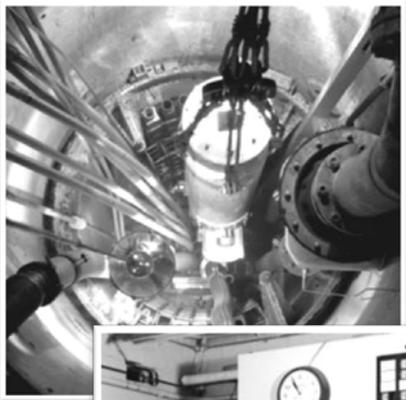
CORE VESSEL FOR HOMOGENEOUS REACTOR TEST. FABRICATED ENTIRELY OF ZIRCALOY-2 MATERIAL.

# Geneva Conference Reactor 1955



Bldg.3077

# Low Intensity Test Reactor 1948-1968



# Aircraft Reactor Experiment (Nuclear Airplane) 1954-1955



- ❖ Cold war pressure established ORNL program at Y12
- ❖ Never built

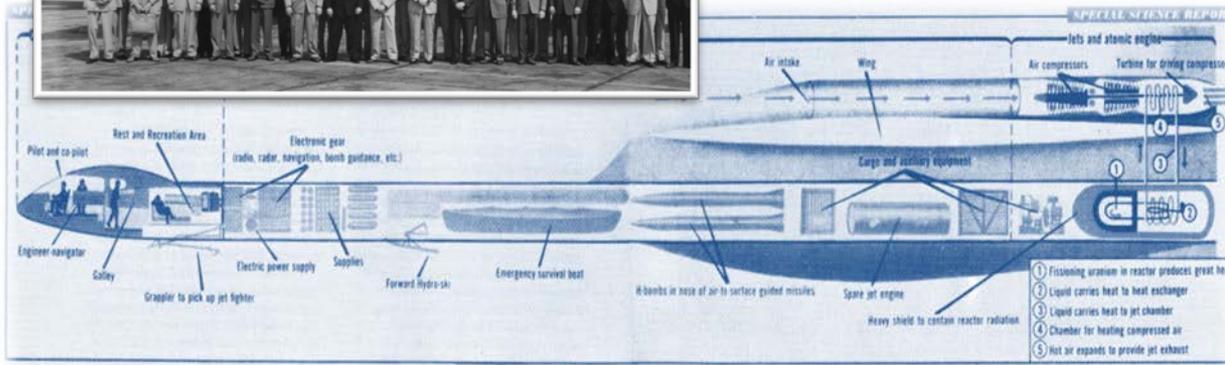
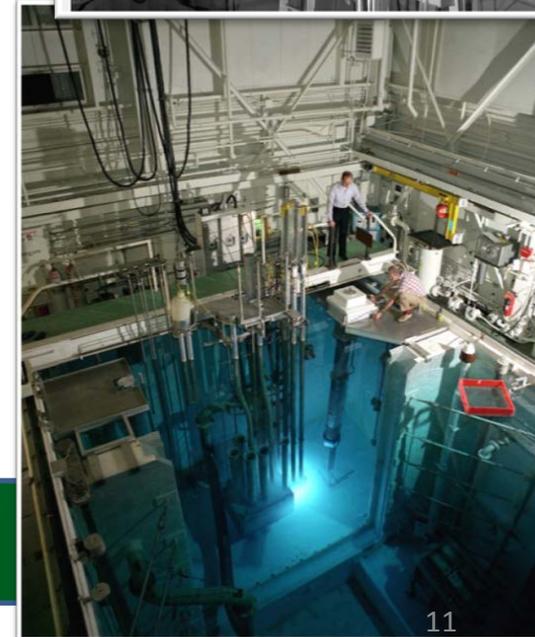
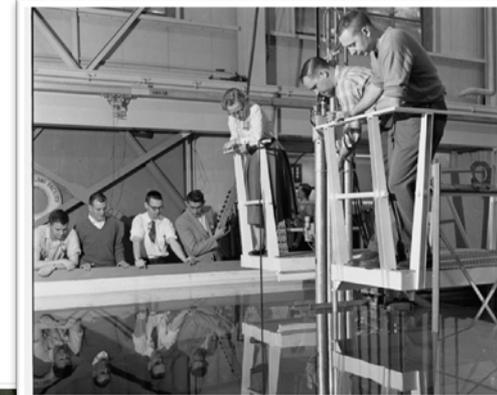


Diagram of a proposed nuclear aircraft, published in Newsweek in the 1950s.



