

## PROSPECTUS

\$500,000,000

USEC INC.

\$350,000,000 6 5/8% SENIOR NOTES DUE 2006

\$150,000,000 6 3/4% SENIOR NOTES DUE 2009

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TERMS OF SENIOR NOTES

- - MATURITY. The 6 5/8% senior notes due 2006 mature on January 20, 2006 and the 6 3/4% senior notes due 2009 mature on January 20, 2009.
- - REDEMPTION. We may redeem all or a portion of the senior notes at our option and at any time at a redemption price equal to:
  - the principal amount of the senior notes being redeemed plus any accrued interest up to but not including the redemption date; and
  - a make-whole premium, if any.
- - INTEREST. Fixed rate of 6 5/8% paid per annum on the 2006 senior notes. Paid every six months on January 20 and July 20, beginning on July 20, 1999. Fixed rate of 6 3/4% paid per annum on the 2009 senior notes. Paid every six months on January 20 and July 20, beginning on July 20, 1999.
- - SECURITY. The senior notes will be unsecured.
- - RANKING. The senior notes will rank equally with all other unsecured senior indebtedness. As of September 30, 1998, we would have had \$70.8 million of other indebtedness that ranks equally with the senior notes after we apply the proceeds of this sale as we describe under "Use of Proceeds".
- - DENOMINATIONS. \$1,000 and larger denominations in \$1,000 multiples.
- - ADDITIONAL INDEBTEDNESS. We or our subsidiaries may issue an unlimited amount of additional indebtedness under the indenture.
- - BOOK-ENTRY FORM. We expect that the senior notes will be ready for delivery, in book-entry form only, through The Depository Trust Company, on or about January 20, 1999.

CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 9 IN THIS PROSPECTUS.

	PER 2006 SENIOR NOTE	TOTAL	PER 2009 SENIOR NOTE	TOTAL
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Public Offering Price.....	99.746%	\$349,111,000	99.527%	\$149,290,500
Underwriting Discount.....	.625%	\$2,187,500	.65%	\$975,000
Proceeds, before expenses, to USEC Inc.....	99.121%	\$346,923,500	98.877%	\$148,315,500

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SENIOR NOTES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

We are a public company. Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "USU."

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Prospectus dated January 14, 1999

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY. Because this is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire document before making a decision. All references in this prospectus to "fiscal" or "fiscal year" refer to USEC's fiscal year ended on June 30, unless the context otherwise requires. All references to "USEC" mean USEC Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

OVERVIEW OF USEC

USEC is a global energy company and a world leader in the production and sale of enriched uranium for use in nuclear power plants. We supply enriched uranium to approximately 60 customers for use in about 170 nuclear reactors located in 14 countries. Our market share is approximately 75% of the North American market and approximately 40% of the world market.

We enrich uranium using a gaseous diffusion process at two plants located in Paducah, Kentucky and near Portsmouth, Ohio. These plants are among the largest industrial facilities in the world.

Until recently, the U.S. Government owned all of the stock of our predecessor company, a federally-chartered entity. On July 28, 1998 the U.S. Government privatized USEC through an initial public offering of common stock (the "Privatization"). As a result of the Privatization, the U.S. Government no longer holds any equity interest in USEC.

Our fiscal 1998 revenue was \$1.4 billion and our pre-tax income, before special charges of \$46.6 million, was \$192.9 million. Our pro forma net income, before special charges, for fiscal 1998 was \$97.3 million. The pro forma adjustments primarily reflect a provision for federal, state and local income taxes and interest expense. At September 30, 1998, we had contracts with utilities to provide uranium enrichment services aggregating \$3.6 billion through fiscal 2001 and \$7.0 billion through fiscal 2009 based largely on our customers' estimates of their future requirements for enriched uranium.

#### URANIUM ENRICHMENT

Uranium enrichment is a critical step in transforming natural uranium into nuclear fuel to produce electricity. Uranium is a naturally occurring element containing uranium-235 and uranium-238 isotopes. The level of uranium-235 in natural uranium is only about 0.7 percent; however, nuclear reactors need uranium with a 4 to 5 percent concentration of uranium-235 to produce electricity. Uranium enrichment is the process by which USEC increases the concentration of the uranium-235 isotope.

We calculate the amount of enriched uranium that we produce by a measure that the industry calls a separative work unit. A separative work unit represents the level of effort required to increase the concentration of uranium-235 in natural uranium. Accordingly, higher concentrations of uranium-235 require more separative work units. The prices that we charge nuclear utilities for enrichment services are based on the amount of separative work units we provide.

#### USEC'S STRATEGY

Our goal is to continue to be the world's leading supplier of uranium fuel enrichment services and to diversify over time into related strategic businesses that will contribute to our growth and profitability. To achieve this goal, we intend to focus on the following strategies, which are discussed more fully in the "Business" section:

- We plan to aggressively pursue opportunities to increase sales to existing customers and to add new customers.
- We plan to improve operating efficiencies and productivity through a rigorous cost management program.
- We plan to commercialize the next generation of uranium enrichment technology -- Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation, or "AVLIS."

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#### COMPETITIVE FACTORS

Although we operate in a highly competitive environment, we believe that we will be able to compete effectively and continue as the world leader in the uranium enrichment market because of the following factors, which we discuss in more detail in the "Business" section:

- We enjoy a strong financial position and a significant backlog of services for which our customers have contracted.
- We benefit from favorable long-term arrangements with the U.S. Government, implemented in connection with our Privatization, for our plants, our electric power, and with respect to our environmental and other liabilities.
- We have the exclusive commercial rights to the AVLIS technology developed by the U.S. Government.
- We can supplement our uranium enrichment revenue through sales from our

inventory of natural uranium.

- As the executive agent for the United States under an agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation, we purchase the separative work unit component of low enriched uranium derived from highly enriched uranium recovered from dismantled nuclear weapons. This arrangement enables USEC to integrate this additional supply of uranium enrichment services into the market on an orderly basis.

#### THE URANIUM ENRICHMENT MARKET

The demand for uranium enrichment services depends on the number of nuclear reactors using enriched uranium fuel and their fuel requirements. We anticipate the world demand for enrichment services to be relatively stable or increase slightly over the next 10 to 15 years. We believe that the nuclear power market in the U.S. and Western Europe may decline slightly over the next 10 to 15 years, but the Asian market may increase during the same period. We also anticipate that increases in demand from new reactors expected to come on-line, as well as increased operations at existing reactors, will offset decreases in demand from reactors that cease operations during this period. Globally, uranium enrichment is provided by four major suppliers, including USEC.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 12, 1999, we announced in a press release that we estimate that our revenue for our second fiscal quarter, which ended on December 31, 1998, will be approximately \$422.0 million, and our net income for this quarter will be approximately \$31.0 to \$33.0 million. These estimates are subject to completion of our internal accounting process which we expect to occur on or about January 20, 1999.

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#### WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). You may read and copy these reports at the SEC's public reference rooms in Washington, D.C., New York, New York and Chicago, Illinois. You can request copies of these documents, upon payment of a duplication fee, by writing to the SEC's Reference Section. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference rooms. Our filings with the SEC are also available to the public on the SEC's Internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>).

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or any supplement. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with any information that is different.

This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor is it seeking an offer to buy these securities in any state or jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. Furthermore, you should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

#### REPORTS TO SECURITY HOLDERS

You may request a copy of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

USEC Inc.  
2 Democracy Center  
6903 Rockledge Drive  
Bethesda, Maryland 20817  
(301) 564-3200  
Attention: Corporate Communications

## THE OFFERING

Securities Offered.....	\$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6 5/8% senior notes due 2006 and \$150,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6 3/4% senior notes due 2009.
Maturity Dates.....	January 20, 2006 with respect to the 2006 senior notes and January 20, 2009 with respect to the 2009 senior notes.
Interest Payment Dates.....	Each January 20 and July 20, commencing on July 20, 1999.
Optional Redemption.....	We may redeem all or a portion of the senior notes at our option and at any time at a redemption price equal to the sum of (1) the principal amount of the senior notes being redeemed plus any accrued interest thereon up to but not including the redemption date and (2) a make-whole premium, if any, equal to the aggregate present value of principal and interest that would have been payable, without redemption, in excess of the aggregate principal amount of the senior notes being redeemed.
Ranking.....	The senior notes will be general unsecured obligations of USEC. The senior notes will rank equally with all existing and future unsecured, senior indebtedness of USEC and will rank senior to any subordinated indebtedness of USEC. In addition, the senior notes will have the effect of being subordinated to all existing and future third-party indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries (including trade payables). After USEC sells the senior notes and applies the proceeds from the sale as described in the "Use of Proceeds" section, as of September 30, 1998, USEC would have had \$70.8 million of other indebtedness ranking equally with the senior notes. We or our subsidiaries may issue an unlimited amount of additional indebtedness under the indenture.
Ratings.....	The senior notes will be rated "Baa1" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and "BBB+" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization.
Covenants.....	We will be limited in our ability to create liens securing indebtedness, to enter into sale and leaseback transactions and to consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets.
Use of Proceeds.....	We will use the net proceeds to repay a portion of our bank debt.

The following is a summary of financial data for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 and the three months ended September 30, 1997 and 1998. The pro forma statement of income for fiscal 1998 gives effect to USEC's initial public offering (the "IPO"), pro forma interest expense of \$36.0 million on borrowings of \$550.0 million incurred at the time of the IPO, and a pro forma provision for income taxes of \$41.9 million to give effect to USEC's transition to taxable status, as if such events had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 1998.

You should read this information in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,					1998	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		1997	1998
	(MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)					PRO FORMA	(UNAUDITED)	
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA								
Revenue								
Domestic.....	\$ 831.8	\$1,001.9	\$ 901.6	\$ 950.8	\$ 896.2	\$ 896.2	\$319.7	\$176.9
Asia.....	489.0	485.5	441.3	487.5	442.8	442.8	83.2	79.9
Europe and other.....	82.5	123.3	69.9	139.5	82.2	82.2	37.5	51.1
Cost of sales.....	1,403.3	1,610.7	1,412.8	1,577.8	1,421.2	1,421.2	440.4	307.9
Gross profit.....	420.0	522.6	439.8	415.5	359.1	359.1	98.3	59.3
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs.....	--	--	--	--	46.6(1)	46.6(1)	--	--
Project development costs.....	44.9	49.0	103.6	141.5	136.7	136.7	32.2	31.6
Selling, general and administrative.....	21.4	27.6	36.0	31.8	34.7	34.7	8.1	7.9
Operating income.....	353.7	446.0	300.2	242.2	141.1	141.1	58.0	19.8
Interest expense.....	--	--	--	--	--	36.0	--	6.5
Other (income) expense, net.....	3.3	(1.5)	(3.9)	(7.9)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(2.0)	(1.6)
Income before income taxes.....	350.4	447.5	304.1	250.1	146.3	110.3	60.0	14.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	--	--	--	--	--	41.9	--	(48.2) (2)
Net income.....	\$ 350.4	\$ 447.5	\$ 304.1	\$ 250.1	\$ 146.3	\$ 68.4	\$ 60.0	\$ 63.1
Net income per share -- basic and diluted.....						\$ .68		\$ .63
Average number of shares outstanding.....						100.0		100.0

(1) Special charges amounted to \$46.6 million for fiscal 1998 for costs related to the Privatization and certain severance and transition benefits to be paid to plant workers in connection with workforce reductions over the next two years.

(2) The provision for income taxes for the first quarter ended September 30, 1998, includes a special income tax benefit of \$54.5 million for deferred income tax benefits that arise from the transition to taxable status. Excluding the special tax benefit, the provision for income taxes was \$6.3 million and net income was \$8.6 million or \$.09 per share.

AS OF JUNE 30,					AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	
(MILLIONS)					(UNAUDITED)	

Cash.....	\$ 735.0	\$1,227.0	\$1,125.0	\$1,261.0	\$1,177.8	\$ 48.4
Inventories:						
Current assets:						
Separative work units.....	\$ 500.6	\$ 517.7	\$ 586.8	\$ 573.8	\$ 687.0	\$ 699.4
Uranium(1).....	158.6	165.5	150.3	131.5	184.5	199.7
Materials and supplies.....	17.0	19.8	15.7	12.4	24.8	22.4
Long-term assets -- uranium.....	103.6	115.5	199.7	103.6	561.0	562.7
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Inventories, net.....	\$ 779.8	\$ 818.5	\$ 952.5	\$ 821.3	\$1,457.3	\$1,484.2
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total assets.....	\$2,798.9	\$3,216.8	\$3,356.0	\$3,456.6	\$3,471.3	\$2,311.2
Short-term debt.....	--	--	--	--	--	265.0
Long-term debt.....	--	--	--	--	--	300.0
Other liabilities.....	191.4	383.2	427.4	451.8	503.3	124.1
Stockholders' equity.....	1,545.0	1,937.5	2,121.6	2,091.3	2,420.5	1,142.7

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(1) Excludes uranium provided by and owed to customers.

RISK FACTORS. You should consider carefully the following risk factors in addition to the more detailed information contained in this prospectus.

HOLDING COMPANY STRUCTURE -- OUR OPERATING SUBSIDIARY PROVIDES MOST OF OUR CASH FLOW BUT IS NOT OBLIGATED TO PAY OR GUARANTEE THE SENIOR NOTES, WHICH EFFECTIVELY SUBORDINATES THE SENIOR NOTES TO INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SUBSIDIARY.

Because we conduct our operations primarily through our operating subsidiary, we depend on that entity for dividends and other payments to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations, including the payment of principal and interest on the senior notes. In addition, there can be no assurance that the earnings from or other available assets of our operating subsidiary will be sufficient to make distributions to us to enable us to pay interest on the senior notes when due or principal of the senior notes at maturity.

Our operating subsidiary will have no direct obligation to pay amounts due on the senior notes and will not guarantee the senior notes. As a result, the senior notes will have the effect of being subordinated to all existing and future unsecured third-party indebtedness and other liabilities of the subsidiary (including trade payables). If the subsidiary liquidates or reorganizes, the subsidiary's creditors (including trade creditors) will have preferential rights to satisfy their claims from the subsidiary's remaining assets before USEC and its creditors, including the holders of the senior notes, may satisfy their claims from the subsidiary's assets. We or our subsidiaries may issue an unlimited amount of additional indebtedness under the indenture.

VARIABILITY OF REVENUE AND OPERATING RESULTS -- OUR REVENUE AND OPERATING RESULTS CAN FLUCTUATE SIGNIFICANTLY FROM QUARTER-TO-QUARTER, AND EVEN YEAR-TO-YEAR.

Under their contracts with us, our customers determine their requirements for our enrichment services based on their refueling schedules for their nuclear reactors, which generally range from 12 to 18 months (or in some cases up to 24 months). Refueling schedules are in turn affected by, among other things, the seasonal nature of electricity demand, reactor maintenance, and reactors beginning or terminating operations. Utilities typically schedule the shutdown of their reactors for refueling to coincide with the low electricity demand periods of spring and fall. Thus, utilities generally schedule their reactors for fall refueling, spring refueling or for 18-month cycles alternating between both seasons. In addition, we provide customers a window ranging from 10 to 30 days to take delivery of enriched uranium. Refueling orders typically average \$14.0 million per customer order for our uranium enrichment services.

We plan our cash outlays for power and other production costs, a significant portion of which is fixed in the short-term, on the basis of meeting customer

orders and achieving revenue targets for the year. As a result, a relatively small change in the timing of customer orders may cause earnings and cash flow results to be substantially above or below expectations.

We anticipate supplementing our uranium enrichment revenue through new sales of natural uranium. While we do not anticipate making significant natural uranium sales until after fiscal 2000, we may not be able to sell the natural uranium at anticipated prices and quantities.

ELECTRICITY -- INCREASES IN COSTS OF POWER NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR PRODUCTION COSTS.

The plants require substantial amounts of electricity to enrich uranium, representing 53% of our production costs in fiscal 1998. We purchase power under three types of purchasing arrangements: firm, supplemental firm and non-firm power. While almost all of the power we purchase for the Portsmouth plant is favorably-priced firm power, a substantial

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portion of the power we purchase for the Paducah plant is supplemental firm or non-firm power. This power must be purchased at market-based rates, which are generally less favorable than rates for firm power. During certain periods, including the summer months when power costs are typically higher, almost all of the power supplied to the Paducah plant must be purchased at market-based rates.

Firm power represented 71% of our fiscal 1998 power needs and supplemental firm and non-firm power together represented the remaining 29%. Our production costs increase to the extent that the cost of all three types of power rise.

When our costs of supplemental firm and non-firm power are high, we may reduce our production of separative work units at the plants. However, operating the plants at the lower production levels results in higher unit production costs per separative work unit which may adversely affect our profitability. In addition, an unanticipated interruption to the power supply to the plants could have a material adverse effect on USEC's financial condition to the extent we have to curtail operations for any length of time.

Last summer, the Midwest experienced persistent hot weather, high electricity demand, and power generation shortages. These factors resulted in record-high power costs from early last summer into the fall. These increased costs negatively impacted the Paducah plant's production costs. For additional information on how the market prices for power in the first quarter ended September 30, 1998 are expected to negatively impact our fiscal year 1998 financial results, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

USEC is exploring alternatives to reduce its exposure to market-priced power at the Paducah plant during next summer and future periods. These alternatives include negotiating to procure power at acceptable prices and reducing production levels at the Paducah plant during affected periods. However, USEC may not succeed at reducing its exposure.

Upon termination of the power contracts, we are responsible for our pro rata share of costs of future decommissioning, shutdown and demolition activities for three coal-fired generating plants. We accrue, but have not yet funded, estimated costs for these future activities over the contract period. The accrued liability amounted to \$18.2 million at September 30, 1998. It is possible that our pro rata share of total costs for such decommissioning and shutdown activities will exceed the amounts that we have accrued.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ENRICHMENT OPERATIONS

Enriching uranium requires the use of chemicals that may cause injury. USEC's operations at the plants involve processes that use many different toxic chemicals in significant quantities. We follow strict procedures

and precautions in the handling, storage and transportation of the materials we use in our operations, and we have not had any significant releases into the environment. Nevertheless, if an accident were to occur, the severity of the accident could be significantly affected by factors within, as well as outside of, our control. These factors include the volume of the release, the speed of corrective action taken by plant employees, the weather and the wind conditions. The primary risk posed by such releases is to humans or animals in close proximity to the release.

We depend on sustained operation of our production facilities. USEC's operations are subject to the typical risks inherent in operating large scale production facilities. Significant or extended unscheduled downtime at either plant due to the following could adversely affect our operations and financial condition:

- equipment breakdowns;
- power interruptions;

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- regulatory enforcement actions, including any by the NRC;
- labor disruptions; and
- interruptions caused by potential natural or other disasters, including earthquake activity in the vicinity of the Paducah plant.

We have committed to operate the plants until 2005, reducing our flexibility to respond to increases in supplies of enriched uranium from other sources. In an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department (the "Treasury Agreement"), we committed to operate both of the plants until January 1, 2005, subject only to limited exceptions. These exceptions consist of:

- fires, floods and other acts of God;
- maintenance of certain financial ratios;
- a significant reduction in the worldwide demand for separative work units;
- a significant reduction in the average price for separative work units to below \$80; or
- a significant decrease in operating margins to below 10% during a 12-month period.

It is possible that our commitment to continue operations at both plants may adversely affect our financial performance if the supply of separative work units from other sources increases.

NUCLEAR UTILITY INDUSTRY -- OUR PROSPECTS ARE TIED TO THE NUCLEAR UTILITY INDUSTRY.

Events that could adversely affect us by eliminating or reducing requirements for enriched uranium include:

- customers' business decisions concerning reactors or reactor operations, such as a suspension of reactor operations or cancellation of new reactor construction;
- regulatory actions or changes in regulations by nuclear regulatory bodies; and
- accidents or civic opposition to nuclear operations.

CUSTOMER CONCENTRATION -- THE LOSS OF A CUSTOMER, OR ITS DELAY IN MAKING

PAYMENT, CAN SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT US.

In fiscal 1998, our 10 largest customers represented 48% of our revenue. If any of our major customers terminates its contract or reduces its requirements, our financial performance could be adversely affected. Further, if a major customer is unable to make timely payments our financial performance could be adversely affected.

COMPETITION -- OUR COMPETITORS MAY BE LESS COST SENSITIVE OR BE FAVORED DUE TO NATIONAL LOYALTIES.

In the highly competitive global uranium enrichment industry, we compete with the following three major producers:

- AO Techsnabexport ("Tenex"), a Russian government entity;
- Eurodif/Cogema ("Eurodif"), a consortium controlled by the French government; and
- Urenco, a consortium of the British and Dutch governments and private German corporations.

Our competitors may have greater financial resources and receive other types of support from their respective governmental owners which enable them to be less cost sensitive. In addition, our competitors' decisions may be influenced by political and economic policy considerations rather than prevailing market conditions. Further, purchasers in certain areas (particularly Europe and the countries comprising the former Soviet Union) may favor their local producers, due to government influence or national loyalties.

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TREND TOWARD LOWER PRICING -- THE MARKET PRICE OF SEPARATIVE WORK UNITS MAY DECLINE.

Changes in the market price of separative work units can significantly affect our profitability. Factors influencing such changes include:

- industry overcapacity;
- excess inventory at customer facilities;
- decreased global demand;
- new technologies;
- production costs of other enrichment suppliers; and
- exchange rate fluctuations relating to the U.S. dollar versus competitors' currencies.

Currently, there is an excess of production capacity and certain suppliers have announced plans to expand their capacities. In addition to this overcapacity, exports of enriched uranium from countries comprising the former Soviet Union and sales of buyer-held inventory have contributed to significant downward pressure on separative work unit prices over the last several years. Accordingly, our new contracts have significantly lower prices per separative work unit and substantially shorter terms than previous contracts. Further, we anticipate a trend toward somewhat lower prices to continue as we compete for new business. This trend may adversely affect our financial performance.

PURCHASES UNDER THE RUSSIAN CONTRACT -- WE CAN BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY UNANTICIPATED DELAYS IN DELIVERY, AND THE PRICE WE PAY MAY EXCEED THE PRICE AT WHICH WE CAN RESELL.

In January 1994, USEC entered into a 20-year contract to purchase separative

work units from Tenex (the "Russian Contract"). As the volume of separative work units purchased under the Russian Contract increases, we operate the plants at lower production levels resulting in higher unit production costs. Our objective is to manage our production and inventory levels (including anticipated purchases under the Russian Contract) in a manner that most efficiently meets customer demand for enrichment services. Deliveries by Tenex have been delayed from time to time and a portion of 1998 deliveries are currently delayed. To date, our ability to fill customer orders has not been disrupted due to our existing inventory. However, an unanticipated significant delay in deliveries of Russian separative work units, or deliveries of separative work units not meeting commercial specifications, could require unplanned adjustments to production levels at the plants, and could adversely impact our profitability.

The mechanism for establishing separative work unit prices under the Russian Contract for purchases through 2001 has been set, and we expect the prices to be substantially higher than our marginal cost of producing separative work units at the plants. Consequently, although we presently can resell the Russian separative work units for more than its cost to us, such sales are less profitable than sales of separative work units produced at the plants. The effect of this pricing structure will become more pronounced if the market price for separative work units declines further, and it is possible that the price we pay for the Russian separative work units may exceed the price at which we can resell the material.

Under an agreement with the U.S. Department of State and DOE, we can be terminated, or resign, as the U.S. Executive Agent, or additional executive agents may be named. In either event, any new executive agent could represent a significant new competitor that could adversely affect our market share and profitability.

AVLIS -- THERE ARE A NUMBER OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION OF AVLIS, ANY OF WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL OR COMPETITIVE POSITION.

AVLIS is a new laser-based technology and is still undergoing testing. Before we

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will be in a position to finalize our decision to construct a full-scale commercial facility, we need to conduct additional equipment demonstration and testing activities. We could encounter unanticipated delays or expenditures at this stage. If we determine not to proceed with AVLIS deployment, we would pursue other options for enrichment services such as plant upgrades or exploring other new technologies, which could adversely affect our financial or competitive position. In addition, we could incur certain additional costs in connection with terminating the AVLIS project. If we determine to deploy AVLIS, we cannot provide assurance that we could complete an AVLIS plant as scheduled or that a full-scale facility will operate at its design capacity of 9.0 million separative work units or at its target operating cost.

AVLIS will be costly and will require significant financing. Based on preliminary design drawings and assumptions regarding the suitability of available sites, we estimate AVLIS development and deployment to cost \$2.5 billion until commercial deployment, which is expected to begin in fiscal 2006. If we determine to deploy AVLIS, it is possible that development costs or construction costs associated with AVLIS could be higher than anticipated. We will require significant financing to commercially deploy AVLIS. We cannot be certain that financing will be available when required, and we cannot predict the cost or terms of such financing.

REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS -- OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION CAN BE AFFECTED BY REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS.

We are subject to certain government regulation. See "Business -- Regulatory Oversight." In particular, the NRC regulates the plants under the Atomic Energy

Act. If the NRC were to find that we had not complied with its requirements, it could take actions or impose conditions which could adversely affect our financial condition. See "Business -- Regulatory Oversight -- NRC." Our operations are also subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of health, safety and the environment, including those regulating the emission and discharge into the environment of materials (including radioactive materials). See "Business -- Environmental Matters." Unanticipated events or regulatory developments related to environmental matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

#### POSSIBLE ILLIQUIDITY OF THE SECONDARY MARKET

It is not possible to predict how the senior notes will trade in the secondary market or whether such market will be liquid or illiquid. There is currently no secondary market for the senior notes. The Underwriters have advised us that they intend, but are not obligated, to make a market in the senior notes. We cannot assure that a secondary market will develop, or, if a secondary market does develop, that it will provide the holders of senior notes with liquidity or that it will continue for the life of the senior notes.

#### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements. You will find discussions containing forward-looking statements in this "Risk Factors" section and the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Business" sections, as well as within this prospectus generally. In addition, our use of the words "believes," "intends," "anticipates," "expects" and words of similar import may constitute "forward-looking statements." Because such statements involve risks and uncertainties, our actual results may differ materially from those we express or imply by such forward-looking statements.

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#### RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Prior to the IPO, USEC had no debt. Giving effect to bank debt incurred in connection with the IPO, the pro forma ratio of earnings to fixed charges for fiscal 1998 was 3.9x. The ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the three months ended September 30, 1998, was 3.1x.

For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings represent income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges represent interest expense, amortization of fees, capitalized interest and the interest component of leases.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS

In connection with the Privatization, USEC entered into a credit facility aggregating \$700.0 million. USEC will use the net proceeds from the sale of the senior notes offered by this prospectus to repay a portion of borrowings under the credit facility, which totaled \$565.0 million at September 30, 1998, and to reduce lenders' commitments under the credit facility by up to \$400.0 million. The weighted average interest rate for borrowings under the credit facility, including the amortization of fees, amounted to 6.8% for the period ended September 30, 1998.

A portion of the indebtedness to be repaid under the credit facility is owed to Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, a lender under the credit facility. Morgan Guaranty, a wholly owned subsidiary of J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated, is an affiliate of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., an underwriter of this offering.

A portion of the indebtedness to be repaid under the credit facility is owed to Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, a lender under



Gross profit.....	420.0	522.6	439.8	415.5	359.1	359.1	98.3	59.3
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs.....	--	--	--	--	46.6(2)	46.6(2)	--	--
Project development costs.....	44.9	49.0	103.6	141.5	136.7	136.7	32.2	31.6
Selling, general and administrative.....	21.4	27.6	36.0	31.8	34.7	34.7	8.1	7.9
Operating income.....	353.7	446.0	300.2	242.2	141.1	141.1	58.0	19.8
Interest expense.....	--	--	--	--	--	36.0(3)	--	6.5
Other (income) expense, net.....	3.3	(1.5)	(3.9)	(7.9)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(2.0)	(1.6)
Income before income taxes.....	350.4	447.5	304.1	250.1	146.3	110.3	60.0	14.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	--	--	--	--	--	41.9(4)	--	(48.2)(5)
Net income.....	\$ 350.4	\$ 447.5	\$ 304.1	\$ 250.1	\$ 146.3	\$ 68.4	\$ 60.0	\$ 63.1(6)
Net income per share -- basic and diluted....						\$ .68		\$ .63(6)
Average number of shares outstanding.....						100.0		100.0

- (1) Gives effect to the IPO, interest expense on borrowings of \$550.0 million incurred at the time of the IPO, and USEC's transition to taxable status, as if such events had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 1998.
- (2) Special charges amounted to \$46.6 million for fiscal 1998 for costs related to the Privatization and certain severance and transition benefits to be paid to plant workers in connection with workforce reductions over the next two years.
- (3) Pro forma interest expense of \$36.0 million is based on a weighted average interest rate of 6.6%, including the amortization of fees, on \$550.0 million of borrowings incurred at the time of the IPO, as if such borrowings had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 1998.
- (4) USEC was exempt from federal, state and local income taxes until the IPO. The pro forma provision for income taxes of \$41.9 million is based on an effective income tax rate of 38% and assumes the IPO had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 1998.
- (5) At the time of the IPO, USEC became subject to federal, state and local income taxes. The provision for income taxes includes a special income tax benefit of \$54.5 million for deferred income tax benefits that arise from USEC's transition to taxable status. Deferred tax benefits represent differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and USEC's estimate of the tax bases of its assets and liabilities.

Excluding the special tax benefit, the provision for income taxes for the first fiscal quarter ended September 30, 1998, amounted to \$6.3 million.

- (6) Excluding the special tax benefit, net income was \$8.6 million or \$.09 per share.

