



For Immediate Release

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MOX Project Achieves 15 Million Safe Work Hours
National security project is one of the country's safest construction projects

AIKEN, S.C., May 15, 2013 – Shaw AREVA MOX Services continued its strong safety record as it recently surpassed 15 million consecutive work hours without an injury resulting in a lost workday. The milestone was achieved during the construction of the Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site.

“An achievement of this level requires everyone – employees and subcontractors – working together with the highest standards of workplace safety,” said Kelly Trice, president and chief operating officer of Shaw AREVA MOX Services. “Together they are making this important national security project also one of the country's safest construction projects.”

The MOX project's new safety record follows the announcement that the project earned the top safety designation, Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star status, from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The VPP program recognizes excellence in worksite safety and health management.

In the span of 15 million hours worked, a typical construction site would have 120 lost workday cases on average. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, a typical site in the U.S. experiences one lost workday for every 125,000 hours worked.

The MOX project has a comprehensive safety management system that includes management leadership, employee involvement, worksite analysis, hazard prevention and control as well as safety and health training.

The construction work during the record safe hour period includes the completion of the exterior structure of the main process facility. The project is more than halfway complete.

Shaw AREVA MOX Services, LLC has a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to design, build and operate a facility to convert surplus nuclear weapon-grade plutonium into reactor fuel for use in commercial nuclear power plants. This work supports NNSA's nuclear nonproliferation program to eliminate nuclear weapon-grade plutonium in the U.S. Under a 2000 agreement, the United States and Russia will dispose of 68 metric tons of surplus plutonium, sufficient for approximately 17,000 nuclear weapons. For more information, visit www.moxproject.com.

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