## Bulk Shielding Reactor 1950-1987

Bldgs.3010,3098,3101,3117,3119

- ❖ “Swimming pool” reactor
- ❖ Tested shielding capacity of various materials

# Tower Shielding Facility 1954-1992

Bldgs. 7553, 7701, 7703, 7705, 7706, 7707, 7708

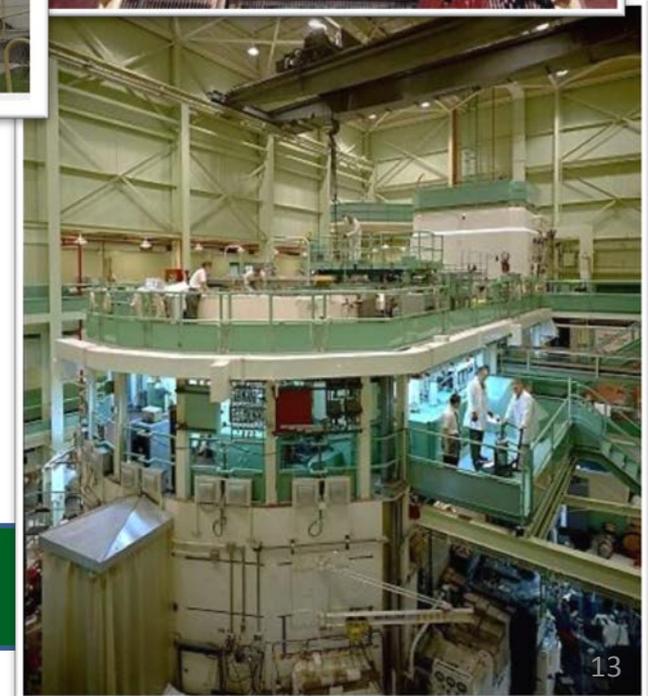
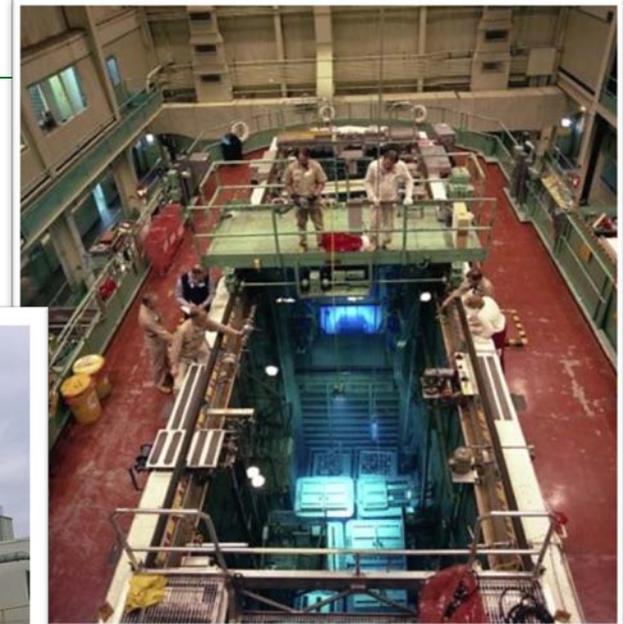
- ✧ Originally used to test nuclear airplane's reactor when aloft
- ✧ Used in 1960's to develop shielding for astronauts



# Oak Ridge Research Reactor 1958-1987

Bldg. 3042

- ✧ Used to study effects of radiation
- ✧ Probed structure of materials
- ✧ Became major world supplier of radioisotopes



- ✧ August 2015: Radioactive components removed & shipped to Texas
- ✧ Bldg. scheduled for demolition ~2030

## Health Physics Research Reactor 1963-1987

Bldgs.7709,7953

- ✧ Produced exposure data for dose limits/dosimeters, and power plant & spacecraft shields



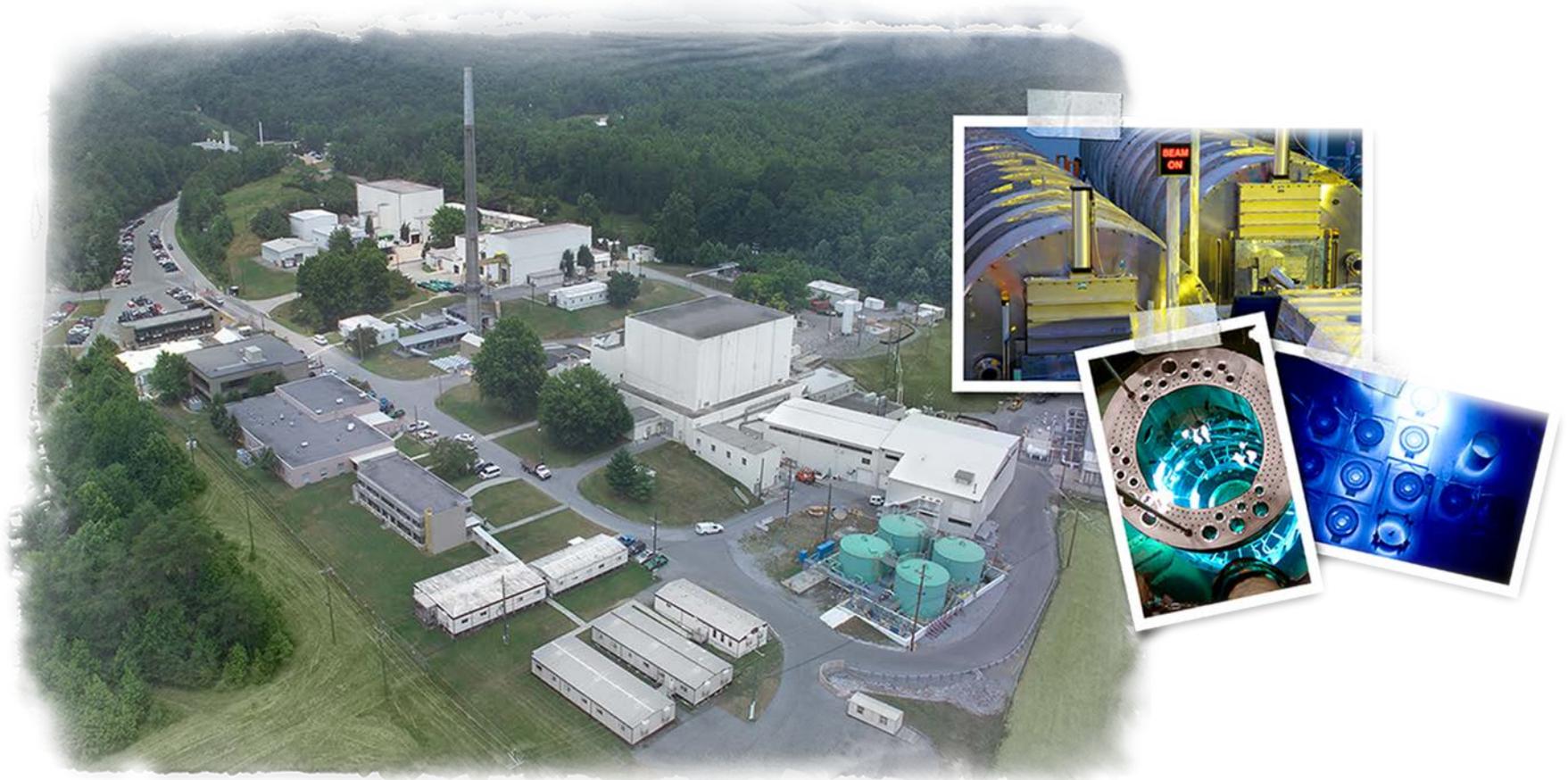
## Molten Salt Reactor 1965-1969

Bldgs.7503,7509

- ✧ Originally designed for propulsion of nuclear plane



# High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR)



Operating at 85 megawatts, HFIR is the highest flux reactor-based source of neutrons for research in the United States and is one of the highest in the world. HFIR produces a continuous beam of neutrons that are delivered to specially designed experiment stations. The neutrons produced by HFIR are used to study physics, chemistry, materials science, engineering, and biology.