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	AS OF JUNE 30,					AS OF
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	SEPTEMBER 30, 1998
	(MILLIONS)					(UNAUDITED)
BALANCE SHEET DATA						
Cash.....	\$ 735.0	\$1,227.0	\$1,125.0	\$1,261.0	\$1,177.8	\$ 48.4
Inventories:						
Current assets:						
Separative Work Units.....	\$ 500.6	\$ 517.7	\$ 586.8	\$ 573.8	\$ 687.0	\$ 699.4
Uranium(1).....	158.6	165.5	150.3	131.5	184.5	199.7
Materials and supplies.....	17.0	19.8	15.7	12.4	24.8	22.4

Long-term assets -- uranium.....	103.6	115.5	199.7	103.6	561.0	562.7
Inventories, net.....	\$ 779.8	\$ 818.5	\$ 952.5	\$ 821.3	\$1,457.3	\$1,484.2
Total assets.....	\$2,798.9	\$3,216.8	\$3,356.0	\$3,456.6	\$3,471.3	\$2,311.2
Short-term debt.....	--	--	--	--	--	265.0
Long-term debt.....	--	--	--	--	--	300.0
Other liabilities(2).....	191.4	383.2	427.4	451.8	503.3	124.1
Stockholders' equity.....	1,545.0	1,937.5	2,121.6	2,091.3	2,420.5	1,142.7

(1) Excludes uranium provided by and owed to customers.

(2) Other liabilities include accrued liabilities for depleted UF(6) disposition costs in the amounts of \$93.0 million at June 30, 1994, \$212.4 million at June 30, 1995, \$303.0 million at June 30, 1996, \$336.4 million at June 30, 1997, \$372.6 million at June 30, 1998 and \$4.3 million at September 30, 1998.

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#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

#### OVERVIEW

USEC, a global energy company, is the world leader in the production and sale of uranium fuel enrichment services for commercial nuclear power plants, with approximately 75% of the North American market and approximately 40% of the world market. Uranium enrichment is a critical step in transforming natural uranium into fuel for nuclear reactors to produce electricity. Based on customers' long-term estimates of their requirements and certain other assumptions, including estimates of inflation rates, at September 30, 1998 USEC had long-term requirements contracts with utilities to provide uranium enrichment services aggregating \$3.6 billion through fiscal 2001 and \$7.0 billion through fiscal 2009, compared with \$7.8 billion at September 30, 1997.

USEC is the Executive Agent of the U.S. Government under a government-to-government agreement to purchase separative work units ("SWU") recovered from dismantled nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union for use in commercial electricity production. Cost of sales has been, and will continue to be, adversely affected by amounts paid to purchase SWU under the Russian Contract at prices that are substantially higher than its marginal production cost at the plants. As the volume of Russian SWU purchases has increased, USEC has operated the plants at lower production levels resulting in higher unit production costs. Pursuant to the Russian Contract, Russian SWU purchases will peak in calendar year 1998 at 5.5 million SWU per year and are expected to remain at that level thereafter.

Agreements with electric utilities are generally long-term requirements contracts under which customers are obligated to purchase a specified percentage of their requirements for uranium enrichment services. Customers, however, are not obligated to make purchases or payments if they do not have any requirements. The stated term of contracts transferred by DOE to USEC on July 1, 1993 (the "Transition Date") is 30 years, although future purchase obligations thereunder may be terminated by, among other things, giving 10 years' notice, although USEC has allowed shorter notice periods. The terms of newer contracts entered into since the Transition Date range from 3 to 11 years and do not typically provide for advance termination rights. Revenue from sales of SWU under new contracts represented 68% of total revenue in fiscal 1998. USEC believes that the trend for contracts with shorter terms will continue, with the newer contracts generally containing terms in the range of 3 to 7 years.

Revenue and operating results can fluctuate significantly from quarter-to-quarter, and in some cases, year-to-year. Customer requirements are determined by refueling schedules for nuclear reactors, which generally range from 12 to 18 months (or in some cases up to 24 months), and are in turn affected by, among other things, the seasonal nature of electricity demand, reactor maintenance, and reactors beginning or terminating operations. Utilities typically schedule the shutdown of their reactors for refueling to coincide with the low electricity demand periods of spring and fall. Thus, some reactors are scheduled for fall refueling, spring refueling or for 18-month cycles alternating between both seasons. In addition, USEC provides customers a window ranging from 10 to 30 days to take delivery of ordered product. The timing of larger orders for initial core requirements for new nuclear reactors also can affect operating results. Refueling orders typically average \$14.0 million

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per customer order for uranium enrichment services. USEC plans its cash outlays for power and other production costs, a significant portion of which is fixed in the short term, on the basis of meeting customer orders and achieving revenue targets for the year. As a result, a relatively small change in the timing of customer orders may cause earnings and cash flow results to be substantially above or below expectations. Notwithstanding this variability, USEC has significant backlog based on customers' estimates of their requirements for uranium enrichment services.

The consolidated financial statements, discussed below, are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations and financial position in the future or what the results of operations and financial position would have been had USEC been a private sector stand-alone entity during the periods presented.

#### Revenue

Substantially all of USEC's revenue is derived from the sale of uranium enrichment services, denominated in SWU. Although customers may buy enriched uranium product without having to supply uranium, virtually all of USEC's contracts are for enriching uranium provided by customers. Because orders for enrichment to refuel customer reactors (1) occur once in 12, 18 or 24 months and (2) are large in amount averaging \$14.0 million per order, the percentage of revenue attributable to any customer or group of customers from a particular geographic region can vary significantly quarter-by-quarter or year-by-year. However, customer requirements and orders over the longer term are more predictable. USEC estimates that about two-thirds of the nuclear reactors under contract operate on refueling cycles of 18 months or less, and the remaining one-third operate on refueling cycles greater than 18 months.

Revenue could be negatively impacted by NRC actions suspending operations at domestic reactors under contract with USEC. In addition, business decisions by utilities that take into account economic factors, such as the price and availability of alternate fossil fuels, the need for generating capacity and the cost of maintenance could result in suspended operations or early shutdowns of some reactors under contract with USEC.

USEC's enrichment contracts are denominated in U.S. dollars, and while revenue is not directly affected by changes in the foreign exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, USEC may have a competitive price disadvantage or advantage depending upon the strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar. This is because the primary competitors' costs are in the major European currencies.

USEC's financial performance over time can also be significantly affected by changes in the market price for SWU. SWU prices have been declining, reflecting the trend toward lower prices and shorter contracts in the highly competitive uranium enrichment market and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Currently, there is an excess of production capacity and certain suppliers have announced plans to expand capacities. In addition to this overcapacity, exports of enriched uranium from countries comprising the former

Soviet Union and sales of buyer-held inventory have contributed to significant downward pressure on SWU prices over the last several years. Accordingly, the new contracts have significantly lower prices per SWU and substantially shorter terms than previous contracts. USEC anticipates a trend toward somewhat lower prices to continue as it competes for new business.

USEC believes that its willingness to provide flexible contract terms has been instrumental in its ability to successfully compete for and capture open demand. USEC also believes that the advent of shorter contract terms is an industry wide phenomenon; utilities have been experiencing rapid changes in their industry and have been less willing to enter

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into extended obligations. This trend toward shorter contract terms requires that USEC, as well as its competitors, pursue new sales with greater frequency. The general effect of this is to increase the level of competition among uranium enrichment suppliers for new SWU commitments.

#### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales is based on the quantity of SWU sold during the period and is dependent upon production costs at the plants and SWU purchase costs (the latter mainly under the Russian Contract). Production costs at the plants for fiscal 1998 included purchased electric power (53% of production costs, of which 29% represents non-firm power and 71% represents firm power), labor and benefits (30% of production costs), depleted UF(6) disposition costs (7% of production costs), materials, maintenance and repairs, and other costs (10% of production costs). Since USEC uses the monthly moving average inventory cost method, an increase or decrease in production or purchase costs would have an effect on cost of sales over future fiscal periods. Purchases of SWU under the Russian Contract are recorded at acquisition cost plus related shipping costs.

Under electric power supply arrangements, USEC purchases a significant portion of its electric power at or below market rates based on long-term contracts with dedicated power generating facilities. In fiscal 1998, the average price of electricity was \$19.66 per megawatt hour ("MWh"). Power costs vary seasonally with rates being higher during winter and summer as a function of the extremity of the weather and as a function of demand during peak and off-peak times.

USEC has an operations and maintenance contract with Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc. ("LMUS"), a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation (the "LMUS Contract"), under which LMUS provides labor, services, and materials and supplies to operate and maintain the plants, and for which USEC pays LMUS for its actual costs and contract fees. The LMUS Contract expires on October 1, 2000, and may be terminated by USEC without penalty upon six months' notice. On November 18, 1998, USEC gave notice to terminate the LMUS Contract. Consequently, USEC expects to assume direct management and operation of the plants six months from the date of notice. USEC expects an orderly transition of compensation and benefits to allow the plant workers to become employees of USEC or its subsidiaries.

USEC accrues estimated costs for the future disposition of depleted UF(6) generated as a result of its operations. Costs are dependent upon the volume of depleted UF(6) generated and estimated conversion and disposal costs. USEC stores depleted UF(6) at the plants and continues to evaluate various proposals for its disposition. Pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act (the "Privatization Act") and an agreement with DOE dated May 18, 1998, depleted UF(6) generated by USEC through the date of the IPO was transferred to DOE. In June 1998, USEC paid \$50.0 million to DOE, and DOE assumed responsibility for disposal of a certain amount of depleted UF(6) generated from operations at the plants from October 1998 to 2005.

USEC leases the plants and process-related machinery and equipment at attractive, below-market terms from DOE pursuant to a lease agreement (the

"Lease Agreement"). Upon termination of the Lease Agreement, USEC is responsible for certain lease turnover activities at the plants. Lease turnover costs are accrued over the estimated term of the Lease Agreement which is estimated to extend until 2005. Pursuant to the Energy Policy Act and the Privatization Act, with certain exceptions, the U.S. Government is responsible for all environmental liabilities associated with the operation of the plants prior to the time

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of the IPO and decontamination and decommissioning of the plants at the end of their operating lives.

USEC expects to incur additional production costs of \$14.8 million in fiscal 1998 for taxes other than income taxes and property insurance premiums.

As Executive Agent under the Russian Contract, USEC has committed to purchase 4.4 million SWU in calendar 1998, of which 1.9 million SWU in the amount of \$164.8 million was purchased as of September 30, 1998. In each of calendar years 1998 to 2001, USEC has committed to purchase 5.5 million SWU at the annual amount of \$469.8 million, subject to certain purchase price adjustments for U.S. inflation. The Russian Contract has a 20-year term; USEC expects its purchases after 2001 to remain at the 5.5 million SWU per year level.

#### Project Development Costs

USEC is managing the development and engineering necessary to commercialize AVLIS, including activities relating to:

- site selection;
- NRC licensing;
- uranium feed and product technology;
- AVLIS demonstration facilities; and
- development and design of plant production facilities.

AVLIS project development costs are charged against income as incurred. USEC intends to capitalize AVLIS development costs associated with facilities and equipment designed for commercial production activities.

In addition, USEC has been evaluating a potential new advanced enrichment technology called "SILEX" and plans to continue evaluating the SILEX technology during fiscal 1998.

#### Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses include salaries and related overhead for personnel, legal and consulting fees and other administrative costs.

#### Income Taxes

With the completion of the IPO, USEC has become subject to federal and state income taxes at a combined effective income tax rate of 38%.

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#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain items as a percentage of revenue:

	FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,				(UNAUDITED) THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	1996	1997	1998	1998	1997	1998
	-----				-----	
	PRO FORMA					
	-----				-----	
Revenue						
Domestic.....	64%	60%	63%	63%	73%	57%
Asia.....	31	31	31	31	19	26
Europe and other.....	5	9	6	6	8	17
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cost of sales.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	69	74	75	75	78	81
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gross profit.....	31	26	25	25	22	19
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs.....	--	--	3	3	--	--
Project development costs.....	7	9	10	10	7	10
Selling, general and administrative.....	2	2	2	2	2	3
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Operating income.....	22	15	10	10	13	6
Interest expense.....	--	--	--	2	--	2
Other (income) expense, net.....	--	(1)	--	--	(1)	(1)
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Income before income taxes.....	22	16	10	8	14	5
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	--	--	--	3	--	(16)
	---	---	---	---	---	---
Net income.....	22%	16%	10%	5%	14%	21%

#### QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth unaudited quarterly financial data for each of the nine quarterly periods ending September 30, 1998. Operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period:

	(UNAUDITED) THREE MONTHS ENDED						
	SEPTEMBER 30, 1996	DECEMBER 31, 1996	MARCH 31, 1997	JUNE 30, 1997	SEPTEMBER 30, 1997	DECEMBER 31, 1997	MARCH 31, 1998
	-----						
	(MILLIONS)						
	-----						
Revenue.....	\$422.9	\$485.1	\$216.4	\$453.4	\$440.4	\$322.3	\$294.0
Cost of sales.....	307.9	364.2	161.3	328.9	342.1	235.7	214.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	115.0	120.9	55.1	124.5	98.3	86.6	79.6
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Project development costs.....	35.7	39.2	32.6	34.0	32.2	35.4	35.4
Selling, general and administrative.....	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	7.8
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income.....	70.7	73.1	14.0	84.4	58.0	42.3	36.4
Interest expense.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other (income) expense, net.....	(2.3)	(.9)	(1.1)	(3.6)	(2.0)	.6	(3.9)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before taxes.....	73.0	74.0	15.1	88.0	60.0	41.7	40.3
Provision (benefit) for income taxes...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 73.0	\$ 74.0	\$ 15.1	\$ 88.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 41.7	\$ 40.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

	(UNAUDITED) THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	JUNE 30, 1998	SEPTEMBER 30, 1998
	-----	
	(MILLIONS)	
	-----	
Revenue.....	\$364.5	\$307.9
Cost of sales.....	269.9	248.6
	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	94.6	59.3
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs.....	46.6	--
Project development costs.....	33.7	31.6

Selling, general and administrative.....	9.9	7.9
	-----	-----
Operating income.....	4.4	19.8
Interest expense.....	--	6.5
Other (income) expense, net.....	0.1	(1.6)
	-----	-----
Income before taxes.....	4.3	14.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes...	--	(48.2)
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 4.3	\$ 63.1
	=====	=====

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1997 AND 1998

Revenue

Revenue amounted to \$307.9 million in the first fiscal quarter ended September 30, 1998, a reduction of \$132.5 million (or 30%) from \$440.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. The lower revenue was attributable primarily to 28% lower sales of SWU resulting mainly from changes in the timing of customer nuclear reactor refueling orders. Revenue was also affected by lower sales of natural uranium and a lower commitment level of a domestic customer. USEC provided enrichment services for 24 reactors as compared with 32 reactors in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. The average SWU price billed to customers during the first quarter of fiscal 1998 was about the same as in the first quarter of fiscal 1998, notwithstanding the trend toward lower prices for new contracts in the highly competitive uranium enrichment market.

Revenue from sales of SWU in the first quarter of fiscal 1998 was reduced by price adjustments following a downward revision by the U.S. Department of Commerce in its inflation index. Prices under a majority of contracts with customers include an inflation adjustment factor. In September 1998, the Department of Commerce revised the inflation index downward retroactive to 1995. The revised lower inflation rates are expected to reduce revenue over the remainder of fiscal 1998 as well as future fiscal years.

The percentage of revenue attributed to domestic and international customers follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	-----	-----
	1997	1998
	----	----
Domestic.....	73%	57%
Asia.....	19	26
Europe and other.....	8	17
	---	---
	100%	100%
	===	===

Revenue from domestic customers declined \$142.8 million (or 45%), revenue from customers in Asia declined \$3.3 million (or 4%), and revenue from customers in Europe and other areas increased \$13.6 million (or 36%). Changes in the geographic mix of revenue resulted primarily from changes in the timing of customers' orders, lower sales of natural uranium to domestic customers, and a lower commitment level of a domestic customer.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales amounted to \$248.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998, a decline of \$93.5 million (or 27%) from \$342.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1997. As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales amounted to 81%, compared with 78% in the first quarter of fiscal 1997. Although cost of sales in dollar terms declined as a result of the 28% reduction in sales of SWU, the decline was partially offset by the effects of higher unit production costs resulting from a significant reduction in production volume, primarily at the Paducah plant. The low production at the Paducah plant in the first quarter of fiscal 1998 was due to USEC's response to the high cost of power, as discussed below. Continued sub-optimal gaseous diffusion cell availability contributed to higher unit production costs at the Portsmouth plant.

Persistent hot weather, high electricity demand in the Midwest and power generation shortages resulted in record-high power costs from the early summer into the fall with a resulting negative impact on the Paducah plant's production costs in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. USEC initially responded to these events by curtailing production at the Paducah plant to reduce the impact of these higher power prices on production costs.

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Because the power costs continued to remain unusually high in August, September and into October, USEC extended its response by restoring production at the Paducah plant over a longer period than contemplated earlier in the summer, and will be increasing total production over the remainder of the fiscal year to help meet production and cost targets.

Under the monthly moving average inventory cost method, most of the impact of the higher power costs and lower production volumes on unit production costs is expected to affect cost of sales over the remainder of the fiscal year.

Electric power costs amounted to \$90.9 million (representing 54% of production costs) compared with \$113.0 million (representing 55% of production costs) in the first quarter of fiscal 1997, a decline of \$22.1 million (or 20%). The decline in power costs was attributable to lower production volumes at the plants, principally at the Paducah plant. Although electric power costs were lower, costs per megawatt hour increased 30% over the first quarter of 1997.

Costs for the future disposition of depleted uranium amounted to \$5.2 million, a decline of \$9.3 million (or 64%) from \$14.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1997. Lower costs in the first quarter of fiscal 1997 reflect a lower future disposal rate per kilogram of depleted uranium based on fixed-cost disposal contracts for a certain quantity of depleted uranium and the lower production levels at the plants. At September 30, 1997, the accrued liability for the future disposal of depleted uranium amounted to \$4.3 million. In July 1997, pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act, depleted uranium generated by USEC from July 1993 to July 1997 was transferred to DOE, and the accrued liability of \$373.8 million at the time of the IPO, on July 28, 1997, was transferred to stockholders' equity.

Subsequent to the IPO, production costs in the first quarter of fiscal 1997 include charges for taxes other than income taxes and property insurance premiums.

SWU purchased under the Russian Contract represented 46% of the combined produced and purchased supply mix, compared with 40% purchased from the Russian Federation and DOE in the first quarter of fiscal 1997. Cost of sales has been, and will continue to be, adversely affected by amounts paid to purchase SWU under the Russian Contract at prices that are substantially higher than its marginal production cost at the plants. As the volume of Russian SWU purchases has increased, USEC has operated the plants at lower production levels resulting in higher unit production costs. Pursuant to the Russian Contract, Russian highly enriched uranium purchases will peak in calendar year 1997 at 5.5 million SWU per year and are expected to remain at that level thereafter.

Gross Profit

Gross profit amounted to \$59.3 million, a reduction of \$39.0 million (or 40%) from \$98.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. As a percentage of revenue, gross profit amounted to 19%, compared with 22% in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. The lower gross profit reflects lower sales of SWU primarily from changes in the timing of customers' orders and the effects on cost of sales of lower production volume and higher unit costs at the plants.

#### Project Development Costs

Project development costs, primarily for the AVLIS project, amounted to \$31.6 million, a decline of \$.6 million (or 2%) from \$32.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. Development costs for the future commercialization of the AVLIS uranium enrichment process primarily reflect integrated operation of the laser and separator systems to verify enrichment production economics.

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#### Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$7.9 million, a decline of \$.2 million (or 3%) from \$8.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. As a percentage of revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to 2.6%, compared with 1.8% in the first quarter of fiscal 1998.

#### Operating Income

Operating income amounted to \$19.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 compared with \$58.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. The decline reflects lower gross profit.

#### Interest Expense

Interest expense of \$6.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 represents interest on borrowings of \$550.0 million incurred at the time of the IPO. Prior to the IPO, USEC had no short or long-term debt. Outstanding borrowings under a credit agreement averaged \$557.6 million during the period from July 28 to September 30, 1998, at a weighted average interest rate of 6.8%, including the amortization of fees.

#### Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes includes a special income tax benefit of \$54.5 million for deferred income tax benefits that arise from the transition to taxable status. Deferred tax benefits represent differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and USEC's estimate of the tax bases on its assets and liabilities.

Excluding the special tax benefit, the provision for income taxes was \$6.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999, of which \$3.0 million was incurred in July 1998, subsequent to the IPO.

#### Net Income

Including the special tax benefit, net income was \$63.1 million compared with \$60.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. Excluding the special tax benefit, net income in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 was \$8.6 million. Net income in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 was affected by lower gross profit primarily from the timing of customer orders, lower gross profit margins, interest expense on borrowings incurred at the time of the IPO, and the provision for income taxes following the transition to taxable status.

#### Fiscal 1999 Outlook

First quarter results are on target, and revenue for fiscal 1999 is anticipated to be in line with analysts' expectations. However, fiscal 1999

costs will be greater than previously estimated because the effects of record-high electric power costs continued from early summer into the fall, an unanticipated downward revision in the inflation index by the Department of Commerce is expected to affect revenue, and increased interest and income tax expenses are anticipated. In October 1998, USEC announced that it believed its fiscal 1999 earnings could be about 25 percent below the then current analysts' consensus estimate which was \$1.60 per share.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS -- FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1997 AND 1998

##### Revenue

Revenue amounted to \$1,421.2 million in fiscal 1998, a decline of \$156.6 million (or 10%) from \$1,577.8 million in fiscal 1997. The decline in revenue was attributable primarily to changes in the timing of customer nuclear reactor refuelings resulting in a 12% decline in sales of SWU in fiscal 1998, following a 14% increase in fiscal 1997. During fiscal 1998,

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USEC provided enrichment services for 100 reactors as compared with 110 in fiscal 1997. The average SWU price billed to customers was \$116, an increase of approximately 1% compared with fiscal 1997, notwithstanding the overall trend toward lower prices for contracts negotiated since July 1993 in the highly competitive uranium enrichment market. Sales of uranium to electric utility customers increased to \$40.8 million, compared with \$25.9 million in fiscal 1997.

Revenue from domestic customers declined \$54.6 million (or 6%), revenue from customers in Asia declined \$44.7 million (or 9%) and revenue from customers in Europe and other areas declined \$57.3 million (or 41%). Changes in the geographic mix of revenue in fiscal 1998 resulted primarily from changes in the timing of customers' orders. The decline in domestic revenue also reflects lower commitment levels from two customers, partially offset by higher sales of uranium and a first time sale of SWU for one reactor under a new contract signed by USEC.

##### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales amounted to \$1,062.1 million in fiscal 1998, a decline of \$100.2 million (or 9%) from \$1,162.3 million in fiscal 1997. The decline in cost of sales was attributable to the 12% decline in sales in SWU from changes in the timing of customers' orders, partially offset by the effects of lower production volume and higher unit costs at the plants and an increase in purchased SWU under the Russian Contract. As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales amounted to 75% in fiscal 1998, compared with 74% in fiscal 1997.

SWU unit production costs in fiscal years 1998 and 1997 were adversely affected by lower production facility capability, and USEC incurred additional costs because uneconomic overfeeding of uranium was necessary at the Portsmouth plant to compensate for the production lost due to the unavailability of cells in order to ensure that customer requirements would be met.

Electric power costs amounted to \$413.8 million (representing 53% of production costs) in fiscal 1998, compared with \$530.4 million (representing 59% of production costs) in fiscal 1997, a decline of \$116.6 million (or 22%). The decline reflected lower power consumption resulting from lower SWU production and improved power utilization efficiency of SWU production compared with the amount of electric power consumed.

Costs for labor and benefits amounted to \$237.7 million in fiscal 1998, an increase of \$7.6 million (or 3%) from \$230.1 million in fiscal 1997. The increase reflected general inflation.

Costs for the future disposition of depleted UF(6) amounted to \$55.7 million in fiscal 1998, a decline of \$16.3 million (or 23%) from \$72.0 million in fiscal

1997. The decline resulted from lower SWU production overall and, at the Paducah plant, more efficient operations and economic underfeeding of uranium which in turn resulted in a significant reduction in the generation of depleted UF(6). At June 30, 1998, USEC had accrued a total liability of \$372.6 million for the future disposal of depleted UF(6).

SWU purchased under the Russian Contract and other purchase contracts represented 38% of the combined produced and purchased supply mix, compared with 23% for fiscal 1997. Unit costs of SWU purchased under the Russian Contract are substantially higher than USEC's marginal cost of production. USEC purchased SWU derived from highly enriched uranium, as follows: 3.6 million SWU at a cost of \$315.8 million and 1.8 million SWU at a cost of \$157.3 million for the fiscal years 1998 and 1997 respectively.

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Gross Profit

Gross profit amounted to \$359.1 million in fiscal 1998, a decline of \$56.4 million (or 14%) from \$415.5 million in fiscal 1997. The decline resulted from lower sales of SWU from changes in the timing of customers' orders, lower production volume and higher unit costs at the plants, and an increase in purchased SWU under the Russian Contract.

Special Charges

Special charges amounted to \$46.6 million (\$28.9 million net of income taxes on a pro forma basis) for fiscal 1998 for costs related to the Privatization and certain severance and transition benefits to be paid with respect to 500 plant workers in connection with workforce reductions over the next two fiscal years as follows:

	FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998 ----- (MILLIONS)
Privatization costs.....	\$13.8
Worker and community transition assistance benefits.....	20.0
Worker's pre-existing severance benefits.....	12.8
	-----
	\$46.6
	=====

Privatization costs of \$13.8 million were paid in July 1998, worker and community transition assistance benefits of \$20.0 million were paid to DOE in June 1998, and workers' pre-existing severance benefits of \$12.8 million are expected to be paid by July 1999.

Project Development Costs

Project development costs, primarily for the AVLIS project, amounted to \$136.7 million for fiscal 1998, a decline of \$4.8 million (or 3%) from \$141.5 million in fiscal 1997. Engineering and development costs for the future commercialization of the AVLIS uranium enrichment process in fiscal 1998 primarily reflected continuing demonstration of plant-scale components with emphasis shifting toward integrated operation of the laser and separator systems to verify enrichment production economics. Project development costs include costs of \$2.0 million in fiscal 1998 and \$7.8 million in fiscal 1997 incurred in the evaluation of the SILEX advanced enrichment technology.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$34.7 million in fiscal 1998, an increase of \$2.9 million (or 9%) from \$31.8 million in fiscal 1997. As a percentage of revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to 2.4% in fiscal 1998, compared with 2.0% in fiscal 1997. The increase resulted from higher expenses associated with Privatization activities.

#### Net Income

Net income before special charges amounted to \$192.9 million in fiscal 1998, a decline of \$57.2 million (or 23%) from \$250.1 million in fiscal 1997. As a percentage of revenue, net income before special charges amounted to 13% in fiscal 1998, compared with 16% in fiscal 1997. The decline resulted primarily from lower sales of SWU from changes in the timing of customers' orders and lower gross profit margins. Including special charges, net income in fiscal 1998 amounted to \$146.3 million.

On a pro forma basis, as if the IPO had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 1998, net income before special charges for fiscal 1998, adjusted to reflect interest expense on borrowings of \$550.0 million at the time of the IPO and a provision for income taxes, was

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\$97.3 million or \$.97 per share. Including special charges, net income on a pro forma basis was \$68.4 million or \$.68 per share.

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS -- FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1996 AND 1997

##### Revenue

Revenue amounted to \$1,577.8 million in fiscal 1997, an increase of \$165.0 million (or 12%) from revenue of \$1,412.8 million in fiscal 1996. The increase in revenue for fiscal 1997 resulted principally from: (i) the timing of customer nuclear reactor refuelings; (ii) sales to new customers; and (iii) increased sales to existing customers. Sales of SWU increased 14% in fiscal 1997 following a decline of 14% in fiscal 1996. During fiscal 1997, USEC provided enrichment services for 110 reactors as compared with 101 in fiscal 1996. Revenue for fiscal 1997 included first time sales of SWU for five reactors under Utility Services contracts entered into in earlier years and first time sales for four reactors under new contracts. The average SWU price billed to customers in fiscal 1997 was \$115, a decline of approximately 1% compared to fiscal 1996, reflecting the trend toward lower prices for new contracts in the highly competitive uranium enrichment market.

Revenue in fiscal 1997 increased from fiscal 1996 in all geographic areas in which USEC markets enrichment services. Domestic revenue increased \$49.2 million or 5%, Asian revenue increased \$46.2 million or 10%, and European and other revenue increased \$69.6 million, almost double the fiscal 1996 level. In addition to changes in the timing of customer orders, revenue benefitted from initial sales for six reactors in the United States, one in Asia, and two in Europe. Revenue in fiscal 1997 was somewhat affected by the slowdown of refueling orders for certain reactors in the United States that, for a substantial portion of the fiscal year, had suspended operations pursuant to NRC safety directives or extended outages.

##### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales amounted to \$1,162.3 million in fiscal 1997, an increase of \$189.3 million (or 19%) from \$973.0 million in fiscal 1996. As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales amounted to 74% and 69% for fiscal years 1997 and 1996, respectively. The increase in cost of sales in fiscal 1997 was attributable mainly to the 14% increase in sales of SWU, higher unit production costs at the plants and increased purchases under the Russian Contract. SWU production costs were higher due to unplanned equipment downtime and increased preventive maintenance activities.

SWU production and related unit production costs in fiscal 1996 were adversely affected by lower gaseous diffusion production capability and increased maintenance activities reflecting efforts to restore plant production to desired levels. Additional costs were incurred in fiscal 1997 from overfeeding of uranium in the enrichment process at the Portsmouth plant to partially mitigate lower production capability. In fiscal 1996, production capability at the Paducah plant was adversely affected by a reduction in electric power from the power supplier in response to an extended period of extremely hot weather.

