

*Office of Environmental Management – Grand Junction*



# Moab UMTRA Project 2012 Site Sustainability Plan

Revision 1

January 2012



U.S. Department  
of Energy

**Office of Environmental Management**

**Moab UMTRA Project  
2012 Site Sustainability Plan**

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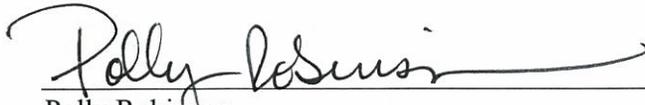
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**Review and Approval**



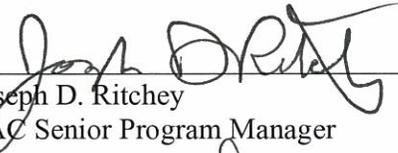
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1-11-2012  
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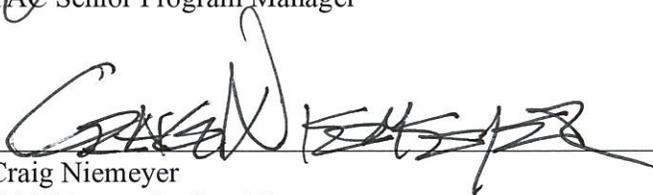
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## Revision History

<b>Revision No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason/Basis for Revision</b>
0	December 2010	Initial issue.
1	January 2012	Annual update.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

DOE O	DOE Order
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EM	Office of Environmental Management
EO	Executive Order
EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool
FIMS	financial information management system
FY	fiscal year
GHG	green house gas
GSA	Government Services Administration
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
RAC	Remedial Action Contractor
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action

## Executive Summary

This Site Sustainability Plan is the foundation of the strategic planning for energy-conservation measures at the sites, facilities, and office areas managed by the contractors for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project. This plan identifies the performance status and planned actions in support of DOE sustainability-program goals. This plan was prepared utilizing a graded approach, determined to be appropriate for the Moab Project and in accordance with “Guidance for FY2012 DOE Site Sustainability Plans” provided by the DOE Office of Environmental Management (EM) and as required by DOE Order (O) 436.1, “Departmental Sustainability.” This plan is updated annually as a part of a DOE process of improvement to continue to look for opportunities to integrate sustainability into management processes.

The Moab Project site is a former uranium ore-processing facility located about 3 miles northwest of Moab in Grand County, Utah. In 2001, DOE assumed ownership of the Moab site, and the DOE EM office in Grand Junction, Colorado, is responsible for managing the Moab UMTRA Project. The scope of the Moab Project is to relocate the 16-million-ton uranium mill tailings pile and associated contaminated materials at the Moab site to a permanent disposal cell constructed near Crescent Junction, Utah, predominantly by rail. Construction of the site infrastructure needed to haul and dispose of the mill tailings began in 2008. For the purposes of tracking performance against DOE site-sustainability goals, fiscal year (FY) 2008 will be used as the baseline year for the Moab Project when the DOE-established baseline pre-dates the project’s operating status.

The project’s constructed facilities were installed with energy efficiency in the design and in compliance with DOE O 430.2B, “Departmental Energy and Utilities Management,” and to comply with the DOE Secretary’s energy initiatives for real property. In a memorandum dated August 21, 2007, and codified in Presidential Executive Order (EO) 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance,” in October 2009, the former DOE Secretary indicated that DOE would exceed the goals established in EO 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management,” by applying Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design criteria established by the United States Green Buildings Council.

The Grand Junction administrative office is a fully loaded lease, with the landlord responsible for providing all utilities. The project is utilizing relocatable facilities at the Moab and Crescent Junction sites for project administration and operations, including the lidding and maintenance structures. All structures at both sites (except one permanent building with about 30-percent utilization) are modular/relocatable, and potentially every structure will be demolished or removed at project completion. These facilities do not require extensive heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Rocky Mountain Power performed an energy assessment in July 2009, and no major recommendations were made. New energy-efficient lighting was installed throughout the sites, including in relocatable structures and outside work areas. Due to the relatively short-term nature of these facilities, the Moab Project currently has no plans to introduce advanced metering or cool-roof technology based on the cost to do so.

The project has met or will meet by the required date the following DOE EM sustainability goals that are applicable to the project: Scopes 1, 2, and 3 Green House Gas (GHG) emission reductions, energy-intensity reduction, renewable-energy consumption and generation, acquisition of alternative-fuel vehicles, vehicle reduction, fleet alternative-fuel consumption and fuel reduction, water-consumption reduction, sustainable acquisition, and electronic stewardship. A summary of all of the goals is provided in Table 1.