# High-Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) 1965-present

Bldgs. 7568, 7900, 7914A, 7916, 7955, 7960

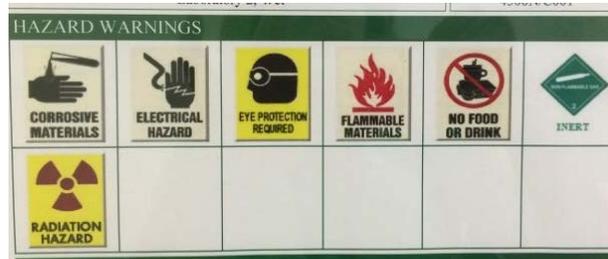
- ☒ DOE owned for DOE purposes:
  - Isotope production
  - Beam Scattering research
  - Materials irradiation



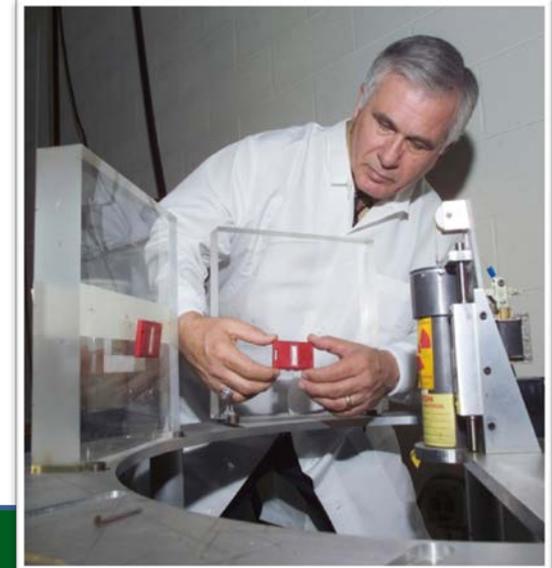
# Nuclear Safety/Dosimetry



- ✧ Trained 1,000+ engineers in reactor safety
- ✧ Published “Nuclear Safety” journal – over 30 years
- ✧ Established criticality safety standards



- ✧ Since 1940s, ORNL health physicists developed and improved personnel radiation monitors
- ✧ Dosimetry Program accredited by DOELAP



## Tank Farms



- ✧ Tank farm construction began in 1943.
- ✧ Discontinued use and grouted in place in the early 2000's



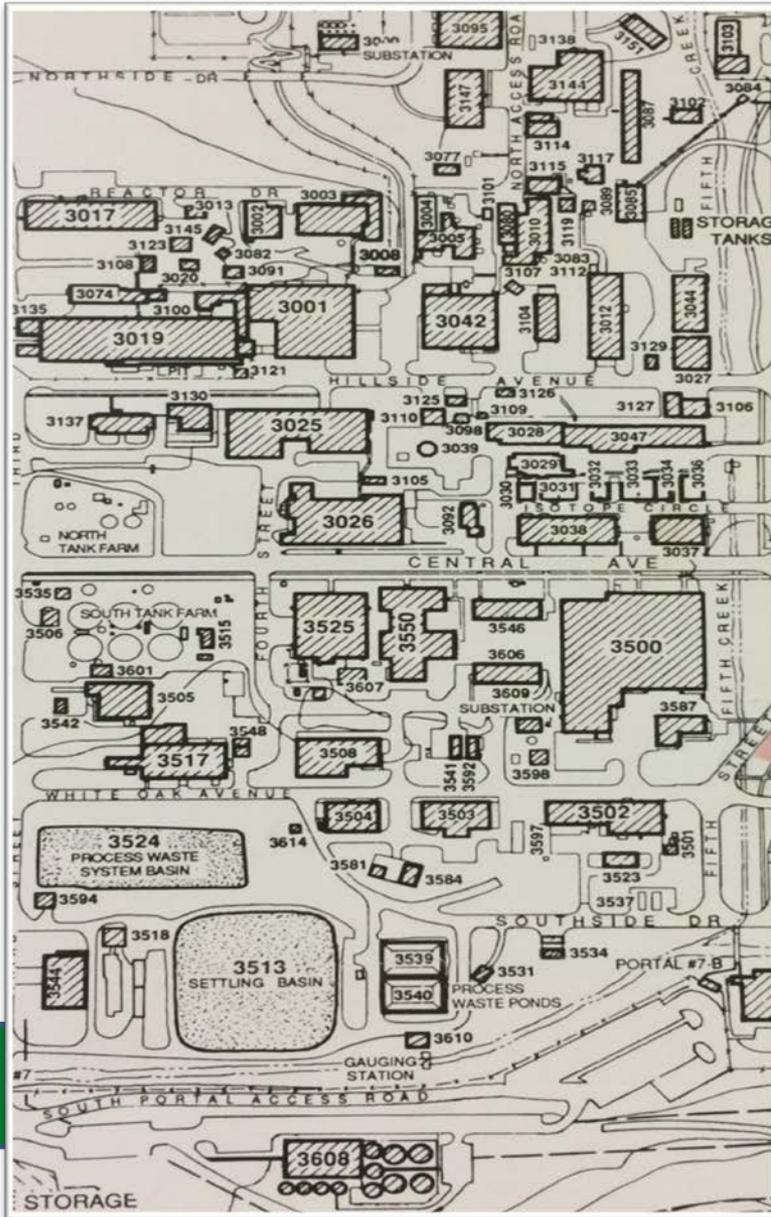
## Hot Cells

- ✧ Shielded nuclear radiation containment chambers
- ✧ Containment boxes protect workers from isotopes