Electric power costs amounted to \$530.4 million (representing 59% of production costs) in fiscal 1997, compared with \$486.9 million (representing 55% of production costs) in fiscal 1996, an increase of \$43.5 million (or 9%). The increase reflects increased power consumption and, at the Portsmouth plant, a significant decline in power utilization efficiency along with higher demand charges for firm power. Power utilization efficiency was adversely affected by production equipment difficulties.

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Costs for labor and benefits amounted to \$230.1 million in fiscal 1997, an increase of \$20.3 million (or 10%) from \$209.8 million in fiscal 1996. The increase reflects general inflation and higher employment levels.

Costs for the future disposition of depleted UF(6) amounted to \$72.0 million in fiscal 1997, a decline of \$18.6 million (or 21%) from \$90.6 million in fiscal 1996. Costs were lower in fiscal 1997 as the estimated future disposal rate per kilogram of depleted UF(6) was reduced as a result of revised estimates based on new proposals from potential disposal companies.

Increased SWU purchases under the Russian Contract and other purchase contracts also contributed to the higher costs of sales in fiscal 1997. Purchased SWU represented 23% of the combined produced and purchased supply mix in fiscal 1997, compared with 16% in fiscal 1996. Unit costs of SWU purchased under the Russian Contract are substantially higher than USEC's marginal cost of production. USEC purchased SWU derived from highly enriched uranium, as follows: 1.8 million SWU at a cost of \$157.3 million and 1.7 million SWU at a cost of \$144.1 million for the fiscal years 1997 and 1996, respectively. In September 1996, in accordance with the Privatization Act, USEC and Tenex amended the Russian Contract to eliminate the USEC's obligation to purchase the natural uranium component after calendar year 1996.

#### Gross Profit

Gross profit amounted to \$415.5 million in fiscal 1997, a decline of \$24.3 million (or 6%) from \$439.8 million in fiscal 1996. Although revenue increased in fiscal 1997, gross profit was adversely affected by higher unit production costs at the plants caused mainly by unplanned equipment downtime and increased preventive maintenance activities and increased purchases of SWU under the Russian Contract. Gross profit in fiscal years 1997 and 1996 was also adversely affected by declines in average prices billed to customers.

#### Project Development Costs

Project development costs, primarily for the AVLIS project, amounted to \$141.5 million in fiscal 1997, an increase of \$37.9 million (or 37%) from \$103.6 million in fiscal 1996. The increase reflects planned engineering and development spending for the future commercialization of the AVLIS uranium enrichment process and, in fiscal 1997, initial costs incurred in the evaluation of SILEX. Increased AVLIS spending was attributable to the demonstration of laser and separator systems and preliminary plant design.

#### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to \$31.8 million in

fiscal 1997, a decline of \$4.2 million (or 12%) from \$36.0 million in fiscal 1996. As a percentage of revenue, selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to 2.0% and 2.5% in fiscal years 1997 and 1996, respectively. The decline in fiscal 1997 resulted from a reduction in expenses associated with Privatization activities and lower consulting and other fees.

#### Other Income

Other income, net of expenses, amounted to \$7.9 million in fiscal 1997, an increase of \$4.0 million (or 103%) from \$3.9 million in fiscal 1996. The increase in fiscal 1997 was attributable to interest earned on payments under the Russian Contract to be applied against future SWU deliveries and fees earned on delivery optimization and other customer-oriented distribution programs.

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#### Net Income

Net income amounted to \$250.1 million in fiscal 1997, a decline of \$54.0 million (or 18%) from \$304.1 million in fiscal 1996. As a percentage of revenue, net income amounted to 16% and 22% for fiscal years 1997 and 1996, respectively. The decline in fiscal 1997 resulted primarily from an increase of \$37.9 million in AVLIS development spending and a lower gross profit margin on sales of SWU.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

#### Liquidity and Cash Flow

Net cash flows provided by operating activities amounted to \$28.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999, compared with \$83.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998. Excluding the special deferred income tax benefit, cash flow in the first quarter of fiscal 1999 reflects lower net income as well as an increase of \$26.9 million in inventories and cash payments of \$8.9 million for costs and expenses relating to the Privatization incurred prior to the IPO. Net cash flows provided by operating activities in the first quarter of fiscal 1998 had been reduced by an advance payment of \$60.0 million to DOE for electric power and had been increased by a reduction of \$27.9 million in inventories and advances of \$14.1 million from customers.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities amounted to \$73.3 million in fiscal 1998, compared with \$356.1 million in fiscal 1997. Cash flow in fiscal 1998 was reduced by an increase of \$142.5 million in inventories, the decline of \$103.8 million in net income compared with fiscal 1997, and payments of \$66.0 million in fiscal 1998 to DOE relating to the disposition of depleted UF(6), partly offset by an increase of \$64.4 million in payables to the Russian Federation for purchases of SWU. In fiscal 1997, the net increase of \$50.1 million in payments under the Russian Contract reflected a payment of \$100.0 million in December 1996 under the Russian Contract for future deliveries of SWU in calendar years 1998 and 1999.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities amounted to \$356.1 million in fiscal 1997, a significant increase over \$119.7 million in fiscal 1996. The increase resulted primarily due to a reduction of \$97.6 million in customer trade receivables in fiscal 1997 from changes in the timing of customer collections and the collection of \$29.4 million from DOE for reimbursable regulatory compliance activities, partially offset by the decline of \$54.0 million in net income compared with fiscal 1996. As a supplementary activity in support of the Russian Contract, USEC paid \$100.0 million in each of fiscal years 1997 and 1996 as credits for future deliveries of SWU under the Russian Contract.

Capital expenditures relating primarily to plant improvements amounted to \$5.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1999, compared with \$5.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 1998.

Capital expenditures relating primarily to plant improvements amounted to

\$36.5 million, \$25.8 million and \$15.6 million in fiscal years 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively. Capital expenditures in fiscal 1998 consist principally of replacement equipment and upgrades to the steam plant and cooling towers. Capital expenditures in fiscal years 1997 and 1996 consisted principally of upgrades to the steam plant and cooling towers, improvements to the enriched product withdrawal facilities, process inventory control systems, cylinder storage facilities and purchases of capital equipment.

The Exit Dividend paid to the U.S. Treasury in July 1998 amounted to \$1,709.4 million.

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Dividends paid to the U.S. Treasury amounted to \$120.0 million in each of the fiscal years 1998, 1997 and 1996. Pursuant to the Privatization Act, in December 1996, USEC transferred to DOE the natural uranium component of low enriched uranium from highly enriched uranium purchased under the Russian Contract at a cost of \$86.1 million in fiscal 1996 and \$74.3 million in fiscal 1997. As a result of the transfer, the total purchase cost of \$160.4 million, including related shipping charges, was recorded as a return of capital.

On November 10, 1998 the Board of Directors of USEC Inc. declared the first regular quarterly dividend payment of \$.275 per share, payable December 15, 1998 to shareholders of record as of November 25, 1998. An annualized dividend of \$1.10 per common share was indicated in the IPO Prospectus dated July 22, 1998. During 1999, USEC anticipates dividend payment dates of March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15.

Net working capital amounted to \$766.6 million at September 30, 1998. USEC has provided extended payment terms to an Asian customer with respect to an overdue trade receivable of \$36.5 million at September 30, 1998. Interest is earned on the unpaid balance, and the trade receivable has been secured by an irrevocable letter of credit with payment scheduled for February 27, 1999.

#### AVLIS Project Expenditures

AVLIS deployment is estimated to cost \$2.5 billion from fiscal 1999 through fiscal 2007, of which \$700.0 million is expected to be spent during the performance demonstration, design and licensing phase and \$1.8 billion during the procurement, construction and startup phase.

Actual AVLIS expenditures may vary from this estimate based on the results of development and demonstration activities or on account of changes in business conditions, regulatory requirements and the timing of NRC licensing, costs of construction labor and materials, the market for uranium enrichment services, and USEC's cost of capital.

#### Capital Structure and Financial Resources

USEC expects that its cash, internally generated funds from operating activities, and available financing sources including borrowings under the credit facility (described below), will be sufficient to meet its obligations as they become due and to fund operating requirements of the plants, purchases of SWU under the Russian Contract, capital expenditures and discretionary investments, AVLIS expenditures in the near term and the quarterly dividend.

USEC borrowed \$550.0 million at the time of the IPO, pursuant to a credit facility comprised of three tranches. Tranche A is a 364-day revolving credit facility for \$400.0 million. Tranche B is a 364-day revolving credit facility for \$150.0 million which is convertible, at USEC's option, into a one-year term loan. USEC borrowed \$550.0 million under Tranche A and Tranche B, transferred \$500.0 million of such proceeds to the U.S. Treasury as part of the Exit Dividend of \$1,709.4 million and retained \$50.0 million in cash. The third tranche, Tranche C, is a five-year revolving credit facility for \$150.0 million for working capital and general corporate purposes. Borrowings, net of repayments, amounted to \$565.0 million from July 28 to September 30, 1998.

Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at a rate equal to, at USEC's option (i) the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus an "Applicable Eurodollar Margin," or (ii) the Base Rate (as defined). The Applicable Eurodollar Margin is based on USEC's credit rating.

The credit facility requires USEC to comply with certain financial covenants, including a minimum net worth and a debt to total capitalization ratio, as well as other customary conditions and covenants. The credit facility restricts borrowings by USEC subsidiaries to a

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maximum of \$100.0 million. The failure to satisfy any of the covenants would constitute an event of default. The credit facility also includes other customary events of default, including without limitation, nonpayment, misrepresentation in a material respect, cross-default to other indebtedness, bankruptcy and change of control.

The total debt-to-capitalization ratio as adjusted to include short-term debt was 33% at September 30, 1998.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

In addition to costs for the future disposition of depleted UF(6), USEC incurs operating costs and capital expenditures for matters relating to compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including the handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous, low-level radioactive and mixed wastes generated as a result of its operations. Operating costs relating to such environmental compliance were \$25.4 million, \$24.9 million and \$30.4 million and capital expenditures relating to environmental matters were \$4.4 million, \$1.8 million and \$3.5 million for fiscal years 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively. In fiscal years 1999 and 2000, USEC expects its operating costs and capital expenditures for such compliance to remain at about the same levels as in fiscal 1998. Costs accrued for the future treatment and disposal of depleted UF(6) produced from its operations were \$55.7 million in fiscal 1998. USEC expects that costs relating to the future treatment and disposal of depleted UF(6) will be lower in fiscal 1999.

USEC paid \$50.0 million to DOE in June 1998 in consideration for DOE assuming responsibility for a certain amount of depleted UF(6) generated by USEC from the privatization date to 2005.

Environmental liabilities associated with the plant operations prior to the date of the IPO are the responsibility of DOE or the U.S. Government, except for liabilities relating to certain identified wastes stored at the plants. Environmental liabilities associated with the decontamination and decommissioning of the plants are generally the responsibility of DOE, except for additional costs, if any, as a result of USEC's operations.

#### IMPACT OF YEAR 2000 ISSUE

The Year 2000 issue exists because many software and embedded systems (defined below), which use only two digits to identify a year in a date field, were developed without considering the impact of the upcoming change in the century. Some of these systems are critical to USEC's operations and business processes and could fail or function inaccurately if not repaired or replaced with Year 2000 ready products. Software and embedded systems will be Year 2000 ready when such systems are replaced or remediated to perform essential functions accurately and without failure. Software is computer programming that has been developed by USEC for its own use (in-house software) and purchased from vendors (vendor software). Embedded systems refer to both computing hardware and other electronic monitoring, communications, and control systems that have microprocessors.

USEC has designed and begun implementation of a Year 2000 project which focuses on systems that are critical to its business. The failure of such

critical systems would directly and adversely affect USEC's ability to generate or deliver products and services or otherwise affect revenue, safety, or reliability for a period of time as to lead to

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unrecoverable consequences. USEC has adopted a phased approach for critical systems to address the Year 2000 issue. The phases include:

- a company-wide inventory, in which critical systems were identified;
- assessment, in which critical systems were evaluated as to their readiness to operate in the Year 2000;
- remediation, in which critical systems that are not Year 2000 ready are upgraded by modification or replacement;
- testing, in which remediation is validated by checking the ability of critical systems to operate within the Year 2000 time frame; and
- certification, in which systems are formally acknowledged to be Year 2000 ready and acceptable for operation.

The Year 2000 project is proceeding on schedule. The inventory and assessment phases have been completed, and critical systems have been identified. Other software that requires Year 2000 remediation may be included during the assessment, remediation, and testing phases. The identified, critical, in-house and vendor software is in the process of being remediated, with completion expected by April 1999. USEC expects to complete the testing and certification phases by April 1999.

Remediated software and embedded systems will be tested both for ability to handle Year 2000 dates, including leap year, and to assure that repair has not affected functionality. Software and embedded systems are being tested individually and where necessary will be tested in an integrated manner with other systems, with dates advanced to simulate the Year 2000. All systems will be tested to reduce risk, but testing cannot comprehensively address all future combinations of dates and events.

USEC depends on external parties, including electric power utilities, customers, suppliers, government agencies, and financial institutions, to reliably deliver products and services. To the extent that external parties experience Year 2000 problems, the demand for and the reliability of USEC's services may be adversely affected. USEC has adopted a phased approach to address external parties and the Year 2000 issue. The phases include:

- inventory, in which critical business relationships are identified;
- action planning, in which a series of actions and a time frame for monitoring expected compliance status is developed;
- assessment, in which the likelihood of external party Year 2000 readiness is evaluated; and
- contingency planning, in which plans are made to deal with the potential failure of an external party to be Year 2000 ready.

Additional critical relationships may be entered into or included. Assessment of Year 2000 readiness of external parties will continue through calendar year 1999.

In January 1999, USEC plans to assess the progress of Year 2000 remediation efforts internally and externally to determine the scope of contingency planning necessary to reduce the risk. If the remediation schedule lags and cannot meet certain milestones, a contingency planning process would begin, and contingency plans would be implemented if a remediated system does not become available by

the date it is needed. USEC also plans to develop contingency plans for the potential failure of critical external parties to address their Year 2000 issues.

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USEC recognizes that, given the complex interaction of computing and communication systems, it is not possible to be certain that all efforts to have all critical systems Year 2000 ready will be successful. Irrespective of the progress of the Year 2000 project, USEC is preparing contingency plans, which will take into account the possibility of multiple system failures, both internal and external, due to Year 2000 effects.

There can be no assurance that such programs will identify and cure all software problems, or that entities on whom USEC relies for certain services integral to its business, such as the electric power suppliers, will successfully address all of their software and systems problems in order to operate without disruption in 2000.

USEC expects its costs for software modifications and systems upgrades to resolve Year 2000 issues will amount to \$14.0 million, of which \$5.8 million had been incurred at September 30, 1998. Pursuant to USEC's financial accounting and reporting policies, purchased hardware and software costs are capitalized, and implementation costs, including consultants' fees, are charged against income as incurred.

#### POWER PURCHASES, CHANGING PRICES AND INFLATION

The plants require substantial amounts of electricity to enrich uranium. USEC purchases firm and non-firm power to meet its production needs. Production costs would increase to the extent that the market prices of non-firm power, which represented 29% of the fiscal 1998 power needs, and firm power, which represented 71% of the fiscal 1998 power needs, were to rise. In addition, the prices that USEC pays for firm power could increase if there were additional regulatory costs or unanticipated equipment failures at the power plants supplying the firm power to the plants. USEC is exploring a number of alternatives to reduce its exposure to market-priced power at the Paducah plant during next summer and future periods, including negotiations to procure power at acceptable prices and reducing production levels at the Paducah plant during affected periods. There can be no assurance that USEC will be successful in reducing such exposure, including through the procurement of power at acceptable prices to economically operate the Paducah plant during the affected periods.

A majority of the contracts generally provide for prices that are subject to adjustment for inflation. In recent years, inflation has not had a significant impact on USEC's operations, and unless inflation increases substantially, it is not expected to have a material effect.

#### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued and USEC adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." Adoption of the standards did not have a material effect on the financial statements for fiscal 1998.

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#### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Financial instruments are reported on the balance sheet at September 30, 1998, and include cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, certain accrued liabilities, payables under the Russian Contract, and variable-rate debt, the carrying amounts for which approximate fair value at September 30, 1998.

The balance sheet carrying amounts and related fair values at September 30, 1998, of USEC's debt obligations that are sensitive to changes in interest rates follow:

SEPTEMBER 30, 1998		
BALANCE SHEET		
	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE
(MILLIONS)		
Variable Rate Debt:		
Short-term debt.....	\$265.0	\$265.0
Long-term debt.....	300.0	300.0
	-----	-----
	\$565.0	\$565.0
	=====	=====

The repayment schedule of debt obligations, based on the ultimate maturity dates available under the credit facility, and the related variable interest rates based on implied forward rates in the yield curve as of September 30, 1998, follow:

	MATURITY DATE		
	JULY 1999	JULY 2000	JULY 2003
Variable Rate Debt:			
Short-term debt.....	\$265.0	\$ --	\$ --
Long-term debt.....	--	150.0	150.0
	-----	-----	-----
	\$265.0	\$150.0	\$150.0
	=====	=====	=====
Variable Interest Rate.....	5.6%	5.8%	6.6%

USEC plans to refinance all or a portion of the borrowings under the credit facility with funds raised in the public or private security markets, including proceeds from this offering.

## INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

### THE ENRICHMENT PROCESS

#### Overview

As found in nature, uranium consists of three isotopes, the two principal ones being uranium-235 ("U(235)") and uranium-238 ("U(238)"). U(238) is the more abundant but is not fissionable. U(235) is the fissionable isotope, but its concentration in natural uranium is only about .711% by weight. Light water nuclear reactors, which are operated by most nuclear utilities in the world today, require low enriched uranium fuel with a U(235) concentration in the range of 3% to 5% by weight. Uranium enrichment is the process by which the concentration of U(235) is increased to that level.

Two existing commercial technologies are currently used to enrich uranium for nuclear power plants -- the gaseous diffusion process and the gas centrifuge process. The gaseous diffusion process involves the passage of uranium hexafluoride ("UF(6)") in a gaseous form through a series of filters (or porous barrier). UF(6) is continuously enriched in U(235) as it moves through the

process. Because U(235) is lighter, it passes through the barrier more readily than does U(238), resulting in a gaseous uranium that is enriched in U(235), the fissionable isotope. The gaseous diffusion process is power-intensive, requiring significant amounts of electricity to push the UF(6) through the filters. The other enrichment process, gas centrifuge, is significantly less power intensive than the gaseous diffusion process. It employs rapidly spinning cylinders containing UF(6) to separate the fissionable U(235) isotope from the non-fissionable U(238).

#### SWU

The standard of measure of effort or service in the uranium enrichment industry is separative work units or SWU. A SWU is the amount of work or effort that is required to transform a given amount of natural uranium feed stock (UF(6)) into two streams of uranium, one enriched in the U(235) isotope and the other depleted of the U(235) isotope. Prices for enrichment services are based upon SWU, and the enrichment capacity of suppliers and the enrichment requirements of nuclear utilities are also denominated in SWU.

#### Overfeeding/Underfeeding

SWU (and the related electricity required for enrichment) and natural uranium are, to a certain extent, interchangeable in the process to create enriched uranium. USEC can either feed more natural uranium into the enrichment process, a mode of operation called "overfeeding," or feed less uranium into the enrichment process, a mode of operation called "underfeeding." Overfeeding is economical if the costs associated with using and disposal of additional natural uranium are lower than the cost of the electricity used to produce the additional enriched uranium. Underfeeding is economical if the cost of the additional electricity required is lower than the savings from the use of less natural uranium and its related disposal costs. Underfeeding serves to stockpile the inventory of natural uranium which, if not needed for production, can be sold.

#### THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE

Electric utilities with light water nuclear reactors require fissionable uranium. It is the act of fission which releases the necessary heat required to produce steam for the turbines which generate electricity. The provision of uranium enrichment services, the process by which the concentration of the fissionable isotope U(235) in natural uranium is increased to levels suitable for commercial use, is one vital step in the nuclear fuel cycle as depicted in the diagram below. Utilities typically obtain natural uranium as uranium ore concentrate

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from a mining and milling company or other natural uranium supplier. Utilities arrange to have the uranium ore concentrate converted to UF(6) at one of several converters located around the world. The UF(6) is delivered to an enrichment services provider, such as USEC, for enrichment in U(235). The enriched uranium then is transported to a nuclear fuel fabricator to have the enriched UF(6) converted into uranium dioxide pellets for fabrication into fuel elements suitable for use in nuclear reactors.

Graphic entitled "Commercial Nuclear Fuel Cycle"

TEXT: Enrichment is one of a series of steps required to prepare naturally occurring uranium for use as nuclear fuel

GRAPHIC: picture of a mine/mill with text "Uranium Mines & Mills," arrow pointing to picture of buildings with text "U(3)O(8) Conversion to UF6," arrow pointing to circle with text in top half of circle "USEC - Only domestic source" with arrow pointing to picture of storage tanks with text "Depleted Uranium Stockpile (Tails)" and text in bottom half of circle "U-235 Enrichment" with arrow pointing to a building with text "Conversion to UO(2) & Fabrication of Fuel Assemblies," arrow pointing to reactor with text "Light Water Reactor," and

arrow pointing to facility with text "Waste Storage/Disposal Facility."

#### PROVIDERS OF ENRICHMENT SERVICES

There are currently four major uranium enrichment suppliers worldwide: USEC, Tenex, Eurodif and Urenco.

- Tenex is an entity of the Russian government.
- Eurodif is a multinational consortium controlled by the French government. Other participants in the consortium include the Spanish, Belgian, Italian and Iranian governments.
- Urenco is a consortium owned one-third by the British government, one-third by the Dutch government and one-third by two German utilities.
- Japan Nuclear Fuels Limited ("JNFL") and a Chinese state-owned enrichment supplier are smaller providers that primarily serve their respective domestic markets.

A relatively small spot market exists for uranium enrichment services. The spot market developed in the mid-1980s both as a result of utilities reselling SWU that they were contractually required to purchase for reactors that were canceled or delayed and SWU sales from the former Soviet Union. By the early 1990s, however, the spot market had declined in importance. The elimination of utilities' excess inventories and the impact of trade restrictions and market practices in certain countries have restricted sales from states of the former Soviet Union into these markets. In 1997, the spot market supplied less than 2% of the total world market for enrichment services.

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In addition to the primary uranium enrichment suppliers, other sources of enriched uranium exist. The principal source is low enriched uranium derived from highly enriched uranium obtained from dismantled United States and Russian nuclear weapons and military stockpiles. As the Executive Agent to the U.S. Government under the Russian Contract, USEC purchases the uranium enrichment component of highly enriched uranium recovered from dismantled Russian nuclear weapons. USEC has also received transfers of highly enriched uranium from the U.S. Government. Russia has significant supplies of highly enriched uranium from dismantled weapons and military stockpiles; however, future disposition plans for this highly enriched uranium are unknown.

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#### BUSINESS

##### OVERVIEW

USEC, a global energy company, is the world leader in the production and sale of uranium fuel enrichment services for commercial nuclear power plants. USEC currently has approximately a 75% share of the North American uranium enrichment market and approximately a 40% share of the world market. Uranium enrichment is a critical step in transforming natural uranium into fuel for nuclear reactors to produce electricity. USEC enriches uranium utilizing the gaseous diffusion process at two plants located in Paducah, Kentucky and near Portsmouth, Ohio. USEC's fiscal 1998 revenue was \$1.4 billion and its pre-tax income, before special charges, was \$192.9 million. USEC's pro forma net income, before special charges, for fiscal 1998 was \$97.3 million. The pro forma adjustments primarily reflect a provision for federal, state and local income taxes and interest expense.

Generally, USEC's contracts with its customers are "requirements" contracts whereby the customer is obligated to purchase a specified percentage of its

enriched uranium requirements from USEC. Consequently, USEC's annual sales are dependent upon the customers' requirements for USEC's services, which are driven by nuclear reactor refueling schedules, reactor maintenance schedules, customers' considerations of costs, and regulatory actions. Based on customers' estimates of their requirements, at September 30, 1998, USEC had long-term requirements contracts with utilities to provide uranium enrichment services aggregating approximately \$3.6 billion through fiscal 2001 and \$7.0 billion through fiscal 2009, compared with \$7.8 billion at September 30, 1997.

## STRATEGY

USEC's goal is to continue to be the world's leading supplier of uranium fuel enrichment services and to diversify over time into related strategic businesses that will contribute to USEC's growth and profitability. To achieve its goal, USEC intends to focus on the following:

### Aggressively Pursue Sales Opportunities

USEC has implemented a strategy designed to both increase sales to existing customers, many of whom currently buy less than 100% of their requirements from USEC (typically 70%), and to add new customers. Flexible contract terms have replaced standardized DOE contracts. Moreover, USEC has increased its attention to customer service, product quality and reliability. Management has implemented a variety of private-sector marketing principles which emphasize responsiveness to the needs of individual customers. In addition, USEC is committed to capitalizing on its reputation as a reliable and timely supplier and to delivering superior customer service. USEC has actively worked to reduce delivery times and has implemented an electronic order service system to facilitate management of customer orders and tracking of inventory.

### Improve Operating Efficiencies

USEC plans to continue to improve operating efficiencies by implementing a rigorous cost management program. A cornerstone of this program is USEC's commitment to continually investigate opportunities to purchase low-cost power and to seek the most efficient use of power to minimize the cost of power per SWU produced. USEC has also adopted cost containment goals intended to be achieved through improved power utilization, increased SWU production per labor hour, and other material and service cost reductions. USEC is committed to containing operating costs while ensuring continued compliance with health, safety and environmental standards.

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### Commercialize AVLIS Technology

USEC plans to complete the development and commence commercialization of the next generation of uranium enrichment technology, AVLIS, which uses lasers to enrich uranium. AVLIS should permit USEC to remain one of the lowest cost suppliers of uranium enrichment services and enhance its competitive position. USEC believes that it will be able to deploy a full-scale AVLIS facility in the fiscal 2006-2007 time frame. In addition, it is possible that the AVLIS technology may have applications in the medical, precision tool and semiconductor industries which USEC may elect to explore either on its own or through licensing arrangements. As AVLIS is being brought on line for production, the plant facilities and AVLIS are expected to operate simultaneously. USEC expects AVLIS to be able to displace some or all of the production of the plants; however, USEC will evaluate issues such as market demand and other supply sources prior to making any decisions with respect to the plants.

### Diversify Over the Longer Term

USEC intends to diversify its business over time into related strategic businesses that will contribute to USEC's growth and profitability. This strategy could result in USEC becoming involved in other phases of the nuclear

fuel cycle that draw on its knowledge of the nuclear industry. Although USEC has not identified any acquisitions or strategic alliances, it intends to pursue appropriate opportunities which, among other criteria, are expected to:

- offer a favorable balance with respect to market potential and manageable market entry risk;
- broaden USEC's operating base beyond its core business in ways that allow for the leveraging of its core competencies;
- diversify risk by being counter-cyclical to existing business;
- earn returns in excess of certain financial benchmarks including USEC's cost of capital; and
- add to earnings within a reasonable period of time.

#### SALES AND MARKETING

One of USEC's top priorities has been to obtain additional commitments from existing customers and to add new customers. In pursuing this priority, USEC has initiated a flexible approach to both pricing and service, including shortening customer order lead times and introducing systems to manage natural uranium provided by customers. USEC has also begun implementing a variety of initiatives designed to improve customer service.

USEC has contracts with approximately 60 nuclear utility customers operating about 270 nuclear reactors located in 14 countries. USEC provides enrichment services to about 170 of these reactors. Domestic customer purchases accounted for 63% of USEC's fiscal 1998 revenue and purchases from foreign customers represented 37%. The proportion of annual revenue generated from domestic and foreign customers is expected to remain relatively constant through the end of the decade.

As a part of its marketing strategy, USEC endeavors to differentiate its services from those of its competitors. In this regard, USEC believes that in making their purchasing decisions, utilities consider the price of enrichment services to be the most significant factor. Issues of reliability, product quality and customer service are also important. USEC believes that it offers competitive prices and that it delivers superior customer service. In addition,

USEC has a strong reputation as a reliable long-term supplier of enrichment services. Consequently, USEC's marketing strategy includes efforts to educate utilities to associate the combination of these positive features -- competitive pricing, customer service, reliability-- with the "USEC" name. USEC believes that this name "branding" strategy will help differentiate its services from those of its competitors and enhance its position as the industry leader.

No one customer accounted for more than 10% of USEC's fiscal 1998 revenue. USEC's 10 largest customers, which collectively represented 48% of its fiscal 1998 revenue, included:

- Arizona Public Service Company;
- Carolina Power and Light Company;
- Commonwealth Edison Company;
- Duke Power Company;
- The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated (Japan);
- PECO Energy Company;

- Southern Nuclear Operating Co.;
- Taiwan Power Company;
- Tennessee Valley Authority; and
- Tokyo Electric Power Company, Inc.

USEC has provided extended payment terms to an Asian customer with respect to an overdue trade receivable of \$36.5 million at September 30, 1998. Interest is earned on the unpaid balance, and the trade receivable has been secured by an irrevocable letter of credit with payment scheduled for February 27, 1999.

#### CUSTOMER CONTRACTS AND PRICING

##### Overview

In excess of 95% of enrichment services are provided by primary suppliers selling directly to utilities under multi-year contracts. While some of these contracts are for fixed quantities, the vast majority are "requirements" contracts. Under a requirements contract, enrichment services are provided as and when needed. The amount of enrichment services actually purchased, therefore, depends on a number of factors including the capacity and performance of the reactor. Under this type of contract, the supplier receives the benefit of increases and assumes the risk of reductions in demand. Transactions are few in number but large in size, with a typical contract exceeding \$50 million in value. Purchasing strategies tend to differ by utility size, region of the world and the relative value placed upon reliability, price and flexibility. There is an emerging trend among utilities to divide their purchases among several shorter-term contracts and stagger their renegotiations, thereby giving themselves maximum flexibility to respond to the market.

