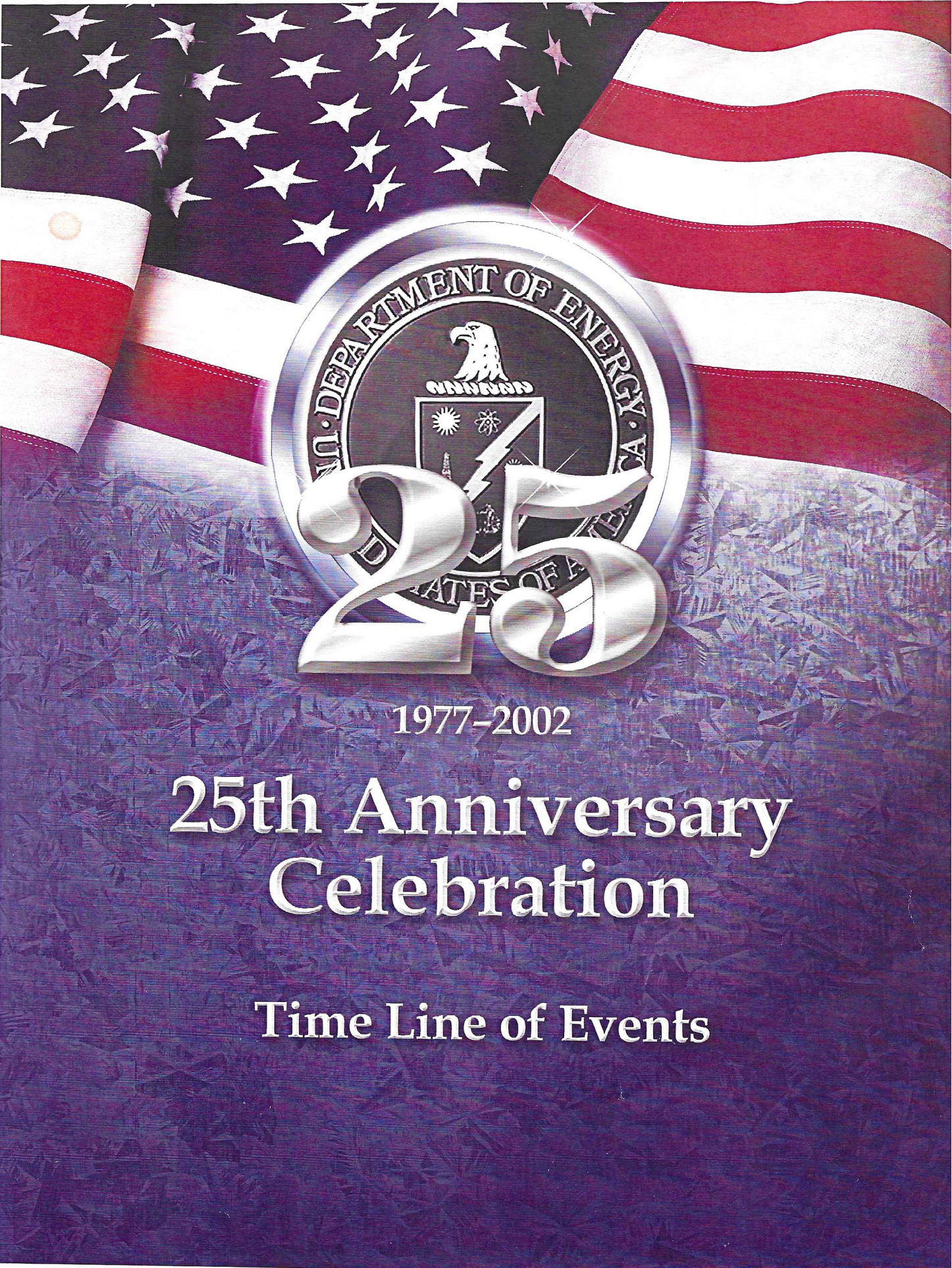



1977–2002

# 25th Anniversary Celebration

## Time Line of Events

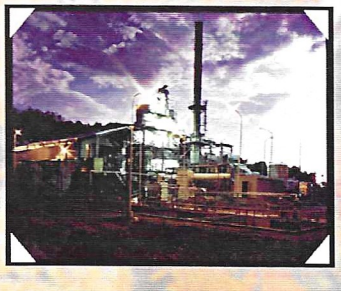
# TIME LINE OF EVENTS

## OAK RIDGE OPERATIONS

1977 – R. J. Hart is ORO Manager since 1972.