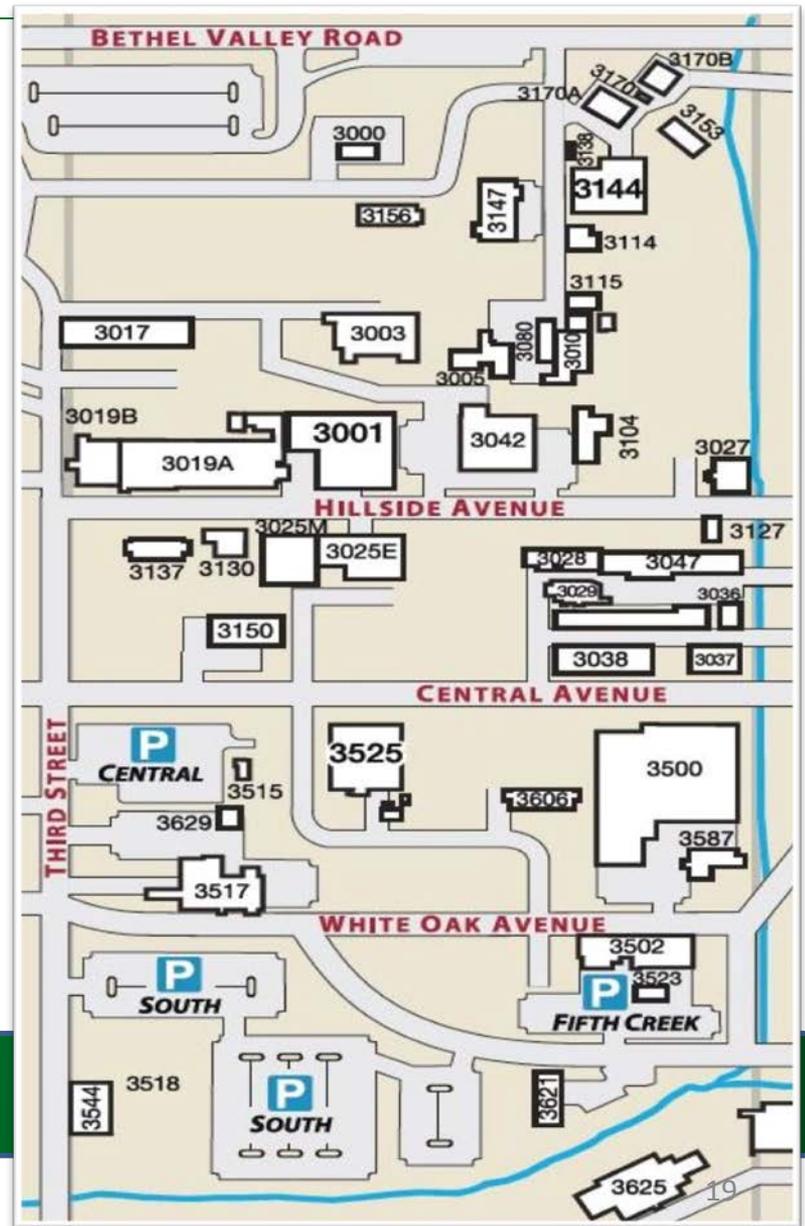


# 3000 Area Remediation & Demolition

THEN



NOW



# The Mouse House

At Y12; ORNL Bldg.1005

- ✧ Pioneered by Bill and Liane Russell; housed at Y12 from 1949-2003
- ✧ Moved to ORNL in 2003; transferred to University of NC in 2012
- ✧ Inhabited by hundreds of thousands of carefully bred mice
- ✧ Established radiation doses
- ✧ Discovered health effects of chemicals and disease
- ✧ Researched genetic disorders

