

DOE-ID NEPA CX DETERMINATION

Idaho National Laboratory

SECTION A. Project Title: Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Sustainability Program 90-Day Guiding Principles Project

SECTION B. Project Description:

Idaho National Laboratory (INL) adopted the major programmatic sustainability goals contained in the Executive and Department of Energy (DOE) Orders and the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. Sustainability is a performance improvement strategy that is readily validated through performance measurement and reporting. INL Sustainability Program Major Goals include:

- Energy usage reduced 30% by FY 2015 compared to FY 2003
- Water usage reduced 16% by FY 2015 compared to FY 2007
- Petroleum fuels usage reduced 20% by FY 2015 compared to FY 2005
- Alternative fuels usage increased 100% by FY 2015 compared to FY 2005
- GHG emissions reduced 28% by FY 2020 compared to base year FY 2008.

INL is committed to achieving these goals through process changes and project implementation. Specifically, water and energy use are being targeted in FY 2014.

INL intends to perform the following workscope to help fulfill the goals above:

IF-601 Research Office Building

- 1) Replace 3,800 ft² of turf with xeriscape (approx. \$15k)
- 2) Replace 5 faucet aerators with 0.5 gallon per minute (gpm) model (approx. \$1k)
- 3) Replace 6 water closets with 1.6 gallon per flush (gpf) model (approx. \$11k).

IF-680 University Boulevard (UB)-1

- 1) Replace 1,440 ft² of turf with xeriscape (approx. \$15k)
- 2) Replace 1 urinal with 0.5 gpf model (approx. \$3k)
- 3) Install 18 motion sensors in the hard wall offices and conference room (approx. \$5k).

IF-654 Engineering and Research Office Building (EROB)

- 1) Replace turf with xeriscape (approx. \$15k)
- 2) Replace 25 water closets with 1.6 gpf model (approx. \$50k).

Central Facilities (CF)-696 Big Shop

- 1) Replace 16 water closets with 1.6 gpf model (approx. \$32k)
- 2) Replace 5 urinals with 0.5 gpf model (approx. \$15k)
- 3) Replace 13 faucet aerators with 0.5 gpm model (approx. \$1k).

Materials and Fuels Complex (MFC)-782 Machine Shop

- 1) Replace 1 water closet with 1.6 gpf model (approx. \$5k)
- 2) Replace 1 sink and the faucet with 0.5 gpm faucet (approx. \$5k)
- 3) Install 3 motion sensors in hard wall offices (approx. \$4k).

SECTION C. Environmental Aspects or Potential Sources of Impact:

Air Emissions - Fugitive dust may be generated while excavating for the xeriscape work. All reasonable precautions would be used to control fugitive particulate matter from becoming airborne. If dust control measures are required, the subcontractor would document the method used and frequency of application in their daily logbooks. Copies of these logbooks would be used to document compliance.

Generating and Managing Waste - Typical Construction Debris such as packaging material, scrap wood, scrap metal, conduit, piping, empty chemical containers, soil, turf, etc., would be generated during the project. Items such as faucets, toilets, urinals, and sinks would be sent to Excess Property for reuse as practical. Electronic waste, switches, and sensors would be removed and dispositioned/recycled. All waste would be characterized, stored, and disposed at the direction of Waste Generator Services (WGS).

Using, Reusing, and Conserving Natural Resources - This project is being developed to help INL meet major programmatic sustainability goals contained in Executive and DOE Orders and the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. This project would help INL move in the direction of reducing energy and water usage at the various INL facilities. All applicable waste would be diverted from disposal in the landfill when possible. Project personnel would use every opportunity to recycle, reuse, and recover materials and divert waste from the landfill when possible. The project would practice sustainable acquisition, as appropriate and practicable, by procuring construction materials that are energy efficient, water efficient, are bio-based in content, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, have recycled content, and are non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives. New equipment will meet either the Energy Star or Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) requirements as appropriate (see <http://www.sftool.gov/GreenProcurement/ProductCategory/14>).

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SECTION D. Determine the Recommended Level of Environmental Review (or Documentation) and Reference(s): Identify the applicable categorical exclusion from 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B, give the appropriate justification, and the approval date.

For Categorical Exclusions (CXs), the proposed action must not: (1) threaten a violation of applicable statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements for environmental, safety, and health, or similar requirements of DOE or Executive Orders; (2) require siting and construction or major expansion of waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment or facilities; (3) disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or CERCLA-excluded petroleum and natural gas products that pre-exist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases; (4) have the potential to cause significant impacts on environmentally sensitive resources (see 10 CFR 1021). In addition, no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposal exist that would affect the significance of the action. In addition, the action is not "connected" to other action actions (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1) and is not related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts (40 CFR 1608.27(b)(7)).

References: 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B to Subpart D item B5.1, "Actions to conserve energy or water"

Justification: (a) Actions to conserve energy or water, demonstrate potential energy or water conservation, and promote energy efficiency that would not have the potential to cause significant changes in the indoor or outdoor concentrations of potentially harmful substances. These actions may involve financial and technical assistance to individuals (such as builders, owners, consultants, manufacturers, and designers), organizations (such as utilities), and governments (such as state, local, and tribal). Covered actions include, but are not limited to, weatherization (such as insulation and replacing windows and doors); programmed lowering of thermostat settings; placement of timers on hot water heaters; installation or replacement of energy efficient lighting, low-flow plumbing fixtures (such as faucets, toilets, and showerheads), heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, and appliances; installation of drip-irrigation systems; improvements in generator efficiency and appliance efficiency ratings; efficiency improvements for vehicles and transportation (such as fleet changeout); power storage (such as flywheels and batteries, generally less than 10 megawatt equivalent); transportation management systems (such as traffic signal control systems, car navigation, speed cameras, and automatic plate number recognition); development of energy-efficient manufacturing, industrial, or building practices; and small-scale energy efficiency and conservation research and development and small-scale pilot projects. Covered actions include building renovations or new structures, provided that they occur in a previously disturbed or developed area. Covered actions could involve commercial, residential, agricultural, academic, institutional, or industrial sectors. Covered actions do not include rulemakings, standard-settings, or proposed DOE legislation, except for those actions listed in B5.1(b) of this appendix.

(b) Covered actions include rulemakings that establish energy conservation standards for consumer products and industrial equipment, provided that the actions would not: (1) Have the potential to cause a significant change in manufacturing infrastructure (such as construction of new manufacturing plants with considerable associated ground disturbance); (2) involve significant unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources (such as rare or limited raw materials); (3) have the potential to result in a significant increase in the disposal of materials posing significant risks to human health and the environment (such as RCRA hazardous wastes); or (4) have the potential to cause a significant increase in energy consumption in a state or region.

Is the project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) Yes No

Approved by Jack Depperschmidt, DOE-ID NEPA Compliance Officer on: 7/31/2014