

WELCOME

TO THE PORTS SITE

COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE



PREPARING THE FUTURE
PORTS
D&D PROJECT



PORTS
SSAB

S O D I

OHIO
UNIVERSITY



Site History



Plant Construction

1952-1956

TIMELINE

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



The August 12, 1952, edition of an area newspaper announces the site's selection.

It is 1952 and with the onset of the Cold War, national security tensions are mounting, leading to a massive expansion of the country's atomic weapons capabilities.

United States President Harry Truman signs a bill appropriating funds for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to construct a new plant to increase the production of Uranium-235 (U-235), the fissionable material necessary for atomic bombs and warheads.



Later that year, the AEC chooses a 3,800-acre area in southern Pike County, Ohio as the site of a third Gaseous Diffusion Plant to support the ongoing operations at similar plants in Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Paducah, Kentucky. The contract to construct the plant is awarded to Peter Kiewit Sons Construction Company of Nebraska. AEC chooses Goodyear Tire and Rubber Corporation of Akron, Ohio, as the plant operator and the Goodyear Atomic Corporation is created.

Construction numbers for the plant included:

- 100,000 tons of structural steel;
- 500,000 cubic yards of concrete;
- 100,000 pipe assemblies;
- 1,000 miles of copper tubing.



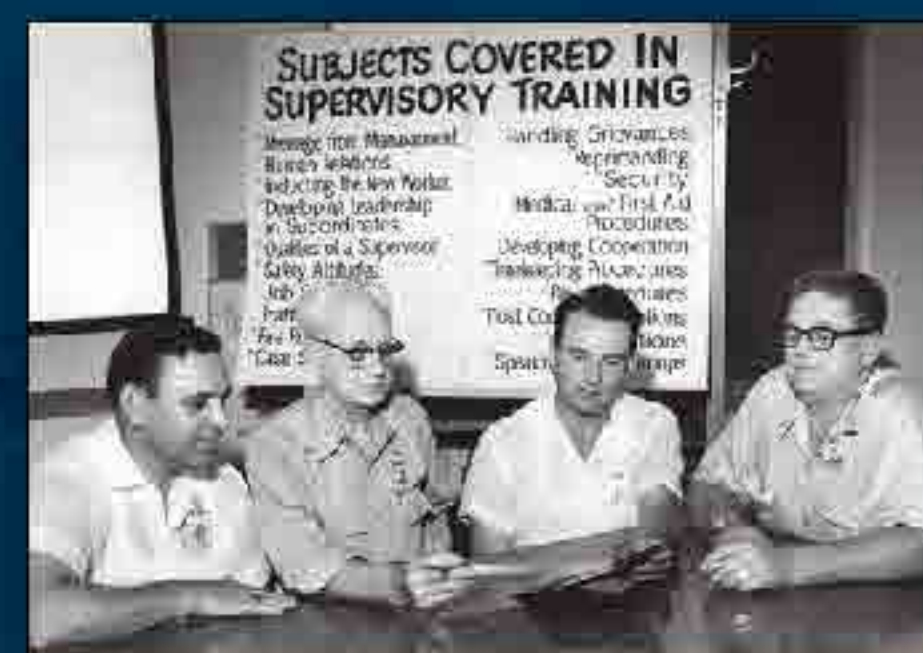
1953 Plant Control Facility X-300 construction



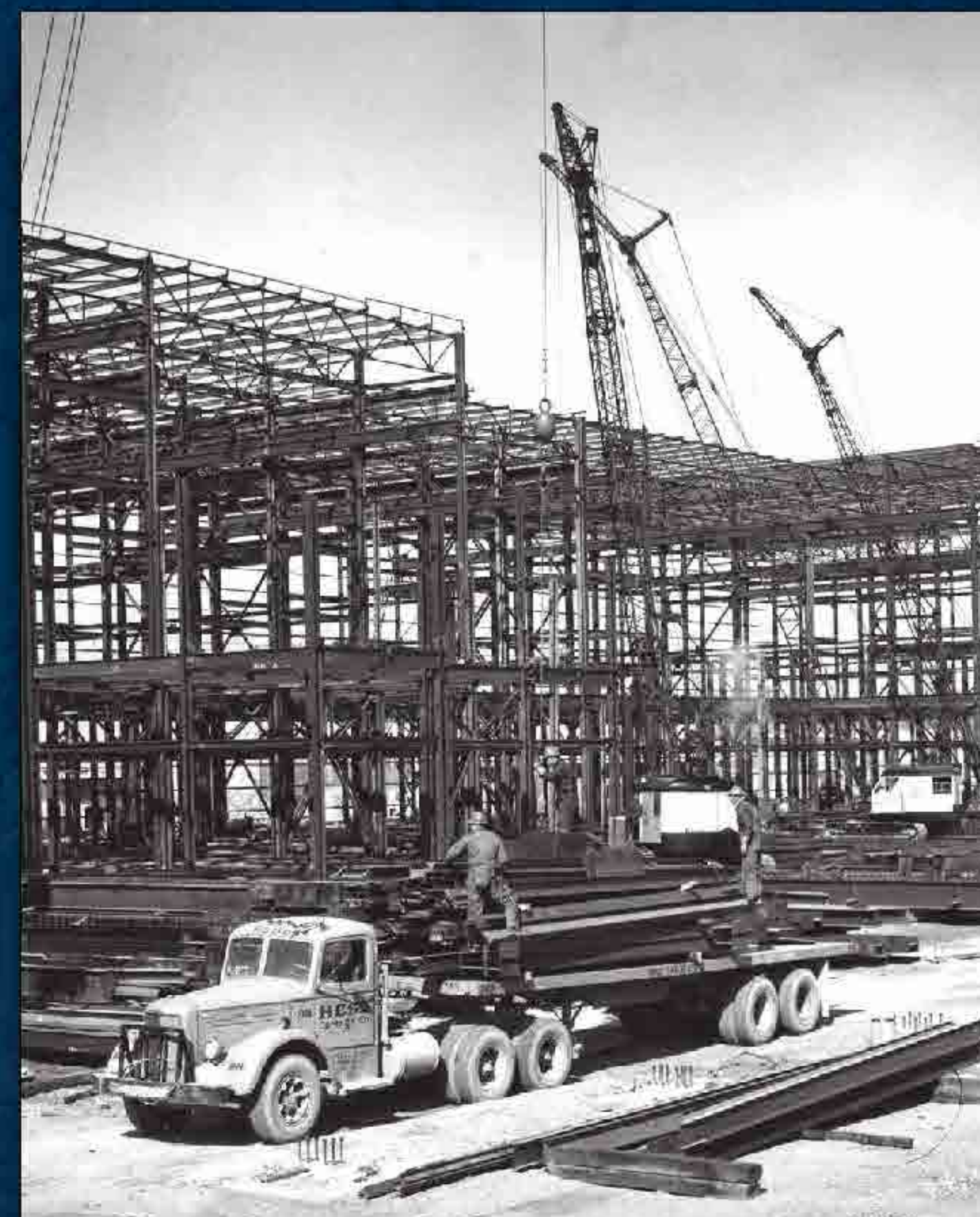
February 13, 1953 The site before construction begins



1953 Excavation



1954 Supervisor training



1954 Process building construction



1954 X-333 construction



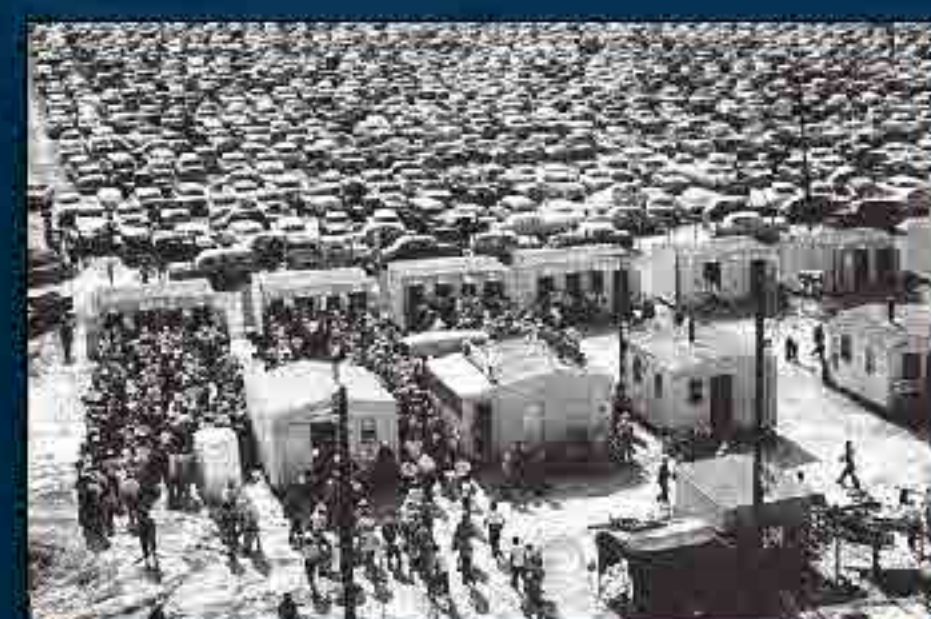
1955 Supervisors and stenographers for Grinnell Corporation