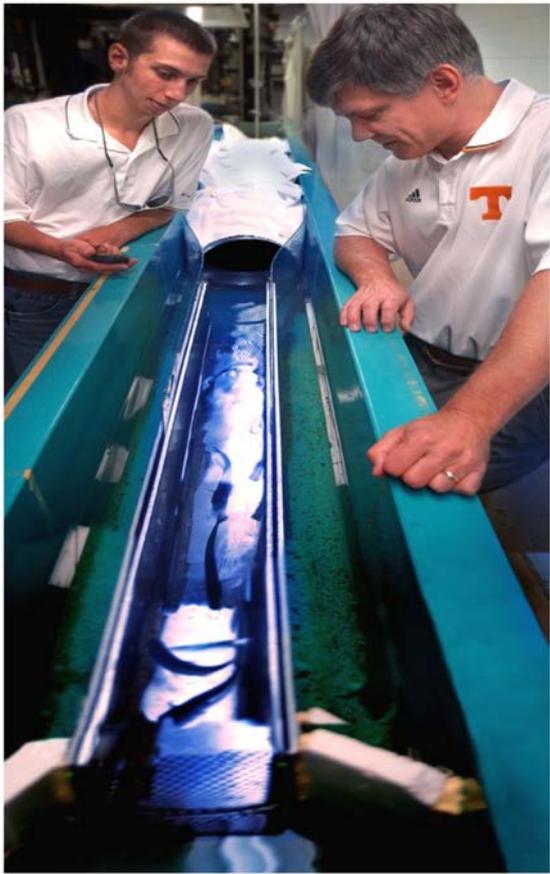


At Y12 - 1949



ORNL Bldg.1005





## Aquatic Ecology Lab

Bldg.1504



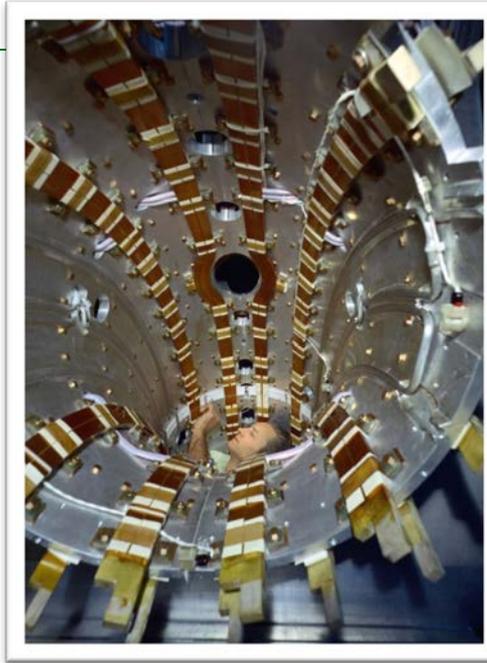
## Environmental & Energy R & D



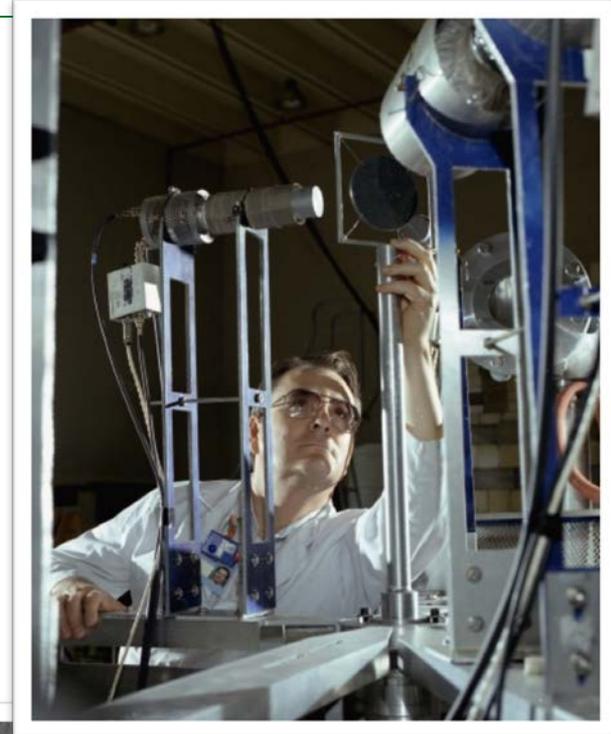
OREX process - 1949



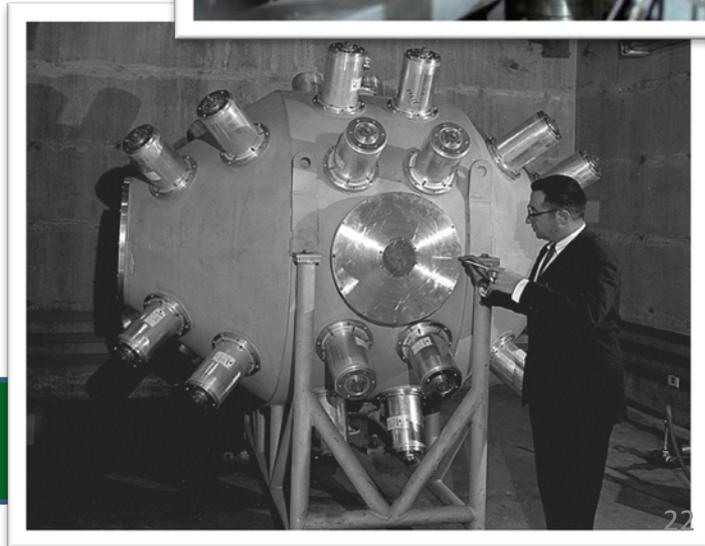
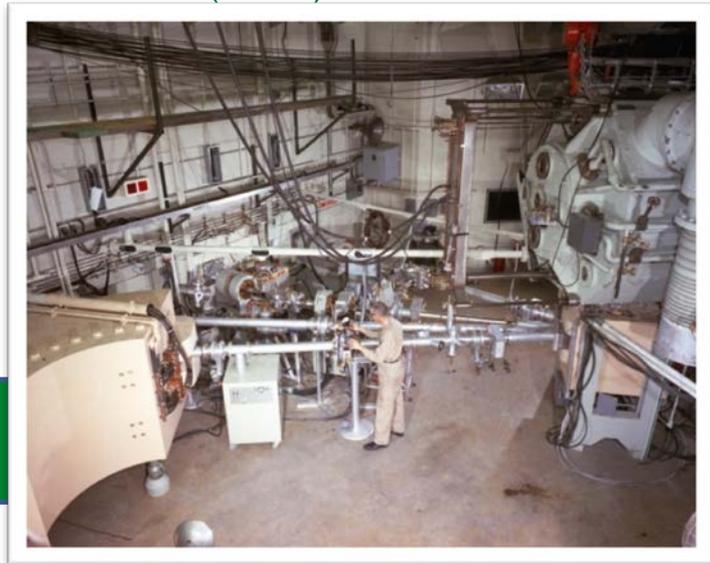
ORMAK (tokamak) - 1971



Oak Ridge Electron Linear Accelerator (ORELA) - 1966



Oak Ridge Isochronous Cyclotron (ORIC) - 1964



# FORMER USER FACILITIES

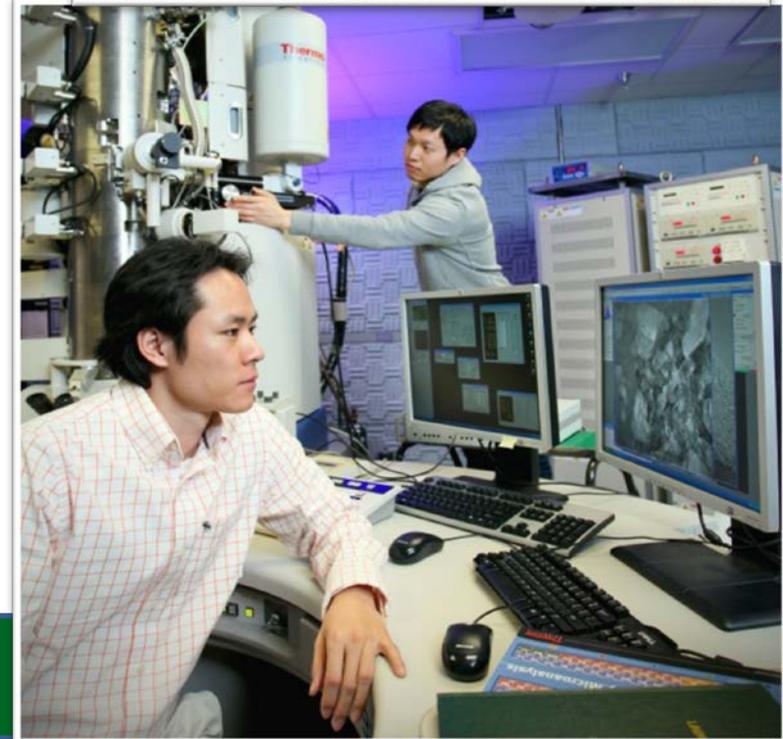
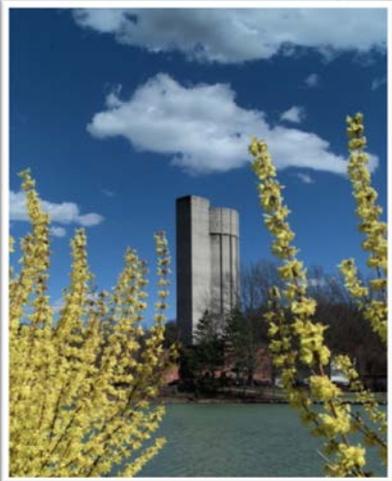
## High Temperature Materials Lab (HTML) – 1980-2011