*1983* – Joe LaGrone becomes ORO Manager.

*1986* – The High Temperature Materials Laboratory (HTML) completed at ORNL enabling research on developing ceramics and high-temperature superconducting materials.



1991 – ORO starts operation of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Incinerator at K-25.

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ORO
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1977 1983 1984 1986 1987 1991 1994 1995

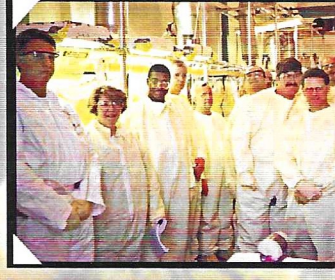
*1977* – Department of Energy (DOE) takes over from ERDA.

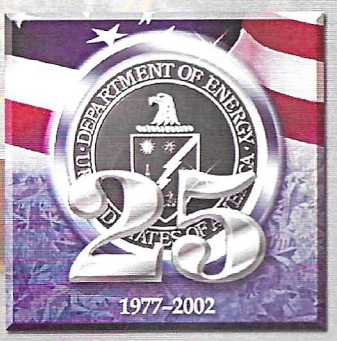
*1984* – Martin Marietta Energy Systems replaces Union Carbide.

*Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc.*

*1994* – Y-12 "Project Sapphire" team brings 1,300 pounds of enriched uranium to Oak Ridge from Kazakhsta
USEC assumes operation o
Portsmouth and Paducah
Gaseous Diffusion Plants.

*1987*- Uranium enrichment operations at K-25 permanently shut down.






– J.C. Hall selected to manage
Martin Marietta and Lockheed
ge to form Lockheed Martin
Corporation.

*1999* – G.L. Dever selected as the first female ORO Manager. Vice President Al Gore participates in the SNS ground breaking ceremony in Oak Ridge on December 15, 1999.

*1997* – K-25 Site is renamed East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP). BNFL contract signed for major environmental cleanup project. Bechtel Jacobs is named Management and Integration contractor for Oak Ridge Environmental Management program.

When completed in 2005, the neutron research facility will produce the world's most powerful pulsed neutron beams for researchers worldwide.

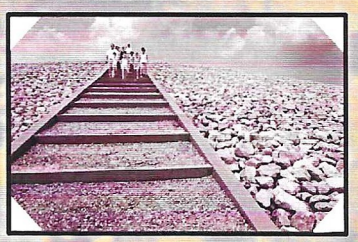
1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2002

*1996* – Jim Hall establishes a Federal Task Force for Reindustrialization. DOE signs first reindustrialization lease.

*1998* – BNFL begins cleanup of three large uranium processing buildings at ETTP. DOE and Y-12 employees assist in Project Auburn Endeavor to remove enriched uranium from Republic of Georgia. Reindustrialization efforts result in over $800 million in savings and creates over 500 new jobs. ORO selects architect-engineering/construction management for the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) project.

*2000 – Start of construction on the Spallation Neutron Source Project. Y-12 National Security Complex separates from ORO*