*Table 1. Summary Table of DOE EM Sustainability Goal*

<b>SSPP Goal #</b>	<b>DOE EM Goal</b>	<b>Performance Status</b>	<b>Planned Actions &amp; Contribution</b>
1.1	28% Scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction by FY2020 from an FY2008 baseline.	Because the project was in construction phase in FY2008 and operations didn't begin until FY2009, an increase in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions was noted.	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are expected to be reduced by a minimum of 3.5% per year through FY2020 due to reduced funding and operations.
1.2	30% energy-intensity reduction by FY2015 from an FY2003 baseline.	Due to an operational start in FY2009, a decrease in energy intensity was realized beginning in the fourth quarter of FY2011 when ARRA funding ended and production levels decreased.	Based on further anticipated reductions in activity and employment levels in early 2012, energy usage is expected to be reduced by a minimum of 10% per year, thus meeting the DOE EM goal of 30% energy-intensity reduction by FY2015.
1.3	Individual buildings or processes metering for 90% of electricity (by October 1, 2012); for 90% of steam, natural gas, and chilled water (by October 1, 2015).	There have been no individual meters installed.	The Moab Project currently has no plans to introduce advanced metering based on the cost to do so.
1.4	Cool roofs, unless uneconomical, for roof replacements unless the project already has CD-2 approval. New roofs must have thermal resistance of at least R-30.	There have been no roofs replaced.	The Moab Project currently has no plans to introduce cool roofs based on the cost to do so.
1.5	7.5% of annual electricity consumption from renewable sources by FY2013 and thereafter (5% FY2010 – FY2012).	The project currently participates in the Blue Sky Renewable Energy Program by buying 10% renewable energy, thus exceeding the 7.5%DOE goal.	The project plans to continue its commitment to participate in the Blue Sky Renewable Energy Program by buying 10% renewable energy, thus exceeding the 7.5% DOE goal.
1.6	10% annual increase in fleet alternative fuel consumption by FY2015 relative to an FY2005 baseline.	E85 fuel purchases increased by 5% since FY2008. However, E85 fuel purchases decreased in FY2011, consistent with fewer miles travelled and lower fuel consumption.	Currently, E85 fuel is not available in the Moab or Crescent Junction areas, but it is anticipated to become available in the future. E85 will be utilized as soon as it becomes available, meeting alternate fuel consumption increase and petroleum fuel reduction goals.
1.7	2% annual reduction in fleet petroleum consumption by FY2020 relative to an FY2005 baseline.	As a result of the completion of ARRA-related activities, overall fuel consumption decreased by 22% in FY2011 over the previous year.	Based on further anticipated reductions in activity and employment levels in early 2012, petroleum consumption is expected to be reduced exceeding the 2% goal per year by FY2020.

Table 1. Summary Table of DOE EM Sustainability Goal (continued)

SSPP Goal #	DOE EM Goal	Performance Status	Planned Actions & Contribution
1.8	75% of light duty vehicle purchases must consist of AFVs by FY2000 and thereafter.	Currently, 67% of the GSA-leased vehicle fleet is comprised of alternately fueled vehicles.	Future GSA-leased vehicle replacements are projected to be alternate fuel vehicles, allowing the project to meet the 75% goal within the next 2 years.
1.9	Reduce fleet inventory by 35% within the next 3 years relative to an F2005 baseline.	The project will have turned in four vehicles by the end of FY2012, meeting the 15% reduction goal for FY2012.	The project plans to reduce its fleet by 10% in FY2013 and FY2014 to meet the requirement to reduce its fleet by 35% over the next 3 years.
2.1	13% Scope 3 GHG reduction by FY2020 from an FY2008 baseline.	FY2009 was the first operational year for the project. After the ARRA funding was expended, Moab and Crescent Junction site operations were reduced to a single shift, 5 days per week for the remainder of 2011. As a result, Scope 3 commuter miles were reduced by 5%, and air travel was reduced by 20% when compared to FY2010.	Beginning in FY2012, it is expected that the project will reduce its GHG emissions by 13% and will remain at those reduced levels through FY2020 due to funding reductions.
3.1	15% of existing buildings greater than 5,000 GSF are compliant with the GPs of HPSB by FY2015.	All structures at both sites (except one permanent building in very poor condition) are modular/relocatable, and potentially every structure will be demolished or removed at project completion. Therefore, an assessment for the GPs has not been performed.	There are no planned actions beyond regularly scheduled maintenance and anticipated major repairs or replacement of components over the expected service life of the facilities.
3.2	All new construction, major renovations, and alterations of buildings greater than 5,000 GSF must comply with the GPs; where the work exceeds \$5 million, each are LEED ® – NC Gold certification or equivalent.	There has been no new construction or major renovations since original site construction.	There are no new construction or major renovations planned.
4.1	26% water-intensity reduction by FY2020 from an FY2007 baseline.	Operations did not begin until FY2009, so water-intensity calculations are not available. A waterline was constructed to the Crescent Junction site to provide an alternative source of raw water for non-domestic uses, thus reducing total domestic water usage for the project and meeting the 26% water-intensity reduction goal.	There are no further actions planned.

Table 1. Summary Table of DOE EM Sustainability Goal (continued)

SSPP Goal #	DOE EM Goal	Performance Status	Planned Actions & Contribution
4.2	20% water consumption reduction of ILA water by FY2020 from an FY2010 baseline.	Construction water-consumption levels have been mandated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other regulatory agencies and, as such, are not appropriate for consumption-reduction goals.	The project will meet the 20% agriculture consumption-reduction goal through the planting of low water, drought-resistant, native plants that will require no long-term irrigation effort.
5.1	Divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste, excluding construction and demolition debris, by FY2015.	There was no non-hazardous solid waste diverted with the exception of commonly recycled items (e.g., batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, paper).	Due to the remote location of the site, diversion options are not available.
5.2	Divert at least 50% of construction and demolition materials and debris by FY2015.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
6.1	Procurements meet sustainability requirements and include sustainable acquisition clause (95% each year).	Several items identified by DOE as priority products were not changed to the more sustainable version to meet the sustainable purchasing requirements until mid-fiscal year, so the full impact of the change will not be realized until FY2012.	Sustainable procurement activities will continue in an effort to meet and maintain DOE goals. A special emphasis will be placed on those areas where the goals were not achieved for FY2011.
7.1	All data centers are metered to measure a monthly PUE (100% by FY2015).	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
7.2	Maximum annual weighted average PUE of 1.4 by FY2015.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
7.3	Electronic Stewardship - 100% of eligible PCs, laptops, and monitors with power management actively implemented and in use by FY2012.	All electronic purchases made in FY2011 met the requirements with the exception of five computer monitors.	The project will continue to replace existing electronic equipment with equipment that meets the sustainable procurement criteria as soon as it becomes available. Virtual servers will be the predominant server technology purchased in the future.