USEC currently provides enrichment services to customers under two types of requirements contracts.

- "Utility Services Contracts" are the uniform contracts that were transferred to USEC by DOE on July 1, 1993 (the "Transition Date").
- "New Contracts" are (1) contracts negotiated or renegotiated by USEC with existing and new customers since the Transition Date that have been tailored to meet the

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particular needs of individual customers and (2) certain Utility Services Contracts that have been substantially amended since the Transition Date.

A majority of USEC's customers has transitioned from older Utility Services Contracts or equivalent contracts to New Contracts.

##### Utility Services Contracts

As originally executed by DOE and certain customers in 1984, the Utility Services Contracts have a term of 30 years. There were 24 Utility Services Contracts at September 30, 1998; however, pursuant to options granted by DOE in the Utility Services Contracts or otherwise, many of these customers have terminated their purchase obligations for fiscal 1999 and beyond. USEC believes that a majority of the customers that terminate their purchase obligations under Utility Services Contracts will enter into New Contracts with USEC.

##### New Contracts

USEC's New Contracts are also primarily requirements contracts. The New Contracts have been individually negotiated with each utility. This has allowed USEC to tailor the economic, legal and operational terms in response to specific customer needs. The terms of the New Contracts have been in the range of 3 to 11

years and such contracts typically do not contain advance termination provisions. Terms contained in the New Contracts include:

- establishment of accounts for customer-owned natural and enriched uranium;
- allocation of financial responsibility for taxes and future regulatory charges;
- limitation of liability for damages; and
- protection against liability to third parties arising from nuclear incidents.

Additionally, consistent with USEC's goal of providing maximum flexibility to customers, many New Contracts contain options, tailored to each customer's particular needs, that permit customers to increase and decrease the percentage of requirements purchased from USEC in specific years.

USEC believes that its willingness to provide flexible contract terms has been instrumental in its ability to successfully compete for and capture open demand. USEC also believes that the advent of shorter contract terms is an industry-wide phenomenon. Utilities have been experiencing rapid changes in their industry and have been less willing to enter into extended obligations. This trend toward shorter contract terms requires that USEC, as well as its competitors, pursue new sales with greater frequency. The general effect of this is to increase the level of competition among uranium enrichment suppliers for new SWU commitments.

#### Calculation of Backlog

Under both types of contracts, customers are required to provide non-binding estimates of their SWU requirements to facilitate USEC's ability to forecast production requirements and revenue. Backlog is the aggregate dollar amount of enrichment services that USEC expects to sell pursuant to its multi-year requirements contracts with utilities. USEC expects most customers with Utility Services Contracts to exercise their right to terminate commitments in years 2003 through 2008.

#### Pricing

Uranium enrichment services are priced based upon SWU. Historically, the U.S. Government established a uniform price under long-term SWU contracts. This price was

required by law to be based upon a recovery of the U.S. Government's costs in producing SWU and was subject to annual adjustment.

The base price of the Utility Services Contracts transferred to USEC on the Transition Date was \$125 per SWU. USEC has not increased the price under contracts transferred from DOE, and as of September 30, 1998 the price remained \$125 per SWU. USEC's base price is generally applicable to 70% of requirements purchased by customers under Utility Services Contracts. This base price may be adjusted upward or downward by USEC with 180 days' notice so long as it does not exceed a ceiling charge established under a formula in the Utilities Services Contracts. In each of fiscal years 1997 and 1998, the average price billed to USEC's customers under the Utility Services Contracts and New Contracts was approximately \$115 per SWU.

Currently, although SWU is essentially a commodity product, there are no standard indices in the long-term SWU market and contracts are entered into on a confidential basis. New SWU prices under long-term contracts are influenced by supply and demand dynamics in the market. Prices for uranium enrichment services under the New Contracts are negotiated. They are influenced by the volume and timing of the customer's open SWU commitments, perceptions of future market

prices and the variety of options and operational flexibility required. New Contracts provide for prices that are significantly lower than the current base price under the Utility Services Contracts, reflecting current market conditions. New Contracts generally provide that prices are subject to adjustment upward or downward for inflation based on the U.S. Department of Commerce inflation index and, subject to certain limitations, for cost increases incurred by USEC resulting from changes in regulatory requirements.

## RUSSIAN CONTRACT

### Overview

USEC has been designated by the U.S. Government to act as its Executive Agent in connection with a government-to-government agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation relating to the acquisition of low enriched uranium derived from highly enriched uranium recovered from dismantled nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union. In January 1994, USEC signed a commercial agreement (the "Russian Contract") with Tenex, Executive Agent for Minatom, which, in turn, is the Executive Agent for the Russian Federation. Under the contract, USEC expects to purchase up to approximately 92 million SWU contained in low enriched uranium over a 20-year period according to a specified schedule. The low enriched uranium will be derived from up to 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium being blended down in Russia to a level suitable for commercial power reactor fuel.

In April 1997, USEC entered into a memorandum of agreement (the "Executive Agent MOA") with the United States Department of State and DOE whereby USEC agreed to continue to serve as the U.S. Executive Agent following the Privatization. Under the terms of the government-to-government agreement and the Executive Agent MOA, USEC can be terminated, or resign, as U.S. Executive Agent upon the provision of 30 days' notice. In the event of termination or resignation, USEC would have the right and the obligation to purchase SWU that is to be delivered during the calendar year of the date of termination and the following calendar year. The Executive Agent MOA also provides that the U.S. Government can appoint alternate or additional executive agents to carry out the government-to-government agreement.

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### SWU Component of Russian Low Enriched Uranium from Highly Enriched Uranium

USEC ordered 4.4 million SWU in calendar 1998, of which 2.7 million SWU had been delivered as of December 31, 1998. Delivery of the remaining SWU ordered for delivery in calendar 1998 has been delayed. In addition, USEC has ordered 5.5 million SWU for delivery in calendar 1999. USEC has committed to order up to 5.5 million SWU in each of the calendar years 2000 and 2001. The quantities and prices for SWU purchases under the Russian Contract through 2001 have been set. Prices for SWU delivered in 1999, 2000 and 2001 are subject to adjustment based on U.S. inflation. The contract provides that the parties will meet in 2000 and may at that time agree on quantities and prices for the five years beginning in 2002. USEC expects to purchase 5.5 million SWU in each of the years following 2001 during the remaining term of the Russian Contract.

The cost of Russian SWU is substantially higher than USEC's marginal cost of producing SWU at the plants. Although USEC presently can resell the Russian SWU for more than USEC is paying, such sales are less profitable than sales of SWU produced at the plants. Nevertheless, as the only U.S. provider of enrichment services today and as a result of its strong technical capability, backlog and financial position, USEC believes that it is uniquely positioned to act as U.S. Executive Agent under the Russian Contract. USEC believes it can best integrate this additional supply of enrichment services into the market in a manner that minimizes market disruption and ensures the reliability and continuity of economic supply to electric utilities.

USEC pays for the SWU delivered under the Russian Contract within 60 days after delivery. To facilitate and support the Russian Federation's

implementation of the contract, however, USEC made advance payments to Tenex of \$60 million in calendar year 1994 and \$100 million in each of calendar years 1995 and 1996. USEC credits advance payments, up to \$50 million per year, against half of the SWU value in each delivery received and makes cash payments for the remaining portion. As of September 30, 1998, \$210.0 million of the \$260.0 million in advance payments had been credited against SWU purchased. From inception of the Russian Contract to September 30, 1998, USEC purchased 8.5 million SWU derived from 46.4 metric tons of highly enriched uranium at an aggregate cost of \$715.6 million, including related shipping charges.

#### Natural Uranium Component of Russian Highly Enriched Uranium

The Russian Contract as originally executed in 1994 obligated USEC to purchase the natural uranium component of low enriched uranium deliveries. However, USEC and Tenex amended the contract in 1996 in accordance with the Privatization Act to provide that, with respect to all low enriched uranium deliveries under the contract after January 1, 1997, USEC would transfer the natural uranium component of such deliveries to Tenex. Consequently, since January 1997, USEC has purchased, and has committed to purchase in the future, only the SWU component of low enriched uranium delivered by Tenex under the contract. With respect to deliveries in calendar years 1995 and 1996, as directed by the Privatization Act, USEC purchased both the SWU and natural uranium components and transferred the natural uranium component to DOE in December 1996.

#### NATURAL URANIUM AND HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM FROM DOE

Under the Privatization Act, DOE transferred to USEC title to 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium. The 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium represents 3.4 million SWU and 5,000 metric tons of natural uranium. USEC is responsible for costs related to the blending of the highly enriched uranium into low enriched uranium, as well as certain

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transportation, safeguards and security costs. USEC received the 7,000 metric tons of natural uranium in April 1998 and anticipates receiving the 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium over the period September 1998 to September 2003. The Privatization Act places certain limits on the ability of USEC to deliver this material for commercial use in the United States. In particular, USEC may not deliver for use in the United States (1) more than 10% of the uranium in any calendar year, or (2) more than 800,000 SWU contained in low enriched uranium in any calendar year.

In May 1998, USEC also received an additional 3,800 metric tons of natural uranium and 45 metric tons of low enriched uranium to settle DOE's liabilities for nuclear safety upgrade costs and to satisfy certain other remaining obligations of DOE to USEC. The 45 metric tons of low enriched uranium represent 280,000 SWU and 453 metric tons of natural uranium. USEC may not deliver such uranium for commercial use in the United States over less than a four-year period.

At September 30, 1998, USEC had inventories of 11.1 million SWU and 29,000 metric tons of natural uranium. These inventories include 3.4 million SWU and 5,000 metric tons of natural uranium contained in 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium scheduled to be delivered to USEC by DOE over the period September 1998 to September 2003.

The average annual price in the spot market for a kilogram of uranium as UF(6), based on month-end data, was:

- \$32.38 for the period January to September 1998;
- \$37.10 in 1997;
- \$46.71 in 1996;

- \$35.59 in 1995;
- \$29.66 in 1994; and
- \$30.59 in 1993.

Depending on customer requirements and other factors, USEC expects to retain the equivalent of approximately 5,000 metric tons of natural uranium to meet ongoing operational requirements. USEC anticipates selling the remaining inventory of natural uranium gradually, as uranium or together with SWU in the form of enriched uranium product, through 2005. USEC intends to manage its sales of natural uranium so as to not significantly affect the U.S. natural uranium market.

#### PLANTS/OPERATIONS

USEC's plants at Paducah and Portsmouth are among the largest industrial facilities in the world. The process buildings at the two plants have a total floor area of approximately 330 acres and a ground coverage of about 167 acres. The plants are designed so that groups of equipment can be taken off line with little or no interruption in the process.

##### Paducah

The Paducah plant is located in McCracken County in western Kentucky. The total site covers 750 acres and consists of four process buildings. The plant has been in continuous operation since September 1952. Between 1971 and 1982, the plant underwent extensive improvements.

The Paducah plant has been certified by the NRC to produce low enriched uranium up to 2.75% U(235) and has a design capacity of 11.3 million SWU per year. Uranium enriched at the Paducah plant is shipped to the Portsmouth plant for further enrichment. USEC may

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seek approval to operate the Paducah plant to produce enriched uranium up to 5% U(235), which would provide USEC with additional operating flexibility to meet customer requirements. In order to ship enriched uranium to fuel fabricators from this facility, certain modifications to the shipping and handling facilities at the Paducah plant would be required.

##### Portsmouth

The Portsmouth plant is located in Pike County in south central Ohio. The plant site covers 640 acres and consists of three process buildings. It was completed in 1956 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The Portsmouth plant was substantially renovated between 1971 and 1983.

The Portsmouth plant was originally designed and constructed to produce highly enriched uranium for the United States Nuclear Weapons and Naval Reactors program. Because of a change in military requirements, the highly enriched uranium production equipment was taken out of service. The plant has been certified by the NRC to produce enriched uranium to a maximum of 10% U(235). The design capacity of the production equipment is 7.4 million SWU per year.

##### Equipment and Parts

The process equipment at the plants has historically had low failure rates. Failed components (such as compressors, coolers, motors and valves) are removed from the process and repaired or rebuilt on site at each of the plants. Common industrial components, such as the breakers, condensers and transformers in the electrical system, are procured as needed. Since the plants were initially constructed in the 1950s, some components and systems may no longer be produced, and spares for such parts may not be readily available. In these situations,

replacement components or systems are identified, tested, and procured from existing commercial sources, or the plants' technical and fabrication capabilities are used to design and build replacements. Another source of replacement equipment has been DOE's Oak Ridge, Tennessee enrichment facility which has been shut down. Large quantities of components have been relocated from Oak Ridge to the plants.

The plants currently use freon as the primary process coolant. The production of freon in the United States was terminated December 31, 1995. In order to ensure that USEC continues to have enough freon to meet its needs, USEC is actively working to reduce leakage of freon at the plants. Freon leaks from pipe joints, sight glasses, valves, coolers and condensers. Leakage from the plants is at about a 6% rate, resulting in leakage of approximately 750,000 pounds of freon per year. USEC has a strategic reserve of 2.7 million pounds of freon. USEC believes that its efforts to reduce freon losses and its strategic inventory of freon should be adequate to allow the plants to continue to use freon through at least the year 2001. A program is underway to validate an alternative coolant to be used once the freon inventory is depleted.

#### Cell Availability

In order to utilize power most efficiently, USEC seeks to maintain 90% or more of its large production cells on-line. From the Transition Date through June 30, 1998, the Paducah plant has generally operated with 85% to 97% of the large production cells in operation. Reductions in cell availability are typically short-term and result from equipment failures and planned maintenance. In addition, USEC may elect to reduce cell availability if electricity becomes in short supply and prohibitively expensive. For the year ended June 30, 1998, performance was 92% of planned capacity.

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From the Transition Date through June 30, 1998, the Portsmouth plant has generally operated in the range of 65% to 92% of the large production cells in operation. For the year ended June 30, 1998, the plant performance was at 72% of planned capacity due to equipment failures and increased maintenance requirements. The ability to return cells to service quickly at the Portsmouth plant has been less successful than at the Paducah plant, due to the greater availability of larger cells at the Paducah plant. Because both plants produce approximately the same amount of enriched uranium, the Portsmouth plant, with fewer large cells, is required to operate more efficiently with fewer cells off-line to produce equivalent amounts of SWU. This mode of operation necessarily results in more maintenance requirements for the cells at the Portsmouth plant. Management has initiated a program designed to improve both the availability and reliability of the cells at the Portsmouth plant.

#### LMUS Contract

Under an operations and maintenance contract with Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc. ("LMUS"), a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, USEC manages the plants and LMUS operates and maintains the plants (the "LMUS Contract"). LMUS provides the labor, services, materials and supplies required to operate and maintain the plants, other than the required natural uranium and power. USEC pays LMUS for its costs, subject to strict budget controls and various caps on liability. LMUS is paid a base fee and has the ability to earn incentive fees by demonstrated improvements in production capability, regulatory performance, cost reduction, safety and customer responsiveness. There is also a provision for an independent additional one-time bonus at the end of the initial three-year contract. The LMUS Contract expires on October 1, 2000, and may be terminated by USEC without penalty upon six months' notice. On November 18, 1998, USEC gave notice to terminate the LMUS Contract. Consequently, USEC expects to assume direct management and operation of the plants six months from the date of notice. USEC expects an orderly transition of compensation and benefits to allow the plant workers to become employees of USEC or its subsidiaries.

Under the LMUS Contract, USEC is responsible for and accrues for its pro rata share of pension and other post-retirement health and life insurance costs relating to LMUS employee benefit plans. Post-retirement benefits are provided to LMUS employees under Lockheed Martin Corporation employee benefit plans with LMUS participating as an affiliated employer.

#### Lease Agreement

USEC leases the plants from DOE pursuant to a lease agreement dated as of July 1, 1993 (the "Lease Agreement"). The Lease Agreement had an initial term of 6 years; however, USEC has the right to extend it indefinitely, with respect to either or both plants, for successive renewal periods. In June 1997, USEC renewed the Lease Agreement for both plants for an additional five-year term expiring on June 30, 2004. USEC may terminate the Lease Agreement, with respect to one or both plants, by providing two years' prior notice to DOE. USEC leases most, but not all, of the buildings and facilities at the plant sites. USEC may increase or decrease the property under the Lease Agreement to meet its changing requirements. Within the contiguous tracts, certain buildings, facilities and areas related to environmental restoration and waste management have been retained by DOE and are not leased to USEC.

At termination of the Lease Agreement, USEC may leave the property in "as is" condition, but must remove all waste generated by USEC which is subject to offsite removal and must place the plants in a safe shutdown condition. Upon termination of the

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Lease Agreement, DOE is responsible for the costs of all decontamination and decommissioning of the plants. If removal of any USEC capital improvements increases DOE's decontamination and decommissioning costs, USEC is required to pay such increases. Title to capital improvements not removed by USEC will automatically be transferred to DOE at the end of the Lease Agreement term. At September 30, 1998, USEC had accrued a liability of \$24.5 million for lease turnover costs and anticipates accruing \$5.6 million for lease turnover costs in fiscal 1999. See "Risk Factors -- Risks Associated with Enrichment Operations -- Termination of Lease Agreement."

Lease Agreement payments include a base rent representing DOE's costs in administering the Lease Agreement, including costs relating to the electric power contracts, and costs relating to DOE's regulatory oversight of the plants. USEC expects that the cost of the Lease Agreement, and leases for office space and equipment to be approximately \$5.0 million in fiscal 1999.

DOE is required under the Lease Agreement to indemnify USEC for certain costs and expenses, including:

- certain environmental liabilities attributable to operations prior to the Transition Date;
- certain employee pension, welfare and other benefits or liabilities incurred or accrued prior to the Transition Date; and
- costs or expenses relating to actions taken or not taken prior to the Transition Date pursuant to contracts transferred to USEC on the Transition Date.

In addition, under the Lease Agreement DOE is required to indemnify USEC for costs and expenses related to claims asserted against or incurred by USEC arising out of DOE's operation, occupation or use of the plants after the Transition Date. DOE activities at the plants since the Transition Date have been focused primarily on environmental restoration and waste management and management of depleted UF(6). DOE is required to indemnify USEC against claims for public liability (1) arising out of or in connection with activities under the Lease Agreement, including transportation and (2) arising out of or resulting from a nuclear incident or precautionary evacuation. DOE's obligations

are capped at the \$8.96 billion statutory limit set forth in the Price-Anderson Act for each nuclear incident or precautionary evacuation occurring inside the United States.

POWER

Overview

The plants require substantial amounts of electric power. Costs for electricity are USEC's largest operating cost, representing 53% to 59% of USEC's production costs. A substantial portion of the electricity for the plants is supplied under contracts at average prices below 2c/kWh in fiscal 1998 and 2.7c/kWh in the three months ended September 30, 1998. Historically, USEC has purchased approximately two-thirds of its requirements under firm contracts, and the remaining one-third as non-firm energy.

At recent electricity rates, average production cost per SWU is lowest when the plants are operated at a production level of approximately 13 million SWU per year. At this production level, the plants require approximately 33 million megawatt hours of electric energy per year or an average power level of 3,700 megawatts.

Average megawatt hours required by the plants for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 were as follows:

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Portsmouth plant.....	1,845	1,455	1,400	1,076
Paducah plant.....	1,875	1,480	1,725	1,307

Operation of both plants at full capacity requires approximately 5,200 megawatts, which is equivalent to the approximate annual electricity consumption of the States of Connecticut or Arkansas. However, USEC anticipates that its energy consumption will decrease as its supply mix changes.

In the 1950s, a number of utilities formed two corporations to supply power to the plants -- Electric Energy, Inc. ("EEI") to serve the Paducah plant and Ohio Valley Electric Corporation ("OVEC") to serve the Portsmouth plant. Pursuant to power purchase agreements between DOE and OVEC and EEI, each of which extends through calendar 2005, most of the electricity produced at the two power plants owned by OVEC and approximately one-half of the electricity produced at the plant owned by EEI serves the plants. DOE transferred the benefits of these power purchase arrangements to USEC by agreement. USEC also has an agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority for the purchase of non-firm power for the Paducah plant.

USEC initiated a number of programs to reduce its power costs, including programs designed to:

- increase the efficiency of power utilization (i.e., the number of SWU produced per MWh of electric energy);
- manage the use of existing power resources to minimize cost per MWh; and
- pursue additional sources of economical power.

Non-firm power prices and reliability of supply vary with the time of year, time of day and weather conditions. Therefore, the ability to adjust the Paducah plant's electrical load in response to availability and price changes is an essential element in managing power costs. The Paducah plant operates equipment

which facilitates the rapid changes of load on its enrichment equipment, permitting corresponding rapid changes in electric load. This allows the Paducah plant to swing as much as 400 MW of electrical load in one to two hours, providing prompt response to changes in the price of non-firm power. Decisions to purchase non-firm power are based upon production needs, anticipated power costs and production cost targets including dollar per SWU criteria.

#### Power Purchase Agreements

EEI. Pursuant to the EEI power purchase agreement, EEI is obligated to provide two types of firm power: "permanent Joppa power" and "firm additional power." Permanent Joppa power refers to the power that USEC receives from EEI's Joppa, Illinois plant. EEI is obligated to provide, and USEC through DOE, is obligated to purchase, a specified percentage of that plant's annual capacity, which percentage is currently 60% but will be reduced to 50% effective January 1, 1999. USEC is obligated to pay the following:

- the demand charge, reflecting the pro rata share of operating costs, depreciation, interest charges, taxes and return on owner's capital, for the specified percentage regardless of whether USEC takes any energy; and

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- an energy charge, which covers the pro rata share of the cost of fuel, for the energy USEC does take.

If additional transmission facilities are required to deliver energy from non-EEI sources, USEC must pay 75% of these costs. In addition, USEC is obligated to pay any unamortized costs of additional or modified transmission facilities if it terminates the agreement. Either party may, on an annual basis, reduce its respective obligation by up to 10% of Joppa plant capacity with notice on or before the prior September 1. In addition, each party may reduce its obligation by a greater amount or terminate its entire obligation with five years' notice.

Firm additional power refers to power that is supplied by the utility owners of EEI when permanent Joppa power is insufficient to meet the minimum power requirements of the Paducah plant. The rate for firm additional power is EEI's cost plus a fee of up to \$1.00 per MWh. EEI has discretion over when the permanent Joppa power will be made available to USEC during the year. As a result, EEI typically supplies USEC with the more costly firm additional power during the peak demand periods of winter and summer, while supplying USEC with the permanent Joppa power during the low demand periods of spring and fall. Either party may cancel its commitment with respect to firm additional power by providing three years' written notice.

OVEC. Under the OVEC power purchase agreement, OVEC must make available to USEC, through DOE, the net available capacity of its generating plants, less transmission losses and reserve capacity. The cost of permanent power consists of an energy charge, which covers the cost of fuel, and a demand charge, which reflects capital and operating costs, debt service, taxes and a return on owner's capital. In addition, USEC is required to pay the costs of additional and replacement facilities. In the event USEC purchases less than OVEC's net available capacity, then USEC must pay a demand charge but not the energy charge. USEC may reduce its purchase obligation by up to 300 MW per six-month period by giving 60-months' notice and may also terminate the agreement upon three years' notice. If USEC needs power from sources other than OVEC's two power plants, OVEC is obligated to use its best efforts to obtain such power. This power may come from OVEC sponsoring companies or other sources and will be charged at OVEC's cost plus a fee of \$1.00 per MWh. OVEC does not have the right to terminate the agreement or reduce its obligation.

At current production levels at the Portsmouth plant, USEC does not need all of the power that it is obligated to purchase from OVEC. Consequently, USEC negotiates to reduce its purchases of the power from OVEC as agreed upon by the parties from time to time. The negotiation historically has involved the

reduction in the demand component of the OVEC power charge to USEC. Therefore, while USEC is not obligated to pay the energy component of power that is not utilized, USEC does pay a reduced demand charge for power not taken.

#### Arrangements with DOE

DOE remains the "named" purchaser under the power purchase agreements with EEI and OVEC. However, under an agreement between USEC and DOE, DOE must make available to USEC the power that it receives under the agreements with EEI and OVEC. DOE must take all actions requested by USEC that are consistent with the terms of the power purchase agreements, including giving its consent to any modification, assignment or termination of the power purchase agreements requested by USEC, except for those which would either extend the term of an agreement or be inconsistent with DOE orders concerning procedures for contracting for utility services. DOE may not agree to any

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amendment, assignment or termination or otherwise exercise any rights or consent to any action of EEI or OVEC without the consent of USEC except in specified circumstances, such as an emergency.

Under the terms of the Lease Agreement, USEC must provide power purchased from EEI or OVEC to DOE for DOE's continuing environmental restoration and waste management operations at the Paducah and Portsmouth plants. DOE must reimburse USEC for such power.

USEC is responsible for all costs associated with the power purchase agreements after the Transition Date, including its pro rata share of post-retirement obligations. Moreover, USEC and DOE are required to share the costs for the decommissioning, shut-down, demolition and closing of OVEC's power plants and the costs for the demolition and shutdown of EEI's power plant. With respect to OVEC, these costs are allocated on the basis of the relative amount of energy consumed by OVEC, DOE and USEC subsequent to October 14, 1992. With respect to EEI, these costs are allocated on the basis of the relative amount of energy consumed by EEI, DOE and USEC over the life of the power purchase agreement.

#### ADVANCED LASER-BASED TECHNOLOGY

##### AVLIS

USEC plans to complete the development of and commence commercialization of AVLIS, the next generation of uranium enrichment technology, with the goal of remaining one of the lowest cost suppliers of uranium enrichment service and enhancing its competitive position. Commercial deployment of AVLIS is expected to begin in fiscal 2006. Based on engineering studies and demonstrated systems performance capability, USEC believes that an AVLIS facility would:

- use 5% to 10% of the power currently used by the plants to produce each SWU;
- require significantly less capital investment than new centrifuge plants; and
- use about 20% to 30% less natural uranium to produce comparable amounts of enriched uranium.

In addition, the ability to use modular architecture in designing a laser-based system allows for flexible deployment, enabling capacity to be added as market demand so warrants.

##### AVLIS Deployment

AVLIS deployment is expected to be accomplished in two phases and is estimated to cost \$2.5 billion. The first phase, performance demonstration,

design and licensing, began in fiscal 1996 and extends through fiscal 2002. The estimated cost of the first phase is \$700.0 million for fiscal 1999 through fiscal 2002. During this phase, USEC expects to:

- demonstrate the plant-like performance of the feed production, enrichment and product conversion processes by the end of calendar 1999;
- complete the final design and detailed cost estimate for an AVLIS facility;
- select a site for the AVLIS facility; and
- obtain NRC licensing and other regulatory approvals for the construction and operation of the AVLIS facility.

Once the first phase is successfully completed, USEC will initiate the second phase.

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The second phase, procurement, construction and startup, is expected to begin in fiscal 2002 and end in fiscal 2007 with the deployment of AVLIS to planned capacity. The estimated cost to complete this phase is \$1.8 billion. During this phase, USEC expects to:

- procure the equipment for and begin construction of the AVLIS facility;
- develop plant operation procedures and train plant engineers and supervisors;
- startup the AVLIS facility and train operations and maintenance staff; and
- conduct final testing and perform system activation and integration.

USEC currently anticipates operation of the AVLIS plant at a 9.0 million SWU capacity.

USEC has made certain significant strides toward its goal of deploying AVLIS, including the following:

- USEC has entered into an agreement with DOE pursuant to which USEC received royalty-free rights to the AVLIS technology for uranium enrichment and the ability to utilize DOE's AVLIS facilities at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, California ("LLNL").
- A USEC-managed group was established to help implement the AVLIS project.
- A plant-like demonstration project was initiated which included an independent assessment of the state of development of the AVLIS enrichment process which resulted in clear identification of components and systems requiring priority attention. USEC has activated and expanded the LLNL demonstration facility to simulate a one-line enrichment plant and achieved positive performance demonstration levels in laser and separator systems. Demonstration of plant-like enrichment capability is scheduled to occur in calendar 1999.
- USEC has entered into joint development agreements with Cameco Corporation ("Cameco") for AVLIS feed conversion services and General Electric Company ("GE") for AVLIS product conversion services.

USEC is also exploring joint development of an alternative UF(6) product conversion facility with another commercial vendor.

USEC is using LLNL to provide scientific and engineering expertise in the performance verification and design areas. USEC has retained Bechtel Group, Inc. to perform architect engineering, engineering systems, and control systems

services. Allied Signal Corporation is providing operations and maintenance technicians for operation of the demonstration facility at LLNL. BWX Technologies, formerly Babcock and Wilcox Naval Nuclear Fuels Division, is providing separator engineering and licensing services. All of the foregoing activities are being and will continue to be managed by USEC.

#### Ownership of Property Relating to AVLIS

In April 1995, USEC entered into an agreement with DOE (the "AVLIS Transfer Agreement") providing for, among other things, the transfer to USEC by DOE of its intellectual and physical property pertaining to the AVLIS technology. DOE has agreed to assign those patents to USEC subject only to certain rights of the U.S. Government to use the patents (as well as certain other AVLIS-related intellectual property) for governmental purposes. Under the agreement, USEC is not obligated to pay DOE any royalties for its own use of AVLIS. In addition, USEC is not required to pay any portion of royalties received from licensing AVLIS to third parties for enrichment of uranium or other materials for use in facilities for generating electricity.