*2002 – Weldon Spring Site project completion. DOE celebrates 25th anniversary.*



# TIME LINE

1942 - Army Corps of Engineers selects Oak Ridge (OR) site for Manhattan Project.
1943 - Construction begins on uranium enrichment facilities at Y-12 and K-25 Plants. E.I. DuPont de Nemours operates X-10. Tennessee Eastman Company operates Y-12. Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co. operates K-25. Graphite Reactor at X-10 operates for first time.
1944 - Production of uranium-235 by electromagnetic separation process begins at Y-12.
1945 - Production of U-235 by gaseous diffusion method begins at K-25. End of World War II, hastened by development of atomic bombs. Monsanto Chemical Company operates X-10.
1946 - Atomic Energy Act signed by President Truman. First radioisotope for medical use shipped from Oak Ridge to St. Louis Hospital. Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies established to facilitate university access to Oak Ridge facilities.
1947 - AEC takes over from Manhattan Engineering District. ORO formerly established. Oak Ridge Operations managed by Walter J. Williams out of AEC Headquarters.
1948 - Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co. operates X-10, which is named Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). Biology program established at ORNL, using mice to estimate radiation effects.
1949 - J.C. Franklin manages ORO and is succeeded by R.W. Cook. City gates opened. The Oak Ridge American Museum of Atomic Energy opens. Operation of Y-12 passes from Tennessee Eastman to Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co.
1950 - Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies opens Cancer Research Center.
1951 - S.R. Sapirie selected as ORO Manager. Construction begins on Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (GDP).
1952 - Paducah GDP first production of enriched uranium. Construction of Portsmouth GDP begins.
1953 - World's most powerful computer, ORACLE, installed at ORNL. AEC approves plans for OR downtown shopping center.
1954 - ORNL's experimental aircraft reactor is tested.
1955 - ORNL "swimming pool" reactor is showcased at United Nations Atoms-for-Peace Conference.
1956 - First experimental bone-marrow transplants in mice is performed at ORNL "Mouse House."
1958 - Oak Ridge Research Reactor begins 30 years of research and isotope production.
1961 - ORNL is established as center for production of transuranium elements.
1963 - Graphite Reactor shut down after 20 years of operation at ORNL.
1965 - High Flux Isotope Reactor and Molten Salt Reactor begin operation at ORNL.
1966 - New AEC building construction begins. HFIR begins operation at ORNL providing unique capabilities in transuranium isotope production, neutron scattering, and material irradiation.
1969 - K-25 begins toll enrichment for all nuclear power plants in the world.
1972 - R.J. Hart becomes ORO Manager. World's first successful freezing, thawing, and implantation of mouse embryos achieved.
1975 - Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) replaces AEC. American Museum of Atomic Energy moves into new facility, and in 1978 becomes the American Museum of Science and Energy.

1977 - **Department of Energy (DOE) takes over activities from ERDA.**
1980 - ORNL opens three user facilities: accelerator lab, neutron research facilities, and environmental research park.
1983 - J. LaGrone becomes ORO Manager.
1984 - Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. operates DOE-owned facilities in Oak Ridge.
1985 - Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project initiated.
1986 - The High Temperature Materials Laboratory (HTML) completed at ORNL, enabling research on developing ceramics and high-temperature superconducting materials.
1987 - Uranium enrichment operations at K-25 permanently shut down. Human genome studies begin at Laboratory. Construction begins on a site that is now known as the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility.
1991 - ORO starts operation of the Toxic Substances Control act Incinerator at K-25.
1993 - United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) assumes operation of Portsmouth and Paducah GDPs.
1994 - Y-12 "Project Sapphire" team brings 1,300 pounds of enriched uranium to Oak Ridge from Kazakhstan.
1995 - J.C. Hall selected to Manage ORO. Martin Marietta and Lockheed Corporations merge to form Lockheed Martin Energy Systems, Inc., to operate OR facilities.
1996 - Jim Hall establishes a Federal Task Force for Reindustrialization. DOE signs first reindustrialzation lease. Lockheed Martin Energy Research, Inc. operates ORNL.
1997 - K-25 Site is renamed East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP). BNFL contract is signed for major environmental cleanup project. Bechtel Jacobs Company, LLC, is named management and integration contractor for Oak Ridge EM program.
1998 - BNFL begins cleanup of three large uranium processing buildings at ETTP. DOE and Y-12 employees assist in Project Auburn Endeavor to remove enriched uranium from Republic of Georgia. Reindustrialization efforts result in over $800 million in savings and create over 500 new jobs.
1999 - G. L. Dever selected as ORO Manager. The American Museum of Science and Education celebrates 50th Anniversary.
2000 - Groundbreaking signals the start of construction on the Spallation Neutron Source project. UT Battelle, LLC operates ORNL. BWXT Y-12 operates Y-12, which is renamed Y-12 National Security complex. National Nuclear Security Administration begins operations. Y-12 National Security Complex separates from ORO.
2002 - Weldon Spring Site project completion.