AFV = alternative fuel vehicles; ARRA = American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; CD = Critical Decision; GP = guiding principle; GSF = gross square feet; HPSB = high performance and sustainable building; ILA = industrial, landscaping, and agricultural; PUE = power utilization effectiveness

## **1.0 Introduction**

The Moab Project site is a former uranium ore-processing facility located about 3 miles northwest of Moab in Grand County, Utah. In 2001, DOE assumed ownership of the Moab site, and the DOE EM office in Grand Junction, Colorado, is responsible for managing the Moab UMTRA Project. The scope of the Moab Project is to relocate the 16-million-ton uranium mill-tailings pile and associated contaminated materials at the Moab site to a permanent disposal cell constructed near Crescent Junction, Utah, predominantly by rail. Construction of the site infrastructure needed to haul and dispose of the mill tailings began in 2008. It was completed in FY2009, when the operation phase of the project began.

For the purposes of tracking performance against DOE site-sustainability goals, FY2008 is used as the baseline year for the Moab Project when the DOE-established baseline pre-dates the project's operating status. However, since construction was not completed, and operations did not begin until FY2009, all energy usage and emission data increased after the baseline date.

In April 2009, the Moab Project received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) (Public Law 111-5) funding, which was used to increase the amount of tailings shipped, with a second train per day added starting in July 2009, through the end of June 2011. A night shift and more than 200 employees were added to facilitate shipping the increased quantity of tailings.

Moab and Crescent Junction site operations were reduced to a single shift, 5 days per week for the last 3 months of FY2011. Current lower-activity levels will continue. Due to budget constraints and uncertainties regarding a new Remedial Action Contractor (RAC) starting in 2012, activity levels and numbers of employees are anticipated to be further reduced sometime in early 2012. Because the new contract is currently under protest, the technical approach going forward may be significantly different.

2011 Sustainability Acquisition Priority Goals are shown in Attachment 1, and the Self-Certification Form and FIMS-Excluded Buildings and Trailers List Report for FY2011 are shown in Attachment 2.

### **1.1 Site Maps**

Figure 1 shows the general location of the Moab site and Crescent Junction disposal site relative to Moab and other geographical locations. Site features maps of Moab and Crescent Junction are shown in Figures 2 and 3, respectively.

### **1.2 Facilities and Infrastructure Overview**

Facilities infrastructure at the Moab site is comprised of:

- Modular buildings that provide office space, restrooms, showers, break rooms, radiological access control, security- and site-access control, conference areas, a canvas-covered maintenance structure, and a constructed warehouse.
- Remediation wells, either for extracting contaminated ground water or injecting freshwater (diverted river water) in addition to various monitoring wells.
- An evaporation pond located on top of the tailings pile, a freshwater storage pond, and four associated pumping systems.

- Freshwater intake structure and associated pumps.
- A decontamination pad to scan vehicles and equipment for contamination and a container rinse system that rinses any residual contamination off the containers before they leave the site.
- A lidding structure.
- Roads, parking lots, and a rail load-out area.
- Fencing.
- Underpass.