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Under the AVLIS Transfer Agreement, DOE conducts AVLIS research, development and demonstration at LLNL as requested by USEC. USEC reimburses DOE for its costs in conducting AVLIS work, and USEC is liable for any incremental increase in DOE's costs of decontamination and decommissioning the AVLIS facilities at LLNL as a result of the work performed for USEC. The AVLIS research and development work is performed primarily by the University of California under DOE's management and operations contract for LLNL. Inventions that result from this research and development effort will be owned by USEC.

#### Nuclear Fuel Cycle Issues

AVLIS requires a metallic form of uranium for processing rather than UF(6). Therefore, new industrial capabilities will be required to prepare the feed for enrichment and to convert the enriched product to a form suitable for fabrication as fuel. USEC has entered into joint development agreements with Cameco for AVLIS feed conversion services and GE for AVLIS product conversion services. Under such agreements, if USEC elects not to proceed from the demonstration phase to the deployment phase, but Cameco or GE elects to proceed, or if the agreement is terminated under certain circumstances, USEC must reimburse Cameco or GE for costs and expenses incurred by them in accordance with the project budget and plans. Also, Cameco or GE must transfer certain rights in technology and intellectual property developed in the course of the project to USEC. In the event USEC determines not to deploy AVLIS, these agreements together provide for a maximum cost reimbursement to GE and Cameco of \$9.0 million prior to such decision, subject to certain provisions for any cost overruns. As of September 30, 1998, USEC's liability, in the event of termination, to both GE and Cameco was \$2.5 million. USEC's potential liability under these agreements increases over time as GE and Cameco costs increase.

If USEC proceeds with AVLIS deployment but elects to do so without entering into an agreement with Cameco for feed conversion services or with GE for product conversion services, USEC is obligated to pay Cameco or GE certain annual royalty payments. Any payments to Cameco would be based on the amount of uranium used by USEC in the AVLIS feedstock. In such event, these payments are estimated to total approximately \$5 million per year for ten years but would not exceed \$50 million in the aggregate. Payments to GE would include a fixed payment of \$5 million plus an annual royalty of \$1 million until certain GE patents related to the product conversion expire. Royalty payments to GE would only be made if USEC deployed a product conversion based on the technology developed jointly with GE. The only obligation to GE would be costs described in the preceding paragraph.

Pursuant to the AVLIS Transfer Agreement and the management and operating contract between DOE and the University of California, which operates LLNL for DOE, DOE is required to indemnify the University of California and USEC under

the Price-Anderson Act. This indemnification protects against public nuclear liability which arises out of or in connection with research, development and demonstration activities at LLNL. The Energy Policy Act provides, however, that new uranium enrichment facilities will not be eligible for indemnification by DOE or the NRC under the Price-Anderson Act. USEC believes that it should be able to obtain commercially available nuclear liability insurance for all facilities needed to enrich and process uranium by AVLIS.

#### Additional Potential Applications of AVLIS Technology

In addition to uranium enrichment, USEC is exploring strategic opportunities for other commercial uses of the AVLIS technology. These include the separation of other isotopes for nuclear power, medical and industrial applications and for machinery, drilling and

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coating applications. In connection with pursuing all or any of these technologies, USEC may determine to explore the feasibility of pursuing new business opportunities and may license the technology to others. Under the terms of the AVLIS Transfer Agreement, USEC must pay to DOE a portion of the royalties received by USEC for licensing to third parties applications of AVLIS, except for enrichment of uranium and other materials used in the generation of electricity.

#### Intellectual Property

USEC holds a large number of patents covering the AVLIS technology. Therefore, USEC relies on the patent laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect its proprietary information and intellectual property rights related to AVLIS. In the 1970s, a company which was at that time working on laser isotope separation filed a number of patent applications certain of which were issued and are currently in effect. Three of these patents will still be in effect in 2005. That company has advised USEC of its belief that AVLIS will use the company's technology. In addition, USEC is aware of patents issued to third parties which cover certain technology used in laser-based products. USEC believes that the systems planned to be employed by USEC in an AVLIS plant will not infringe on any issued patents held by third parties, or that USEC will be able to obtain necessary licenses or take other actions to otherwise avoid infringement.

There are also 12 classified patent applications held by the above-mentioned company resulting from its work on laser isotope separation. If national security considerations ever allow these applications to be declassified and issued, these additional patents would be enforceable for 17 years from the date of issuance. USEC believes that declassification of these patent applications is unlikely. In addition, if these applications were declassified and patents issued and the holder thereof was able to make a successful claim of infringement, USEC believes that it would be able to obtain licenses to such patents or re-engineer the affected apparatus, system or method.

#### SILEX

USEC continues to keep abreast of alternative uranium enrichment technologies. In fiscal 1997, USEC entered into an exclusive agreement to explore another advanced laser-based enrichment technology, called SILEX. The SILEX process has been under development in Australia since 1992 by Silex Systems Limited, an Australian company, at the facilities of the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization. In fiscal 1997, USEC acquired the rights to the commercial utilization of the SILEX process. USEC is currently evaluating whether the SILEX technology has the potential to be deployable as an economic source of enrichment production in the early 21st century. Through September 30, 1998, USEC has spent \$10.6 million on SILEX development activities.

#### COMPETITION

The highly competitive global uranium enrichment industry has four major producers:

- USEC;
- Tenex, a Russian government entity;
- Eurodif, a consortium controlled by the French government; and
- Urenco, a consortium of the British and Dutch governments and private German corporations.

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There are also smaller suppliers in China and Japan that primarily serve only a portion of their respective domestic markets. While there are only a handful of primary suppliers, there is an excess of production capacity as well as an additional supply of enriched uranium which is available for commercial use from the dismantlement of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union and the United States. Most of this excess capacity is held by Tenex, which is subject to certain trade restrictions. USEC also holds significant excess capacity. All of USEC's competitors are owned or controlled by foreign governments which may make business decisions based on factors other than economic considerations.

Tenex, Urenco and Japan Nuclear Fuels Limited ("JNFL") use centrifuge technology which requires a higher initial capital investment but has lower ongoing operating costs than current gaseous diffusion technology. Urenco and JNFL have both announced expansion plans, which together could increase capacity by 2.0 million SWU after the year 2000. Eurodif and JNFL have previously announced that they are exploring new enrichment technologies.

USEC believes that it is well positioned to compete successfully in the industry. Global enrichment suppliers compete primarily in terms of price, and to a lesser degree on reliability of supply and customer service. USEC believes that its prices are competitive. Further, USEC is committed to delivering superior customer service. USEC believes that customers are attracted to its reputation as a reliable long-term supplier of enriched uranium, and USEC intends to continue strengthening this reputation.

#### REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

##### NRC

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act, the plants are regulated by the NRC. The NRC issued Certificates of Compliance to USEC for the operation of the plants in November 1996. After an interim period to allow an orderly transition from DOE oversight to NRC oversight, the Certificates of Compliance became effective and the NRC began regulatory oversight of USEC operations at the plants on March 3, 1997. The NRC found the Paducah and Portsmouth plants to be generally in compliance with NRC regulations. However, exceptions were noted in certain compliance plans, which set forth binding commitments for actions and schedules to achieve full compliance (the "Compliance Plan"). The Lease Agreement obligates DOE to reimburse USEC for the costs associated with bringing the plants into compliance with the requirements of initial Certification. To settle this reimbursement, DOE has transferred to USEC natural uranium and low enriched uranium in the aggregate amount of \$220 million, and thus USEC is now fully responsible for these costs.

The Compliance Plan requires the Paducah plant to complete seismic upgrading of two main process buildings to reduce the risk of release of radioactive and hazardous material (UF(6)) in the event of an earthquake. On March 20, 1998, the NRC issued direction for USEC to complete this upgrade project by June 30, 1999, which was originally estimated to cost \$23.0 million, all of which was reimbursed to USEC by transfers of uranium from DOE prior to the Privatization. USEC currently believes it will need additional time to complete this project at

an additional cost in excess of \$30.0 million, a significant portion of which will be capitalized as permanent improvements to the facilities. Until the modifications are completed, USEC continues to maintain strict limits on operations in those buildings so as to minimize the amount of material that could be released in the event of any earthquake.

USEC also was required to complete seismic upgrades on certain equipment at the Paducah plant by September 30, 1998, which USEC completed on time. The Compliance

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Plan also required USEC to update part of the DOE-prepared Safety Analysis Report ("SAR") to determine what the appropriate earthquake level should be for the evaluation of plant equipment and structures at the Paducah plant. USEC has submitted this updated analysis and it is currently being reviewed by the NRC. Depending on the results of this updated analysis of the seismic hazard and the application of the NRC's backfit requirements, additional seismic upgrades to the process buildings and other site structures and components may need to be implemented.

In accordance with the Compliance Plans, USEC submitted for NRC review DOE-prepared SAR updates. In addition, USEC is required to prepare and submit to the NRC an update of the facility and process descriptions contained in the current application. Depending on the results of the NRC review of the SAR updates and the facility and process description updates, USEC will be required to implement a number of changes to the plants and operations.

The NRC has the authority to issue Notices of Violation for violations of the Atomic Energy Act, NRC regulations, or conditions of a certificate, Compliance Plan, or Order. The NRC also has the authority to impose civil penalties for certain violations of NRC regulations. USEC has received Notices of Violation for violation of these regulations and certificate conditions, none of which exceeded \$100,000. From time to time, USEC has received and may receive proposed notices of violations from the NRC. USEC does not expect that any proposed notices that it has received as of the date hereof will have a material adverse effect on USEC's financial position. In each case, USEC took prompt corrective action to bring the facilities back into compliance with NRC regulations and identified long-term improvements as well.

The term of the initial NRC certification expired on December 31, 1998. The NRC staff has issued a decision to renew the Certificates of Compliance for a five-year period. USEC anticipates that the Certificates will be issued in January 1999 in conjunction with the transmittal of NRC's report to Congress on the status of the plants. In addition, the NRC must approve any transfer of the certificates. The Privatization Act prohibits the issuance of a license or certificate of compliance to USEC or its successor if the NRC determines that:

- USEC is owned, controlled or dominated by an alien, a foreign corporation or a foreign government;
- the issuance of such a license or certificate of compliance would be inimical to the common defense and security of the United States; or
- the issuance of such a license or certificate of compliance would be inimical to the maintenance of a reliable and economical domestic source of enrichment services.

DOE retains certain regulatory responsibility for those portions of the plants which are leased to USEC that contain highly enriched uranium material. DOE will regulate the highly enriched uranium material activities that occur in the leased areas until all cylinders that contain highly enriched uranium material are cleaned, and the associated areas are brought under NRC regulation. Cylinder cleaning is scheduled to be completed in calendar 2000.

OSHA

USEC's operations are also subject to laws and regulations governing worker health and safety. Through September 30, 1998, USEC had spent \$28.9 million to address potential Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA") non-compliances identified by DOE at the Transition Date. Interim actions have been taken to reduce any immediate health and

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safety risks associated with these potential non-compliances. USEC estimates that cash outlays aggregating \$4.6 million from September 30, 1998 through 2000 will be required to address the remaining potential non-compliances. DOE has paid USEC the \$35.0 million required by the Lease Agreement for modifications of the plants necessitated by OSHA standards in effect on the Transition Date.

## ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

### Overview

The plants were operated by DOE and its predecessor agencies for approximately 40 years prior to the Transition Date. As a result of such operation of the plants, there are contamination and other potential environmental liabilities. The Paducah plant has been designated as a Superfund site, and both plants are undergoing investigations by DOE under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). The Privatization Act provides that the U.S. Government or DOE remains responsible for all liabilities arising from operation of the plants before the Privatization. The U.S. Government or DOE, however, is not responsible for liabilities relating to certain identified wastes stored at the plants as of the Privatization that were generated after the Transition Date, including liabilities relating to the disposal of such waste after the Privatization. In addition, the Privatization Act and the Lease Agreement provide that DOE remains responsible for decontamination and decommissioning of the plants.

Under the AVLIS Transfer Agreement, DOE is generally responsible for the decontamination and decommissioning of the AVLIS facilities at LLNL, except for additional costs, if any, as a result of USEC's operations. DOE is also responsible for any liability attributable to or arising out of DOE's ownership or operation of the LLNL, including, without limitation, those relating to pollution or contamination or any environmental claim, except for those resulting from the negligence or misconduct of USEC. USEC, however, retains liability for, and agrees to reimburse DOE for any liability attributable to actions taken by USEC or its agents, employees or contractors with respect to operation, occupation or use of, or activities at, LLNL or the AVLIS facility after the Privatization.

The Lease Agreement generally requires DOE to indemnify USEC for all costs and expenses arising out of DOE's operation of the plants for matters relating to:

- pollution or contamination from DOE's operations prior to the Transition Date;
- environmental claims for which DOE has assumed liability;
- liability as a result of USEC's status as a permittee, holder, signatory, operator, assignee or successor, to the extent such liability arises from DOE's operation prior to the Transition Date; and
- liability arising from polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs"), asbestos and certain other contaminants, except to the extent any such material has been introduced by USEC.

In addition, the Lease Agreement requires DOE to indemnify and reimburse USEC for all costs and expenses arising from DOE's activities, which have been focused primarily on environmental restoration, waste management and management

of depleted UF(6), at the plants after the Transition Date. The Lease Agreement also requires USEC to indemnify and reimburse DOE for all costs and expenses arising from USEC's operations at the plants after the Transition Date. See "Business -- Lease Agreement." The Privatization Act generally provides that liabilities attributable to the operations of USEC prior to the Privatization remain liabilities of the U.S. Government. To the extent an issue arises as to

whether liability resulted from pre- or post-Privatization operations or releases of substances, USEC would seek to apply customary methods of establishing and allocating liability. USEC would negotiate in good faith with the U.S. Government and would evaluate a variety of factors in recommending each party's pro rata share of responsibility. Such factors include the nature of the contaminant, the history of use, and the length of respective operations.

USEC's operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of health, safety and the environment, including those regulating the emission and discharge into the environment of materials, including radioactive materials. USEC is required to hold multiple permits under these laws and regulations. Environmental compliance is a high priority with USEC. USEC has established an internal environmental regulatory policy and oversight group that reports directly to senior management and has created incentives in the operating contract with LMUS predicated on compliance with environmental requirements.

In addition to costs for the future disposition of depleted UF(6), USEC incurs operating costs and capital expenditures for matters relating to compliance with environmental laws and regulations. These include the handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous, low-level radioactive and mixed wastes generated as a result of USEC's operations. Operating costs relating to environmental matters amounted to \$30.4 million for fiscal 1996, \$24.9 million for fiscal 1997 and \$25.4 million for fiscal 1998. Capital expenditures relating to environmental matters amounted to \$3.5 million for fiscal 1996, \$1.8 million for fiscal 1997 and \$4.4 million for fiscal 1998. In fiscal years 1999 and 2000, USEC expects its operating costs and capital expenditures for compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including the handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous, low-level radioactive and mixed wastes to remain at about the same levels as in fiscal years 1997 and 1998, exclusive of costs for future disposition of depleted UF(6).

The ultimate costs under environmental, health and safety laws and the time period during which such costs are likely to be incurred are difficult to predict and can be significantly affected by changes in existing law. However, USEC currently believes that environmental capital expenditures and costs will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operation or liquidity.

#### Low-Level Radioactive Waste

USEC's operations generate low-level radioactive waste which is currently either stored on-site or shipped off-site for disposal at a commercial facility. Additionally, the Privatization Act requires DOE to accept for disposal, upon USEC's request, all low-level radioactive waste generated by USEC as a result of its operations at the plants. USEC is required to reimburse DOE for this service in an amount equal to DOE's cost, but in no event greater than the amount which would be charged for such service by commercial, state, regional or interstate compact entities.

#### Mixed Waste

USEC generates mixed waste, which is waste having both a hazardous and radioactive component. USEC has contracted for and is shipping most of its mixed wastes off-site for treatment and disposal. Because of limited treatment and disposal capacity, however, some mixed wastes generated by USEC since the Transition Date are being temporarily stored at DOE's permitted storage

facilities at the plants. Although RCRA and its Kentucky and Ohio counterparts generally require USEC to dispose of such wastes within certain time periods, USEC has entered into consent orders with the States of Kentucky and Ohio. These consent orders permit the continued storage of mixed wastes generated by USEC at

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DOE-permitted storage facilities at the plants and provide for a schedule for sending such wastes to off-site treatment and disposal facilities, generally by the year 2000. USEC believes that it will treat or dispose of all of its historically generated mixed wastes within the time periods set forth in the consent orders, generally by the year 2000. However, there can be no assurance that USEC will be able to meet these deadlines due to a number of factors, including:

- the amount of time required for USEC to determine the character of the wastes;
- the limited availability of treatment capacity; and
- whether USEC's waste streams can meet the treatability criteria established by treatment facilities.

If USEC cannot meet the schedules, it may be required to request extensions and continued approval of the storage of mixed waste at the plants. There can be no assurance that such extension or approval will be given, in which case USEC may be subject to enforcement action, including fines and penalties.

#### Uranium Hexafluoride Tails

USEC's operations generate depleted UF(6), or "tails," as a result of its operations at the plants, which is currently being stored at the plants. Since the Transition Date, USEC has generated significant quantities of depleted UF(6). The Privatization Act and an agreement related to the disposition of depleted UF(6) provide that all liabilities arising out of the disposal of depleted UF(6) generated before the Privatization are direct liabilities of DOE. Depleted UF(6) generated after the Privatization is the responsibility of USEC.

The Privatization Act requires DOE, upon USEC's request, to accept for disposal depleted UF(6) generated after the Privatization, if it is determined to be a low-level radioactive waste. It also requires USEC to reimburse DOE for this service in an amount equal to its cost. Costs accrued for the future treatment and disposal of depleted UF(6) were \$55.7 million in fiscal 1998. USEC expects that costs relating to the future treatment and disposal of depleted UF(6) produced from its operations will be lower in fiscal 1999. If depleted UF(6) were also regulated as a hazardous waste, USEC estimates that it would incur additional costs to construct and permit storage facilities, as well as additional operating costs. Since there are no commercially available treatment facilities in the United States to convert significant quantities of depleted UF(6) into a form suitable for disposal, there can be no assurance that USEC's accruals for the disposal of depleted UF(6) will be adequate. Also, there can be no assurance that the increased cost of treatment, storage or disposal will not adversely affect USEC's financial condition and results of operations in the event that UF(6) were regulated as a hazardous waste.

USEC entered into an agreement with DOE pursuant to which USEC paid DOE \$50.0 million in June 1998 in consideration for a commitment by DOE to assume responsibility for a certain amount of depleted UF(6). The agreement relates to depleted UF(6) generated by USEC over the period from the Privatization up to 2005.

The State of Ohio issued a Notice of Violation in September 1993 to DOE which alleged DOE violated the State's hazardous waste regulations in its failure to determine whether depleted UF(6) stored at Portsmouth constituted a hazardous waste. DOE has recently signed a consent order with the State of Ohio which permits it to continue to manage depleted UF(6) for ten years while

evaluating alternative management options. The Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State of Ohio have made similar oral inquiries to USEC with respect to whether depleted UF(6) constitutes a hazardous waste. USEC believes, and DOE and NRC have also both taken the position, that depleted UF(6) is a source

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material and therefore not a hazardous waste subject to RCRA. Although neither Kentucky nor Ohio has taken any further action relating to this matter, there can be no assurance that the EPA or Kentucky or Ohio will agree with the position taken by DOE and NRC. If they do not agree, the storage of UF(6) at the plants could constitute a violation of RCRA.

#### Contamination of the Plants

USEC is subject to the provisions of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended ("CERCLA"). Pursuant to CERCLA and similar state laws, the owner of real property or operator of facilities on the property may be jointly and severally liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on or under such property, regardless of whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such materials. The Paducah plant, including the leased premises, has been designated on the National Priorities List, more commonly known as a Superfund site under CERCLA. However, the Privatization Act makes DOE or the U.S. Government responsible for any liability in connection with contamination occurring prior to the Privatization. In addition, the Lease Agreement requires DOE to indemnify USEC for all such cleanup costs attributable to operations prior to the Transition Date.

The plants are currently undergoing investigations under RCRA. In connection with such investigations, DOE has identified a number of areas of potential contamination that may require remediation. Some of these areas are located within the leased premises and some will continue to be used by USEC. USEC has not determined whether or to what extent such continued use may contribute to the contamination of these units. Pursuant to the Privatization Act, USEC is liable for contamination, if any, attributable to USEC's operations after the Privatization, and such costs are not subject to reimbursement by DOE.

#### PCBs

The federal Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA") regulates, among other things, the manufacture, use, storage and disposal of PCBs. Both plants contain significant amounts of equipment which have leaked PCB-contaminated oils or which have become contaminated by such oils or store PCB wastes in violation of TSCA. Pursuant to the Lease Agreement, however, DOE has agreed to reimburse and indemnify USEC for any damages incurred by USEC resulting from PCBs or PCB releases from existing equipment, except to the extent any PCBs have been introduced to the plants by USEC.

DOE has operated the plants pursuant to a Federal Facility Compliance Agreement ("FFCA") with EPA in which EPA has agreed not to sue DOE and any of its contractors for alleged violations of TSCA resulting from the PCB-contaminated equipment so long as DOE adheres to certain procedures. Pursuant to the FFCA, DOE has undertaken substantial capital improvements to protect the environment from PCB contamination and to reduce the exposure of workers to PCBs. However, no assurance can be given that private parties which are not bound by the FFCA may not seek to enjoin the use of PCBs at the plants in violation of TSCA. USEC believes that such a lawsuit is unlikely and that it would have defenses in the event of such a lawsuit, including a lawsuit seeking suspension of plant operations.

#### Wastewater

USEC and DOE share wastewater discharge facilities at both plants. DOE and the plants intermingle their respective wastewaters in such a way that it may not always be possible to determine the origin of discharges that do not comply

with the plants' discharge permits. As a result, USEC may be fined for violation of its permit as a result of DOE's

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operations. Although it may not always be possible to establish that noncomplying discharges originated from DOE operations, pursuant to the Lease Agreement DOE has agreed to indemnify and reimburse USEC for any liability incurred by USEC as a result of DOE's contribution to an alleged violation of permit limits.

#### Air Emissions

USEC has filed applications for permits under Title V of the Clean Air Act relating to its air emissions. The application for the Portsmouth plant includes, among other things, sources covered by appeals of conditions in 56 air permits recently proposed by the State of Ohio. USEC's applications are currently pending and it is not known when the permits will be issued. The permits, when issued, may contain new or additional conditions or emissions standards that may adversely affect USEC's operations.

#### Transportation

Transportation of natural uranium and enriched uranium product to and from the plants is the responsibility of USEC's customers in all but a few cases. USEC transports uranium between the two plants by rail and by truck and is responsible for transportation of the Russian low enriched uranium from St. Petersburg, Russia. The uranium material is packaged in cylinders which are placed in protective overpacks and shipped on container ships and carried by trucks using special trailers.

#### FOREIGN TRADE MATTERS

##### Antidumping Investigations

In 1991, U.S. producers of uranium and uranium workers filed a petition with the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") alleging that uranium from countries of the then-Soviet Union was being dumped (i.e., sold at unfair prices) in the United States. In the antidumping investigation that followed, Commerce rendered a preliminary determination that uranium imported from Russia and several other former Soviet republics was being dumped in the United States at average dumping margins of 115%. Thus, those imports were exposed to the risk of high U.S. antidumping duties if Commerce issued an affirmative final dumping determination and if the U.S. International Trade Commission (the "ITC") also determined that those imports were causing or threatening material injury to the U.S. industry. The investigations of uranium from Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan were suspended as a result of "suspension agreements" between Commerce and the respective governments. The agreements with Tajikistan and Ukraine have since been terminated. Imports of uranium from Ukraine are currently subject to antidumping duties.

##### Russian Suspension Agreement

The Russian suspension agreement provides that while all of the highly enriched uranium, or low enriched uranium derived from the highly enriched uranium, purchased from Russia pursuant to the Russian Contract could enter the United States, the associated natural uranium could not be resold in the United States. The Privatization Act supersedes this provision by allowing sales and deliveries of the associated natural uranium in the United States subject to annual quantitative limitations.

In 1994, the Russian suspension agreement was modified (the "Modified Suspension Agreement") to allow, subject to quotas, imports of Russian uranium and SWU if they were "matched" in equal parts with newly-produced United States uranium and/or SWU in a sale to an end-user in the United States. While quotas for matched natural uranium exist until 2004, the SWU matching quota expired on

Suspension Agreement is otherwise amended, no imports of SWU from the Russian Federation (other than those associated with the Russian Contract) will be allowed until at least 2004.

Commerce and the ITC are scheduled to initiate a review of the Modified Suspension Agreement in August 1999 under legislation that requires periodic review of antidumping and countervailing duty orders and suspension agreements. Under this review, known as a "sunset review," these agencies will determine whether termination of the Modified Suspension Agreement would lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury or dumping. If either agency makes a negative determination (i.e., that termination would not lead to injury or dumping), the Modified Suspension Agreement would be terminated, without replacement. By statute, the earliest date that the Modified Suspension Agreement can be terminated is January 1, 2000.

Commerce may also terminate the Modified Suspension Agreement on its own initiative if Commerce determines that the Modified Suspension Agreement no longer satisfies the statute. In such case, Commerce and the ITC would restart their antidumping investigations. If Commerce and the ITC issued affirmative final determinations, imports of uranium from Russia would be subject to antidumping duties, which could be very high, and could increase the price USEC pays for SWU under the Russian Contract. If, however, a negative final determination were issued by either agency, then antidumping duties would not be imposed and such uranium could then be sold in competition with USEC-supplied natural uranium, SWU or low enriched uranium. Depending on the quantity of natural uranium, SWU or low enriched uranium involved, such imports could have a material adverse effect on USEC.

In addition, expiration of the Modified Suspension Agreement in 2004 or an earlier modification or termination could affect the level of imports to the United States of SWU from the Russian Federation. The likelihood of such changes, and the effect of such changes on the operations of USEC, if any, is uncertain.

#### Suspension Agreements Concerning Other CIS Countries

Imports of uranium from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan are currently subject to antidumping suspension agreements as well. Under the terms of these agreements, imports of uranium from these countries are subject to certain quantitative restrictions. Under the Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan suspension agreements, natural uranium that is enriched in a third country prior to importation to the U.S. is considered to originate from those countries, and is, therefore, subject to the quotas established in the suspension agreements. The suspension agreements provide that the quantitative restrictions contained therein are to remain in force until 2004. The modification or termination of the suspension agreements prior to that date, if any, could affect the level of imports to the U.S. of uranium from those countries and the level of imports to the U.S. of low enriched uranium enriched from such uranium in third countries. The effect of such changes on the operations of USEC, if any, is uncertain.

As with the Modified Suspension Agreement, the suspension agreements covering imports of uranium from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan also could be terminated by Commerce under certain circumstances. If an agreement were terminated with respect to any one or more of these countries, then the previously-suspended antidumping investigation would very probably resume with respect to that country or countries. If Commerce and the ITC issued affirmative final determinations, then antidumping duties would be imposed on imports of uranium from that country or those countries. Imposition of an antidumping order on imports of uranium from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and/or Uzbekistan could

severely limit or preclude entirely sales in the United States of uranium from those countries. If, however, a negative final determination is issued by either agency, then antidumping duties would not be imposed and such uranium could then be sold in competition with USEC-supplied natural uranium, SWU or low enriched uranium. Depending on the quantity of natural uranium, SWU or low enriched uranium involved, such imports could have a material adverse effect on USEC.

In November 1998, the Government of Kazakhstan filed a request to terminate the suspension agreement covering imports of uranium from Kazakhstan. Pursuant to the terms of the suspension agreement, Commerce and the ITC are scheduled to reinstate their antidumping investigations on January 11, 1999, unless the Government of Kazakhstan withdraws its request for termination. If both agencies issue affirmative final determinations, an antidumping duty order will be imposed on uranium imports from Kazakhstan. If either agency issues a negative determination, antidumping duties will not be imposed, and imports of uranium from Kazakhstan could be sold in competition with USEC-supplied natural uranium, SWU or low enriched uranium. The outcome of these investigations, and the possible effect of a negative determination by either agency on USEC's sales, is uncertain.

As with the Modified Suspension Agreement, Commerce and the ITC are scheduled to initiate a sunset review of these suspension agreements in August 1999. Either agency could order the termination of any or all of these agreements. The earliest date that these suspension agreements can be terminated is January 1, 2000. The effect on USEC of termination of any or all of these suspension agreements as a result of the sunset review is uncertain.

Imports of uranium from Ukraine, other than highly enriched uranium, are currently subject to an antidumping duty order, under which the U.S. Customs Service imposes a 129.29 percent ad valorem cash deposit requirement. The rate of this cash deposit requirement could change, based on further proceedings under the order. Changes in the cash deposit rate, if any, could affect the levels of imports of uranium from Ukraine, but the effect of such changes on the operation of USEC, if any, is uncertain. This order is likely to remain in effect at least until 2000.

As with the Modified Suspension Agreement, in August 1999, Commerce and the ITC will initiate a sunset review of this order. As a result of this sunset review, this order could be revoked, but the earliest date on which revocation could occur is January 1, 2000. The effect of revocation of this order on USEC is uncertain.

#### Agreements for Cooperation

USEC exports to utilities located in countries comprising the European Union ("EU") take place within the framework of an agreement for cooperation between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community. The agreement permits USEC to export low enriched uranium to the EU for as long as the agreement is in effect.

USEC exports to utilities in other countries under similar agreements for cooperation. If such agreements for cooperation lapse, terminate or are amended such that USEC could not make sales or deliver products to such jurisdictions, it could have a material adverse effect on USEC.

#### LITIGATION

USEC is subject to various legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these claims cannot be

predicted with certainty, management does not believe that the outcome of any of

these legal matters will have a material adverse effect on USEC's results of operations or financial position.