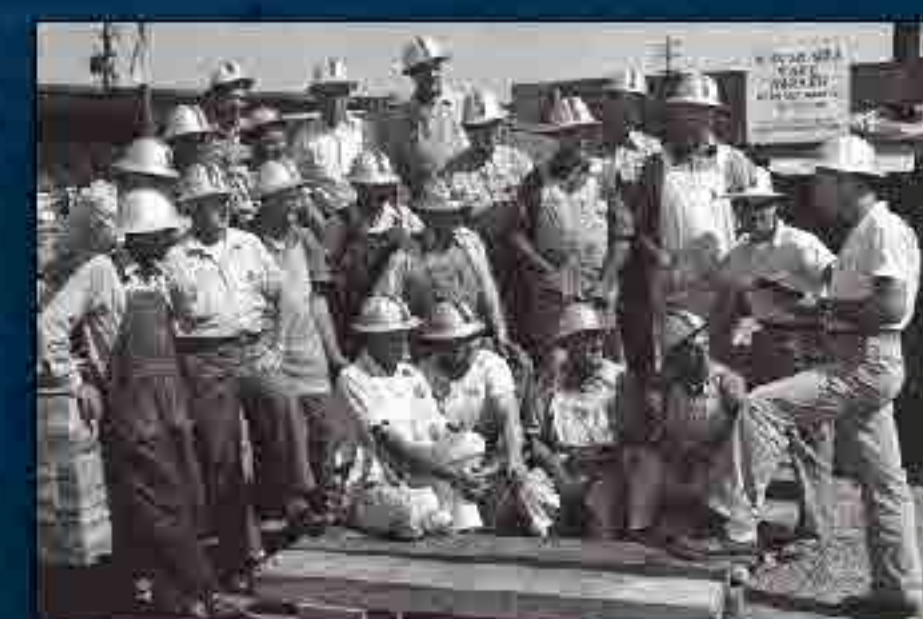
1953 Plant security



1953 Workers wait outside the pay wagon for their wages



1955 Workers leaving for the day



1954 Safety meeting



1954 Interior view of X-300 Plant Control Facility



1950's Rising steam indicates plant operations have begun



HONORING OUR HERITAGE

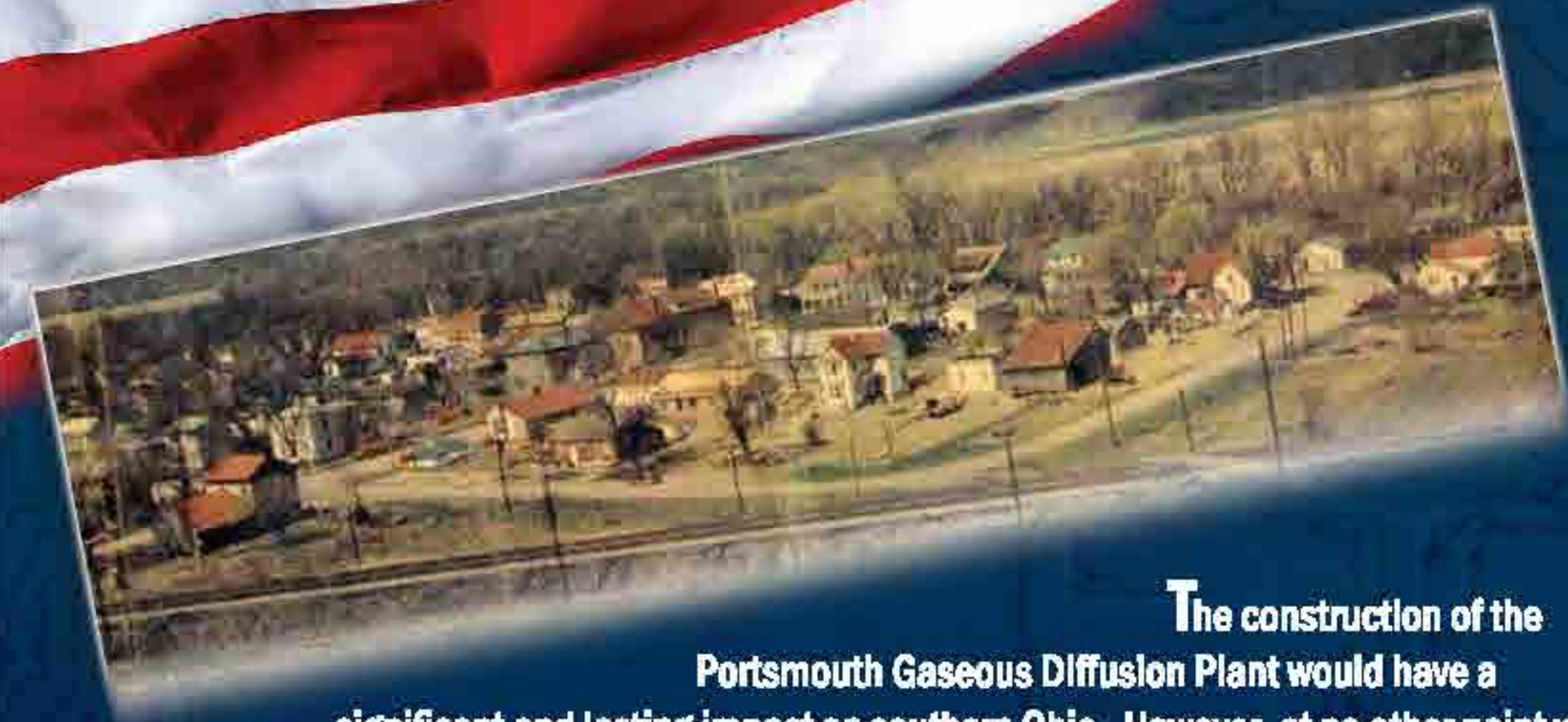


Southern Ohio's Atomic Boom

1952-1956

TIMELINE

1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010



The construction of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant would have a significant and lasting impact on southern Ohio. However, at no other point was that impact more powerful than 1952-1956, when an estimated 50,000-90,000 workers and their families converged on the area to construct the plant.

1952 The Portsmouth area is selected as site of the nation's newest Gaseous Diffusion Plant; Immediately the Army Corps of Engineers opens an office in Waverly to start acquiring land in the Piketon area.

1953 HOUSING - With thousands of workers moving into the Piketon area, the Federal government begins constructing permanent and temporary homes in and around Piketon, Waverly, Portsmouth, Jackson, and Chillicothe.

City	Development	# of Homes
Waverly	Waverly Heights	115
	Waverly Estates	445
	Waverly Place	75
Portsmouth	Bristol Homes	325
	Scioto Terrace Manor	108
	Forest Heights	134
Jackson	Jackson Heights	145
	Town & Country Homes	10
Chillicothe	Western Hills	180
	Chillicothe Manor	140

Temporary housing communities with hundreds of homes and trailers are located south of Waverly (Ohio 220 and 124) and east of Piketon.

SCHOOLS - With workers come families and local schools quickly become overcrowded. Some school districts even go to two half-day sessions to accommodate twice as many children. The U.S. Office of Education appropriates more than \$3.4 million to construct permanent and temporary buildings in the following local school districts: Piketon, Waverly, Clay, Valley, Minford and Jackson.

1954 TRANSPORTATION - To alleviate traffic congestion, sections of US Route 23 are widened to four lanes to accommodate the additional cars. An overpass is opened to assist with the ingress and egress of drivers coming to and from the plant.

HOUSING COSTS
Rent for single-family homes in the newly constructed housing developments ranged from \$75-\$97 a month, purchase prices for the same homes were around \$10,000. Temporary homes and trailers rented for \$57 and \$44 respectively.

1956 With construction complete, thousands of workers move out of the area. What once was a housing shortage is now a surplus and homes are sold at bargain prices in the newly constructed developments in Piketon, Waverly, Portsmouth, Jackson, and Chillicothe.



1950's Bristol Homes In Waverly



1954 Worker camp



1954 Construction of access road on US Route 23



1954 Quitting time



1953 House being moved for US Route 23



1953 Overcrowded schools



1953 Piketon Cab Co.



1953 Village of Piketon



1954 Worker camp aerial view



1950's Downtown Waverly

HOUSING HYSTERIA
At the outset of the project, there were literally no homes available for workers who had moved into the area. Entrepreneurial locals rented makeshift lots on their property for privately owned campers and trailers. They rented rooms in their homes and even turned garages, barns and chicken coops into livable quarters for temporary workers.

"Some families have become rich overnight by selling or leasing land for trailer camps, business places, motels and other temporary installations necessary to house and serve thousands of strangers." *Columbus Sunday Dispatch Magazine 1953*



HONORING OUR HERITAGE



Uranium Enrichment

1954-1986

TIMELINE

1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

1954 Even before construction is complete, the first production cells go "on-stream" in the X-330 building.

The Portsmouth plant's mission is to enrich uranium for national defense purposes.

Through a cutting edge and secretive process called 'gaseous diffusion' the plant is capable of producing very highly enriched (VHE) uranium with an assay of 97.65 percent uranium-235 (U-235).

1964 Production of enriched uranium for weapons ends.

Plant begins producing enriched uranium to power U.S. Naval submarines and use in commercial nuclear power plants throughout the United States and World.

1972 Cascade upgrade begins. It is expected to improve production by 63 percent and cost approximately \$257 million.

1975 U.S. Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA) assumes responsibility of uranium enrichment from Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

1976 The "Add-on" project is announced which will result in the construction of an additional process building at the site and cost nearly \$4.4 billion. The move will make the Portsmouth plant the largest gaseous diffusion plant in the world.

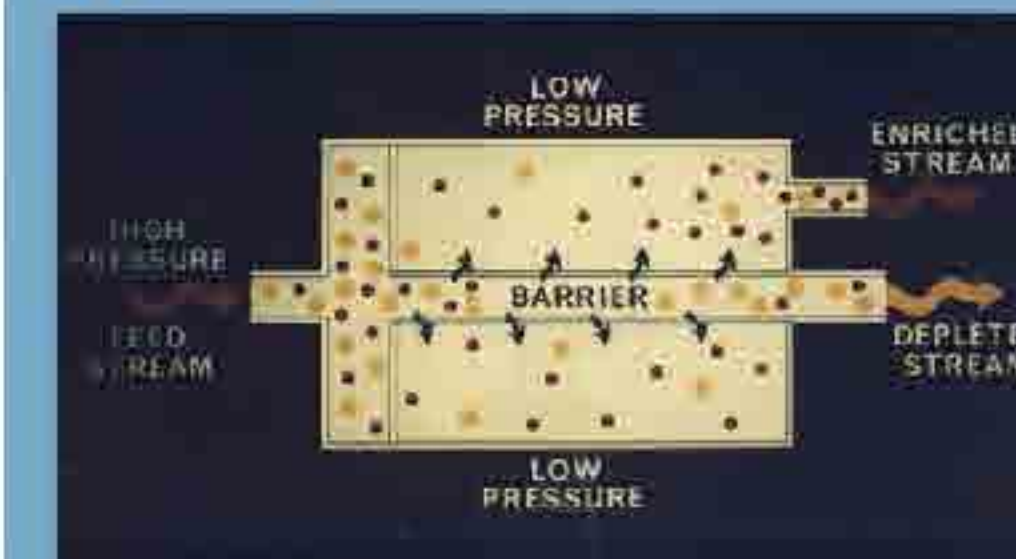
1977 US Government transfers ERDA functions to newly created Department of Energy (DOE).
President Carter cancels "Add-on" plant and announces construction of the Gas Centrifuge Enrichment Plant (GCEP) with full production scheduled to begin in 1988.