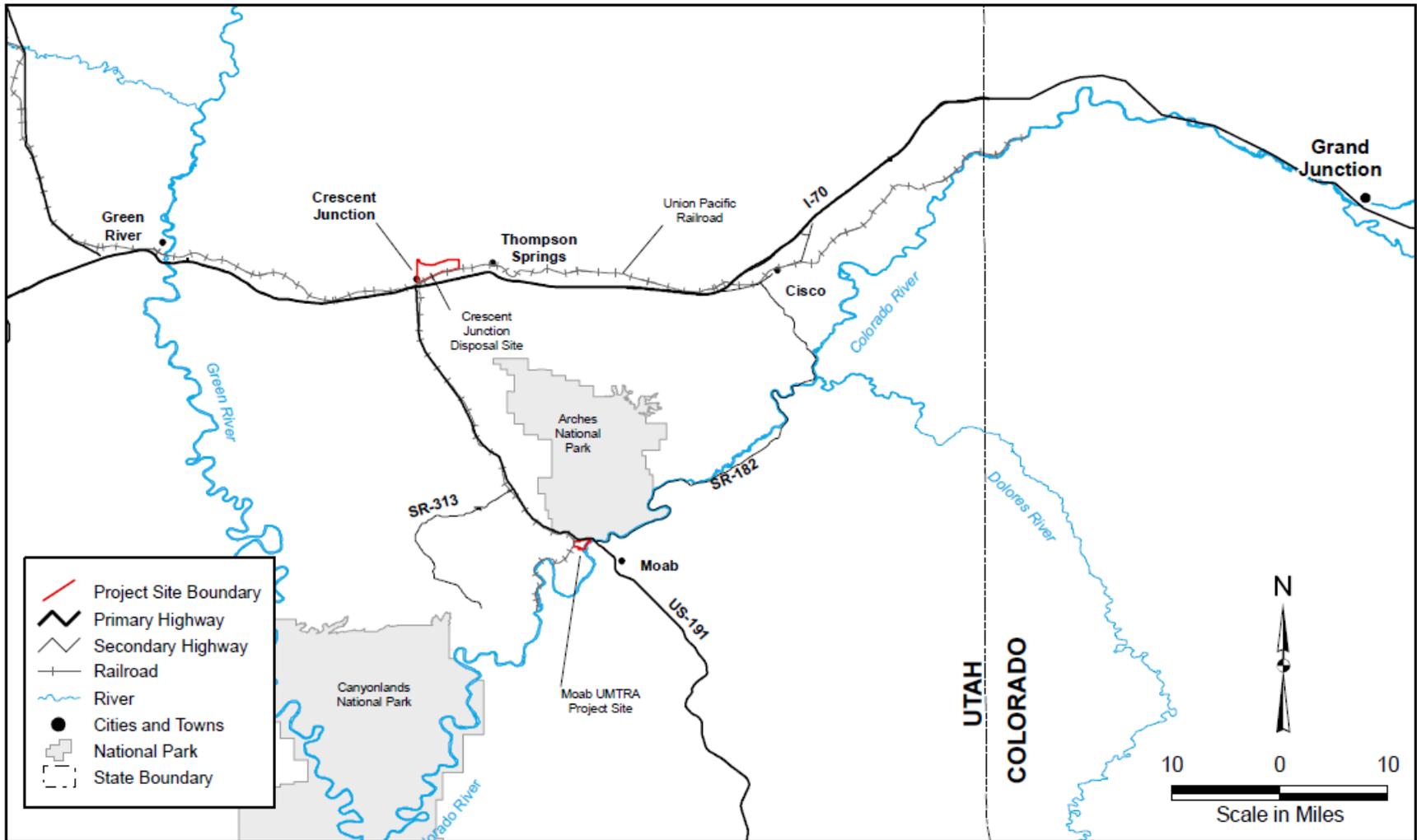
Facilities infrastructure at the Crescent Junction site includes:

- Modular buildings that provide office space, security- and site-access control, restrooms, break rooms, conference area, and a canvas-covered maintenance structure.
- Roads, parking lot, and a rail load-out area.
- Storm water-retention pond.
- Construction and domestic waterlines.
- Freshwater storage pond.
- Disposal cell.
- Fencing.

### **1.3 Utilities**

Utilities are defined as the private or public service facilities such as gas, electricity, telephone, water, and sewer that are provided as part of the development of the land. Listed below is an overview of the utilities at the Moab Project sites.

- The Moab site non-potable water supply system currently consists of river pumps, wells, pond, freshwater-infiltration trench, sand filter, water truck-fill station, spray evaporators, and an evaporation pond on the tailings pile. The Crescent Junction site construction-water system consists of a 21-mile pipeline and associated pumping stations that transport water from the Green River to a retention pond that gravity-feeds a water truck-fill station.
- Potable water for the Moab site is trucked in and stored in plastic water tanks and distributed via a booster pump in waterlines to the trailers. The system was not sized to provide fire protection. Potable water for the Crescent Junction site is piped from Thompson Springs through a 6.3-mile waterline.
- The electrical-distribution systems at the Moab and Crescent Junction sites include poles, lights, conduit, lines, and junction boxes. In January 2011, the power provider contacted the project regarding the Crescent Junction site's continued increase in power usage, greatly exceeding the contracted amount of 29 kilowatts. It was determined that the system needed to be upgraded to 120 kilowatts to meet ongoing needs, and the work was completed in FY2011. Minor upgrades will be performed on an as-needed basis as part of the daily site operations.
- A septic tank, leach field, and collection piping to trailers were installed at both the Moab and Crescent Junction sites. No significant issues are foreseen unless work scope increases dramatically. Minor upgrades will be performed on an as-needed basis as part of the daily site operations.
- There are no natural gas utilities.
- There are no central steam systems.



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Figure 1. Location of Moab Site and Crescent Junction Disposal Site

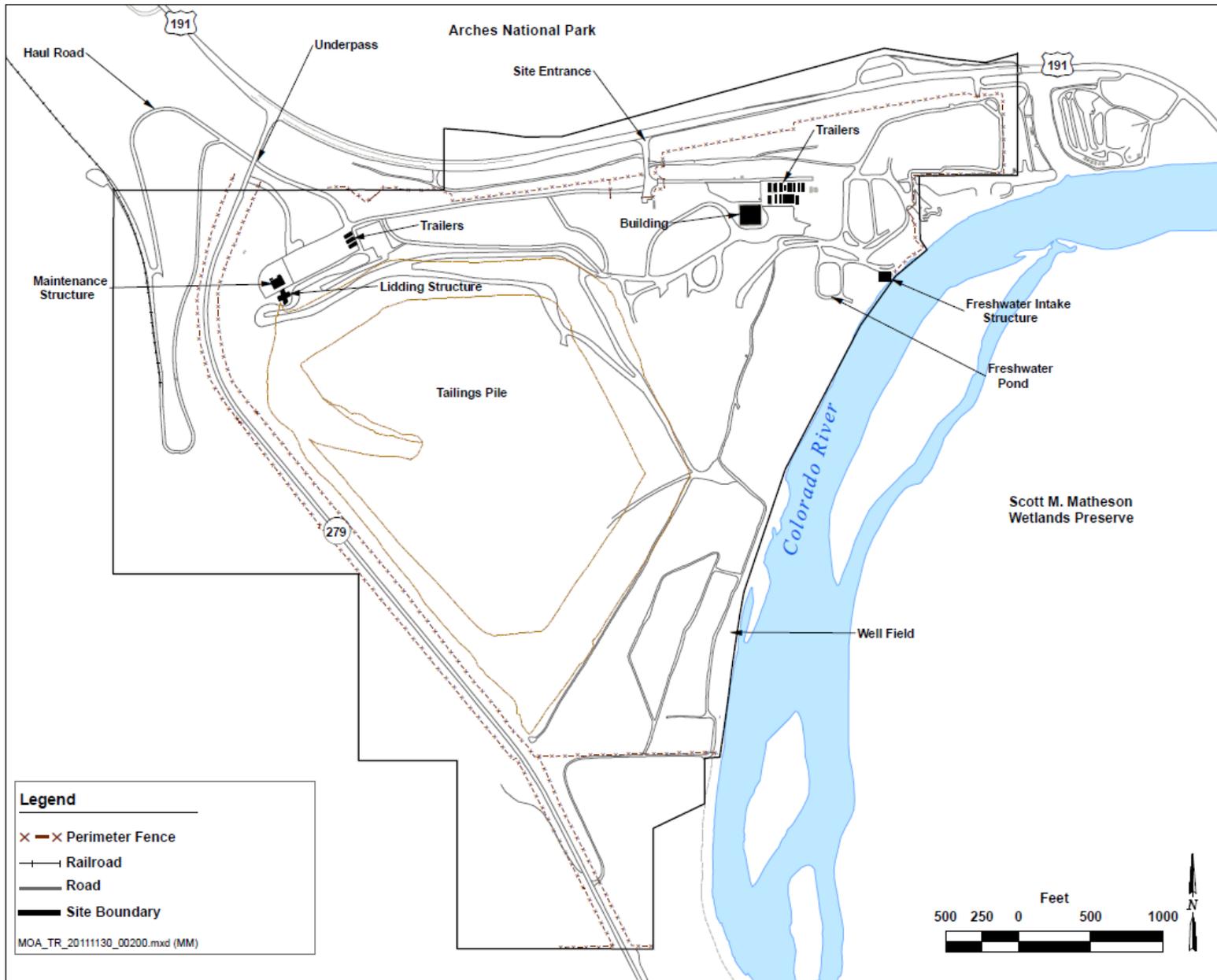


Figure 2. Moab Site Features

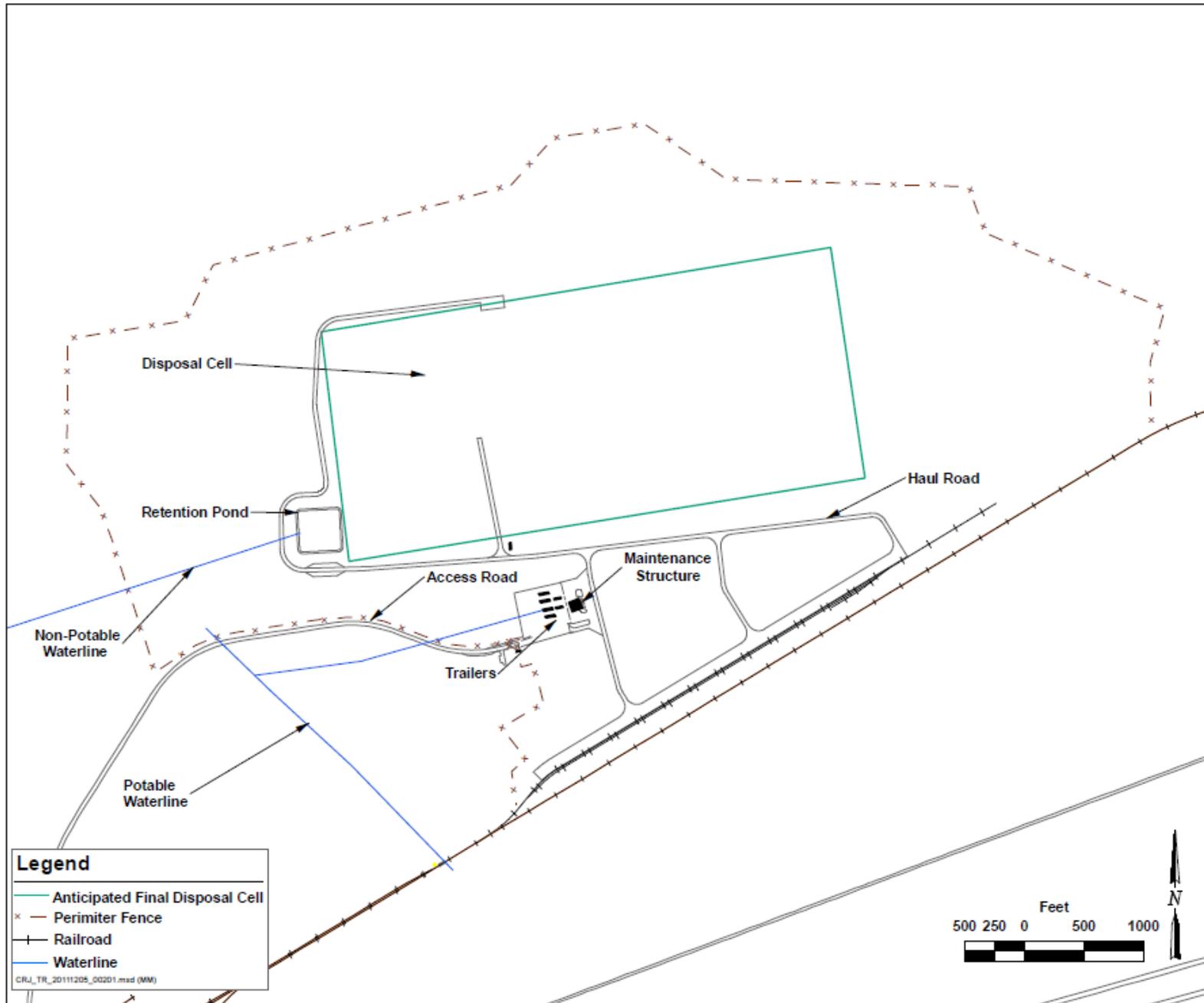


Figure 3. Crescent Junction Site Features

## **1.4 Energy Management/EOs 13423 and 13514 Initiatives**

The project's constructed facilities were installed with energy efficiency in the design, in compliance with DOE O 430.2B, and to comply with the DOE Secretary's energy initiatives for real property. In a memorandum dated August 21, 2007, and codified in Presidential EO 13514, the former DOE Secretary indicated that DOE would exceed the goals established in EO 13423 by applying Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design criteria established by the United States Green Buildings Council.

## **2.0 Performance Status**

### **2.1 Scopes 1 and 2 GHG Reduction**

#### **Performance Status**

Excavation, transportation, and disposal activities continued at FY2010 levels through mid-July 2011. Moab and Crescent Junction site operations were reduced to a single shift, 5 days per week for last 3 months of FY2011. Table 1 shows a goal of a 28-percent reduction in GHG emissions by FY2020 from the FY2008 baseline. Because the project was in construction phase in FY2008, and operations didn't begin until FY2009, an increase in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions was noted.

#### **Planned Actions**

Current lower-activity levels will continue. Due to budget constraints and uncertainties regarding a new RAC starting in 2012, activity levels and numbers of employees are anticipated to be further reduced sometime in early 2012. Because the new contract is currently under protest, the technical approach going forward may be significantly different. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are expected to be reduced by a minimum of 3.5 percent per year, thus meeting the Scopes 1 and 2 GHG goals by FY2020 and beyond.

### **2.2 Energy-Intensity Reduction**

#### **Performance Status**

Based on the reduced-activity level discussed in section 2.1, a decrease in energy intensity was realized in the fourth quarter of FY2011, when ARRA funding ended and production levels decreased. A self-certification for the project's excluded buildings, along with the associated Financial Information Management System (FIMS) Excluded Buildings and Trailers List report for FY2011 identifying these buildings, is located in Attachment 2.

#### **Planned Actions**

Based on further anticipated reductions in activity and employment levels in early 2012, energy usage is expected to be reduced by a minimum of 10 percent per year, thus meeting the DOE EM goal of 30-percent energy-intensity reduction by FY2015.

## **2.3 Metering**

### **Performance Status**

The Grand Junction administrative office is a fully loaded lease, with the landlord responsible for providing all utilities. The project utilizes relocatable facilities located at the Moab and Crescent Junction sites for project administration and operations, including the lidding and maintenance structures. These facilities do not require extensive HVAC systems. The Moab and Crescent Junction sites have electric meters. All structures at both sites (except one permanent building with about 30-percent utilization) are modular/relocatable, and potentially every structure will be demolished or removed at project completion. Both sites use propane for heating the maintenance structures. In addition, a water meter has been installed for construction water at the Moab site and for both potable and construction water at the Crescent Junction site.

### **Planned Actions**

The Moab Project currently has no plans to introduce advanced metering based on the cost to do so.

## **2.4 Cool Roofs**

### **Performance Status**

The project is utilizing relocatable facilities for project administration and operations, including the lidding and maintenance structures located at the Moab and Crescent Junction sites. All structures at both sites (except one permanent building) are modular/relocatable, and potentially every structure will be demolished or removed at project completion.

### **Planned Actions**

The Moab Project currently has no plans to introduce cool-roof technology based on the cost to do so.

## **2.5 Renewable Energy**

### **Performance Status**

The Moab and Crescent Junction sites receive power from overhead lines through the Rocky Mountain Power distribution system. The Moab Project currently participates in the Blue Sky Renewable Energy Program by buying 10 percent renewable energy, thus exceeding the 7.5-percent DOE goal. With this participation level, the RAC and the Moab Project have received Blue Sky Champion Partner and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Green Power Partner designations. In addition, the sites have four meteorological stations (one off site), two webcams, and a disposal cell operations-monitoring system, all powered by solar panels, thereby meeting the on-site renewable generating system goal.

### **Planned Actions**

The Moab Project plans to continue its commitment to participate in the Blue Sky Renewable Energy Program by buying 10 percent renewable energy, thus exceeding the 7.5-percent DOE goal.

## **2.6 Transportation and Fleet Management**

### **Performance Status**

Seventy-five percent of the Moab Project fleet is comprised of U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)-leased vehicles. The other 25 percent of the fleet is primarily made up of special-use vehicles kept within the controlled areas of the sites. As the GSA-leased vehicles are exchanged according to the GSA replacement schedule, alternative fuel vehicles are supplied, assuming they meet operational needs. Currently, 67 percent of the GSA-leased vehicle fleet is comprised of alternative-fueled vehicles. Future GSA-leased vehicle replacements are projected to be alternate-fuel vehicles, allowing the project to meet the 75-percent goal within the next 2 years. Four alternative-fuel vehicles are kept in Grand Junction. One is a hybrid, and three are flex-fuel vehicles that use E85 fuel. Fifteen alternative-fuel vehicles are kept in Moab and Crescent Junction. One is a hybrid, and 14 are flex-fuel vehicles. E85 fuel purchases decreased in FY2011, consistent with fewer miles travelled and lower fuel consumption.

As a result of the completion of ARRA-related activities, overall fuel consumption decreased by 22 percent in FY2011, exceeding the 2-percent goal per year by FY2020.

The project will have turned in four vehicles by the end of FY2012, meeting the 15-percent reduction goal for FY2012.

### **Planned Actions**

Currently, E85 fuel is not available in the Moab or Crescent Junction areas, but it is anticipated to become available in the future. E85 will be utilized as soon as it becomes available, meeting alternate fuel-consumption increase and petroleum fuel-reduction goals.

The project plans to reduce its fleet by 10 percent in FY2013 and FY2014 to meet the requirement to reduce its fleet by 35 percent over the next 3 years.

## **2.7 Scope 3 GHG Reduction**

### **Performance Status**

FY2009 was the first operational year for the project. After the ARRA funding was expended, Moab and Crescent Junction site operations were reduced to a single shift, 5 days per week for the remainder of 2011. As a result, Scope 3 commuter miles were reduced by 5 percent, and air travel was reduced by 20 percent when compared to FY2010.

### **Planned Actions**

Due to budget constraints and uncertainties regarding a new RAC, DOE anticipates that production and numbers of employees will be further reduced from current levels going forward. Beginning in FY2012, it is expected that the project will reduce its GHG emissions by 13 percent and will remain at those reduced levels through FY2020 due to funding reductions.

## **2.8 Sustainable Building Standards**

### **Performance Status**

The project utilizes relocatable facilities for project administration and operations, including the lidding and maintenance structures located at the Moab and Crescent Junction sites.

These facilities do not require extensive HVAC systems. Rocky Mountain Power performed an energy assessment in July 2009, and no major recommendations were made. The single permanent building at the Moab site was determined not to be worth assessing against high performance sustainable building guiding principles because of its poor overall condition. This building is currently at about 30-percent utilization and used only for a contaminated-soils laboratory and storage.

New energy-efficient lighting was installed throughout the sites, including in relocatable structures and outside work areas. Any lighting replaced will be energy efficient.

The Grand Junction administrative office build-out included provisions supporting environmentally preferable product purchasing.

### **Planned Actions**

There are no planned actions beyond regularly scheduled maintenance and anticipated major repairs or replacement of components over the expected service life of the facilities.

## **2.9 Water Reduction**

### **Performance Status**

Potable water for the Moab site is trucked in and stored in plastic water tanks and distributed via a booster pump in waterlines to the trailers.

The system was not sized to provide fire protection. Potable water for the Crescent Junction site is piped from Thompson Springs through a 6.3-mile waterline.

A waterline was constructed from the Green River to the Crescent Junction site to provide an alternative source of raw water for non-domestic uses, thus reducing total domestic-water usage for the project and meeting the 26-percent water intensity-reduction goal. To manage the water usage, meters have been installed on the DOE domestic waterline and the Green River waterline at Crescent Junction. In addition, when rainwater is available in appreciable quantities, it is utilized for construction purposes.

In the last quarter of FY2011, potable-water consumption increased due to the unavailability of construction water as a result of malfunction and repair of the construction water line.

### **Planned Actions**

Construction water-consumption levels have been mandated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other regulatory agencies and, as such, are not appropriate for consumption-reduction goals. Long term, the project will meet the 20-percent agriculture consumption-reduction goal through the planting of low-water, drought-resistant, native plants that will require no long-term irrigation effort.

## **2.10 Recycling and Waste Diversion**

### **Performance Status**

Day-to-day site work and operations are routinely evaluated, especially by employees in the field, to identify pollution prevention- and waste-minimization opportunities. Site staff accurately measure and document waste generation, pollution prevention, and waste-minimization activities.

All work locations provide employees with both local- and centralized-recycling stations, and employees are encouraged to utilize them for appropriate materials. Electronic equipment and batteries are recycled through vendors in all cases to divert waste. Two-sided copying is used where equipment technology supports it. Seventy-five percent of all used oil is shipped to a recycling vendor.

### **Planned Actions**

Waste-reduction practices for this project will continue at the present level. Seventy-five percent of all used oil will continue to be shipped to a recycling vendor.

## **2.11 Sustainable Procurement**

### **Performance Status**

The project Green Team, consisting of representatives from the RAC, Technical Assistance Contractor, and environmental staff, meet quarterly to establish annual goals and measures to track performance. Results for FY2011 were mixed. Several items identified by DOE as priority products (e.g., cups, trash bags, bristol products) were not changed to the more sustainable version to meet the sustainable-purchasing requirements until mid-fiscal year, so the full impact of the change will not be realized until FY2012. Only one of the two sites purchased retread tires, so the goal was not met for the project. The remainder of the priority products purchased for the project met the goals, including a project-specific procurement of more than 52,000 container liners that meet the same sustainable requirement as identified for plastic trash bags. Additional details are provided in the 2011 Sustainability Acquisition Priority Goals document (Attachment 1) based on project activities.

### **Planned Actions**

Sustainable procurement activities will continue in an effort to meet and maintain DOE goals. A special emphasis will be placed on those areas where the goals were not achieved for FY2011. For example, when convenience copiers are leased, two-sided print capability will be identified as a requirement.

## **2.12 Data Centers and Electronic Stewardship**

### **Performance Status**

The project purchases its electronic equipment to meet sustainable-procurement goals whenever possible. Due to the extremely low volume of electronic equipment purchased in FY2011, the percentage achieved is low in one area. The two personal and one laptop computers purchased for the project met the DOE sustainable-procurement standard of Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Gold. Servers procured in FY2011 also met the goal.

In addition, virtual-server technology was utilized, reducing the number of servers required in support of the project. Imaging equipment also met the goal, and recycling of existing printers at the time of purchase removed the old equipment from our waste stream. However, our five monitor purchases only met the EPEAT Silver designation and not the GOLD designation as required and so did not meet the goal. The project has no data centers.

### **Planned Actions**

The project will continue to replace existing electronic equipment with equipment that meets the sustainable-procurement criteria as soon as it becomes available. Virtual servers will be the predominant server technology purchased in the future.

## **3.0 References**

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy) Order 430.2B, “Departmental Energy and Utilities Management.”

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy) Order 436.1, “Departmental Sustainability.”

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy), “Guidance for FY2012 DOE Site Sustainability Plans, September 8, 2011.”

Executive Order 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.”

Executive Order 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance.”

Public Law 111-5, “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.”

**Attachment 1.**  
**2011 Sustainability Acquisition Priority Goals**

## Attachment 1. 2011 Sustainability Acquisition Priority Goals

The following purchased products and goals have been identified for the Moab UMTRA Project for FY2011:

- |   | <u>Goals for Purchases</u>   |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Office Supplies</u><br>Including binders, bristol paper, and copy paper | 90% meet one or more of the following: D-25% PC recycled; D-30% PC recycled                    |
| 2. <u>Electronic Equipment</u><br>Computers and monitors                      | 95% meet the “D-EPEAT” classification  |
| 3. <u>Grounds/Landscaping</u><br>Seed and transplants                         | 95% meet xeriscape and/or native classification  |
| 4. <u>Custodial Supplies</u><br>Trash bag, paper towel, cleaner               | 95% meet one or more of the following: EcoLogo 82, 104, 126, 146, 148 and/or Green Seal rating |
| 5. <u>Pest Control</u>  | 75% meet “low-to-no-toxic” pesticide and bio-based classification                              |
| 6. <u>Shop</u><br>Heavy equipment and truck tires                             | 50% meet “D-retread” classification  |
| 7. <u>Operations</u><br>Mill Tailing Container Liners                         | 90% meet “D+50% PC” classification   |
| 8. <u>Renewable Energy – electrical power</u>                                 | 10% of total project usage will meet “Blue Sky Champion Partner” designation                   |

**Attachment 2.**  
**Self-Certification Form and**  
**FIMS Excluded Buildings and Trailers List Report for FY11**

## Attachment 2. Self-Certification Form

DOE BUILDING EXCLUSION  
SELF-CERTIFICATION FORM  
FY 2011

**FROM:** DOE Moab UMTRA Site  
Office of Environmental Management

**TO:** Sustainability Performance Office

**DATE:** December 2, 2011

**SUBJECT:** SELF-CERTIFICATION FORM FOR THE ENERGY-INTENSITY GOAL OF  
EISA 2007

Each building or group of buildings excluded under the criteria for a Part G or Part H exclusion is/are metered for energy consumption and their consumption is reported annually. If any building has been excluded under the criteria for Part H for impracticability then all practicable energy and water conservation measures with a payback of less than 10 years have been installed. A justification statement that explains why process-dedicated energy in the facility may impact the ability to meet the goal has been provided in the FIMS Report 063. I certify that the buildings listed on the Excluded Buildings List produced by FIMS as Report 063 dated 14 November 2011 for the Moab UMTRA Project contained in Attachment 3 meet the exclusion criteria in *Guidelines Establishing Criteria for Excluding Buildings* published by FEMP on January 27, 2006.

DONALD R. METZLER

Donald R. Metzler – printed name  
Federal Project Director

Donald R. Metzler

Donald R. Metzler – signature  
Federal Project Director

1-18-2012  
Date

Contact Information: Polly Robinson  
Real Property Manager  
Phone: (907) 257-2160  
eMail: Polly.Robinson@gjemtac.doe.gov

## Attachment 2. FIMS Excluded Buildings and Trailers List Report for FY11

(FIMS 063)

U.S. Department of Energy  
Facilities Information Management System  
Energy Consuming Excluded Buildings and Trailers List

Page 1 of 1

11/22/2011

Program Office      EM

Site                    07011      Moab Site

Property ID Justification Comments:	Real Property Unique ID	Property Name	Exclusion Part	Property Type	Gross SQFT	Excluded SQFT
GRJ01-B-RAC  Fully serviced lease.	205773	Grand Junction, CO, Office Space C - Fully serviced lease		Building	1,030	1,030
GRJ01-B  Fully serviced lease.	204404	Grand Junction, CO, Office Space C - Fully serviced lease		Building	8,387	8,387
MOA01-BA  The project uses 200SF of the bldg. as a soils lab. Power use consists of lighting and a small fume hood. The remaining >22K SQFT is in very poor condition and only used to store contaminated large site equipment. We meter at the site level.	139766	Moab, UT, Site Building	E - Skewed energy usage	Building	22,497	22,297

This report qualifies DOE Owned, DOE Leased, and Contractor Leased buildings and trailers where the Energy Consuming Metered Process (Excluded) Facilities gsft is greater than zero.