#### PROPERTIES

In addition to the two plants, USEC leases its corporate headquarters office space in Bethesda, Maryland under a lease expiring November 2008. See "Business -- Plants/ Operations" and "Business -- Lease Agreement."

#### EMPLOYEES

As of September 30, 1998, USEC employed 159 people including 137 at USEC headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland, 13 at LLNL and 9 at the plants. USEC believes that its relationship with its employees is good.

As of September 30, 1998, LMUS employed approximately 4,200 people as follows:

- 2,150 at the Portsmouth plant;
- 1,800 at the Paducah plant; and
- 250 at LMUS administrative headquarters.

Of the 4,200 employees at the plants, 3,550 were involved in enrichment operations and construction activities, and the remainder involved primarily in DOE-funded activities. In addition, USEC directs the activities of several contractors which employ 700 people at LLNL. See "Business -- Plants/Operations." The average years of service for the employees at the plants is 13 years. Two labor unions, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union ("OCAW") and the International Union of United Plant Guard Workers of America ("UPGWA"), represent 1,110 LMUS employees at the Portsmouth plant and 860 LMUS employees at the Paducah plant. In particular, OCAW represents 1,020 employees at the Portsmouth plant and 820 employees at the Paducah plant. UPGWA represents 90 employees at the Portsmouth plant and 40 employees at the Paducah plant.

Subject to provisions of the Treasury Agreement, USEC plans reductions in the plant workforce of 500 persons, as well as an additional 100 persons through normal employee attrition, through fiscal year 2000. Any such workforce reductions would be subject to applicable provisions of the Treasury Agreement.

The Privatization Act provides that if USEC terminates or changes the operating contractor at the plants, all pension plan assets and liabilities relating to accrued benefits of the operating contractor's pension plan must be transferred to a pension plan sponsored by the new contractor or USEC or to a joint labor-management plan. The Privatization Act provides further that any employer at a plant (including USEC or any replacement contractors it retains) must abide by the terms of any unexpired collective bargaining agreement covering employees at the plants and in effect on the date of the Privatization, until the expiration or termination of such agreement. If USEC replaces its operating contractor, the new employer will be required to offer employment to non-management employees of the predecessor contractor to the extent that their jobs still exist or they are qualified for new jobs. In addition, the Privatization Act requires that certain eligible employees of the operating contractor at the plants continue to receive post-retirement health benefits at substantially the same level of coverage as the level of benefits to which eligible retirees were generally entitled as of the Privatization. It also requires USEC to

fund such costs for the portion of time an employee continues to work after the Transition Date.

Paducah Facility

All hourly rated LMUS employees, excluding guards and salaried employees, are represented by the OCAW, Local 3-550. The current collective bargaining agreement expires on July 31, 2001. All hourly paid LMUS security employees, excluding clerical employees, lieutenants, professional employees, and supervisors, are represented by the UPGWA, Local 111. The current collective bargaining agreement expires on March 1, 2002.

#### Portsmouth Facility

All hourly rated LMUS security employees, excluding shift commanders, the plant protection force section manager, captains, salaried employees, office clerical employees, professional employees, supervisors and all other persons employed by LMUS at the facility, are represented by the UPGWA, Amalgamated Local 66. The current collective bargaining agreement expires August 4, 2002. The collective bargaining agreement with OCAW, Local 3-689, which represents all hourly employees, excluding security and salaried personnel, expires on May 2, 2000. As of September 30, 1998, the Portsmouth plant has over 2,900 written grievances pending pursuant to the collective bargaining agreements between LMUS and the OCAW and the UPGWA.

#### CERTAIN ARRANGEMENTS INVOLVING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Set forth below is a brief summary of certain of the more significant arrangements between the U.S. Government and USEC.

#### The Government Oversight Committee

In connection with the Privatization, the U.S. Government established an enrichment oversight committee which monitors and coordinates U.S. Government efforts with respect to the post-Privatization USEC in furtherance of:

- the full implementation of the government-to-government agreement relating to the disposition of Russian highly enriched uranium;
- the application of statutory, regulatory and contractual restrictions on foreign ownership, control or influence of USEC;
- the development and implementation of U.S. Government policy regarding uranium enrichment and related technologies, processes and data; and
- the collection and dissemination of information within the U.S. Government relevant to the foregoing objectives.

On June 19, 1998, USEC entered into a memorandum of agreement with DOE which established annual and quarterly reporting requirements for USEC in support of the oversight committee's purposes.

#### Executive Agent Memorandum of Agreement

USEC has been designated as the Executive Agent of the United States under a government-to-government agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation to purchase approximately 92 million SWU derived from 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium recovered from nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union for use in commercial electricity production. Under the Executive Agent MOA, USEC can be terminated, or resign, as the U.S. Executive Agent upon 30-days notice; however, USEC

would nonetheless have the right and the obligation to purchase SWU that is to be delivered during the calendar year of the date of termination and the following calendar year.

#### Liabilities Memorandum of Agreement

The Privatization Act allocates the responsibility for certain liabilities between USEC and the U.S. Government. It generally provides that liabilities arising from operations of USEC after the Privatization are liabilities of USEC, and liabilities attributable to operations of USEC and the predecessor government agencies prior to the Privatization remain liabilities of the U.S. Government. The one exception to this general allocation relates to certain liabilities of USEC arising from operations between the Transition Date and the Privatization that USEC retained pursuant to a memorandum of agreement between USEC and the Office of Management and Budget.

#### Lease Agreement For Production Facilities

USEC leases the plants from DOE under the Lease Agreement for nominal rent, with options for indefinite extensions. USEC also provides services to DOE for environmental restoration, waste management and other activities at the plants for which it is currently reimbursed at cost.

#### Treasury Agreement Regarding Ownership and Operation of the Plants and Certain Other Matters

USEC entered into the Treasury Agreement, pursuant to which USEC made the following commitments, among others:

- to abide by the Privatization Act provisions, including the provision which prohibits the sale of more than 10% of the outstanding voting stock to any one person for a three-year period after the Privatization;
- not to sell or transfer all or substantially all of the uranium enrichment assets or operations of USEC during the three-year period after the Privatization;
- to the extent commercially practicable, to:
  - take steps reasonably calculated in good faith to ensure that workforce reductions at the plants through fiscal year 2000 are conducted in a manner consistent with USEC's strategic plan, do not exceed 500 employees, and are effected in substantially equal parts in each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000;
  - in each of fiscal years 1999 and 2000, seek to achieve such workforce reductions through a program of voluntary separation before instituting a program of involuntary separation; and
  - with respect to such workforce reductions, provide benefits and take other measures to minimize workforce disruptions that are no less favorable to the workforce than would have been the case prior to the Privatization and that are in accordance with an agreement between USEC and DOE concerning worker assistance; and
- to continue operation of the plants until at least January 1, 2005, subject to the following exceptions:
  - the occurrence of any event beyond the reasonable control of USEC, such as fires, floods, or acts of God, that prevents the continued operation of a plant by USEC;

- if the Operating Margin of USEC is less than 10% in a twelve consecutive month period;
- if the long-term corporate credit rating of USEC is, or is reasonably expected in the next twelve months to be, downgraded below an investment grade rating;
- if the Operating Interest Coverage Ratio of USEC is less than 2.5x

in a twelve consecutive month period;

- if there is a decrease in annual worldwide demand for SWU to less than 28 million SWU; or
- if there is a decrease in the average price for all SWU under USEC's long-term firm contracts to less than \$80 per SWU (in 1998 dollars).

Operating Margin is defined in the Treasury Agreement to mean (x) earnings plus interest, taxes and any extraordinary, nonrecurring charges divided by (y) total revenue. Operating Interest Coverage Ratio is defined to mean (x) earnings plus interest and taxes divided by (y) gross interest expense. None of the exceptions to USEC's obligation to operate the plants is currently applicable and, based on information known to USEC, USEC does not believe that any of these exceptions would be applicable in the near future. Based on information known to USEC, USEC does not anticipate that the average SWU price under USEC's long-term firm contracts is likely to fall below \$80 per SWU (in 1998 dollars) in the near future.

Pursuant to a requirement in the Treasury Agreement, USEC entered into an agreement with its officers and directors whereby they agreed not to, and to use their best efforts to cause their family members not to, acquire any Shares or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of Common Stock for 180 days following consummation of the IPO.

#### Electricity Memorandum of Agreement

USEC entered into a memorandum of agreement with DOE pursuant to which DOE transferred the benefits of its power purchase agreements with EEI and OVEC to USEC, although DOE remains the named purchaser under such power purchase agreements.

#### Certain Transfers from DOE

Under the Privatization Act, DOE is required to transfer to USEC, at no cost, up to 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium, representing 3.4 million SWU and 5,000 metric tons of natural uranium, and up to 7,000 metric tons of natural uranium. USEC received the 7,000 metric tons of natural uranium in April 1998, and expects to receive the 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium over the period September 1998 to September 2003. In May 1998, USEC also received an additional 3,800 metric tons of natural uranium and 45 metric tons of low enriched uranium, representing 280,000 SWU and 453 metric tons of natural uranium, to settle DOE's liabilities for certain nuclear safety upgrade costs and to satisfy certain remaining obligations of DOE to USEC. See "Business -- Natural Uranium and Highly Enriched Uranium from DOE."

#### Agreement Regarding AVLIS Research

AVLIS research, development and demonstration is conducted at LLNL under DOE's management and operations contract with the University of California. Inventions that result from the AVLIS research and development effort funded by USEC will be owned by USEC. See "Business -- Advanced Laser-Based Technology."

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#### Depleted UF(6) Memorandum of Agreement

USEC entered into a memorandum of agreement with DOE pursuant to which title to depleted UF(6) generated by USEC before the Privatization was transferred to DOE in accordance with the Privatization Act.

#### DOE Agreement Regarding Depleted UF(6) Disposal

USEC entered into an agreement with DOE pursuant to which USEC has paid DOE \$50.0 million and DOE has assumed responsibility for a certain amount of depleted UF(6) generated by USEC over the period from the privatization date to

## MANAGEMENT

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of USEC consists of seven members, which includes six "independent directors" (within the meaning of the regulations of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.) as follows:

NAME ----	AGE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1998 -----	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION -----
James R. Mellor, Chairman (2)	68	Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of General Dynamics Corporation
Joyce F. Brown, Ph.D. (1)	52	President of the Fashion Institute of Technology of the State University of New York
Frank V. Cahouet (1,2)	66	Retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Mellon Bank Corporation
John R. Hall (2,3)	65	Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ashland, Inc.
Dan T. Moore, III (2)	58	President of Dan T. Moore Company, Inc.
William H. Timbers, Jr. (3)	48	President and Chief Executive Officer of USEC
William H. White (1,3)	44	President and Chief Executive Officer of WEDGE Group Incorporated

(1) Member of the Audit, Finance and Corporate Responsibility Committee.

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee.

(3) Member of the Regulatory Affairs Committee.

James R. Mellor served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of General Dynamics Corporation from 1994 to 1997, and served as President and Chief Executive Officer from 1993 to 1994. He was previously General Dynamics' President and Chief Operating Officer. He also serves on the Board of Directors of Bergen Brunswig Corporation, Computer Sciences Corporation, General Dynamics Corporation, Pinkertons Inc. and Howmet International Corporation.

Joyce F. Brown is the President of the Fashion Institute of Technology of the State University of New York. From 1994 to 1997, Ms. Brown was a professor of graduate studies at the City University of New York, where she previously held several Vice Chancellor positions. From 1993 to 1994, she served as the Deputy Mayor for Public and Community Affairs in the Office of the Mayor of the City of New York. Ms. Brown also serves on the Board of Directors of Transderm Laboratories Corporation and Unity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Frank V. Cahouet served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mellon Bank Corporation from 1987 to 1998, and served as President from 1990 to 1998. Mr. Cahouet is also a director of Avery Dennison Corporation, Saint-Gobain Corporation, and Allegheny Teledyne Incorporated.

John R. Hall served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ashland, Inc. from 1981 to 1997, and served as Chief Executive Officer from 1981 to 1996. He has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Arch Coal, Inc. since 1997. Mr. Hall is also a director of Banc One Corporation, The Canada Life Assurance Company, CSX Corporation, Humana Inc., LaRoche Industries, Inc., Reynolds Metals Company and UCAR International Inc.

Dan T. Moore, III has been the founder, owner and President since 1969 of Dan T. Moore Company, Inc., a developer of a number of advanced materials companies and technologies. Mr. Moore has also been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Advanced Ceramics Corporation since 1993. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the Hawk Corporation, Invacare Corporation and the Cleveland Clinic Foundation.

William H. Timbers, Jr. has been President and Chief Executive Officer of USEC since 1994. He was appointed USEC Transition Manager in March 1993 by President Clinton. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Timbers was President of The Timbers Corporation, an investment banking firm based in Stamford, Connecticut, from 1991 to 1993. Before that, he was a Managing Director of the investment banking firm of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., Inc. in New York and San Francisco.

William H. White has been President and Chief Executive Officer of WEDGE Group Incorporated since 1997. Mr. White founded and has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Frontera Resources Corporation and its predecessor, a privately held international energy company, since 1995, and served as President and Chief Executive Officer from 1995 to 1996. From 1993 to 1995, he served as Deputy Secretary and Chief Operating Officer of the United States Department of Energy. Mr. White also serves on the Board of Directors of Edge Petroleum Corporation.

#### COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors of USEC has created an Audit, Finance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, a Regulatory Affairs Committee and a Compensation Committee. The Audit, Finance and Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for reviewing USEC's accounting processes, financial controls and reporting systems, as well as the selection of USEC's independent auditors and the scope of the audits to be conducted. It also is responsible for monitoring the policies, practices and programs of USEC in its relations with the government, customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders and the communities in which the plants are located. The Regulatory Affairs Committee is responsible for regulatory matters and compliance. The Compensation Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board of Directors compensation for USEC's key employees and overall incentive compensation programs and policies for USEC.

#### COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Each non-employee director currently receives an annual retainer of \$20,000 for service on the Board of Directors. See also "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Company's executive officers and their ages are as follows:

NAME	AGE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1998	POSITION
-----	-----	-----
William H. Timbers, Jr.	48	President and Chief Executive Officer
George P. Rifakes	64	Senior Executive Vice President
James H. Miller	49	Executive Vice President
Jeffry E. Sterba	43	Executive Vice President
Robert J. Moore	41	Senior Vice President and General Counsel
Henry Z Shelton, Jr.	55	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
James N. Adkins	62	Vice President, Production
J. William Bennett	51	Vice President, Advanced Technology
William J. Bruttaniti	49	Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Richard O. Kingdon	43	Vice President, Strategic Analysis
Philip G. Sewell	52	Vice President, Corporate Development and International Trade
Darryl A. Simon	41	Vice President, Human Resources and Administration
Robert Van Namen	37	Vice President, Marketing and Sales
Charles B. Yulish	61	Vice President, Corporate Communications

Officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

William H. Timbers, Jr. -- See above.

George P. Rifakes has been Senior Executive Vice President of USEC since January 1999. From 1993 to 1998, he served as Executive Vice President, Operations. Prior to joining USEC, Mr. Rifakes was Vice President of Commonwealth Edison Company in Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed since 1957 with responsibilities in corporate planning, purchasing, fuel, economic analysis, and least-cost planning and marketing. He also served as President of the Cotter Corporation, a wholly-owned uranium subsidiary of Commonwealth Edison, from 1976 to 1992.

James H. Miller has been Executive Vice President of USEC since January 1999. From 1995 to 1998, he served as Vice President, Production. Before joining USEC, Mr. Miller was President of ABB Environmental Systems, Inc. From 1993 to 1994, he served as President of U.C. Operating Services, a joint venture between Louisville Gas & Electric Company and Baltimore Gas & Electric Company. From 1986 to 1993, he worked for ABB Resource Recovery Systems, serving as President from 1990 to 1993.

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Jeffry E. Sterba joined USEC as Executive Vice President in January 1999. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Sterba spent 21 years at Public Service Company of New Mexico, most recently serving as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer.

Robert J. Moore has been Senior Vice President and General Counsel of USEC since January 1999, Vice President and General Counsel since 1994 and General Counsel since 1993. From 1993 to 1998, he served as Secretary. Prior to joining USEC, Mr. Moore was appointed to numerous senior legal and policy positions, serving as Director of the California Governor's Office in Washington, D.C. and

as General Counsel to two Presidential and Congressional Commissions.

Henry Z Shelton, Jr. has been Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of USEC since January 1999. From 1993 to 1998, he served as Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer. From 1989 to 1993, Mr. Shelton served as a Board member and Vice President, Finance for Sun International Exploration and Production Company, a subsidiary of the Sun Company, Inc., headquartered in London, England. Previously, Mr. Shelton worked for the Sun Company organization for 23 years.

James N. Adkins, Jr. was appointed Vice President, Production of USEC in January, 1999. From 1994 to 1998, Mr. Adkins was Manager, Production Support. Before joining USEC, Mr. Adkins was a Division Vice President and General Manager at Haliburton NUS Corporation from 1989 to 1993. His division provided plant support services and products to utilities, other industrial plants and government facilities.

J. William Bennett has been Vice President, Advanced Technology of USEC since 1994. From 1993 to 1994 he served as Vice President, Production of USEC. Immediately before joining USEC, he served as Director of DOE's Office of Uranium Enrichment Operations. Prior to that, he was Director of DOE's Office of Geologic Repositories and Director of DOE's Office of Light Water Reactor Technology.

William J. Bruttaniti joined USEC as Vice President and Chief Information Officer in October 1998. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Bruttaniti spent more than two years as a senior manager with KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, most recently serving as interim Chief Information Officer for USEC on a consultancy basis. From 1991 to 1996, Mr. Bruttaniti served as the Chief Information Officer for U.S. Industries, a consumer products manufacturer.

Richard O. Kingdon has been Vice President, Strategic Analysis of USEC since January 1999. From 1993 to 1998, he served as Vice President, Marketing and Sales. Prior to joining USEC, Mr. Kingdon was Director, Strategic Planning, at Otis Elevator Company, a division of the United Technologies Corporation. From 1990 to 1993, he was Director, Sales and Marketing, for the Otis United Kingdom operation. Prior to 1990, Mr. Kingdon was a Manager in the consulting firm of Bain & Company.

Philip G. Sewell has been Vice President, Corporate Development and International Trade of USEC since April 1998, and Vice President, Corporate Development of USEC since 1993. From 1988 to 1993, Mr. Sewell served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of DOE and was responsible for the overall management of the uranium enrichment program. Mr. Sewell served in the United States Government for 28 years in various positions of increasing responsibility.

Darryl A. Simon joined USEC as Vice President, Human Resources and Administration in August 1997. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Simon spent seven years with ManorCare Health Services based in Gaithersburg, Maryland, most recently serving as Vice President, Human Resources Planning and Leadership Development. Prior to ManorCare, he held assignments of increasing responsibility within various industries and organizations.

Robert Van Namen joined USEC as Vice President, Marketing and Sales in January 1999. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Van Namen spent fourteen years with Duke Power Company, most recently serving as Manager of the Nuclear Fuel Management Section.

Charles B. Yulish has been Vice President, Corporate Communications of USEC since 1995. Immediately before joining USEC, Mr. Yulish was Executive Vice President and Managing Director of E. Bruce Harrison Co. Prior to joining E. Bruce Harrison Co. in 1993, he served as partner of Holt, Ross and Yulish. Both companies are energy and environmental public relations firms.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and the four most highly paid executive officers in fiscal 1998. Since its inception, USEC has not granted any stock options, stock awards or stock appreciation rights or made any long-term incentive plan awards or payouts.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION -----	YEAR ----	ANNUAL COMPENSATION -----		ALL OTHER COMPENSATION (1) -----
		SALARY -----	BONUS -----	
William H. Timbers, Jr..... President and Chief Executive Officer	1998	\$331,400	\$25,000	\$7,540
George P. Rifakes..... Senior Executive Vice President	1998	\$290,600	\$25,000	\$6,400
Henry Z Shelton, Jr..... Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	1998	\$249,800	\$25,000	\$6,400
Robert J. Moore..... Senior Vice President and General Counsel	1998	\$215,200	\$25,000	\$9,328
James H. Miller..... Executive Vice President	1998	\$203,900	\$25,000	\$6,400

(1) Represents USEC's 401(k) matching contributions and for Mr. Timbers represents USEC's 401(k) matching contributions of \$6,400 and a life insurance premium of \$1,140.

USEC has proposed that its stockholders approve a stock-based executive incentive compensation plan at the annual meeting scheduled to be held in February 1999.

PENSION PLAN TABLE

USEC maintains a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan ("USEC's Retirement Plan") for employees not currently enrolled in either the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees' Retirement System. The following table provides examples of

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benefits for USEC's Retirement Plan at the normal retirement age of 65 payable as a life annuity. These benefits are not subject to deductions for Social Security.

FINAL AVERAGE COMPENSATION -----	YEARS OF PARTICIPATION AT AGE 65 ESTIMATED ANNUAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS -----				
	15	20	25	30	35
	--	--	--	--	--

\$ 50,000.....	\$ 9,375	\$11,250	\$13,125	\$15,000	\$16,875
100,000.....	18,750	22,500	26,250	30,000	33,750
150,000.....	28,125	33,750	39,375	45,000	50,625
200,000.....	30,000	36,000	42,000	48,000	54,000
250,000.....	30,000	36,000	42,000	48,000	54,000
300,000.....	30,000	36,000	42,000	48,000	54,000
350,000.....	30,000	36,000	42,000	48,000	54,000

Earnings are averaged over the five consecutive calendar years during which a participant's earnings were highest. Earnings include salary, overtime, bonuses and commission. Credited Service is based on the number of plan years (January 1 through December 31) commencing January 1, 1994 during which a participant completes at least 1,000 hours of service.

As of June 30, 1998, the years of credited service under the retirement plans for Messrs. Timbers, Rifakes, Shelton, Moore and Miller were 4.5, 4.5, 4.5, 5.0 and 2.5, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTAL EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

USEC maintains a supplemental retirement plan in which Mr. Timbers currently participates. Under the supplemental retirement plan, the participant is entitled to receive a total retirement benefit of 60% of final average salary, commencing at age 62. The value of the benefits from the supplemental retirement plan is offset by the benefits from USEC's Retirement Plan and Social Security benefits.

EMPLOYMENT AND SEVERANCE AGREEMENTS

USEC is not a party to any employment or severance agreements.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN  
BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

None of the officers or directors currently owns any shares of USEC's common stock. The Treasury Agreement prohibits the officers and directors of USEC from acquiring, and requires them to use their best efforts to cause their family members not to acquire, any shares or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of USEC's common stock for 180 days following consummation of the IPO.

As of January 4, 1999, based solely upon a review of filings made by third parties pursuant to Sections 13(d) and 13(g) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, there are no persons who beneficially own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock of USEC.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

In August 1998, USEC entered into an agreement with James R. Mellor, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, under which Mr. Mellor will provide certain consulting services to USEC. For the period from July 28, 1998 through July 27, 1999, Mr. Mellor will be paid \$255,000 for his services under the agreement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

We will issue the senior notes under an indenture, dated as of January 15, 1999 between us and First Union National Bank, as trustee. We have summarized portions of the indenture below. The summary is not complete. The indenture has been incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement which includes this prospectus, and you should read the indenture for provisions that are important to you. The indenture and not this description defines your rights as holders of the senior notes. Capitalized terms used in the summary have the

meanings specified in the indenture. You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading "Certain Definitions".

#### GENERAL

- We will issue 2006 senior notes with a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$350,000,000 and 2009 senior notes with a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$150,000,000.
- The 2006 senior notes will mature on January 20, 2006 and the 2009 senior notes will mature on January 20, 2009.
- The 2006 senior notes will bear interest at 6 5/8% per annum from January 20, 1999. The 2009 senior notes will bear interest at 6 3/4% per annum from January 20, 1999.
- We will pay interest on the senior notes semi-annually on January 20 and July 20 of each year, commencing July 20, 1999, to the registered holder of the senior note (or any predecessor senior note) at the close of business on the preceding December 30 or June 30, as the case may be.
- The senior notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.
- We may redeem all or a portion of the senior notes at our option and at any time as described below.
- The senior notes will be our unsecured obligations and will rank on a parity with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.
- The senior notes will have the effect of being subordinated to all existing and future third-party indebtedness and other liabilities of our Subsidiaries (including trade payables).
- We or our Subsidiaries may issue an unlimited amount of additional indebtedness under the indenture.

#### OPTIONAL REDEMPTION

We may at our option and at any time redeem the senior notes, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$1,000 or multiples thereof. The redemption price will equal the sum of:

- (1) an amount equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof; and
- (2) a make-whole premium,

together with accrued and unpaid interest up to but not including the redemption date.

We will calculate the make-whole premium as:

- (1) the aggregate present value as of the redemption date of each dollar of principal of such senior notes being redeemed and the amount of interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the redemption date) that would have been payable in respect of such dollar if such redemption had not been made, determined by discounting, on a semi-annual basis, such principal and interest at a rate equal to the sum of the Treasury Yield (determined on the business day immediately preceding the redemption date) plus 30 basis points from the respective dates on which such principal and interest would have been payable if such redemption had not been made, in excess of

- (2) the aggregate principal amount of such senior notes being redeemed.

"Treasury Yield" means, in connection with the calculation of any make-whole premium on any senior note, the yield to maturity at the time of computation of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity (as compiled by and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 (519) that has become publicly available at least two business days prior to the redemption date (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source of similar data)) equal to the then remaining maturity of such senior note; provided that if no United States Treasury security is available with such a constant maturity for which a closing yield is given, the Treasury Yield shall be obtained by linear interpolation (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth of a year) from the closing yields of United States Treasury securities for which such yields are given, except that if the remaining maturity of such security is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year shall be used.

If we redeem less than all of the senior notes at any time, the trustee will select the senior notes for redemption on a pro rata basis, by lot or by such method as the trustee will deem fair and appropriate; provided we will not redeem senior notes of \$1,000 or less in part. We will mail notices of redemption by first class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of senior notes to be redeemed at its registered address.

If we redeem any senior note in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to such senior note will state the portion thereof to be redeemed. We will issue a new senior note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion in the name of the registered holder thereof upon cancellation of the original senior note.

On and after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on senior notes or portions of them called for redemption unless we default in the payment of the redemption price.

#### BOOK ENTRY PROCEDURES

The senior notes will be issued in the form of one or more fully registered global notes (the "Global Notes"). Each such Global Note will be deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company, as Depository, and registered in the name of the Depository or a nominee thereof. The Depository will maintain the senior notes in denominations of \$1,000 and larger multiples of \$1,000 through its book-entry facilities. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for senior notes in definitive form, no Global Note may be transferred except as a whole by the Depository to a nominee of such Depository or by a nominee of such Depository to such Depository.

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Ownership of beneficial interests in senior notes will be limited to Persons that have accounts with the Depository ("Participants") or Persons that may hold interests through Participants. Upon the issuance of Global Notes, the Depository will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the Participants' accounts with the respective principal amounts of such senior notes beneficially owned by such Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in such Global Note will be shown on, and the transfer of such ownership interests will be effected only through, records maintained by the Depository or its nominee (with respect to interests of Participants) and on the records of Participants (with respect to interests of persons holding through Participants). The laws of some states may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. Such limits and such laws may impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in Global Notes.

So long as the Depository, or its nominee, is the registered owner of a Global Note, the Depository or its nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or registered holder of senior notes represented by

such Global Note for all purposes under the indenture. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in a Global Note will not be entitled to have the senior notes represented by such Global Notes registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of such senior notes in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or registered holders thereof under the indenture. Accordingly, each Person owning a beneficial interest in a Global Note must rely on the procedures of the Depositary and, if such Person is not a Participant, on the procedures of the Participant through which such Person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a registered holder under the indenture.

We understand that under existing industry practices, in the event that we request any actions of registered holders or that an owner of a beneficial interest in such a Global Note desires to give or take any action which a registered holder is entitled to give or take under the indenture, the Depositary would authorize the Participants holding the relevant beneficial interests to give or take such action, and such Participants would authorize beneficial owners owning through such Participants to give or take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners holding through them.

Payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on, senior notes registered in the name of the Depositary or its nominee will be made to the Depositary or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered holder of the Global Notes representing such senior notes. None of USEC, the trustee or any other agent of USEC or agent of the trustee will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests or for supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that the Depositary, upon receipt of any payment of principal or interest in respect of a Global Note, will credit the accounts of the Participants with payment in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in such Global Note as shown on the records of the Depositary. We also expect that payments by Participants to owners of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be governed by standing customer instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participants.

The Depositary has advised us as follows: the Depositary is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the Banking Law of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of

Section 17A of the Exchange Act. The Depositary was created to hold securities of its Participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement transactions among its Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. The Participants include securities brokers and dealers (including the Underwriters), banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own the Depositary. Access to the Depositary's book-entry system is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Participant, either directly or indirectly. Persons who are not Participants may beneficially own securities held by the Depositary only through Participants.

If the Depositary is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as Depositary or the Depositary ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and a successor Depositary registered as a clearing agency under the Exchange Act is not appointed by USEC in 90 days, then upon notification to the trustee, the Global Notes will, upon surrender thereof by the Depositary, be

transferable or exchangeable for senior notes in definitive form of like tenor and of an equal aggregate principal amount, in denominations of \$1,000 and larger multiples of \$1,000. Such definitive senior notes shall be registered in such name or names, and issued to such Person or Persons, in each case as the Depository shall identify to the trustee as the beneficial owners of the senior notes. It is expected that such instructions may be based upon directions received by the Depository from Participants with respect to ownership of beneficial interests in such Global Notes. None of USEC, the trustee or any other agent of USEC or agent of the trustee will have any liability for any delay by the Depository in identifying the beneficial owners of the senior notes, and each such Person may conclusively rely on and shall be protected in relying on, instruction from the Depository for all purposes (including with respect to registration and delivery, and the respective principal amount, of the senior notes to be issued).

#### SAME-DAY SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT

Settlement for the senior notes will be made in immediately available funds. So long as the senior notes are subject to the Depository's book-entry system, the senior notes will trade in the Depository's Same-Day Funds Settlement System until maturity, and therefore the Depository will require that secondary trading activity be settled in immediately available funds. No assurance can be given as to the effect, if any, of settlement in immediately available funds on trading activity in the senior notes.

#### LIMITATION ON LIENS

The indenture will provide that we will not, and will not permit any of our Subsidiaries to, create, assume or incur any Lien on any principal property to secure any liabilities for borrowed money or guarantees therefor ("Debt") of USEC or any other Person (other than the senior notes) unless we effectively secure the senior notes equally and ratably with, or prior to, such Debt so long as such Debt shall be secured.

The term "principal property" refers to the land, land improvements, buildings and fixtures (to the extent they constitute real property interests, including any leasehold interest

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therein) constituting the principal corporate office and any manufacturing plant or facility (whether now owned or hereafter acquired) which:

- (1) is owned by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;
- (2) is located within any of the present 50 states of the United States (or the District of Columbia);
- (3) in the opinion of the Board of Directors of USEC, is of material importance to the total business as it exists as of the date hereof conducted by USEC and its subsidiaries taken as a whole; and
- (4) the gross book value of which exceeds 3% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

The following are excluded from the foregoing restriction:

- any statutory or governmental Lien or Lien arising by operation of law, or any mechanics', repairmen's, materialmen's, suppliers', carriers', landlords', warehousemen's or similar Lien incurred in the ordinary course of business which is not yet due or which is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings and any undetermined Lien which is incidental to construction, development, improvement or repair;
- Liens of taxes and assessments which are (a) for the then current

year, (b) not at the time delinquent, or (c) delinquent but the validity of which is being contested at the time by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries in good faith;

- any Lien incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, temporary disability, social security, retiree health or similar laws or regulations or to secure obligations imposed by statute or governmental regulations;
- any Lien in favor of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;
- any Lien in favor of the United States of America or any State thereof, or any department, agency or instrumentality or political subdivision of the United States of America or any State thereof, to secure partial, progress, advance or other payments pursuant to any contract or statute or to secure any Debt incurred by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price of, or the cost of constructing, developing, repairing or improving, the property or assets subject to such Lien;
- any Lien on any property or assets created at the time of the acquisition of such property or assets by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries, or within 180 days after such time, to secure all or part of the purchase price for such property or assets or Debt incurred to finance such purchase price, whether such Debt was incurred prior to, at the time of, or within 180 days of, such acquisition; provided that, any such Lien does not extend to any other property or assets of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;
- any Lien on any property to secure all or part of the cost of the development, construction, repair or improvement thereon or to secure Debt incurred prior to, at the time of, or within 180 days after, the completion of such development, construction, repair or improvement or the commencement of full operations thereof (whichever is later) to provide funds for any such purpose; provided that, any such Lien does not extend to any other property or assets of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;

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- any Lien on any property or assets existing thereon at the time of acquisition thereof by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries (whether or not the obligations secured thereby are assumed by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries); provided that such Lien was not created as a result of or in connection with or in anticipation of any such transaction and does not extend to any other property or assets of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;
- the assumption by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries of obligations secured by any Lien existing at the time of acquisition by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries of the property or assets subject to such Lien or at the time of the acquisition of the Person which owns such property or assets; provided that such Lien was not created as a result of or in connection with or in anticipation of any such transaction and does not extend to any other property or assets of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;
- any Lien on any property or assets of a Person existing thereon at the time:
  - (a) such Person becomes a Subsidiary of USEC;
  - (b) such Person is merged into, or consolidated with, USEC or any of its Subsidiaries; or
  - (c) of a sale, lease or other disposition of the properties of a

Person (or division thereof) as an entirety or substantially as an entirety to USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;

provided that such Lien was not created as a result of or in connection with or in anticipation of any such transaction and does not extend to any other property or assets of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries;

- any Lien on any property or assets of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries in existence on the date of the indenture;
- any Lien arising by reason of any attachment, judgment, decree or order of any governmental or court authority, so long as any proceeding initiated to review such attachment, judgment, decree or order shall not have been terminated or the period within which such proceeding may be initiated shall not expire, or such attachment, judgment, decree or order shall otherwise be effectively stayed; and
- any extension, renewal, refinancing, refunding or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals, refinancings, refundings or replacements) of any Lien, in whole or part, that is referred to in the above clauses, or any Debt secured thereby.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the indenture, USEC may, and may permit any of its Subsidiaries to, create, assume or incur any Lien upon any principal property to secure any Debt of USEC or any Person (other than the senior notes) that is not excepted by the above clauses without securing the senior notes, provided that, after giving effect to the creation, assumption or incurrence of such Lien and Debt, and the application of proceeds of such Debt, if any, received by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries as a result thereof, the aggregate principal amount of all Debt then outstanding secured by such Lien and all similar Liens, together with all net sale proceeds from Sale-Leaseback Transactions (excluding Sale-Leaseback Transactions permitted by the clauses of the covenant below entitled "Limitation on Sale-Leaseback Transactions") would not exceed 10% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

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#### LIMITATION ON SALE-LEASEBACK TRANSACTIONS

The indenture will provide that we will not, nor will we permit any of our Subsidiaries to sell or transfer any principal property to a Person (other than USEC or any of its Subsidiaries) and take back a lease of such principal property ("Sale-Leaseback Transaction"), unless:

- the Sale-Leaseback Transaction involves a lease for a period, including renewals, of not more than three years;
- USEC or such Subsidiary would be entitled to incur Debt secured by a Lien on principal property subject thereto in a principal amount equal to or exceeding the net sale proceeds from such Sale-Leaseback Transaction without equally and ratably securing the senior notes pursuant to the above covenant entitled "Limitation on Liens"; or
- USEC or such Subsidiary, within a 180 day period after such Sale-Leaseback Transaction, applies or causes to be applied an amount not less than the net sale proceeds (which, in the case of a sale and transfer other than for cash, shall be an amount equal to the fair market value of the principal property so leased) from such Sale-Leaseback Transaction to:

(a) the prepayment, repayment, reduction or retirement of any pari passu Debt of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries, or

(b) the expenditure or expenditures for principal property used or to be used in the ordinary course of business of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries.

## CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

The indenture will define the following terms as follows:

"Consolidated Net Tangible Assets" means, at any date of determination, the total amount of assets after deducting therefrom:

(1) all current liabilities (excluding (a) any current liabilities that by their terms are extendable or renewable at the option of the obligor thereon to a time more than 12 months after the time as of which the amount thereof is being computed, and (b) current maturities of long-term debt), and

(2) the value (net of any applicable reserves) of all goodwill, trade names, trademarks, patents or other like intangible assets, all as set forth, or on a pro forma basis would be set forth, in the consolidated balance sheet of USEC and its Subsidiaries.

"Lien" means, with respect to any asset, any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance of any kind in respect of such asset given to secure Debt, whether or not filed, recorded or otherwise perfected under applicable law (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, any option or other agreement to sell or give a security interest in and any filing of or agreement to give any financing statement under the Uniform Commercial Code (or equivalent statutes) of any jurisdiction with respect to any such mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance).

"Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization or government or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

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"Subsidiary" means, with respect to any Person,

(1) any corporation or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the Subsidiaries of that Person (or a combination thereof) and

(2) any partnership,

(a) the sole general partner or the managing general partner of which is such Person or a Subsidiary of such Person, or

(b) the only general partners of which are such Person or one or more Subsidiaries of such Person (or any combination thereof).

## CONSOLIDATION, MERGER AND SALE OF ASSETS

USEC may consolidate with or merge into, or convey, transfer or lease its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to, any Person, provided that:

- USEC is the continuing entity or if USEC is not the continuing entity, the continuing entity must be a Person organized and validly existing under the laws of a domestic jurisdiction and must assume USEC's obligations on the senior notes and under the indenture;
- after giving effect to the transaction no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an Event of Default, shall exist; and

- USEC has delivered to the trustee an Officer's Certificate and Opinion of Counsel, each stating that the transaction complies with these conditions.

#### EVENTS OF DEFAULT

Each of the following will constitute an Event of Default under the indenture:

- failure to pay principal of or any premium on any 2006 senior note or 2009 senior note when due;
- failure to pay any interest on any 2006 senior note or 2009 senior note when due, continued for 30 days;
- failure to perform any other covenant of USEC or its Subsidiaries in the 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes or indenture, continued for 60 days after written notice has been given by the trustee, or the registered holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, as provided in the indenture;
- a default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, any note, bond, coupon or other instrument or agreement evidencing or pursuant to which there is outstanding Debt of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries whether such Debt now exists or shall thereafter be created, having an aggregate principal amount exceeding \$35 million (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies), other than the senior notes, when that Debt becomes due and payable (whether at maturity, upon redemption or acceleration or otherwise), if such default shall continue for more than the period of grace, if any, originally applicable thereto and the time for payment of such amount has not been expressly extended; and

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- certain events in bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of USEC or any of its Subsidiaries.

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default described in the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization clause above) with respect to any of the 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes shall occur and be continuing, either the trustee or the registered holders of at least 25% of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, by notice to USEC as provided in the indenture may declare the principal amount of 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, to be due and payable immediately.

If an Event of Default described in the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization clause above shall occur, the principal amount of all the then outstanding senior notes will automatically, and without any action by the trustee or any registered holder, become immediately due and payable.

After any acceleration, but before a judgment or decree for the payment of the money due has been obtained by the trustee, the registered holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, by written notice to the trustee, may rescind and annul such acceleration and its consequences if all Events of Default, other than the non-payment of accelerated principal, have been cured or waived as provided in the indenture. For information as to waiver of defaults, see "-- Modification and Waiver".

Subject to the provisions of the indenture relating to the duties of the trustee in case an Event of Default shall occur and be continuing, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the registered holders of the

2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, unless such registered holders of the 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, shall have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity. Subject to such provisions for the indemnification of the trustee, the registered holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee with respect to such 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be.

No registered holder of any 2006 senior note or 2009 senior note, as the case may be, will have any right to institute any proceeding with respect to the indenture, or for the appointment of a receiver or a trustee, or for any other remedy thereunder, unless:

- such registered holder has previously given to the trustee written notice of a continuing Event of Default with respect to the 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be;
- the registered holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, have made written request, and such registered holder or registered holders have offered reasonable indemnity, to the trustee to institute such proceeding in respect to such Event of Default as trustee; and
- the trustee has failed to institute such proceeding, and has not received from the registered holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, a direction inconsistent with such request, within 60 days after such notice,

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request and offer. However, such limitations do not apply to any proceeding which is instituted by a registered holder of a 2006 senior note or 2009 senior note, as the case may be, for the enforcement of payment of the principal of or interest on such 2006 senior note or 2009 senior note, as the case may be, on or after the applicable due date specified in such 2006 senior note or 2009 senior note, as the case may be.

USEC will be required to furnish to the trustee annually a statement by certain of its officers as to whether or not USEC or any of its Subsidiaries, to their knowledge, is in default in the performance or observance of any of the terms, provisions and conditions of the indenture and, if so, specifying all such known defaults.

#### MODIFICATION AND WAIVER

Modifications and amendments of the indenture may be made by USEC and the trustee with the consent of the registered holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes and a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding 2009 senior notes.

However, without the consent of the registered holder of each senior note affected thereby, USEC and the trustee may not:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of principal of or interest on, any such senior note;
- reduce the principal amount of, or any interest on, any such senior note;
- reduce the amount of principal of any such senior note payable upon acceleration of the maturity thereof;

- change the place or currency of payment of principal of, or interest on, any such senior note;
- impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any such senior note;
- reduce the percentage in principal amount of such senior note, the consent of whose registered holders is required for modification or amendment of the indenture;
- reduce the percentage in principal amount of such senior note necessary for waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or for waiver of certain defaults; or
- modify such provisions with respect to modification and waiver.

The registered holders of a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding 2006 senior notes and a majority in principal amount of the then outstanding 2009 senior notes may waive compliance by USEC or any of its Subsidiaries with certain restrictive provisions of the indenture or waive any past default under the indenture. However, a continuing default in the payment of principal of or interest on such senior notes and compliance with covenants and provisions of the indenture that under the proviso in the preceding paragraph cannot be amended without the consent of the registered holder of each senior note affected thereby may not be waived.

The indenture provides that in determining whether the registered holders of the requisite principal amount of the 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, have given or taken any direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action under the

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indenture as of any date, certain 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, including those that have been defeased and discharged as described under "-- Satisfaction and Discharge; Defeasance -- Defeasance and Discharge" will not be deemed to be outstanding.

Except in certain limited circumstances, USEC will be entitled to set any day as a record date for the purpose of determining the registered holders of senior notes entitled to give or take any direction, notice, consent, waiver or other action under the indenture, in the manner and subject to the limitations provided in the indenture. In certain limited circumstances, the trustee also will be entitled to set a record date for action by registered holders of senior notes. If a record date is set for any action to be taken by registered holders of the senior notes, such action may be taken only by persons who are registered holders of such senior notes on the record date.

#### SATISFACTION AND DISCHARGE; DEFEASANCE

Satisfaction and Discharge. The indenture will provide that USEC may satisfy and discharge certain obligations to registered holders of 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, which have not already been delivered to the trustee for cancellation and which have either become due and payable or are by their terms due and payable within one year or are to be called for redemption within one year by:

- depositing or causing to be deposited with the trustee funds in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and any premium and interest to the date of such deposit or to the stated maturity or any applicable redemption date, as the case may be;
- paying or causing to be paid all other sums payable under the indenture with respect to such 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be; and

- delivering to the trustee an Officer's Certificate relating to such satisfaction and discharge.

Defeasance and Discharge. The indenture will provide that USEC will be discharged from all its indebtedness and obligations with respect to 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, upon the deposit in trust for the benefit of the registered holders of such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, of money or U.S. Government Obligations, or both, which, through the payment of principal and interest in respect thereof in accordance with their terms, will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, at maturity in accordance with the terms of the indenture and such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the indenture, USEC will not be discharged from the following:

- certain obligations to exchange or register the transfer of such outstanding senior notes and to replace stolen, lost or mutilated outstanding senior notes;
- the obligation to maintain paying agencies; and
- the obligation to hold moneys for payment in trust.

Such defeasance or discharge may occur only if, among other things, USEC has delivered to the trustee an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that USEC has received from, or there has been published by, the United States Internal Revenue Service a ruling, or there has been a change in tax law, in either case to the effect that registered holders of

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such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, will not recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit, defeasance and discharge and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit, defeasance and discharge were not to occur.

Defeasance of Certain Covenants. The indenture will provide that USEC and its Subsidiaries may omit to comply with certain restrictive covenants, including the covenants described under "Limitation on Liens", "Limitation on Sale-Leaseback Transactions" and "Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets", in which event certain Events of Default, which are described above (with respect to such respective covenants) under "Events of Default", will no longer constitute Events of Default with respect to the 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be. USEC, in order to exercise such option to defease such covenants, will be required to:

- deposit, in trust for the benefit of the registered holders of outstanding senior notes, money or U.S. Government Obligations, or both, which, through the payment of principal and interest in respect thereof in accordance with their terms, will provide money in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, at maturity in accordance with the terms of the indenture and such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be; and
- among other things, deliver to the trustee an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that registered holders of such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, will not recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance of certain obligations and will be subject to

federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance were not to occur.

If subsequent to the completion of a defeasance of certain covenants as described in the immediately preceding paragraph, such outstanding 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, are declared due and payable because of the occurrence of any remaining Event of Default and the amount of money and U.S. Government Obligations so deposited in trust would be sufficient to pay amounts due on such 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, at maturity but may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on such 2006 senior notes or 2009 senior notes, as the case may be, upon any acceleration resulting from such Event of Default, then USEC would remain liable for such payments.

#### NOTICES

Notices to registered holders of the senior notes will be given by mail to the addresses of such registered holders as they may appear in the Security Register.

#### TITLE

USEC, the trustee and any agent of USEC or the trustee may treat the Person in whose name a senior note is registered as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not the senior notes may be overdue) for the purpose of making payment and for all other purposes.

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#### GOVERNING LAW

The indenture and the senior notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

The senior notes will not be obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal or interest by, the United States government.

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#### UNDERWRITING

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in a purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") among USEC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Lehman Brothers Inc., NationsBanc Montgomery Securities LLC and Blaylock & Partners, L.P. (the "Underwriters"), USEC has agreed to sell to the Underwriters, and the Underwriters have severally agreed to purchase, the respective principal amounts of the senior notes set forth after their names below. The Purchase Agreement provides that the obligations of the Underwriters are subject to certain conditions precedent and that the Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the senior notes if any are purchased.

UNDERWRITER -----	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF 2006 SENIOR NOTES -----	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF 2009 SENIOR NOTES -----
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated.....	\$145,250,000	\$ 62,250,000
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. ....	105,000,000	45,000,000
Lehman Brothers Inc. ....	45,500,000	19,500,000

NationsBanc Montgomery Securities		
LLC.....	45,500,000	19,500,000
Blaylock & Partners, L.P. ....	8,750,000	3,750,000
	-----	-----
Total.....	\$350,000,000	\$150,000,000
	=====	=====

The Underwriters have advised USEC that they propose initially to offer the senior notes to the public at the public offering prices set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and to certain dealers at such prices less a concession not in excess of .375% and .40% of the principal amount of the 2006 senior notes and 2009 senior notes, respectively. The Underwriters may allow, and such dealers may reallow, discounts not in excess of .25% and .25% of the principal amount of the 2006 senior notes and 2009 senior notes, respectively, to certain other dealers. After the initial offering of the senior notes, the public offering price, concession and discount may be changed.

The senior notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. USEC does not intend to apply for listing of the senior notes on any national securities exchange but has been advised by the Underwriters that they presently intend to make a market in the senior notes as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The Underwriters are not obligated, however, to make a market in the senior notes and any such market making may be discontinued at any time at the sole discretion of the Underwriters. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the trading market for the senior notes.

In order to facilitate the offering of the senior notes, the Underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the senior notes. Such transactions may consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the senior notes. If the Underwriters create a short position in the senior notes in connection with the offering, i.e., if they sell more senior notes than are set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, the Underwriters may reduce that short position by purchasing senior notes in the open market. In general, purchases of a security for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of the security to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases. The Underwriters may also impose a penalty bid on certain Underwriters and any selling group members. This means that if the Underwriters purchase senior notes in the open market to reduce the Underwriters' short position or to stabilize the price of the senior notes, they may reclaim the amount of the selling concession from the Underwriters and any selling group members who sold those senior notes as part of the offering. The imposition of a penalty bid might

also have an effect on the price of the senior notes to the extent it were to discourage resales of the senior notes.

Neither USEC nor any of the Underwriters makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the senior notes. In addition, neither USEC nor any of the Underwriters makes any representation that the Underwriters will engage in such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

USEC has agreed to indemnify the Underwriters against certain liabilities (including reimbursements to the Underwriters for certain fees and expenses of their counsel), including civil liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments the Underwriters may be required to make in respect of such liabilities.

A portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the senior notes is expected to be used to repay outstanding borrowings under the credit facility under which Morgan Guaranty and Bank of America are lenders. Morgan Guaranty is an affiliate of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., an underwriter of this offering. Bank of America

is an affiliate of NationsBanc Montgomery Securities LLC, an underwriter of this offering.

In the ordinary course of their respective businesses, the Underwriters or their affiliates have performed, and may in the future perform, investment banking, commercial banking or other financial services for USEC.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of the senior notes offered hereby will be passed upon for USEC by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Washington, D.C., special counsel for USEC, and for the Underwriters by Davis Polk & Wardwell, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The financial statements of USEC as of June 30, 1997 and 1998 and for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 1998, included in this prospectus, have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their reports with respect thereto, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

USEC INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors of USEC Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of USEC Inc., a Delaware corporation, (formerly United States Enrichment Corporation) as of June 30, 1997 and 1998, and the related statements of income and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 1998. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express

an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of USEC Inc. as of June 30, 1997 and 1998, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended June 30, 1998, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Arthur Andersen LLP

Washington, D.C.,  
July 31, 1998

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors of USEC Inc.:

We have examined the pro forma adjustments (not separately presented) reflecting the IPO Transactions as described in Note 4 and the application of those adjustments to the historical amounts in the assembly of the accompanying pro forma statement of income of USEC Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended June 30, 1998. The pro forma statement of income is derived from the audited historical statement of income of USEC Inc. appearing herein. Such pro forma adjustments are based upon management's assumptions described in Note 4. Our examination was made in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included such procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The objective of the pro forma statement of income is to show what the significant effects on the historical statement of income might have been had the IPO Transactions occurred at an earlier date. However, the pro forma statement of income is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have been attained had the IPO Transactions actually occurred earlier.

In our opinion, management's assumptions provide a reasonable basis for presenting the significant effects directly attributable to the IPO Transactions, the related pro forma adjustments give appropriate effect to those assumptions, and the pro forma statement of income reflects the proper application of those adjustments to the historical statement of income for the year ended June 30, 1998.

/s/ Arthur Andersen LLP

Washington, D.C.,  
July 31, 1998

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USEC INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(MILLIONS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	JUNE 30, 1997	JUNE 30, 1998	SEPTEMBER 30, 1998
	-----	-----	-----
			(UNAUDITED)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash.....	\$1,261.0	\$1,177.8	\$ 48.4
Accounts receivable -- customers.....	249.3	218.5	220.6
Receivables from Department of Energy.....	134.4	17.9	17.1
<b>Inventories:</b>			
Separative Work Units.....	573.8	687.0	699.4
Uranium.....	131.5	184.5	199.7
Uranium provided by customers.....	726.2	315.0	222.6
Materials and supplies.....	12.4	24.8	22.4
Total Inventories.....	1,443.9	1,211.3	1,144.1
Payments for future deliveries under Russian Contract.....	79.6	63.4	50.0
Other.....	23.3	39.5	30.8
Total Current Assets.....	3,191.5	2,728.4	1,511.0
Property, Plant and Equipment, net.....	111.5	131.9	133.0
<b>Other Assets</b>			
Deferred income taxes.....	--	--	54.5
Deferred costs for depleted UF(6).....	--	50.0	50.0
Uranium inventories.....	103.6	561.0	562.7
Payment for future deliveries under Russian Contract.....	50.0	--	--
Total Other Assets.....	153.6	611.0	667.2
<b>Total Assets.....</b>	<b>\$3,456.6</b>	<b>\$3,471.3</b>	<b>\$2,311.2</b>
	=====	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Short-term debt.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 265.0
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	159.7	168.0	151.1
Payables to Department of Energy.....	17.4	14.9	14.8
Uranium owed to customers.....	726.2	315.0	222.6
Payables under Russian Contract.....	10.2	8.4	54.8
Nuclear safety upgrade costs.....	--	41.2	36.1
Total Current Liabilities.....	913.5	547.5	744.4
Long-term debt.....	--	--	300.0
<b>Other Liabilities</b>			
Advances from customers.....	34.9	34.3	34.5
Depleted UF(6) disposition.....	336.4	372.6	4.3
Other liabilities.....	80.5	96.4	85.3
Total Other Liabilities.....	451.8	503.3	124.1
<b>Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 6, 11 and 12)</b>			
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>			
Preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share, 25,000,000 shares authorized, none issued.....	--	--	--
Common stock, par value \$.10 per share, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 100,000,000 shares issued and outstanding.....	10.0	10.0	10.0
Excess of capital over par value.....	1,054.2	1,357.1	1,067.6
Retained earnings.....	1,027.1	1,053.4	65.1
Total Stockholders' Equity.....	2,091.3	2,420.5	1,142.7
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity.....</b>	<b>\$3,456.6</b>	<b>\$3,471.3</b>	<b>\$2,311.2</b>
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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USEC INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,				THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	1996	1997	1998	1998	1997	1998
	PRO FORMA				(UNAUDITED)	
Revenue						
Domestic.....	\$ 901.6	\$ 950.8	\$ 896.2	\$ 896.2	\$319.7	\$176.9
Asia.....	441.3	487.5	442.8	442.8	83.2	79.9
Europe and other.....	69.9	139.5	82.2	82.2	37.5	51.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,412.8	1,577.8	1,421.2	1,421.2	440.4	307.9
Cost of sales.....	973.0	1,162.3	1,062.1	1,062.1	342.1	248.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	439.8	415.5	359.1	359.1	98.3	59.3
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs.....	--	--	46.6	46.6	--	--
Project development costs.....	103.6	141.5	136.7	136.7	32.2	31.6
Selling, general and administrative.....	36.0	31.8	34.7	34.7	8.1	7.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income.....	300.2	242.2	141.1	141.1	58.0	19.8
Interest expense.....	--	--	--	36.0	--	6.5
Other (income) expense, net.....	(3.9)	(7.9)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(2.0)	(1.6)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes.....	304.1	250.1	146.3	110.3	60.0	14.9
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	--	--	--	41.9	--	(48.2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 304.1	\$ 250.1	\$ 146.3	\$ 68.4	\$ 60.0	\$ 63.1
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income per share -- basic and diluted...				\$ .68		\$ .63
Average number of shares outstanding.....				100.0		100.0

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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USEC INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(MILLIONS)

	YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,				THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	1996	1997	1998	1997	1998	
					(UNAUDITED)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Net income.....	\$ 304.1	\$ 250.1	\$ 146.3	\$ 60.0	\$ 63.1	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Deferred income taxes.....				--	(54.5)	
Advance payment to DOE for electric power.....				(60.0)	--	
Depreciation and amortization.....	13.7	14.6	16.1	3.8	5.2	
Depleted UF(6) disposition costs.....	90.6	72.0	55.7	14.5	5.2	
Payments to DOE for disposition of depleted UF(6).....	--	--	(66.0)	--	--	
Advances from customers -- (decrease)....	(4.4)	(20.1)	(.6)	14.1	0.2	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:						
Accounts receivable -- (increase) decrease.....	(84.3)	97.6	30.8	(22.6)	(2.1)	
Net receivables from Department of Energy -- (increase) decrease.....	(68.9)	5.5	(35.4)	0.7	0.7	
Inventories -- (increase).....	(49.8)	(3.5)	(142.5)	27.9	(26.9)	
Payments under Russian Contract, net....	(66.0)	(50.1)	64.4	46.8	59.8	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities -- increase (decrease)...	(7.2)	(17.3)	13.4	(10.6)	(32.9)	
Other.....	(8.1)	7.3	(8.9)	8.5	10.8	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities.....	119.7	356.1	73.3	83.1	28.6	

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures.....	(15.6)	(25.8)	(36.5)	(5.9)	(5.7)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Dividends paid.....	(120.0)	(120.0)	(120.0)	--	--
Exit Dividend paid to U.S. Treasury.....	--	--	--	--	(1,709.4)
Proceeds from issuance of debt.....	--	--	--	--	589.0
Repayment of debt.....	--	--	--	--	(24.0)
Debt issuance costs.....	--	--	--	--	(2.6)
Costs related to the IPO.....	--	--	--	--	(5.3)
Payments under Russian Contract for purchase of natural uranium transferred to Department of Energy.....	(86.1)	(74.3)	--	--	--
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities.....	(206.1)	(194.3)	(120.0)	--	(1,152.3)
Net Increase (Decrease).....	(102.0)	136.0	(83.2)	77.2	(1,129.4)
Cash at Beginning of Period.....	1,227.0	1,125.0	1,261.0	1,261.0	1,177.8
Cash at End of Period.....	\$1,125.0	\$1,261.0	\$1,177.8	\$1,338.2	\$ 48.4
Supplemental Cash Flow Information					
Interest paid.....	--	--	--	--	\$ 5.3
Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Financing Activities					
Transfer of responsibility for depleted uranium disposition to DOE.....	--	--	--	--	\$ 373.8

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

USEC Inc., a Delaware-chartered corporation ("USEC"), formerly United States Enrichment Corporation (a federal-chartered U.S. Government-owned corporation), is a global energy company and the world's leading producer and marketer of uranium enrichment services. USEC provides uranium enrichment services to electric utilities operating nuclear reactors in 14 countries, including the United States. USEC has been designated by the U.S. Government as the Executive Agent under a government-to-government agreement and as such entered into an agreement with the executive agent for the Russian Federation (the "Russian Contract") under which USEC purchases Separative Work Units ("SWU") derived from highly enriched uranium recovered from dismantled nuclear weapons of the Russian Federation for use in commercial electricity production.

USEC uses the gaseous diffusion process to enrich uranium, separating and concentrating the lighter uranium isotope U(235) from its slightly heavier counterpart U(238). The process relies on the slight difference in mass between the isotopes for separation. At the leased gaseous diffusion plants located near Portsmouth, Ohio, and in Paducah, Kentucky, the concentration of the isotope U(235) is raised from less than 1% to up to 5%. A substantial portion of the purchased power used by the plants is supplied under power contracts between the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") and Ohio Valley Electric Corporation ("OVEC") and Electric Energy, Inc. ("EEI"). Lockheed Martin Utility Services, Inc. ("LMUS"), a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, operates the plants under USEC's direct supervision and management.

In November 1996, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") granted initial certificates of compliance for operation of the plants. Regulatory authority over the operations of the plants was transferred from DOE to NRC in March 1997. The initial NRC certification expires December 31, 1998, and subsequent certification will be for periods of up to five years.

Customers typically deliver uranium to the enrichment facilities to be processed or enriched under enrichment contracts. Customers are billed for SWU

used at the enrichment facilities to separate specific quantities of uranium containing .711% of U(235) into two components: enriched uranium having a higher percentage of U(235) and depleted UF(6) having a lower percentage of U(235).

USEC has exclusive commercial rights to deploy the Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation ("AVLIS") technology, an advanced laser based enrichment process that is expected to significantly reduce production costs. USEC expects to begin deployment of an AVLIS plant by 2006.

## 2. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

On July 28, 1998, the sale of USEC's common stock in connection with an initial public offering (the "IPO") was completed, resulting in net proceeds to the U.S. Government aggregating \$3,092.1 million, including \$1,382.7 million from the IPO and \$1,709.4 million from the exit dividend paid to the U.S. Treasury (the "Exit Dividend"). The U.S. Government, the selling shareholder, sold its entire interest. USEC did not receive any proceeds from the IPO.

The Exit Dividend of \$1,709.4 million paid to the U.S. Treasury represented the cash balance held in USEC's account at the U.S. Treasury and \$500.0 million of \$550.0 million in borrowings at the time of the IPO. USEC retained \$50.0 million in cash from the \$550.0 million in borrowings. The amount of the Exit Dividend in excess of retained earnings was recorded in July 1998 as a reduction of excess of capital over par value.

Pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act, depleted uranium hexafluoride ("UF(6)") generated by USEC through the date of the IPO was transferred to DOE in July 1998; liabilities and contingencies incurred

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USEC INC.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

through the date of the IPO were allocated between USEC and the U.S. Government; 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium and 7,000 metric tons of natural uranium from DOE's excess inventories were transferred to USEC in May 1998; certain employee benefit protections were established for workers at the plants; certain limitations were established on the ability of a person to acquire more than 10% of USEC's voting securities for a three-year period after the IPO; and certain foreign ownership limitations were established.

The U.S. Government will continue to exercise oversight of USEC's activities affecting matters of national security and other interests of the U.S. Government, including its role as Executive Agent in connection with the Russian Contract.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### CONSOLIDATION

In connection with the IPO consummated in July 1998, USEC Inc. became a holding company. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of USEC Inc. and its subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

### CASH

Cash at June 30, 1997 and 1998 consists of non-interest bearing funds on deposit with the U.S. Treasury.

### INVENTORIES

Inventories of uranium and SWU are valued at the lower of cost or market. SWU inventory costs are determined using the monthly moving average cost method and are based on production costs at the plants and SWU purchase costs, mainly

under the Russian Contract. Production costs at the plants include purchased electric power, labor and benefits, depleted UF(6) disposition costs, materials, major overhauls, maintenance and repairs, and other costs. Purchased SWU is recorded at acquisition cost plus related shipping costs.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Construction work in progress is recorded at acquisition or construction cost. Upon being placed into service, costs are transferred to leasehold improvements or machinery and equipment at which time depreciation commences. Leasehold improvements and machinery and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost and depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of their useful lives which range from three to ten years or the plant lease period which is estimated to extend through 2005. USEC leases the plants and process-related machinery and equipment from DOE. At the end of the lease term, ownership and responsibility for decontamination and decommissioning of property, plant and equipment that USEC leaves at the plants transfer to DOE.

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment at June 30 consists of the following (in millions):

	1997	1998
	-----	-----
Construction work in progress.....	\$ 15.6	\$ 27.1
Leasehold improvements.....	17.2	21.7
Machinery and equipment.....	125.4	145.9
	-----	-----
	158.2	194.7
Accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	(46.7)	(62.8)
	-----	-----
	\$111.5	\$131.9
	=====	=====

REVENUE

Revenue is recognized at the time enriched uranium is shipped under the terms of long-term requirements contracts with domestic and foreign electric utility customers. Under delivery optimization and other customer oriented programs, USEC advance ships enriched uranium to nuclear fuel fabricators for scheduled or anticipated orders from utility customers. Revenue from sales of SWU under such programs is recognized as title to enriched uranium is transferred to customers. Under certain power-for-SWU barter contracts, USEC exchanges its enrichment services for electric power supplied to the plants. Revenue is recognized at the time enriched uranium is shipped with selling prices for SWU based on the fair market value of electric power received.

No customer accounted for more than 10% of revenue during the years ended June 30, 1996, 1997 or 1998. Revenue attributed to domestic and international customers follows:

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
-----		
1996	1997	1998
----	----	----

Domestic.....	64%	60%	63%
Asia.....	31	31	31
Europe and other.....	5	9	6
	---	---	---
	100%	100%	100%
	===	===	===

Under the terms of certain enrichment contracts, customers make partial or full payment in advance of delivery. Advances from customers are reported as liabilities, and, as customers take delivery, advances are recorded as revenue.

ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS

Environmental costs relating to operations are charged to production costs as incurred. Estimated future environmental costs, including depleted UF(6) disposition and waste disposal, resulting from operations where environmental assessments indicate that storage, treatment or disposal is probable and costs can be reasonably estimated, are accrued and charged to production costs.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Project development costs relate principally to the AVLIS project. AVLIS development costs are charged to expense as incurred and include activities relating to the design and testing of process equipment and the design and preparation of the AVLIS demonstration facility. USEC intends to capitalize AVLIS development costs associated with facilities and equipment designed for commercial production activities.

INCOME TAXES

USEC was exempt from income taxes up to the time of the IPO. USEC transitioned to taxable status on July 28, 1998, at the time of the IPO. Future tax consequences of temporary differences between

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and USEC's estimate of the tax bases of its assets and liabilities result in deferred income tax benefits primarily due to the accrual of certain costs included in other liabilities.

ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenue and costs and expenses during the periods presented such as, but not limited to, accrued costs for the disposition of depleted UF(6) and the operating lease period of the plants. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended September 30, 1998, included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the financial results for the interim period. Operating results for the three months ended September 30, 1998, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending June 30, 1999.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

4. PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF INCOME

The pro forma statement of income for the year ended June 30, 1998, reflects the sale of 100 million shares of Common Stock in connection with the IPO, interest expense on borrowings from banks, and USEC's transition to taxable status at the time of the IPO (the "IPO Transactions"). The objective of the pro forma statement of income is to show the significant effects of the IPO Transactions as if the IPO had occurred at the beginning of the year ended June 30, 1998.

Pro forma interest expense of \$36.0 million is based on a weighted average interest rate of 6.55% on \$550.0 million of borrowings incurred at the time of the IPO, as if such borrowings had occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998.

USEC was exempt from federal, state and local income taxes until the time of the IPO. The pro forma provision for income taxes of \$41.9 million is based on an effective income tax rate of 38% and assumes the IPO had occurred at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1998.

Pro forma basic net income per share is based on 100 million shares of common stock sold in the IPO. The U.S. Government sold its entire interest in USEC. At the time of the IPO, there were no stock options, warrants or convertible securities, and, accordingly, pro forma basic and diluted net income per share are the same.

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories and related balance sheet accounts follow (in millions):

	JUNE 30,	
	1997	1998
	-----	-----
CURRENT ASSETS		
Separative Work Units.....	\$ 573.8	\$ 687.0
Uranium.....	131.5	184.5
Uranium provided by customers.....	726.2	315.0
Materials and supplies.....	12.4	24.8
	-----	-----
	1,443.9	1,211.3
LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Uranium.....	103.6	561.0
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Uranium owed to customers.....	(726.2)	(315.0)
	-----	-----
INVENTORIES, REDUCED BY URANIUM OWED TO CUSTOMERS.....	\$ 821.3	\$1,457.3
	=====	=====

Inventories included in current assets represent amounts required to meet

working capital needs, preproduce enriched uranium and balance the natural uranium and electric power requirements of the plants, and include \$157.9 million and \$187.6 million at June 30, 1997 and 1998, respectively, for enriched uranium held at fabricators and other locations and scheduled to be used to fill customer orders.

Uranium inventories reported as long-term assets represent quantities not expected to be used or consumed within one year of the balance sheet date.

Uranium provided by customers for enrichment purposes, for which title passes to USEC, is recorded at estimated fair values of \$726.2 million and \$315.0 million at June 30, 1997 and 1998, with a corresponding liability in the same amount representing uranium owed to customers. In addition, USEC holds uranium provided by customers for enrichment purposes for which title does not pass to USEC (title remains with customers) in the amounts of \$110.5 million and \$761.9 million based on estimated fair values at June 30, 1997 and 1998, respectively.

6. PURCHASE OF SEPARATIVE WORK UNITS UNDER RUSSIAN CONTRACT

In January 1994, USEC signed the 20-year Russian Contract with Techsnabexport Co., Ltd. (TENEX), the Executive Agent for the Russian Federation, under which USEC purchases SWU derived from up to 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium recovered from dismantled Soviet nuclear weapons. Highly enriched uranium is blended down in Russia and delivered to USEC, F.O.B. St. Petersburg, Russia, for sale and use in commercial nuclear reactors.

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

From inception of the Russian Contract to June 30, 1998, USEC purchased 7.4 million SWU derived from 40 metric tons of highly enriched uranium at an aggregate cost of \$639.9 million, including related shipping charges, as follows:

	SWU	COST
	---	-----
	(MILLIONS)	
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,		
1995.....	0.3	\$ 22.7
1996.....	1.7	144.1
1997.....	1.8	157.3
1998.....	3.6	315.8
	---	-----
	7.4	\$639.9
	===	=====

Subject to certain purchase price adjustments for U.S. inflation, as of June 30, 1998, USEC has committed to purchase SWU derived from highly enriched uranium through 2001 as follows:

CALENDAR YEAR	SWU	DERIVED FROM METRIC TONS OF HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM	AMOUNT
-----	-----	-----	-----
	(MILLIONS)		(MILLIONS)
Six Months Ended December 31, 1998.....	3.6	20	\$ 308.8

1999.....	5.5	30	475.8
2000.....	5.5	30	475.8
2001.....	5.5	30	475.8
			-----
			\$1,736.2
			=====

Over the life of the Russian Contract, USEC expects to purchase 92 million SWU derived from 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium. Assuming actual prices in effect at June 30, 1998, were to prevail over the remaining life of the contract, the cost of SWU purchased and expected to be purchased from TENEX would amount to approximately \$8 billion.

As of June 30, 1998, USEC had made payments aggregating \$260.0 million to TENEX as credits for future SWU deliveries. As of June 30, 1998, \$196.6 million had been applied against purchases of SWU, and the remaining balance of \$63.4 million is scheduled to be applied as follows: \$13.4 million by December 31, 1998, and \$50.0 million in calendar year 1999.

7. INCOME TAXES

USEC was exempt from income taxes up to the time of the IPO. USEC transitioned to taxable status on July 28, 1998, at the time of the IPO. Future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and USEC's estimate of the tax bases of its assets and liabilities resulted in deferred income tax benefits of \$54.5 million at the time of the IPO as follows: \$17.3 million for SWU and uranium inventory costs, \$9.0 million for plant lease turnover costs, \$7.8 million for contractor pension costs, \$6.9 million for decommissioning and shutdown costs at dedicated electric power generation facilities, and \$13.5 million for other temporary differences relating primarily to other liabilities.

8. DEBT

On July 28, 1998, at the time of the IPO, USEC borrowed \$550.0 million in variable rate debt under a credit facility comprised of three tranches. Tranche A is a 364-day revolving credit facility for

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

\$400.0 million. Tranche B is a 364-day revolving credit facility for \$150.0 million which is convertible, at USEC's option, into a one-year term loan. Tranche C is a five-year revolving credit facility for \$150.0 million for working capital and general corporate purposes. Interest is paid at a rate equal to, at USEC's option (i) the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus an "Applicable Eurodollar Margin" or (ii) the Base Rate (as defined). The Applicable Eurodollar Margin is based on USEC's credit rating. The weighted average interest rate for borrowings under the credit facility, including the amortization of fees, amounted to 6.8% (unaudited) for the period ended September 30, 1998.

At September 30, 1998, borrowings under the credit facility amounted to \$565.0 million, as follows: (a) \$400.0 million under Tranche A, a 364-day revolving credit facility, (b) \$100.0 million under Tranche B, a 364-day revolving credit facility, convertible at USEC's option, into a one-year term loan, and (c) \$65.0 million under Tranche C, a five-year revolving credit facility.

Long-term debt of \$300.0 million at September 30, 1998, represents amounts borrowed and/or available under the credit facility as follows: (a) \$150.0 million borrowed under Tranche B, with an ultimate maturity of July 2000, and (b) \$150.0 million available under Tranche C, a five-year revolving credit facility with an ultimate maturity of July 2003.

The credit facility requires USEC to comply with certain financial covenants, including a minimum net worth and a debt to total capitalization ratio, as well as other customary conditions and covenants, including restrictions on borrowings by subsidiaries. The failure to satisfy any of the covenants would constitute an event of default. The credit facility also includes other customary events of default, including without limitation, nonpayment, material misrepresentations, cross-default to other indebtedness, bankruptcy, and change of control.

#### 9. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COSTS

AVLIS is a uranium enrichment process which uses lasers to separate uranium isotopes. The AVLIS process was developed under a contract with DOE by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory ("LLNL") located in Livermore, California.

In April 1995, USEC entered into an agreement with DOE (the "AVLIS Transfer Agreement") providing for, among other things, the transfer to USEC by DOE of its intellectual and physical property pertaining to the AVLIS technology. Also under the AVLIS Transfer Agreement, DOE conducts AVLIS research, development and demonstration at LLNL as requested by USEC. USEC reimburses DOE for its costs in conducting AVLIS work and is liable for any incremental increase in DOE's costs of decontamination and decommissioning the AVLIS facilities at LLNL as a result of the work performed for USEC. The AVLIS research and development work is performed primarily by the University of California under DOE's management and operations contract for LLNL. Patents, technology, and other intellectual property that result from this research and development effort will be owned by USEC.

USEC has entered into joint development agreements with Cameco Corporation ("Cameco") for AVLIS feed conversion services and General Electric Company ("GE") for AVLIS product conversion services, both of which are necessary because AVLIS requires a metallic form of uranium for processing rather than UF(6). However, USEC is investigating a product conversion process using UF(6) with another commercial vendor. Both joint development agreements with Cameco and GE obligate USEC to reimburse costs and expenses incurred by its partners if USEC elects not to proceed to the deployment phase under certain circumstances. USEC's maximum liability under both agreements is \$9.0 million, subject to certain provisions for cost overruns. The contracts also provide that if USEC proceeds with AVLIS deployment but elects to do so without entering into agreements with Cameco and GE, USEC must pay certain royalty payments. In such event, in the case of Cameco, these payments would not exceed \$50.0 million in the

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USEC INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

aggregate. In the case of GE, the payment would include a fixed payment of \$5.0 million plus an annual royalty of \$1.0 million until certain GE patents related to the product conversion expire.

Project development costs relating to AVLIS activities amounted to \$102.0 million, \$133.7 million, and \$134.7 million for the years ended June 30, 1996, 1997 and 1998, respectively, and were charged to expense as incurred.

During the year ended June 30, 1997, USEC began to evaluate SILEX, a potential new advanced enrichment technology to separate U(235) from U(238). USEC plans to continue evaluating SILEX technology during fiscal 1999.

#### 10. ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Environmental compliance costs include the handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. Pursuant to the Privatization Act, all environmental liabilities associated with the operation of the plants prior to

July 1, 1993, are the responsibility of DOE, and with certain limited exceptions DOE is responsible for decontamination and decommissioning of the plants at the end of their operating lives. Except for certain liabilities relating to disposal of certain wastes generated after July 1, 1993, all environmental liabilities of USEC through the date of the IPO remain obligations of the U.S. Government.

#### DEPLETED UF(6)

Depleted UF(6) is stored in cylinders at the plants as a solid. USEC accrues estimated costs for the future disposition of depleted UF(6), based upon estimates for transportation, conversion and disposition. The accrued liability amounted to \$372.6 million at June 30, 1998. Pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act, in July 1998, depleted UF(6) generated by USEC through the time of the IPO was transferred to DOE. Depleted UF(6) generated after the IPO is the responsibility of USEC.

#### OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

USEC's operations generate hazardous, low-level radioactive and mixed wastes. The storage, treatment, and disposal of wastes are regulated by federal and state laws. USEC utilizes offsite treatment and disposal facilities and stores wastes at the plants pursuant to permits, orders and agreements with DOE and various state agencies.

The accrued liability for the treatment and disposal of stored wastes generated by USEC's operations included in other liabilities amounted to \$8.3 million at June 30, 1998. All liabilities related to the disposal of stored wastes generated prior to July 1, 1993, are the responsibility of DOE.

#### NUCLEAR INDEMNIFICATION

Pursuant to the Energy Policy Act and under the terms of the lease agreement with DOE, USEC is indemnified by DOE under the Price-Anderson Act for third-party liability claims arising from nuclear incidents with respect to activities at the plants, including transportation of uranium to and from the plants.

#### 11. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In 1995, 15 of USEC's customers filed four substantially similar lawsuits in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims challenging prices under their Utility Services Contracts. Five of the 15 customers thereafter negotiated new contracts with USEC and withdrew from the litigation. In August 1996, the trial court granted the United States' motion for summary judgment dismissing one of the suits; in July 1997, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed that decision. In December 1997, the trial court granted

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USEC INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

the United States' motions to dismiss the remaining suits; the plaintiffs did not seek to appeal those decisions.

#### 12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

##### POWER COMMITMENTS

Under the terms of the plant lease, USEC purchases electric power at amounts equivalent to actual cost incurred under DOE's power contracts with OVEC and EEI that extend through December 2005. USEC has the right to have DOE terminate the power contracts with notice ranging from three to five years and is obligated to make minimum annual payments for demand charges, whether or not it takes delivery of power, estimated as follows (in millions):

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,  
-----

1999.....	\$122.7
2000.....	119.8
2001.....	121.3
2002.....	99.5
2003.....	42.2
	-----
	\$505.5
	=====

Under the power contracts with DOE, in July 1993, USEC assumed responsibility for DOE's guarantee of OVEC's senior secured notes with a remaining balance of \$62.0 million at June 30, 1998, for expenditures related to compliance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, including facilities for fuel switching and the installation of continuous emission monitors. The minimum demand charges under the OVEC contract include annual debt service of \$10.5 million to fully amortize the notes by the scheduled maturity in December 2005.

Upon termination of the power contracts, USEC is responsible for its pro rata share of costs of future decommissioning and shutdown activities at dedicated coal-fired power generating facilities owned and operated by OVEC and EEI. Estimated costs are accrued and charged to production costs over the contract period, and the accrued cost included in other liabilities amounted to \$18.1 million at June 30, 1998.

LEASE COMMITMENTS

Total costs incurred under the plant lease with DOE and leases for office space and equipment aggregated \$18.7 million, \$23.2 million, and \$11.5 million for the years ended June 30, 1996, 1997 and 1998, respectively, and include costs relating to DOE's regulatory oversight of the plants. In March 1997, the NRC assumed regulatory oversight. Minimum lease payments for the plant lease and leases for office space and equipment is estimated at \$5.0 million for each of the years ending June 30, 1999 to 2003.

USEC has the right to extend the plant lease indefinitely at its sole option and may terminate the lease in its entirety or with respect to one of the plants at any time upon two years' notice. Upon termination of the lease, USEC is responsible for certain lease turnover activities at the plants, including documentation of the condition of the plants and termination of facility operations. Lease turnover costs are accrued and charged to production costs over the lease period, which is estimated to extend through 2005, and the accrued cost included in other liabilities amounted to \$24.5 million at September 30, 1998.

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USEC INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

13. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments are reported on the balance sheets and include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, certain accrued liabilities, and payables under Russian Contract, the carrying amounts for which approximate fair value. In July 1998, USEC financial instruments include debt of \$550.0 million borrowed at the time of the IPO.

At June 30, 1998, trade receivables from sales of SWU to electric utility

customers located in the United States, Asia and Europe amounted to \$149.9 million, \$62.7 million, and \$5.9 million, respectively. USEC has provided extended payment terms to an Asian customer with respect to an overdue trade receivable of \$36.0 million at June 30, 1998. Interest accrues on the unpaid balance.

Credit risk could result from the possibility of a utility customer failing to perform according to the terms of a long-term requirements contract. Extension of credit is based on an evaluation of each customer's financial condition. USEC regularly monitors credit risk exposure and takes steps to mitigate the likelihood of such exposure resulting in a loss. Based on experience and outlook, an allowance for bad debts has not been established for customer trade receivables.

#### 14. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Changes in stockholders' equity follow (in millions):

	COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$.10 PER SHARE	EXCESS OF CAPITAL OVER PAR VALUE	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at June 30, 1995.....	\$10.0	\$1,214.6	\$ 712.9	\$ 1,937.5
Dividend paid to U.S. Treasury.....	--	--	(120.0)	(120.0)
Net income.....	--	--	304.1	304.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at June 30, 1996.....	10.0	1,214.6	897.0	2,121.6
Dividend paid to U.S. Treasury.....	--	--	(120.0)	(120.0)
Transfer to DOE of uranium purchased under the Russian Contract.....	--	(160.4)	--	(160.4)
Net income.....	--	--	250.1	250.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at June 30, 1997.....	10.0	1,054.2	1,027.1	2,091.3
Dividend paid to U.S. Treasury.....	--	--	(120.0)	(120.0)
Net income.....	--	--	146.3	146.3
Transfers of uranium from DOE.....	--	302.9	--	302.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at June 30, 1998.....	10.0	1,357.1	1,053.4	2,420.5
Exit Dividend paid to U.S. Treasury.....	--	(658.0)	(1,051.4)	(1,709.4)
Transfer of responsibility for depleted uranium to DOE.....	--	373.8	--	373.8
Costs related to the IPO.....	--	(5.3)	--	(5.3)
Net income.....	--	--	63.1	63.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1998 (UNAUDITED).....	\$10.0	\$1,067.6	\$ 65.1	\$ 1,142.7
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The Energy Policy Act required that USEC issue capital stock to the U.S. Government, held on its behalf by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury. Since assets and liabilities were transferred between agencies of the U.S. Government (DOE and USEC) pursuant to a Determination Order, they were recorded at DOE's historical cost.

In connection with the IPO, the par value of the common stock was changed to \$.10 per share, and 100 million shares are issued and outstanding.

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USEC INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Under the USEC Privatization Act, in April 1998, DOE transferred to USEC 50 metric tons of highly enriched uranium and 7,000 metric tons of natural uranium. USEC is responsible for costs related to the blending of the highly enriched uranium into low enriched uranium, as well as certain transportation, safeguards and security costs. As a result of the transfer, long-term uranium inventories and stockholders' equity were increased by \$302.9 million based on DOE's historical costs for the uranium.

Pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act, in December 1996, USEC transferred to DOE the natural uranium component of low enriched uranium from highly enriched uranium purchased under the Russian Contract in calendar years 1995 and

1996. As a result of the transfer, the purchase cost of \$160.4 million, including related shipping charges, was recorded as a return of capital.

Pursuant to the USEC Privatization Act, at the time of the IPO on July 28, 1998, depleted uranium generated by USEC from July 1993 to July 1998 was transferred to DOE, and the accrued liability of \$373.8 million for depleted uranium disposition was transferred to stockholders' equity.

#### 15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Effective January 1994, a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan was established by USEC to provide retirement benefits to its employees based on salary and years of service. Certain employees who transferred from other government agencies elected to continue participation in the federal retirement programs. Pension costs, including costs for USEC's 401(k) plan, amounted to \$1.0 million for each of the years ended June 30, 1996, 1997 and 1998. At June 30, 1998, based on an assumed discount rate of 7.5%, an assumed compensation rate of 5% and an assumed rate of return on plan assets of 8%, the actuarial value of projected benefit obligations was \$1.0 million, none of which was vested, the fair value of plan assets was \$1.1 million, and the amount of unfunded accrued pension costs included in current liabilities was \$0.1 million.

#### 16. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE CONTRACT

Under an operations and maintenance contract (the "LMUS Contract"), LMUS provides labor, services, and materials and supplies to operate and maintain the plants, for which USEC funds LMUS for its actual costs and pays contracted fees. The LMUS Contract expires October 2000 and may be terminated by USEC without penalty at any time upon six-months' notice. If LMUS meets certain specified operating and safety criteria and demonstrates cost savings that exceed certain targets, LMUS can earn an annual incentive fee.

Under the operations and maintenance contract, USEC is responsible for and accrues for its pro rata share of pension and other postretirement health and life insurance costs relating to LMUS employee benefit plans. All costs related to years of service prior to July 1, 1993, are the responsibility of DOE. USEC's responsibility for funding its pro rata share of LMUS pension and other postretirement benefit costs is determined based on actuarial estimates and amounted to \$21.8 million, \$20.8 million, and \$22.4 million for the years ended June 30, 1996, 1997 and 1998, respectively.

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USEC INC.

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Special charges amounted to \$46.6 million for the year ended June 30, 1998, for costs related to the Privatization and certain severance and transition benefits to be paid with respect to 500 plant workers in connection with workforce reductions over the next two fiscal years as follows:

	FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998 ----- (MILLIONS)
Privatization costs.....	\$13.8
Worker and community transition assistance benefits.....	20.0
Worker's pre-existing severance benefits.....	12.8
	-----
	\$46.6
	=====

Privatization costs of \$13.8 million were paid in July 1998, worker and community transition assistance benefits of \$20.0 million were paid to DOE in June 1998, and workers' pre-existing severance benefits of \$12.8 million are expected to be paid by July 1999.

17. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

In June 1998, USEC paid \$50.0 million to DOE, and DOE assumed responsibility for disposal of a certain amount of depleted UF(6) generated by USEC from its operations at the plants from October 1998 to 2005. The prepaid asset will be amortized as a charge against production costs using a straight line method over the life of the agreement.

Services are provided to DOE by USEC for environmental restoration, waste management and other activities based on actual costs incurred at the plants. Reimbursements by DOE to USEC for actual costs incurred amounted to \$68.5 million, \$53.4 million, and \$51.6 million for the years ended June 30, 1996, 1997 and 1998, respectively. Amounts receivable from DOE for actual costs incurred for services amounted to \$10.0 million and \$17.9 million at June 30, 1997 and 1998, respectively.

Receivables from DOE of \$104.8 million at June 30, 1997, relate to costs associated with modifications to bring the plants into compliance with NRC certification standards and nuclear safeguard requirements incurred by USEC and reimbursable by DOE. The reimbursement was satisfied in May 1998 by the transfer from DOE of 13 metric tons of highly enriched uranium blended into the plant production stream, and transfers of natural uranium and low enriched uranium that were recorded in May 1998 at DOE's historical cost. USEC estimates its remaining cash outlays for completion of such upgrades, included in current liabilities at June 30, 1998, amount to \$41.2 million, the reimbursement for which was completed by the transfers of uranium and low enriched uranium in May 1998.

Receivables from DOE at June 30, 1997, include the balance of \$19.6 million representing amounts receivable from DOE relating to the Determination Order, dated July 1, 1993, payment of which was satisfied by the transfers of uranium and low enriched uranium in May 1998.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

18. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

The following table summarizes quarterly results of operations (in millions):

	SEPT. 30	DEC. 31	MARCH 31	JUNE 30	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Year Ended June 30, 1998					
Revenue(1).....	\$440.4	\$322.3	\$294.0	\$364.5	\$1,421.2
Cost of sales.....	342.1	235.7	214.4	269.9	1,062.1
Gross profit.....	98.3	86.6	79.6	94.6	359.1
Special charges for workforce reductions and Privatization costs(2).....	--	--	--	46.6	46.6
Project development costs(3).....	32.2	35.4	35.4	33.7	136.7
Selling, general and administrative.....	8.1	8.9	7.8	9.9	34.7
Other (income) expense, net.....	(2.0)	0.6	(3.9)	0.1	(5.2)
Net income(4).....	\$ 60.0	\$ 41.7	\$ 40.3	\$ 4.3	\$ 146.3
Year Ended June 30, 1997					
Revenue(1).....	\$422.9	\$485.1	\$216.4	\$453.4	\$1,577.8
Cost of sales.....	307.9	364.2	161.3	328.9	1,162.3
Gross profit.....	115.0	120.9	55.1	124.5	415.5
Project development costs(3).....	35.7	39.2	32.6	34.0	141.5
Selling, general and administrative.....	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.1	31.8

Other (income) expense, net.....	(2.3)	(.9)	(1.1)	(3.6)	(7.9)
Net income(4).....	\$ 73.0	\$ 74.0	\$ 15.1	\$ 88.0	\$ 250.1

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- (1) USEC's revenue and financial performance are substantially influenced by the timing of customer nuclear reactor refuelings that are affected by, among other things, the seasonal nature of electricity demand and production. The timing of customer reactor fuel reloads, which generally occur every 12 to 24 months, tends to be fairly predictable over the long run, but may vary quarter-to-quarter and can affect financial comparisons. Utilities typically schedule the shutdown of their reactors for refueling during low demand periods of spring and fall to reduce costs associated with reactor downtime. USEC estimates that about two-thirds of the nuclear reactors under contract operate on refueling cycles of 18 months or less, and the remaining one-third operate on refueling cycles greater than 18 months.
  - (2) Special charges amounted to \$46.6 million for costs related to the Privatization and certain severance and transition benefits to be paid to plant workers in connection with workforce reductions over the next two years.
  - (3) Project development costs primarily represent planned development and engineering spending for the future commercialization of the AVLIS uranium enrichment process.
  - (4) USEC was exempt from federal, state and local income taxes until the time of the IPO.

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\$500,000,000

USEC INC.

\$350,000,000 6 5/8% SENIOR NOTES DUE 2006  
\$150,000,000 6 3/4% SENIOR NOTES DUE 2009

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PROSPECTUS  
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MERRILL LYNCH & CO.

J.P. MORGAN & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

NATIONSBANC MONTGOMERY SECURITIES LLC

BLAYLOCK & PARTNERS, L.P.

JANUARY 14, 1999  
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