1986 Goodyear operating contract comes to an end.

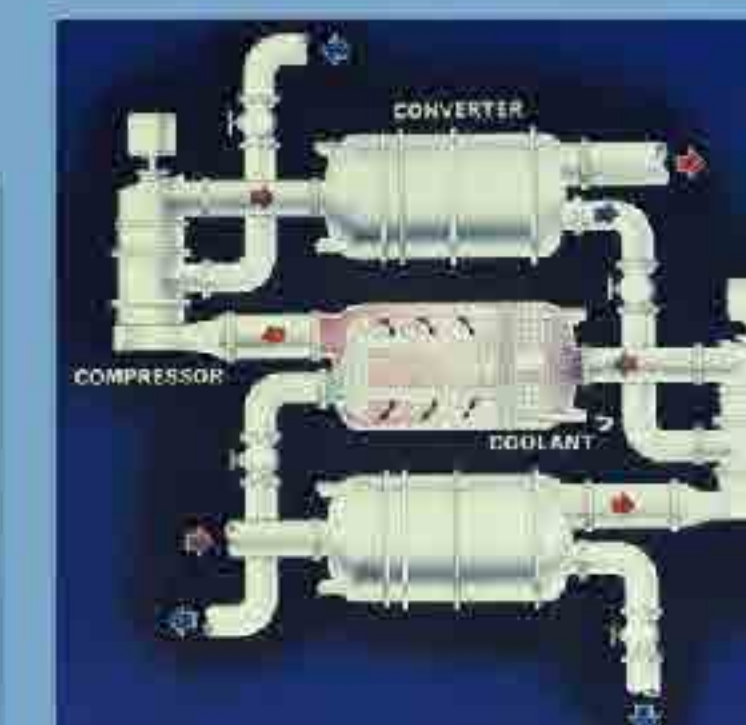


1954 X-330 first cell to go "on-stream"

The Gaseous Diffusion Process



Gaseous diffusion stage



Stage arrangement



1960 Phone switchboard operations



1981 Early computer systems utilized to track uranium inventory



1970s Cascade upgrade project employed numerous welders



1950s Cashier's department



1954 X-530 Switchyard



1950s Aerial view of the plant



1954 X-330 cell floor



1967 Goodyear sign erected on US Route 23



1982 Cascade upgrade project comes to an end



HONORING OUR HERITAGE



Uranium Enrichment

1986-2011

TIMELINE

MARTIN MARIETTA

- 1986** Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. takes over the operating contract for the Portsmouth plant.
- 1991** Enriching operations for U.S. Navy cease. Production is now solely focused on 3-5 percent assay material for use in commercial nuclear power reactors.
- 1992** Energy Policy Act creates United States Enrichment Corporation (USEC) to take over government's uranium enrichment enterprise.
- 1993** USEC assumes responsibility for Portsmouth Plant. DOE retains responsibility for environmental remediation and waste management responsibilities at the site. USEC contracts with Martin Marietta Utility Services, a newly created subsidiary of Martin Marietta, for operation and maintenance of the Portsmouth plant.
- 1995** Lockheed and Martin Marietta corporations merge to create the Lockheed Martin Corporation which continues to operate USEC's Portsmouth plant.
- 1998** USEC is privatized, becomes USEC Inc. an investor owned corporation (USU).
- 2001** Uranium enrichment operations cease at the Portsmouth Plant. All enrichment is consolidated at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Kentucky. DOE contracts USEC to keep plant on "Cold-Standby" in the event the cascade needs to be restarted.
- 2005** Mission shifts from "Cold-Standby" to "Cold-Shutdown". Uranium holdup is removed from the cascade, hazardous oils and chemicals are removed as the site prepares for future decontamination and decommissioning (D&D).
- 2010** Fluor-B&W Portsmouth is awarded D&D contract by DOE. Contract includes five year period with an option to extend an additional five years.
- 2011** USEC turns over contractual responsibilities to Fluor-B&W Portsmouth.



X-333 Demonstration cell



1989 Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride (DUF₆) cylinders



1997 Shipping and receiving



1989 Uranium shipment



1994 International flags flown to represent customers throughout the world



1990 Protective Forces Pistol Team



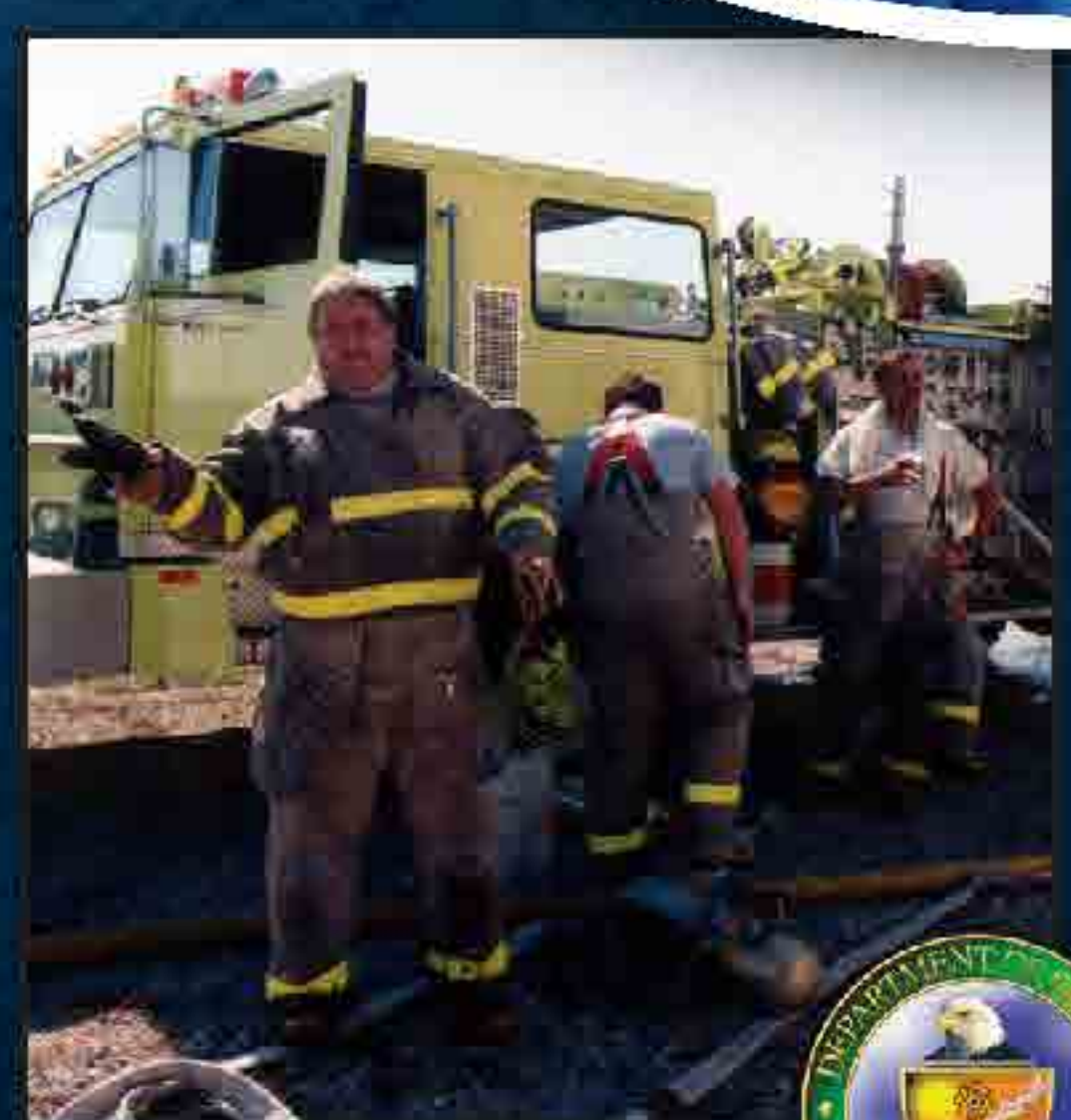
1994 First USEC cylinder



1990 Uranium cylinder movement



2001 Plant Shift Superintendent oversees day-to-day operations



1995 Fire services



1994 USEC at the Scioto County Fair



HONORING OUR HERITAGE

1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030



Decontamination & Decommissioning (D&D)

2011 - Present

TIMELINE

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

2020

2030



2011 March - Fluor-B&W Portsmouth LLC (FBP) assumes D&D contract, operations.

2011 September - The site achieves a major milestone for the site by removing the first of 206 arc chute breakers from the X-333 process building. The removal marks the beginning of bulk asbestos abatement and demolition.

2011 December - Facility deactivation of the X-326 process building begins.

2012 May 30 - The uranium enrichment cascade (housed in the process buildings) shuts down after more than 57 years of operation.

2014 The Process Building RI/FS and the Waste Disposition RI/FS were approved/concurred by the Ohio EPA on July 11, 2014 and October 23, 2014, respectively.

2014 November 17 - DOE hosts public meeting at Waverly High School to collect public comments on Proposed Plans for the Process Buildings and Complex Facilities D&D and the Site-Wide Waste Disposition Evaluation. The public comment period extends from Nov. 12, 2014 to March 11, 2015.

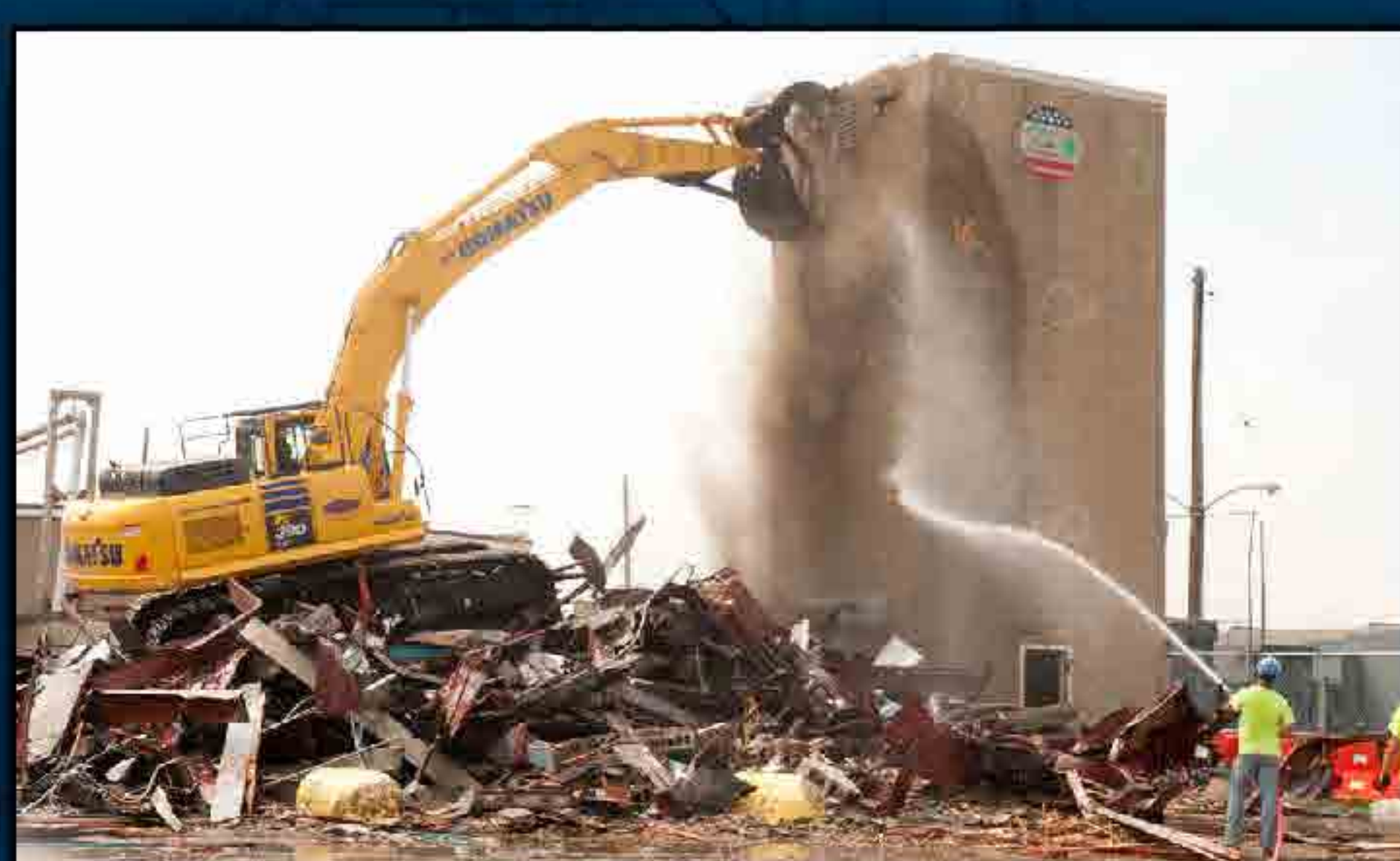
2015 June - The Official Record of Decision (ROD) for Site-Wide Disposition is completed, providing guidance for the eventual placement of demolished material.

2015 July - The Official ROD for the D&D of Process Buildings and Complex Facilities is completed, allowing large-scale D&D operations to move forward.

2016 May - Official groundbreaking ceremony for OSWDF following removal of more than 200 acres of trees in the northeast area of the DOE reservation.

2016 March - DOE exercises its option to extend the contract of Fluor-BWXT (formerly Fluor-B&W) for an additional 30 months.

2018 July 20 - DOE transfers first land parcel (80 acres) to the Community Reuse Organization, Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI), the Community Reuse Organization



2013 Demolition of the X-106 Tactical Response Buildings



2012 7,000 components removed in the X-326 as part of the deactivation



2019 \$1.5 Billion recovered from Uranium Barter program used to fund site cleanup



2013 Demolition of the X-102 Cafeteria



2012 Demolition of the X-100 Administration Building



2012 Demolition of X-100 Administrative Building



2018 DOE First Land Transfer to SODI



2016 Demolition of the X-690 Steam Plant

2012 August - The uranium enrichment cascade (housed in the process buildings) shuts down after more than 57 years of operation.

2012 September - The X-100 Administration Building is removed.

2013 Summer/Fall - The X-600 Steam Plant, the X-102 cafeteria, and the X-106 tactical response buildings are removed.

HONORING OUR HERITAGE



The Goal for Cleanup

THE PORTSMOUTH SITE CLEANUP GOAL

- ✓ Safely deactivate and demolish the original uranium enrichment buildings
- ✓ Dispose of demolition debris and waste
- ✓ Remediate the environment for future redevelopment and reindustrialization



WHAT IS *PORTSFUTURE?*



OHIO UNIVERSITY

WHY REDEVELOP THE SITE?

Electrical grid • Roads • Water

Rail system • Proximity to transportation routes

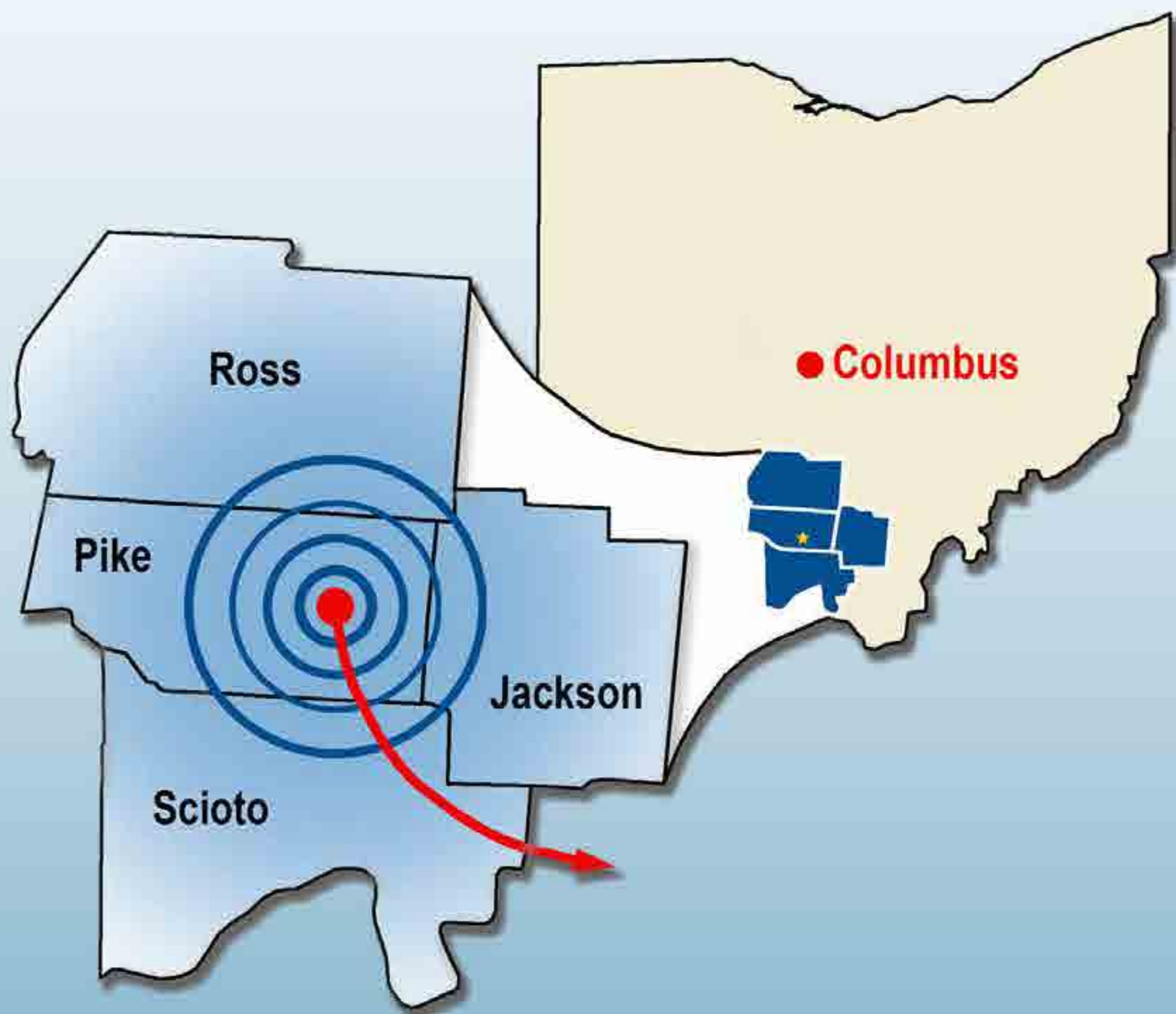


SODI

SOUTHERN OHIO DIVERSIFICATION INITIATIVE

Our Mission

To improve the quality of life for Jackson, Pike, Ross, and Scioto Counties through economic diversification, development of underutilized land and facilities on the Department Of Energy (DOE) Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant Site, and continued support of local industry.



Our Vision

To be a permanent community partner, catalyzing economic development and promoting cooperation in the four-county region.



Who We Are

The Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI) has been established to successfully transition four southern Ohio counties: Pike, Ross, Scioto and Jackson from dependence on the Department of Energy facility to greater long-term economic stability. SODI was incorporated as a nonprofit corporation in 1997 and serves as the Community Reuse Organization (CRO) for DOE. DOE's former uranium enrichment plant was closed in 2001 and is undergoing Decontamination & Decommissioning. DOE has provided technical and financial assistance to SODI. In 2009, DOE signed an Asset Transition Agreement for Economic Development to transfer excess equipment, scrap materials, facilities, etc. to SODI to promote economic development initiatives.

PARCEL 1 TRANSFERRED

Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI) received an 80-acre parcel on the east side of the reservation on July 20, 2018.



- Environmental Baseline Survey developed, reviewed by Ohio EPA
- Transfer required DOE-Headquarters and Congressional approval
- This transfer is a key component to future reindustrialization



Preparing for Demolition

PREPARING FOR DEMOLITION

X-326 Process Building

Ready for Demolition in 2020

Bulk asbestos removal to be complete by Sept. 30, 2019



The **X-326** is the **First Process Building**

at PORTS to undergo deactivation in preparation for demolition.



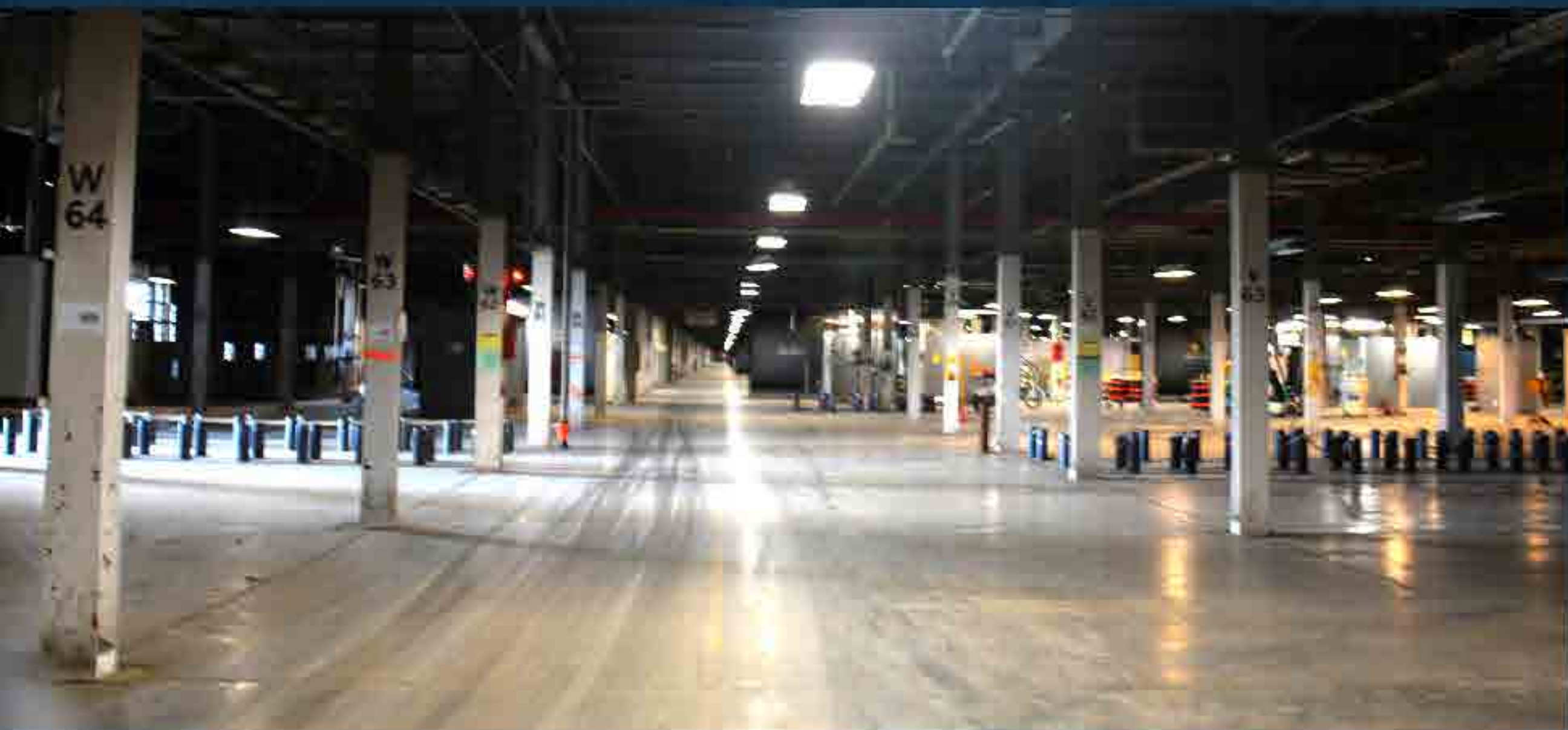
The **X-326** worked in conjunction with the two other process buildings at Portsmouth.

It was considered the **high end of the cascade.**

The **X-326 Process Building** originally produced highly enriched uranium for use in the nation's defense program and nuclear naval vessels.

PREPARING FOR DEMOLITION

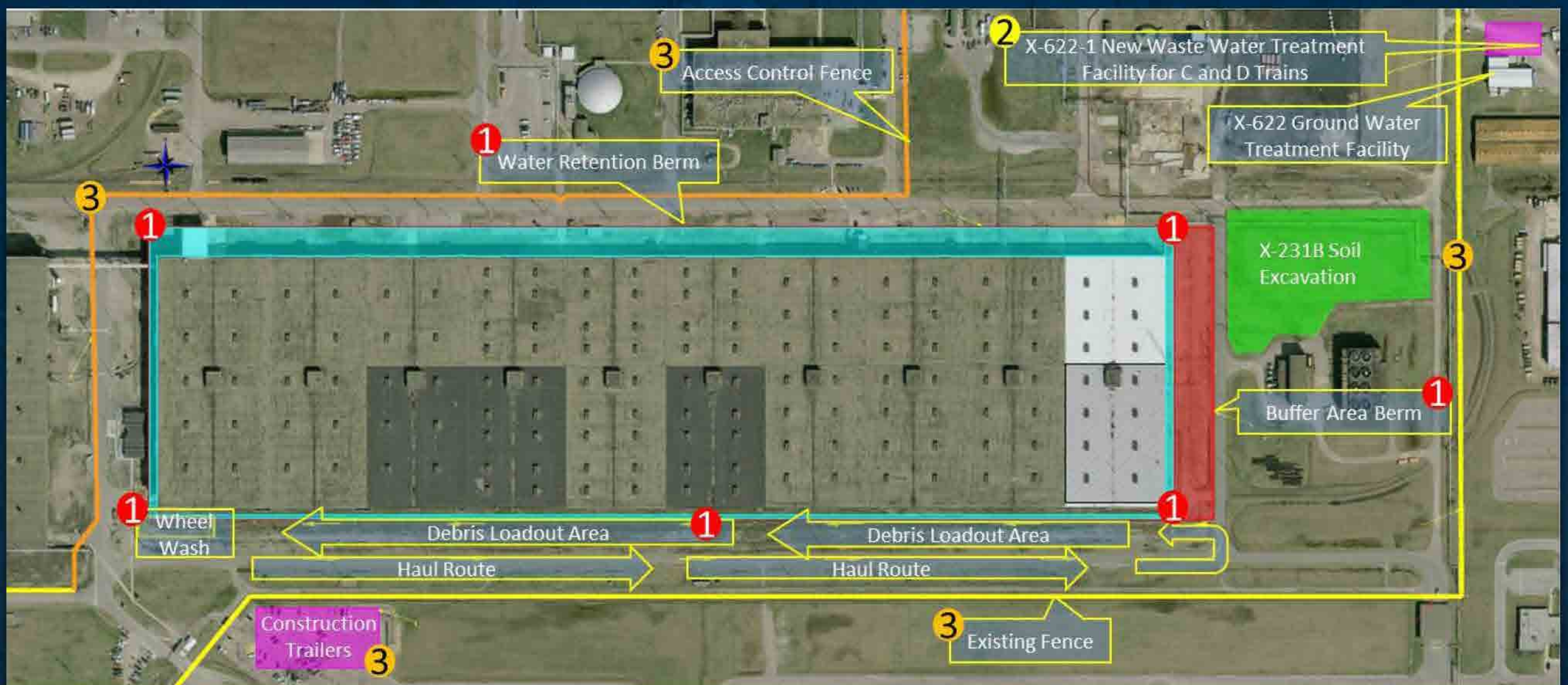
X-326 Cell Floor Deactivation Complete



PREPARING FOR DEMOLITION

X-326 Demolition Sequencing

- Complete the demolition preparation activities
- Installation of fencing and demolition support facilities and utilities
- Removal of above grade structures and pads around building
- Installation of perimeter liner, berm and water collection/treatment system
- Sealing building concrete penetrations
- Cleaning and applying fixatives inside the building
- Transite siding removal
- Controlled demolition of building starting from the south end working north, dismantlement, size reduction, verification of waste, and loadout



1

Water Detention System

- Water Retention Berm
- Buffer Area Berm
- Collection Sumps
- Transfer Pumps
- Piping
- Load Out Road
- Wheel Wash Station

2

Water Treatment System

- Tankage, valves, piping, & controls
- Discharge Line
- Outfall Line

3

Infrastructure Support Facilities

- Access Control Fencing
- Maintenance Area
- Temporary Utilities
- Perimeter Monitoring System
- Construction Access Trailer
- Construction Mgmt. Trailer
- Break Trailer
- Shower-Change Trailer
- Donning/Doffing Trailer

4

Remove Area Obstructions

- Tie Lines
- Utilities Pipe Racks
- Portal Structures
- Fuel Tanks
- Power Poles
- Underground Utilities

5

Sealing of Penetrations

- Below Grade Lines
- Tunnels
- Storm Water Manholes
- Drains

PREPARING FOR DEMOLITION

X-333 Process Building

**Target:
Deactivation
Complete in 2021**



The **X-333 Process Building** contains the largest of the process gas equipment including the massive '000' converters that weigh as much as **66,000 pounds**.

The **X-333** is the largest of the three process buildings with **66 acres** of floor space under roof.

The **X-333** worked in conjunction with the two other process buildings at Portsmouth. It was considered the **low end of the cascade**.

- To date, 3 of 8 processing units have been declared complete.
- Large process components are being size reduced for future placement in OSWDF.
- Approximately 250 site workers actively performing size reduction, characterization, component removal, and hazardous reduction activities.

X-333 EXOTHERMIC REACTION/FIRE EVENT

March 14, 2019

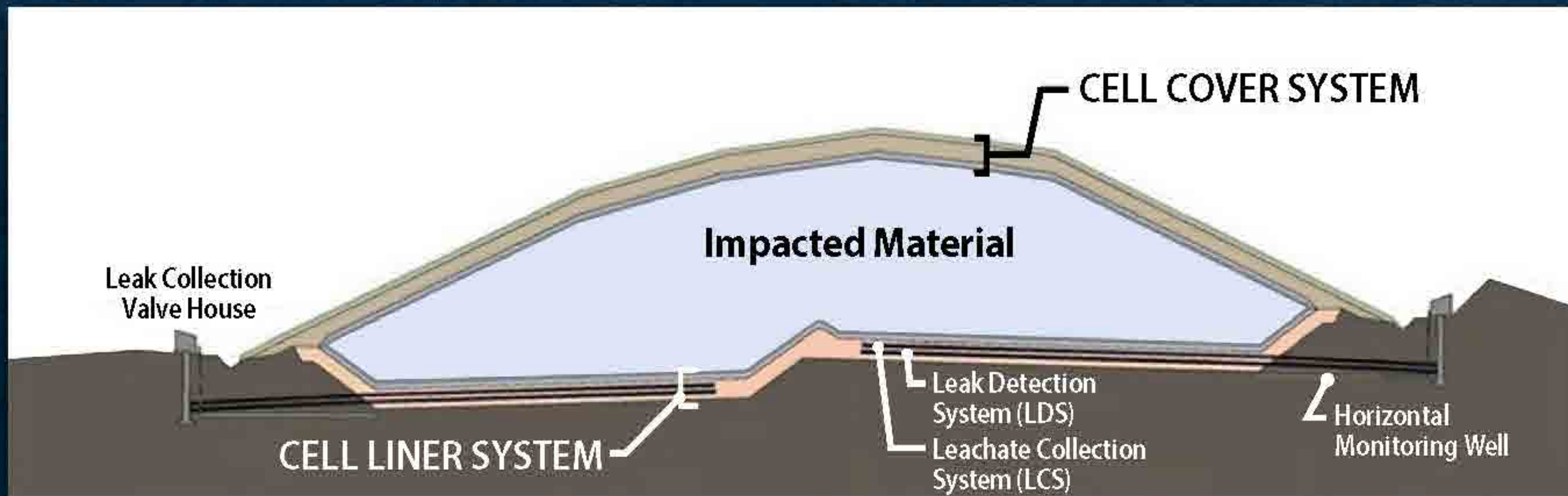
- An exothermic reaction with small flames and smoke occurred during equipment segmentation work on March 14, 2019 at 10:30 p.m.
- The reaction was anticipated as part of the planning process of the work.
- No employees were injured.
- There was no off-site impact.
- Smoke did not leave the building and was not detectable outside.
- Site fire services responded immediately and allowed the reaction to self-extinguish, monitoring the situation closely until the smoke and heat declined to a safe level.
- Operations in the facility were temporarily suspended while Radiation Protection and Industrial Hygiene personnel collected multiple rounds of air and surface samples to ensure the work area was safe.
- A cross-functional team of workers, engineers, welding experts, work-planners, maintenance and management have developed a path forward to prevent recurrence of the event.
- Work safely resumed in the building on Tuesday, March 19, 2019.



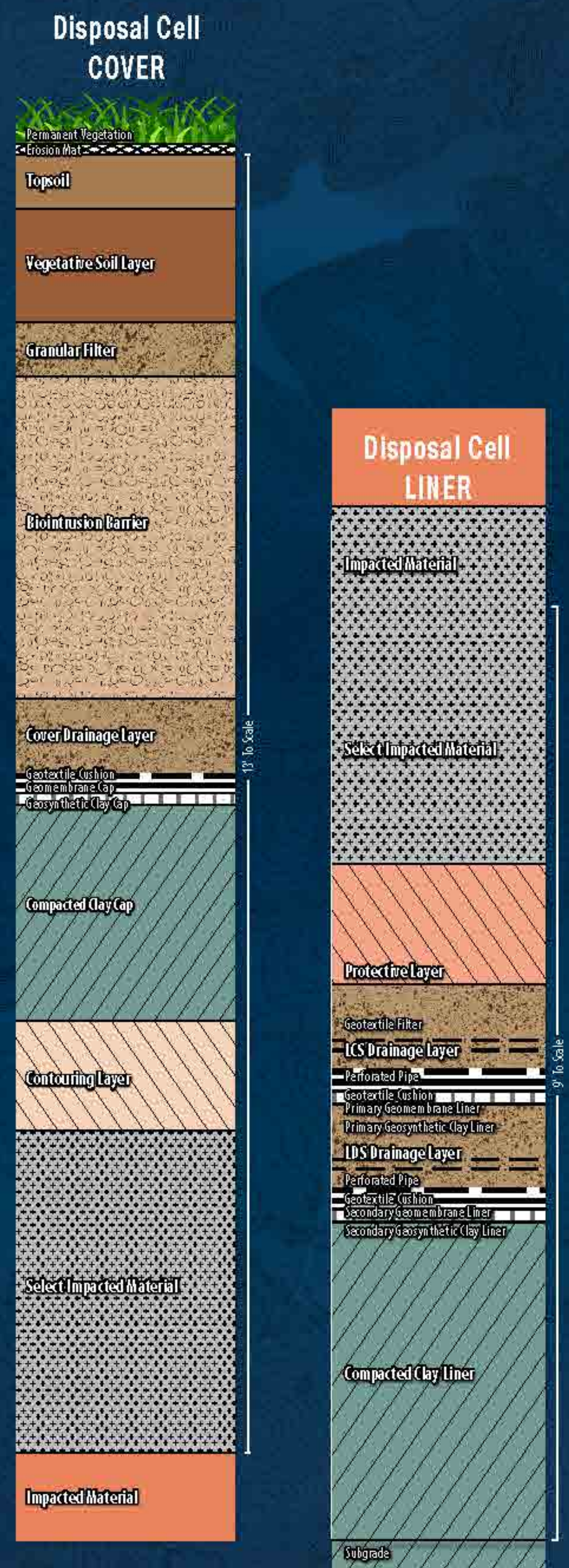
OSWDF CONSTRUCTION

On Site Waste Disposal Facility

The **OSWDF** graphic cross-section.



The On-Site Waste Disposal Facility, **OSWDF**, will provide safe onsite disposal of demolition waste and debris along with consolidation of landfills and plumes from the central plant area.



The final impacted material disposal area footprint of the **OSWDF** will occupy about **100 acres** in the northeast portion of the DOE reservation.

OSWDF CONSTRUCTION

- Over 2 million cubic yards of soil have been moved to create the infrastructure areas and laydown areas for the OSWDF Project.

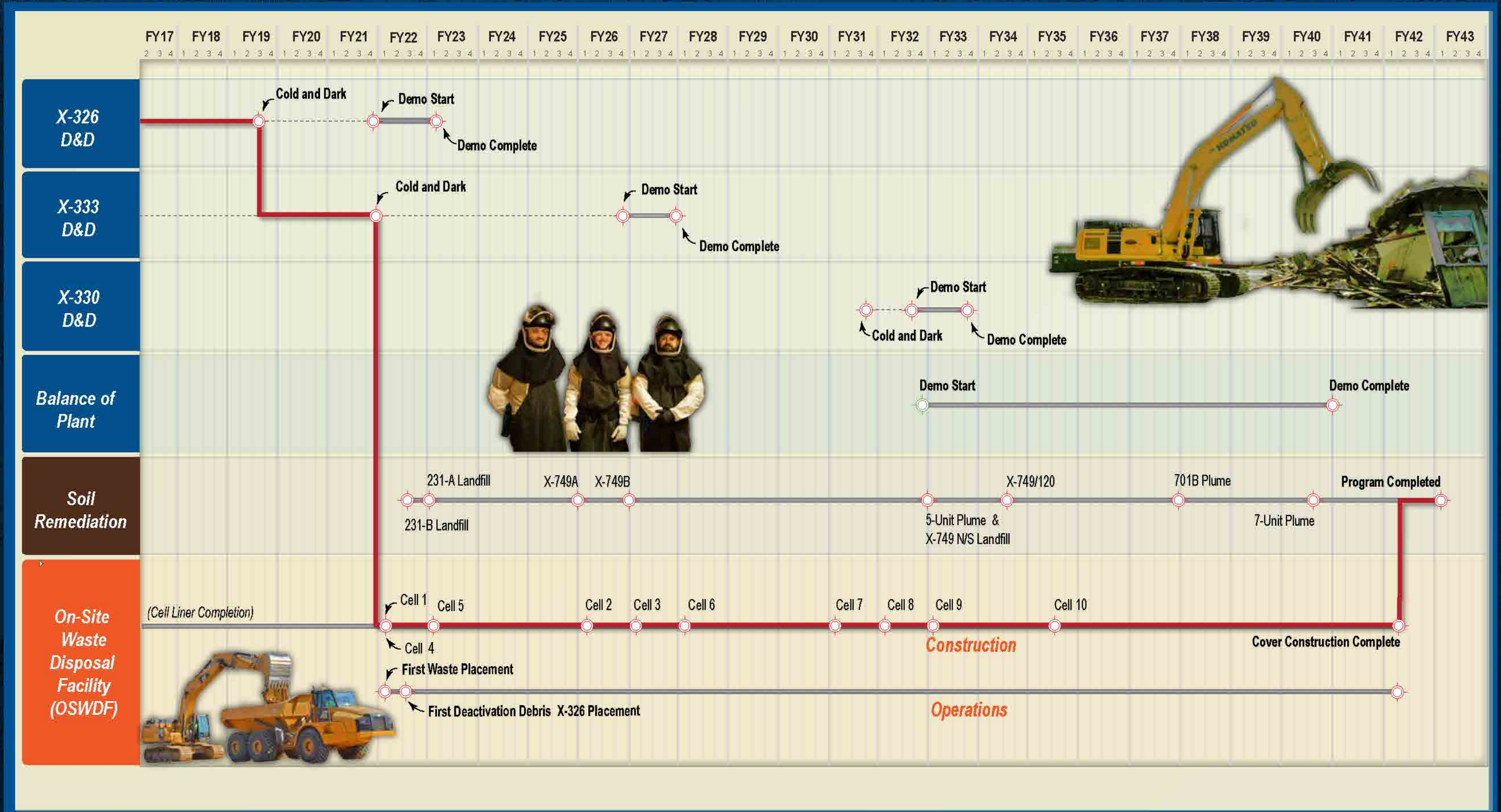


- Subgrade utilities, overhead power, and roadways have been installed.
- Construction is underway for the valve houses for cells 1, 4 and 5.
- A 5-lane construction access control facility with gates/drop bars has been installed.

- Over 70 trucks a day are depositing gravel to various areas.
- Completed excavation of Cell 1 to subgrade.



HOW LONG WILL PROJECT TAKE?



Due to weather and other unforeseen circumstances dates may change.

Waste Preparations

WHAT DOES THE WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (WAC) DO?

Sets Limits

Sets Waste Evaluation and Characterization Standards

Defines Prohibitions

Defines Path Forward

What may be placed in the OSWDF?

- ✓ Building debris, including piping, wiring, structural steel
- ✓ Process gas equipment from lower enriched operations
- ✓ Soil from groundwater plumes and landfills
- ✓ Acceptable debris from landfills

Only Waste from PORTS Site can be placed in the OSWDF

(No off site waste accepted)

Component 1: What is Prohibited?

- ✓ Waste generated off site
- ✓ Liquids, oils, refrigerants from equipment
- ✓ Bulk liquid hazardous waste
- ✓ Hazardous waste above treatment standards
- ✓ Explosive or reactive wastes
- ✓ Transuranic and high level wastes
- ✓ Pyrophoric waste
- ✓ Building X-326 converters, compressors and coolers
- ✓ Containerized nuclear compounds greater than 20% enrichment
- ✓ DUF6 waste

WHAT DOES THE WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (WAC) DO?

Sets Limits

Sets Waste Evaluation and Characterization Standards

Defines Prohibitions

Defines Path Forward

Component 2: Waste Activity and Concentration Limits



Like a fast race car that is designed to go 150 mph, the waste cell is designed to accept waste from the site with few exceptions. The race car can run faster than necessary to carry wastes at PORTS.



However, there are regulations and administrative decisions that prohibit certain types of waste to be placed in the waste cells. That is like having a regular 60 mph speed limit on the race car.



Once the prohibited items are sent off-site, only wastes with relatively lower activity/concentration will be placed in the waste cell. At this point DOE basically will be driving the race car at only 20 mph.



Component 3: Waste Evaluation and Characterization Standards

- ✓ Process knowledge
- ✓ Analytical sampling results
- ✓ Field characterization sampling results
- ✓ Nuclear material control and accountability inventory

WHAT DOES THE WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA (WAC) DO?

Sets Limits

Sets Waste Evaluation and Characterization Standards

Defines Prohibitions

Defines Path Forward

Component 4: Waste Segregation for specific placement approaches

Waste is segregated into 5 types

1. Soil and soil-like material.
2. Debris less than 10 feet long and 18 inches thick and pipes no greater than 12 inches in diameter.
3. Large debris requiring individual handling but less than 4 feet high.
4. Wood or other decomposable material.
5. Other wastes requiring special handling.

Component 5: Waste Packaging Requirements

- ✓ Meets Department of Transportation (DOT) standards.
- ✓ Properly packaged for safe handling.

Component 6: Safe Handling Standards

- ✓ All waste streams containing Uranium-235 must comply with requirements for establishing “criticality incredible”.
- ✓ DOE also elected to prohibit:
 - DUF6 cylinders
 - All uranium residues from process gas equipment in containers
 - Nickel barriers from converters in buildings 333 and 330 where most of the uranium was concentrated.

Component 7: Waste Transportation

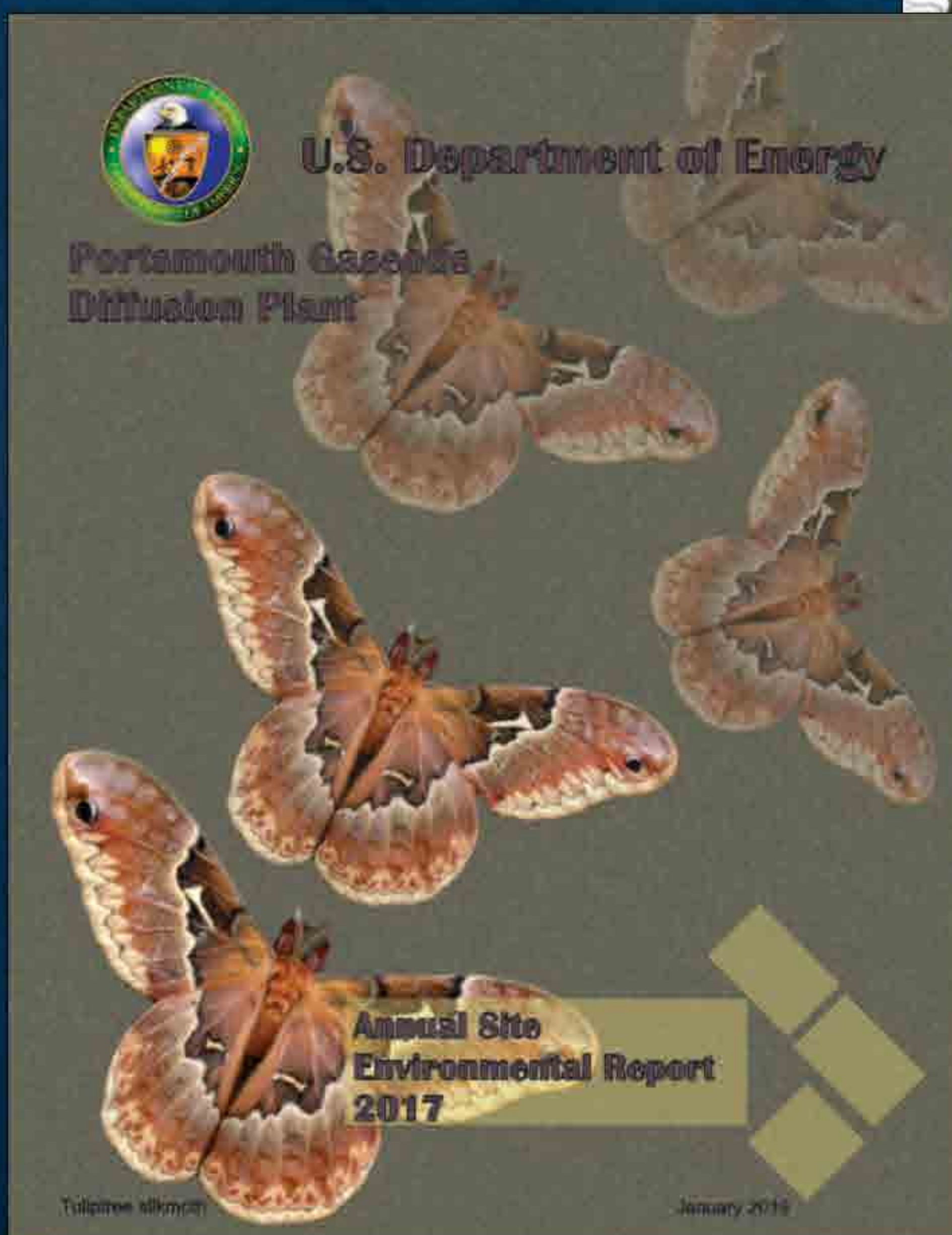
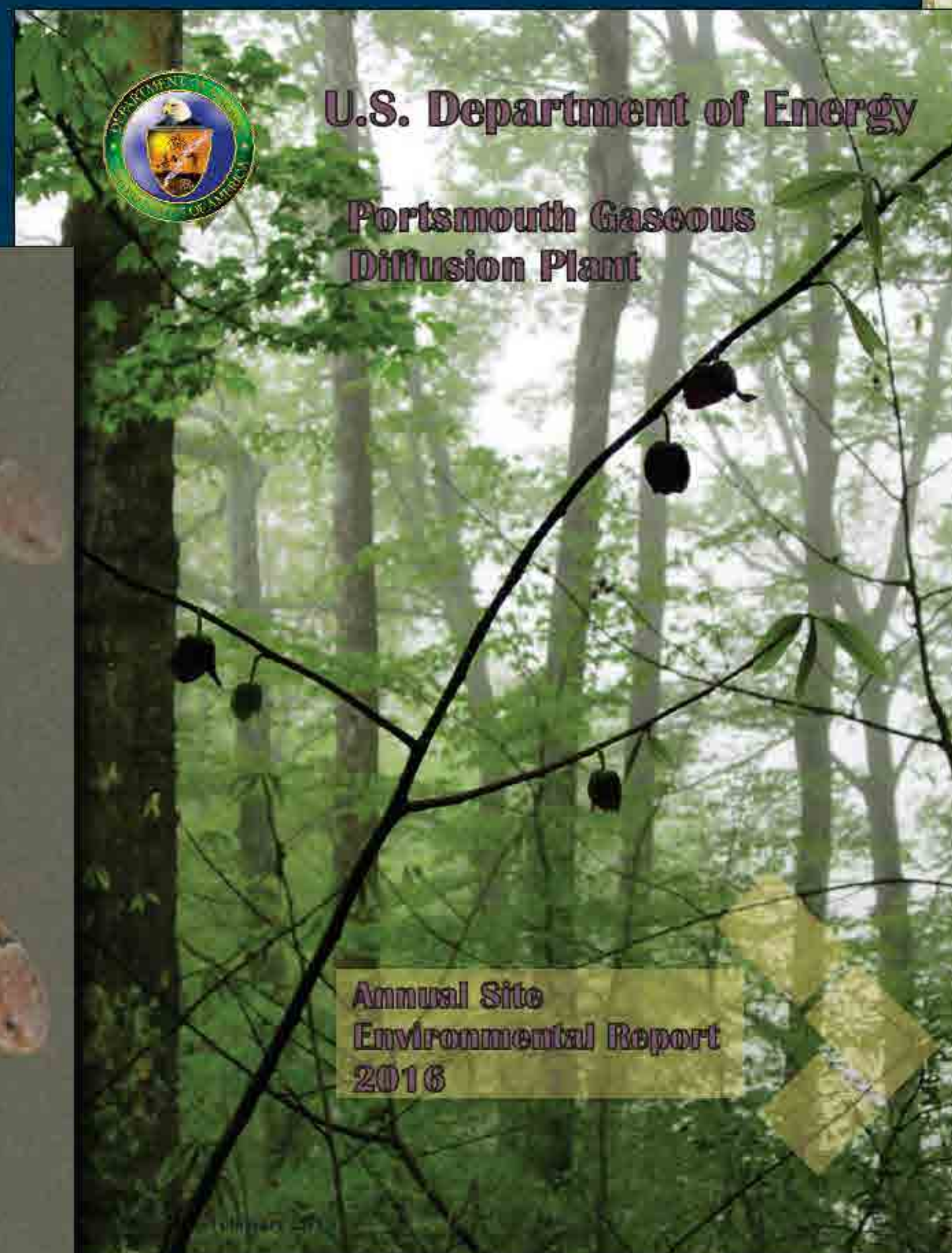
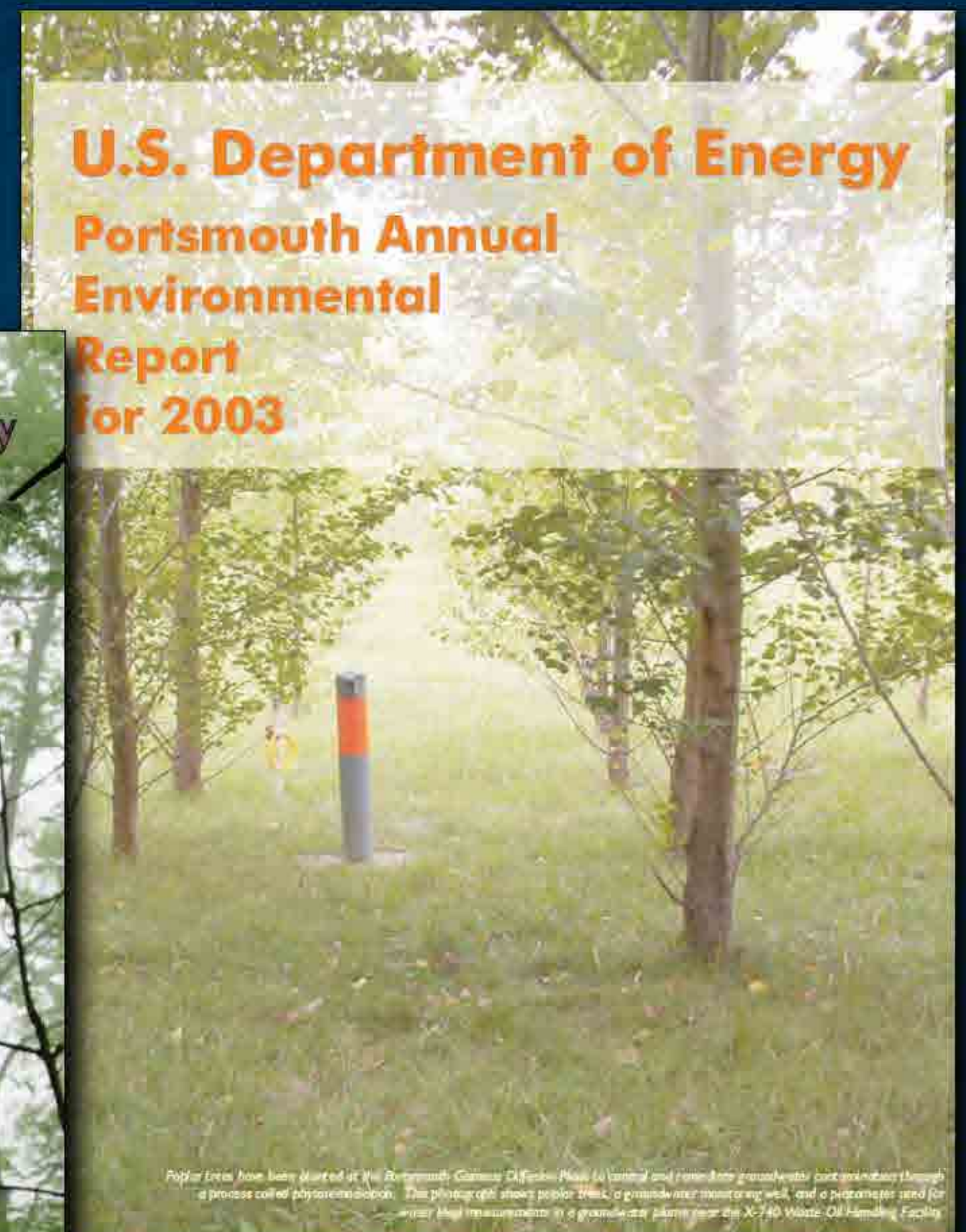
- ✓ Meets Department of Transportation (DOT) standards.
- ✓ Prevent emission during transportation

Environmental Monitoring

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER)

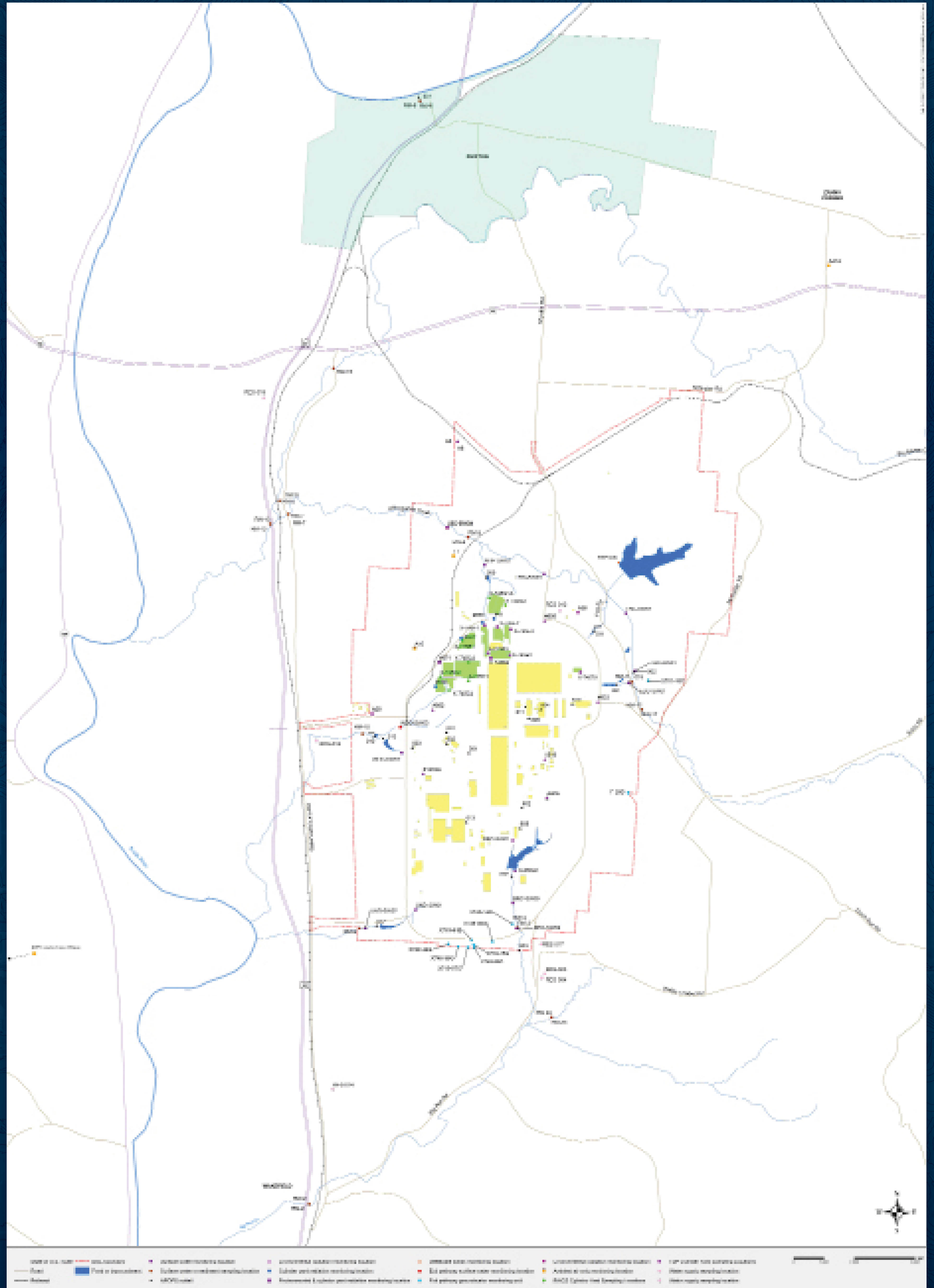
- The Annual Site Environmental Report, ASER, is prepared annually for the public. It is a comprehensive summary of environmental activities and monitoring data from the U.S. Department of Energy's Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.
- Current and past copies of the ASER are available to the public at:
DOE Environmental Information Center at the OSU Endeavor Center, 1864 Shyville Road, Piketon, Ohio
- Current and past electronic copies are available online at:
 - <https://eic.ports.pppo.gov>
 - www.fbportsmouth.com
- The report fulfills a requirement of DOE Order 231.1B, Environment, Safety and Health Reporting, for preparation of an annual summary of environmental data to characterize environmental management performance. The Annual Site Environmental Report also provides the means by which DOE demonstrates compliance with the radiation protection requirements of DOE Order 458.1, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment.



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

- DOE ensures the safety and protectives of our workforce, the public and environment through a comprehensive environmental monitoring program at Portsmouth that complies with federal and state environmental regulations, permit requirements, and DOE Orders.
- The program includes sampling for radiological and chemical contaminants in the air, water, soil, sediment, vegetation, wildlife and crops on and around the Portsmouth site.
- All data is reported to the public in the Annual Site Environmental Report

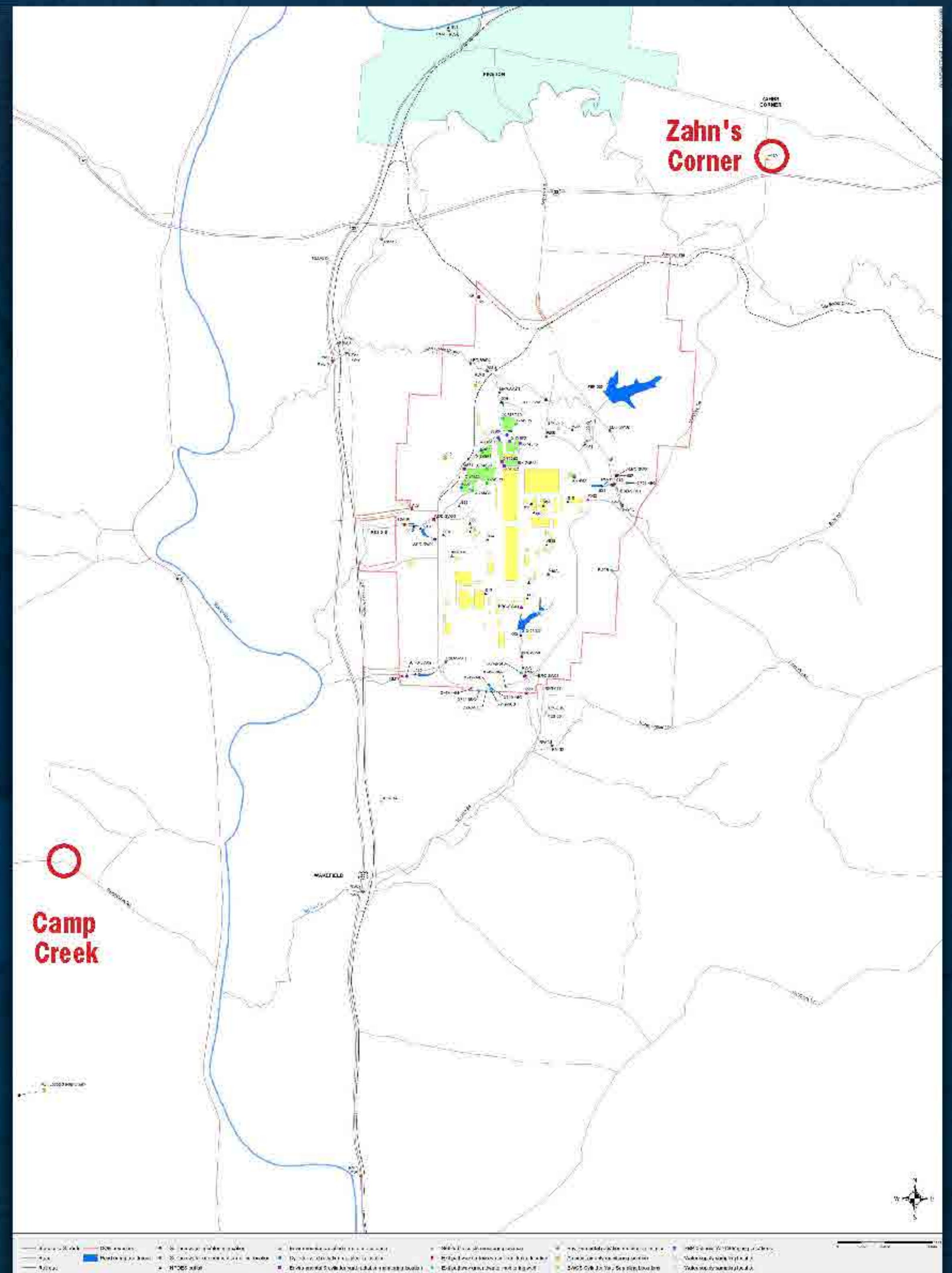
Environmental Monitoring locations on and off site



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

2017 ASER

- Over 11,500 environmental monitoring data including 1,152 ambient air monitoring results from 16 monitoring stations are reported in the 2017 ASER/ Annual Data Report.
- Neptunium-237 was detected in trace amounts at two off-site locations in October 2017:
 - Zahn's Corner
 - Camp Creek Road
- Amounts of Neptunium-237 detected off-site in Pike County were more than 1,000 times below federal law for the protectiveness of public health and no action was warranted.
- Neptunium-237 did not show up at any other air monitoring stations in 2017 or any stations in 2018.



Air Monitoring Station

- Environmental Remediation personnel continuously monitor air quality on/near the plant.
- Trace detections, far below federal limits for health protectiveness, of Neptunium-237 have shown up a total of five times during continuous air monitoring from 2001-2018 (Since operations ended at site).
- These results are reported in the Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) which is available online at www.energy.gov/pppo/portsmouth-environmental-information-center.

Get Involved

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTER

The EIC provides the opportunity to view documents covering the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant's construction, operation, decommissioning, and restoration process.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
EIC Online Document Repository

PLEASE NOTE: This site has transitioned from PORTSMOUTH-EIC.COM to EIC.PORTS.PPPO.GOV on November 8.

Home About Search Links Contact Us Visit Us

PORTSMOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION CENTER
The Portsmouth Environmental Information Center (EIC) is located in Piketon, Ohio. The EIC provides the residents of Southern Ohio the opportunity to view documents covering the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant's construction, operation, decommissioning and restoration process.
[Read More](#)

RCRA ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD AND POST DECISION FILE
The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) is designated as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) site for corrective actions. Under RCRA, an Administrative Record must be established and maintained for public viewing. The RCRA Administrative Record is an agreement between the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA).
[Read More](#)

CERCLA ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD AND POST DECISION FILE
The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant is designated as a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) site for response actions. Under CERCLA, an Administrative Record must be established and maintained for public viewing. The CERCLA Administrative Record is an agreement between the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA).
[Read More](#)

INFORMATION REPOSITORY
The Information Repository contains a collection of documents that were not used to make a cleanup decision, but do pertain to the site or the remediation process.
[Read More](#)

It is suggested that Internet Explorer be used for this site. It is also suggested that Google Chrome is not to be used.

Ohio State Endeavor Center
1862 Shyville Road, Room 207
Piketon, Ohio 45661
740-289-8898

eic.ports.pppo.gov

Hours of Operation

Monday & Tuesday 09:00 - 12:00

Wednesday & Thursday 12:00 - 4:00

If needed, after-hour appointments shall be reasonably available.



TOUR THE SITE

The Portsmouth site played an important role in the defense and energy security of our nation.

For decades, the site was closed for security reasons but now bus tours are open to the public on a periodic basis in the spring, summer and fall.



- Third Saturday of each month
- Free to the public
- Must be 18 years of age
- Must be a U.S. citizen
- Pre-registration required

REGISTER FOR A PUBLIC TOUR

Please pick your preferred tour date and an alternate date. A minimum of 20 guests is necessary to conduct the tour. We will always do our best to accommodate your preferred tour date.

Deadline for Registration: 2 weeks prior to the date of tour

Maximum Guests per Tour: 40 guests

Questions marked by * are required.

1. **Tour Date (Preferred): ***
2. **Tour Date (Alternate): ***



Call 740-897-2609 or 740-897-2432 to learn more. To register, visit our website at <http://www.fbportsmouth.com/public-tours/register.htm>.



Who Works at the Site?

WHO ARE THE SITE EMPLOYERS?



www.fbportsmouth.com

Mission: Safely perform Deactivation and Decommissioning (D&D) work at the Portsmouth site including process building deactivation, support building demolition, uranium processing, environmental remediation, waste disposition, and asset recovery and recycling.



WHO ARE THE SITE EMPLOYERS?



www.duf6-mcs.com

Our mission is to safely and compliantly operate the conversion facilities at Portsmouth, OH and Paducah, KY, converting DOE's Depleted Uranium Hexafluoride inventory to uranium oxide, a more stable compound for storage, reuse and disposal, and to produce Aqueous Hydrofluoric Acid for other beneficial uses.



WHO ARE THE SITE EMPLOYERS?



www.pma-iss.com

Scope of Work/Mission:

Providing infrastructure, security, telecommunications, training, fleet and records management services at the Portsmouth Site.



PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT