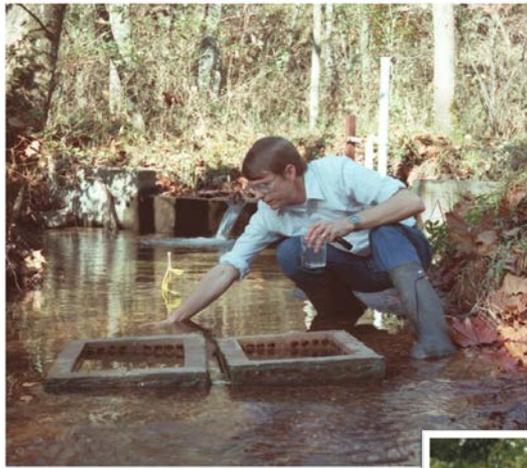
Bldgs.4513,4514,4515,4516



## Holifield Heavy Ion Research Facility - 1987-2012

Bldg.6000





National  
Environmental  
Research Park



National  
Center for  
Small Angle  
Scattering  
Research



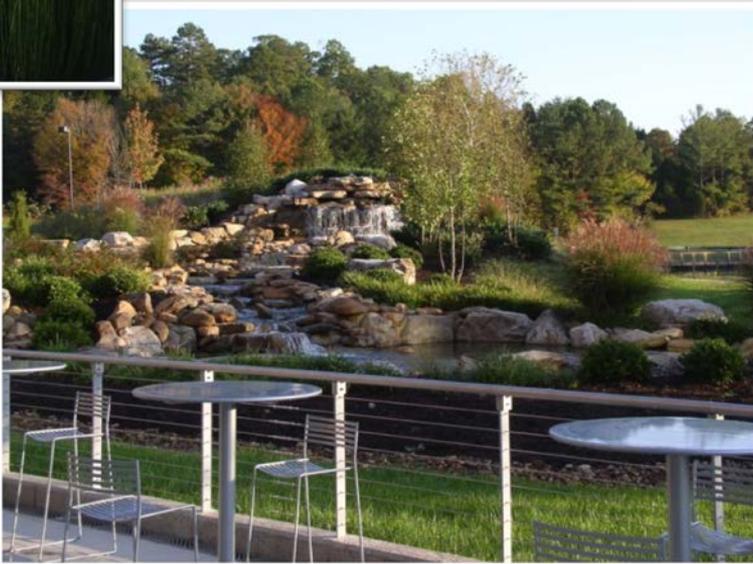
# Spallation Neutron Source - SNS

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SNS is the world's most powerful pulsed, accelerator-based neutron source for research and development. It produces neutrons with an accelerator-based system that delivers short (microsecond) proton pulses to a target/moderator system, where neutrons are produced by a process called spallation. The neutrons produced by SNS are used to study physics, chemistry, materials science, engineering, and biology.

# ORNL's Beautiful Present-Day Campus



# Latest innovations



This shows cold mist coming off of the piece of fabric as it dries off.

(Photo: WBIR)

