



For Immediate Release

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Three Subcontracts Awarded for New K-25 History Center

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. February 7, 2018 – URS|CH2M Oak Ridge LLC (UCOR) has awarded three subcontracts totaling more than \$5.3 million for site improvements, construction, and exhibit development for a new facility that will capture the history of the K-25 uranium enrichment facilities that contributed to ending World War II.

Two subcontracts for site improvements and construction were awarded to North Wind Construction Services LLC of Knoxville, Tennessee. A third subcontract for exhibit fabrication and installation was awarded to Formations, Inc. of Portland, Oregon.

Under its subcontracts, North Wind will renovate the second level of the existing Oak Ridge Fire Station #4, a floor space of approximately 7000 square feet, which will house the K-25 History Center. Located at the East Tennessee Technology Park, the Fire Station building is owned by the City of Oak Ridge.

The History Center will include a theatre and interactive galleries displaying equipment, artifacts, and other media and will share the stories of workers at the facility. Construction activities include partial demolition, structural work for an awning and new entrance, and a new emergency exit. It also covers exterior and interior architectural work, electrical power, lighting, plumbing, HVAC, an alarm system, and a fire sprinkler system. Construction work is scheduled for completion in June 2019.

North Wind will also perform site improvements, including site demolition, grading, utility connections, construction of a new parking area, installation of concrete walkways, landscaping, installation of exterior lighting, and historic signage.

Exhibits and displays fabricated by Formations, Inc. will feature building equipment replicas, period artifacts and workers' oral histories. The Oregon firm will perform fabrication and installation of museum quality exhibits in the K-25 History Center including production of exhibit graphics and electro-mechanical exhibit elements, audiovisual system integration, audiovisual production, artifact conservation, exhibition lighting, and installation. Completion of the exhibit package is planned for September 2019.

Later, construction of two new additional structures is planned -- an Equipment Building and Viewing Tower adjacent to the Manhattan Project National Historical Park. A cross section of K-25's

gaseous diffusion cascade will be recreated in the Equipment Building. Visitors will experience the size and magnitude of the site's signature facility from the Viewing Tower. National Park Service-style wayside exhibits will provide additional information about the site, its people and its mission.

All work is being done under a Memorandum of Agreement for historical interpretation of the East Tennessee Technology Park executed in 2012 between DOE and various consulting parties. The Agreement was made as part of the National Historic Preservation Act whose requirements must be met under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) which governs cleanup of the site.

The Manhattan Project National Historical Park was formally established in November 2015. Historic preservation commitments at ETPP are independent but complementary of ongoing efforts to develop the National Park. The original K-25 footprint – the concrete slab on which the massive building once stood – has been incorporated into the National Park.

In 2015, DOE launched the K-25 Virtual Museum online (www.k-25virtualmuseum.org). The website tells the story of the K-25 facility and its contributions to defense, energy and technology advancements. The site features a timeline chronicling the road to the atomic bomb via East Tennessee, a K-25 site tour where visitors can “walk” through decades of skyline changes, a glimpse of daily life in the construction camp known as Happy Valley, and a sneak preview of preservation efforts planned to commemorate the 75-year-old site.

When crews finished constructing Building K-25 in 1945, it was the largest structure in the world. Its size was rivaled only by the importance of its mission – to help end a global war. Despite its 44-acre footprint and urgent work, the public would not learn of its existence in the Secret City until the end of World War II.

Uranium enrichment operations at the East Tennessee Technology Park ceased in 1985, and the site was permanently shut down in 1987. DOE then began cleanup operations which included demolition of many of the site's structures, including five massive gaseous diffusion buildings. Demolition of the last gaseous diffusion building was completed in 2016.

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