

The DOE Office of Legacy Management is committed to excellence in environmental stewardship and continues to develop and implement innovative uses of renewable energy sources at its many sites across the country.

HOURS

Preserve Site: Monday – Sunday, 7 a.m. – dusk.

Visitors Center: Wednesday – Saturday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.



U.S. Department of Energy

Fernald Preserve

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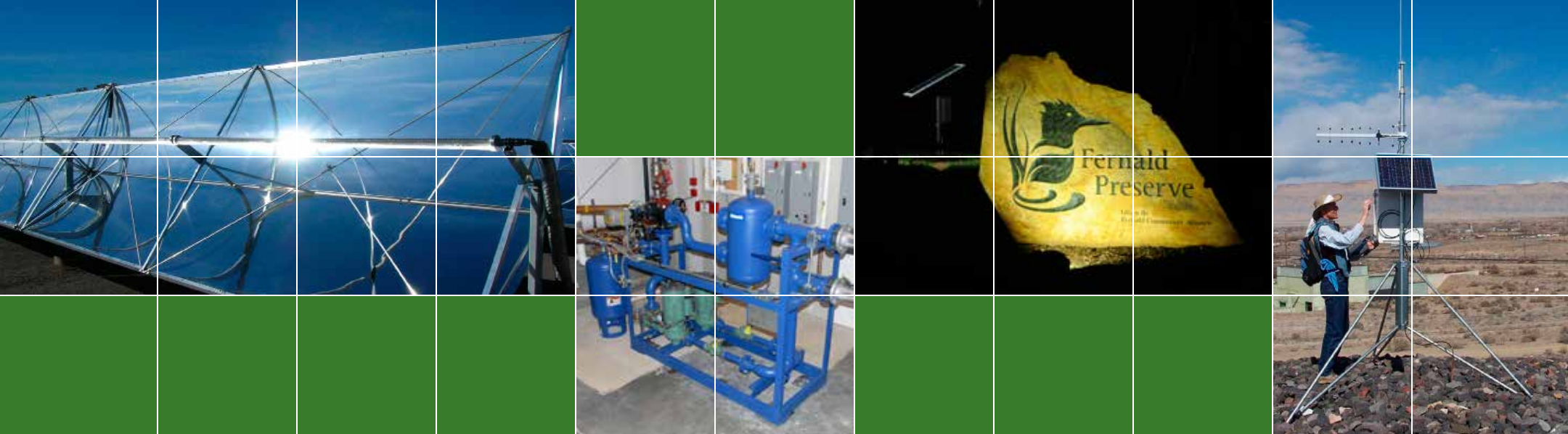
Legacy
Management

www.lm.doe.gov

*providing energy that is clean,
abundant, reliable, and affordable*



Fernald Preserve



The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) contributes to the prosperous future of the nation by working to provide energy that is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable. This includes not only traditional, or nonrenewable, energy, but also renewable energy. Renewable energy is energy that is easily replenished, such as wind power, solar power, hydropower, biomass power, and geothermal power. Nonrenewable energy is energy that cannot be recreated and includes fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas.

The DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) is committed to excellence in environmental stewardship and continues to develop and implement innovative uses of renewable energy sources at its many sites across the country. LM's Renewable Energy Program encourages the use of onsite renewable energy sources, the purchase of green energy credits, and the use of alternative fuels.

Committed to renewable energy **Solar power**

The Fernald Preserve uses solar power to illuminate the sign at the front entrance and at the Visitors Center's biowetland. The zero-discharge water treatment system operates completely on solar power.

At the Tuba City, Arizona, Site, a parabolic solar-heating system was installed to reduce electricity usage and a solar photovoltaic system was installed to produce 4 percent of the site's electricity.

Solar panels are used to power sampling equipment and weather stations at a dozen remote sites across the country where utility power is unavailable or would be cost prohibitive to install.

Green power

Green power is electricity produced from renewable energy sources. Green power is being purchased at four sites – the Fernald Preserve Site in Ohio; the Monticello Site in Utah; the Weldon Spring Site in Missouri; and the Grand Junction Disposal Site in Colorado.

Geothermal power

The heat in the earth can be converted to electricity or used directly as a heat source. The Fernald Preserve Visitors Center has a geothermal heating and cooling system. The ground-source heat pump system uses the relative constant temperature of the ground and a pond to heat and cool the building.

There are many opportunities to use renewable energy at your own home based on your location, needs, and circumstances. New home construction can take the fullest advantage of renewable energy by integrating the many options into the home's heating and cooling system. New and existing homes can use the sun's rays to power solar outdoor lighting and photovoltaic cells to help reduce energy costs. Almost everyone can purchase green energy from their utility company.

For more information on renewable energy, visit www.lm.doe.gov/renewable