## ORNL CREATING A HEATLESS CLOTHES DRYER

EVENING COMMUTE

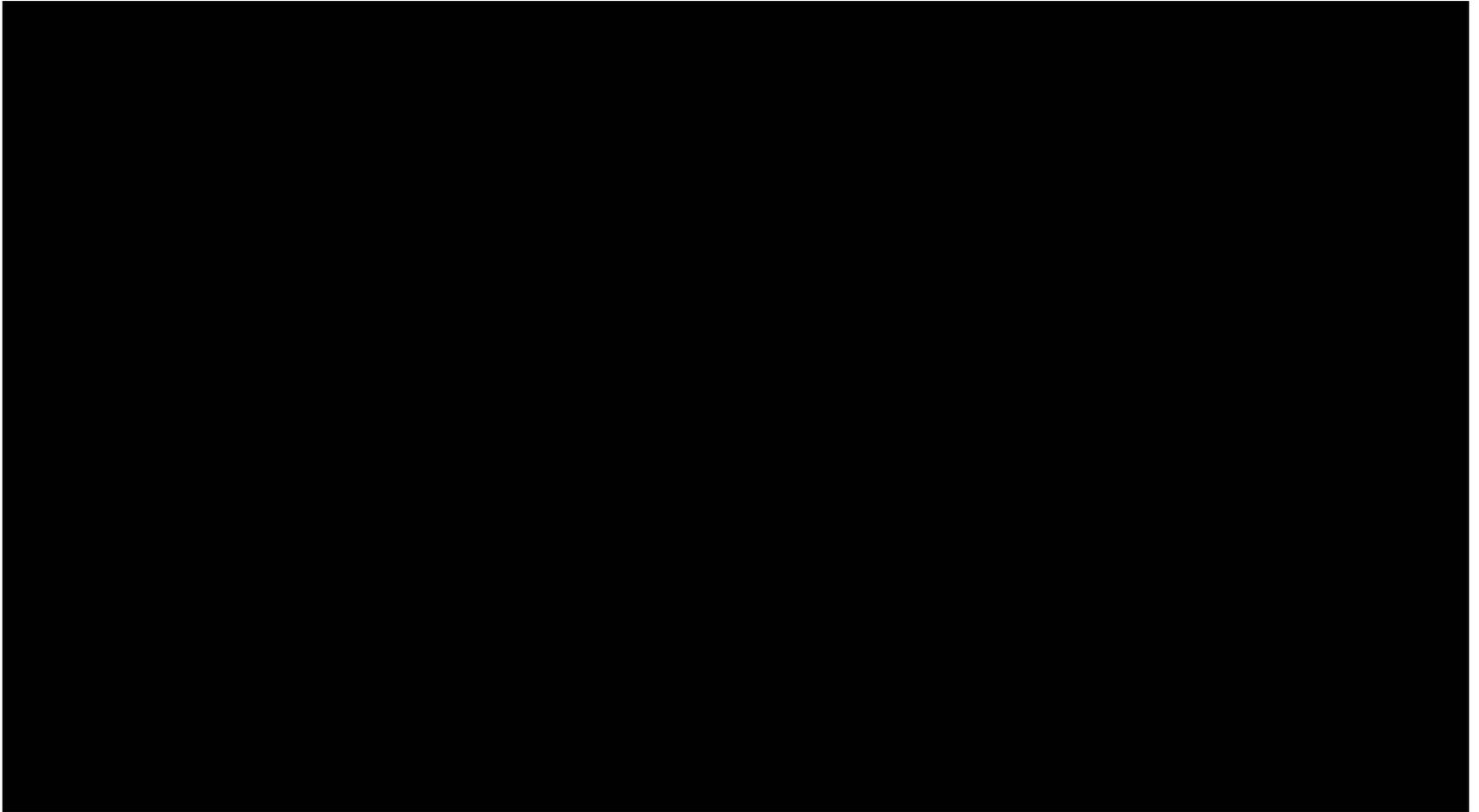
CHRIS LOFTON CAMP

EVERYDAY ACTS



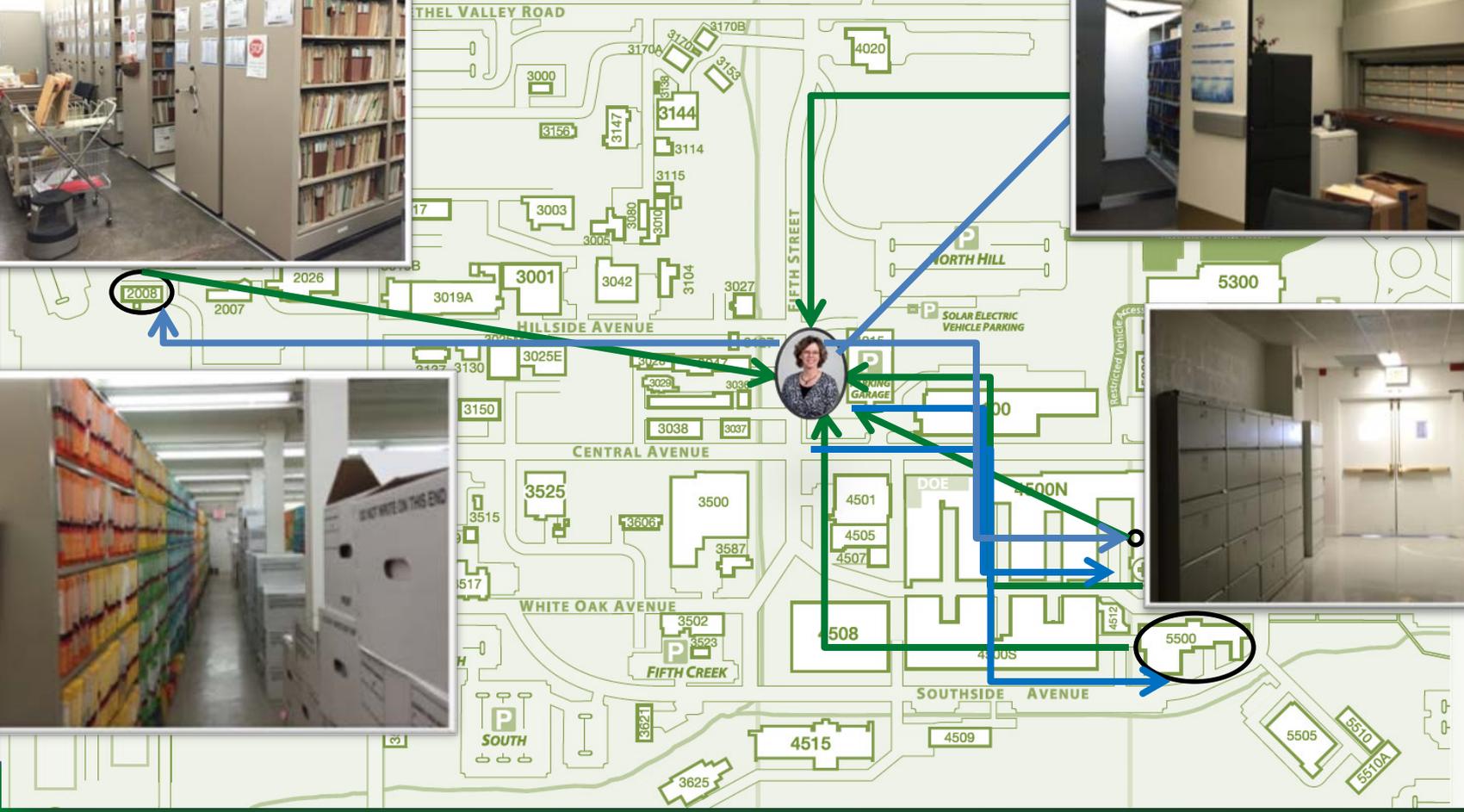
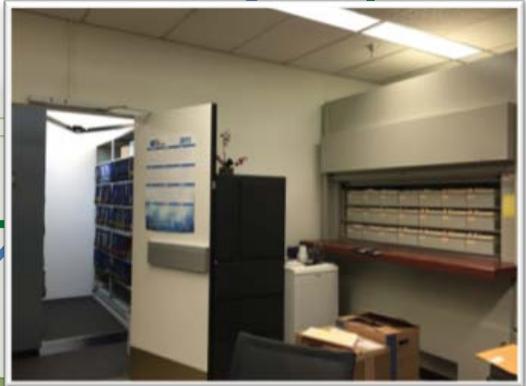
## Video: ORNL Today—Its People and Their Work

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# Records Request and Retrieval

OSTI



# Records Areas

## **Nuclear & Radiological Protection Division (RadCon)**

- ✧ Electronic, paper – back to 1940s
- ✧ Early subcontractor records generally unavailable; more recent are available



## **Industrial Hygiene (IH)**

- ✧ Electronic, paper – back to 1974
- ✧ Subcontractor records available occasionally

## **Safety**

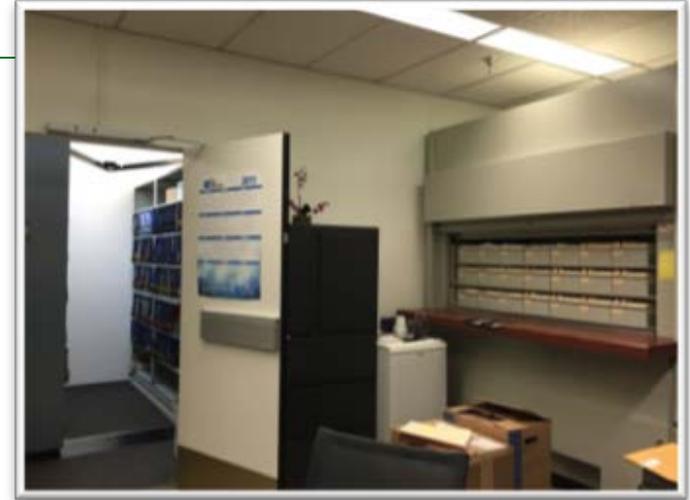
- ✧ Electronic database, inactive paper records – date back to 1986
- ✧ Subcontractor records are available



# Records Areas

## Personnel Records

- ✿ Mostly paper, some electronic – back to 1943
- ✿ Some subcontractor records available
- ✿ 4-DIGIT ORG. CODES DETERMINE EARLY WORKER LOCATIONS:
  - 3 - - - ORNL employee working at ORNL
  - 4 - - - ORNL employee working at Y12
  - 8 - - - Central Org employees working at all 3 sites (X10,Y12,K25)



## ORNL Health Services (Medical)

- ✿ Primarily paper and film – back to 1943
- ✿ Very limited subcontractor records available

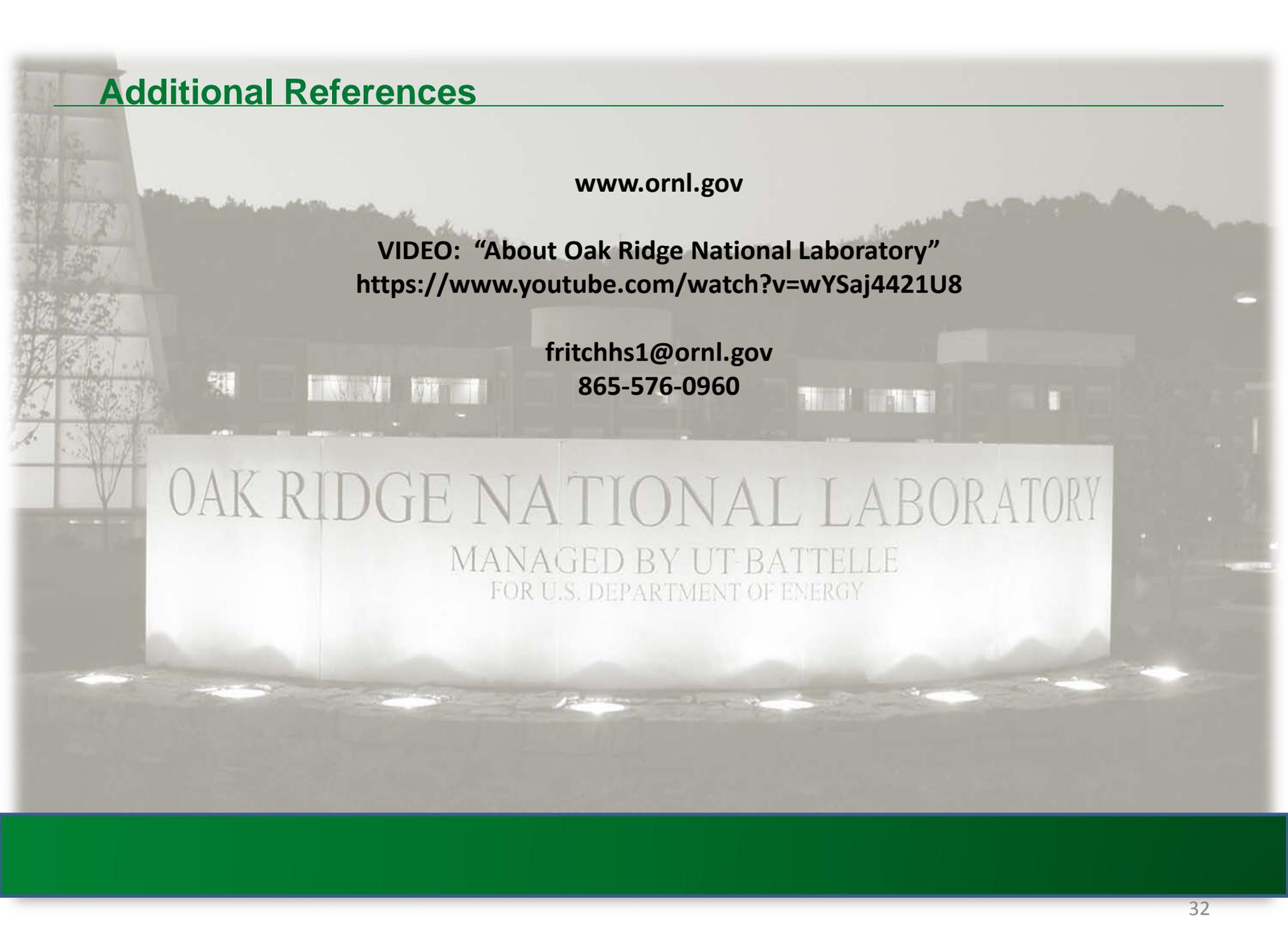
## Additional References

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[www.ornl.gov](http://www.ornl.gov)

VIDEO: "About Oak Ridge National Laboratory"  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wYSaj4421U8>

[fritchhs1@ornl.gov](mailto:fritchhs1@ornl.gov)  
865-576-0960



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY  
MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE  
FOR U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY