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Environmental Management System (EMS) Objectives & Targets Annual Results Summary – FY10

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Environmental Management System
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Abstract

Sandia National Laboratory/New Mexico's (SNL/NM) Environmental Management System is the integrated approach for members of the workforce to identify and manage environmental risks. Each fiscal year (FY) significant environmental aspects are identified and the environmental programs associated with them are charged with the task of routinely monitoring and measuring the objectives and targets that are designed to mitigate the impact of SNL/NM's operations on the environment. An annual summary of the results achieved towards meeting established objectives and targets provides a connection to and rationale for annually revised significant aspects. The purpose of this document is to summarize the results achieved and documented in FY2010.

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We would like to thank all the members of the Corporate EMS Team and Points-of-Contact who contributed to the monitoring and measuring of Corporate EMS Objectives and Targets during FY2010:

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Acronyms

AFV	Alternative Fuel Vehicles
AOP	Administrative Operating Procedure
AQC	Air Quality Control
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CEP	Chemical Exchange Program
CIS	Chemical Information System
DOE	Department of Energy
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act
EMS	Environmental Management System
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosives Ordinance Disposal
EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool
FAST	Federal Automobile Statistical Tool
FEMP	Federal Energy Management Program
FS	Fleet Services
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSA	General Services Administration
GSF	Gross Square Footage
JIT	Just in Time
KAFB	Kirtland Air Force Base
LRDP	Long-Range Development Plan
MPG	Miles per Gallon
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
P2	Pollution Prevention
PHS	Primary Hazard Screening
SNL/NM	Sandia National Laboratory/New Mexico
TA	Technical Area
TTR	Tonopah Test Range
UMC	Unneeded Materials and Chemicals
YTD	Year to Date

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Activity

Sandia National Laboratory/New Mexico's (SNL/NM) Environmental Management System (EMS) is the integrated approach for members of the workforce to identify and manage environmental risks. Each fiscal year (FY) significant environmental aspects are identified and the environmental programs associated with them are charged with the task of routinely monitoring and measuring the objectives and targets that are designed to mitigate the impact of SNL/NM's operations on the environment.

Monitoring and measurement information supports SNL/NM's compliance requirements as well as assessment of overall progress in meeting site environmental objectives. The significant aspects are revised annually, and the procedures for monitoring and measurement are revised accordingly to reflect the performance metric and documentation. An annual summary of the results achieved towards meeting established objectives and targets provides a connection to and rationale for annually revised significant aspects.

1.2 Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this document is to annually summarize results achieved and documented through measurement and monitoring of Objectives and Targets established to progress SNL/NM towards mitigating its significant environmental aspects. In addition, this annual summary will provide a roadmap for year to year changes in the Significant Aspects, Objectives and Targets tracked by the SNL/NM EMS Team. This provides consistency, continuity and connectivity between Objectives and Targets for the current and upcoming year.

1.3 Ownership and Review

The EMS staff is responsible for the structure and content of the document.

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS SUMMARY

2.1 Significant Aspect: Land Use

Objective: Minimize Sandia's impact to the environment

Target: Complete remaining 4 sub-area plans for the NM site (for a total of 6 plans) by August 30, 2009.

SNL's established site development principles are expressed in several institutional planning documents including the Long-Range Development Plan (LRDP) and Technical Area specific sub-area plans. The overall LRDP in combination with the sub-area plans provide detail regarding approved land use.

Strategic Corporate Partnerships (Organization 4853) is in the process of completing sub-area plans for the New Mexico site. These plans are intended to guide sustainable site development.

There are a total of 6 sub-area plans for the SNL/NM site, 2 of which have already been completed. The National Security R&D Campus study, currently underway, will guide the completion of the Technical Area (TA)-1 sub-area plan. Organization 4853 will continue to incorporate best planning practices in site development and use of land through completion of the remaining 4 sub-area plans that are the basis for the FY10 Land Use Objective and Target. These four plans include:

- National Security Corridor plan (TA-I)
- Eubank Corridor sub-area plan
- TA-II sub-area plan
- TA-V sub-area plan

FY10 Results:

The Eubank Corridor sub-area plan became subsumed into the National Security Corridor plan (TA-I) as it is part of the overall TA-I study area. As of the end of FY10, the National Security Corridor Plan (TA-I) was completed and awaiting review & approval. The TA-II and TA-V sub-area plans have been initiated, but are not expected to be completed until early FY11. Since these final two plans are in progress and not considered significant efforts for FY11, this objective and target is considered substantially complete.

2.2 Significant Aspect: Air Emissions

Objective: Minimize discharge of regulated air pollutants

Target: Develop expanded baseline of regulated air emissions by 9/30/10 to establish a reduction metric in FY11.

The Air Quality Control (AQC) Program (within organization 4143, Environmental Programs) maintains an equipment inventory list of potential air emission sources throughout SNL/NM. This list helps to prove site-wide compliance with applicable regulations. A sticker with a unique AQC Program identifier is affixed to equipment to both track and prove the equipment has been accounted for in the inventory database.

Stationary Sources

Organization 4143, is responsible for managing the City of Albuquerque issued permits and registrations that are associated with applicable stationary sources at SNL/NM. A requirement of the permits and registrations is the need to report annual emissions to the City of Albuquerque. Organization 4143 maintains Administrative Operating Procedure (AOP) 07-02 - Air Quality Compliance Program Deliverables, which summarizes the requirement for the report and has a detailed list of the contacts for the data that is needed to complete the report. Beginning in FY09, data was compiled and emissions for stationary sources were calculated quarterly. This will continue throughout FY10 and will be included in the baseline.

Mobile Sources

Organization 4143, is working with Organization 10265 Fleet Services, to update and verify the existing mobile emission source inventory spreadsheet. The mobile emission source inventory spreadsheet compiles all fossil fuel burning emission units that are capable of moving or being moved readily (i.e. portable generators). The spreadsheet contains unit information (i.e. size, fuel type) along with the potential air emission calculations based on EPA AP-42 Emission Factors.

A baseline of regulated air emissions was conducted in FY09 to establish reduction metrics for FY10; however the results of this baseline indicate that a hands-on inventory of all site-wide mobile emission sources will need to occur in order for the data to be accurately reflected. This data gap needs to be achieved prior to a reduction metric being established.

For FY10, the goal is to finalize the hands on inventory, complete the potential emission calculations and begin to identify units that can be sent to reapplication or that are no longer operational and can be disposed of.

FY10 Results:

Continuation of the quarterly data compilation of emissions for stationary sources was successfully completed in FY10 to create a 2-year baseline. However, Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) guidance for calculation of Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions was issued in late FY10, and effectively eliminated the stationary source emission baseline for use in establishing emissions reductions. As a result, an FY11 Objective and Target for tracking GHG emission reductions was established and will be calculated on the basis of the FEMP guidance rather than the stationary source emissions baseline.

A hands-on inventory of mobile emission sources was conducted in FY10 and an FY11 Objective and Target to reduce 5% of mobile source units was established.

2.3 Significant Aspect: Personnel Transportation

Objective: Reduce the environmental impact of transporting personnel on-site

Target: Reduce petroleum use by 2% relative to FY09.

This Objective and Target is based on requirements from Executive Order (EO) 13514 *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance* (2009); EO 13423 *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management* (2007); and the *Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007* (EISA 2007). The Objective & Target identifies a 2% per year reduction in subject fleet petroleum use through FY 2015 (from a FY 2005 baseline). EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, incorporates this requirement and extends it to 2020, for an overall reduction of 30%. EISA 2007 also requires federal agencies to increase the use of non-petroleum fuels by 10% annually. “Subject” petroleum includes the petroleum used in all light-duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles, unless such vehicles are exempted from EO 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*, (e.g., law enforcement, emergency, and military tactical vehicles, and vehicles operated outside of the U.S.).

On-Site Transportation

Vehicles:

Fleet Services (FS) tracks the number of vehicles in the fleet and the quantity of various fuel types used. Sandia's Green Fleet program includes the [Alternative Fuel Vehicles Policy](#), which states that whenever possible, Sandia's FS will request alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) from the General Services Administration (GSA). FS works to ensure that alternative fuels are used in AFVs whenever the alternate fuel is readily available. Bi- and flex-fueled vehicles are required to use alternative fuels 75 percent of the time. FS right-sizes the fleet to ensure utilization of the smallest vehicle possible with the best fuel economy.

FS requires preventive maintenance, including emission inspections, to be performed as indicated by the GSA Vehicle Coordinator. Under [FS Fueling and Fuel Consumption Vehicle Care and Maintenance Policy](#), vehicle operators are required to use the vehicle economically to reduce fuel consumption by combining several trips into one, sharing vehicles, using the most practical vehicle for the job, and avoiding engine idling.

[Corporate Procedure: SCM100.3.7 Use of Government Vehicles and Motorized Equipment](#) directs people to walk instead of using government vehicles or motorized equipment for personnel transportation for trips of less than 10 minutes in duration and within the tech areas.

Fuel usage is calculated using the year to date (YTD) mileage divided by the miles per gallon (mpg) for each vehicle. Mpg numbers are taken from the Fuel Economy Guide at www.fueleconomy.gov. Data is stored in organization 10265's shared drive and is reported on a yearly basis in the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST) to the DOE Headquarters and quarterly to the Lockheed-Martin Corporation.

Carts:

Cart usage is measured by miles or hours used. This data is also collected from customer input into the mileage meter found on organization 10265's Website. Fuel usage for carts is recorded on fuel cards and entered into the Organization 10265 Fleet Database. Fuel obtained from Air Force tanks is uploaded in the organization 10265 system monthly. Data for carts is stored in Organization 10265's shared drive and is reported quarterly to Lockheed-Martin Corporation and the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) when requested.

The Fleet Services, organization 10265, IT Administrator generates a monthly "Utilization Report" for both vehicles and carts. Data is collected from customer input into the mileage meter found on Organization 10265's Website.

A baseline of fuel use and miles driven was calculated for FY09. FS and EMS determined that fuel use would be the best metric to track for reduction. Therefore, FS will continue to report fuel use quarterly and progress will be monitored towards achieving a 2% reduction in FY10.

FY10 Results:

SNL/NM achieved an overall 2.4 percent reduction in total fleet petroleum consumption in FY10 relative to FY09 to meet this Objective and Target. The required annual 2 percent reduction in overall fuel consumption of Sandia's Fleet remains in effect through FY20 and will therefore will be retained as a

Corporate EMS Objective & Target for FY11. The baseline for comparison will be the previous year fuel consumption data.

Monitoring progress of this Objective and Target during FY10 identified difficulties within Fleet Services in accurately tracking fuel consumption. FS personnel changes resulted in inability to duplicate data from previous quarters. In addition, other issues surfaced such as specific scenarios in which fuel consumption is not recorded or captured (offsite vehicle fuel use) or identification of fuel types consumed is uncertain [Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB) fueling stations provision of diesel versus biodiesel]. FS worked to develop a consistent methodology for identifying fuel consumption based on accurately recorded vehicle mileage use. Using this data and specific vehicle mileage ratings, fuel consumption is calculated. Although this methodology does not represent actual fuel consumption, it does represent consistently estimated data that is based on actual vehicle mileage.

2.4 Significant Aspect: Hazardous Materials Use and Storage

Corporate Policy: ESH100 is the overarching operational control for hazardous material use and storage. All laboratory chemicals are entered into the [Chemical Information System \(CIS\)](#), which is Sandia's integrated chemical inventory and Material Safety Data Sheet document management system. The CIS tracks chemical containers using Sandia applied barcodes. Information such as the chemical or product name, location, quantity, and information about who is responsible for the chemical is managed in the CIS database. CIS also stores Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for the tracked chemicals. The MSDS library is available on Sandia's Internal Web 24 hours a day, seven days a week. New MSDSs are continually added to the library for chemicals used on site and as requested. All tools and procedures for MOWs to maintain an accurate chemical inventory are located on the CIS website.

All projects, including those that involve hazardous materials, are covered by a Primary Hazard Screening (PHS) document in the [PHS software](#). The PHS is reviewed by subject matter experts as well as the PHS team.

The following list contains corporate tools for monitoring related to hazardous material use and storage and identifies their core function for chemical management purposes

- CIS- Corporate chemical inventory and MSDS repository
- PHS- Identifies hazards and controls
- Training and Employee Development System- Corporate training repository
- Chemical Exchange Program (CEP) - tracks chemicals reapplied through the program and cost avoidance for subsequent hazardous waste disposal fees and new purchases.

Unneeded Materials and Chemicals

Objective: Remove UMC inventory following the waste management hierarchy

Target: Reduce Tonopah Test Range (TTR) UMC Inventory by 40% over FY09 inventory by 9/30/10.

The Unneeded Materials and Chemicals (UMC) team, within organization 4143, maintains a database of UMC inventory items, which tracks the current percentage of items removed from the FY07 baseline

UMC inventory. The database also contains information regarding the disposition path followed for each item removed from the inventory (i.e., reapplication, recycle, dispose).

Performance results are summarized at the end of the FY, in the Performance Evaluation and Assurance Report. UMC activities and results are documented in greater detail in the UMC Annual Report, submitted to the DOE Sandia Site Office in November of each year.

The UMC team reports quarterly on their progress towards the UMC target to the EMS team.

FY10 Results:

The UMC program successfully reduced the TTR UMC inventory from 522,396 cubic feet to 274, 159 cubic feet during FY10, resulting in an inventory reduction of approximately 47.5 percent. This exceeded the established 40 percent reduction target. The figure below depicts the inventory reduction progress achieved on a quarterly basis.

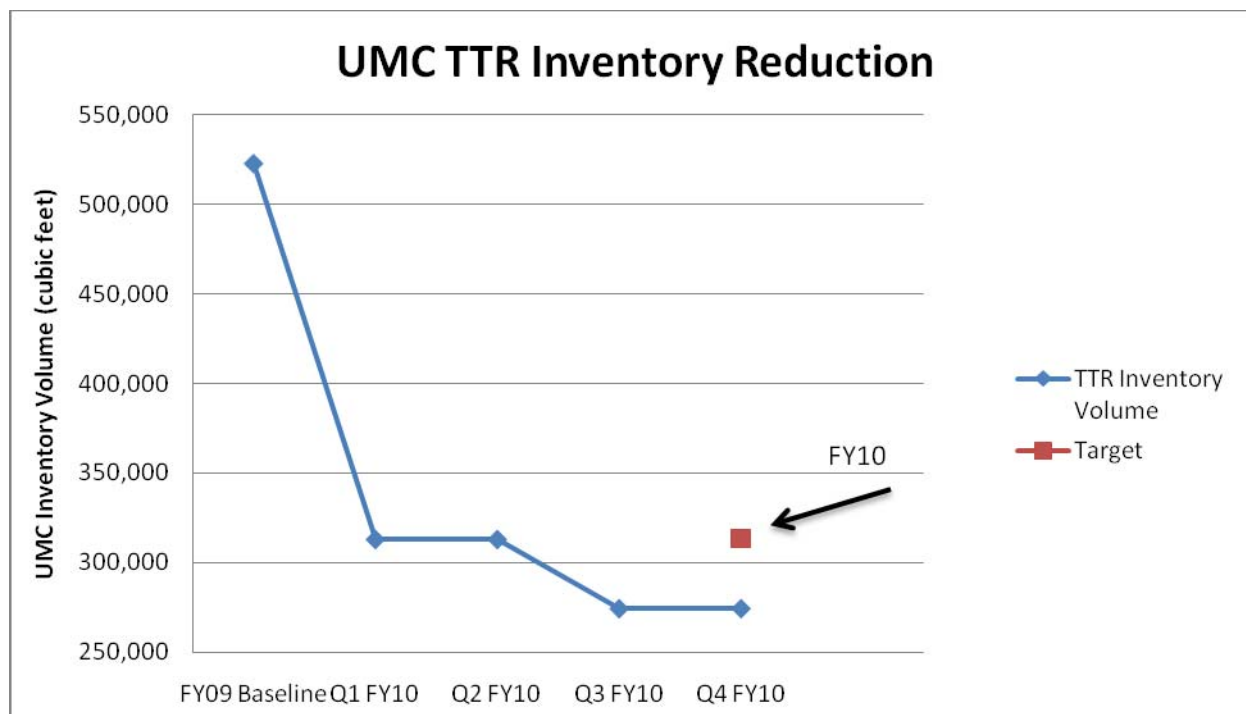


Figure 1. FY10 UMC Inventory Reduction Results at TTR.

The goal of the UMC program is to completely eliminate the remaining TTR UMC inventory by the end of FY11, when the UMC program will be officially terminated. As a result, inventory reduction efforts will continue through FY11.

The UMC program faces a number of challenges to complete the inventory reduction by the end of FY11, due to the logistics associated with dispositioning high risk items and materials, budget constraints for personnel and transportation needs, and difficulties establishing a scrap metal recycling contract. Based on these logistical and budgetary challenges, as well as the FY11 program termination date, this objective and target is considered substantially complete and is not extended into FY11.

Explosive and Energetic Materials

Objective: Safely and efficiently remove explosives/energetic material

Target: Transfer 45,000 pounds of excess explosives, energetic materials and/or rocket motors for disposal, destruction, or beneficial reuse.

Organization 4144 Regulated Waste & Pollution Prevention works with KAFB Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit and Hill Air Force Base to determine their capacity and to subsequently transfer materials. A five-year Rocket Motor Inventory Management Plan was developed to outline projected need for rocket motors, inventory status, acquisition management, and the projected disposal of unneeded motors. Please see 3.5 of this document for more information on the Energetic Releases.

FY10 Results:

Organization 4139, Regulated Waste/Nuclear Material Disposition successfully removed a total of 78,425 lbs of explosive and energetic materials from Sandia ownership during FY10. A total of 20,072 pounds of explosives were disposed by open detonation events at the KAFB EOD range. A total of 58,353 pounds of high-velocity aircraft rocket motors were transferred offsite for reuse by the USAF.

On August 13, 2010, Colonel Robert L. Maness, KAFB Base Commander and Commander of the 377 Air Base Wing, withdrew the renewal application for the open detonation unit on KAFB. Accordingly, on August 13, 2010 the KAFB EOD range was officially closed and all explosive disposal operations at that facility ceased. As a result, Sandia will evaluate other options for disposal of explosive materials in FY11 and beyond. Continuation of this objective and target was therefore suspended until Organization 4139 is able to identify an appropriate disposal pathway for explosive materials.

2.5 Significant Aspect: Energetic Releases

Objective: Minimize the impact of energetic releases

Target: Increase the amount of avoided explosives by 5% over FY09 baseline.

The Energetic Systems Research Group (Organization 05916) mitigates environmental impact of energetic releases using several methods. These methods include:

- Modeling: computer software that simulates what will be expected from an energetic event.
- Scale-models: scaling of a test reduces the amount of explosive needed to validate modeling. When modeling is validated using a scaled test then a full scale test can be conducted.
- Feedback and improvement: test history is used to plan new tests and reduce duplicating energetic testing previously conducted.

FY10 Results:

The quantity of explosives avoided by the Energetic Systems Research group in FY09 was used as a baseline for determining increased reductions achieved in FY10. Figure 2 below shows the quantity of explosives avoided through modeling and scaling for FY10 on a quarterly basis.

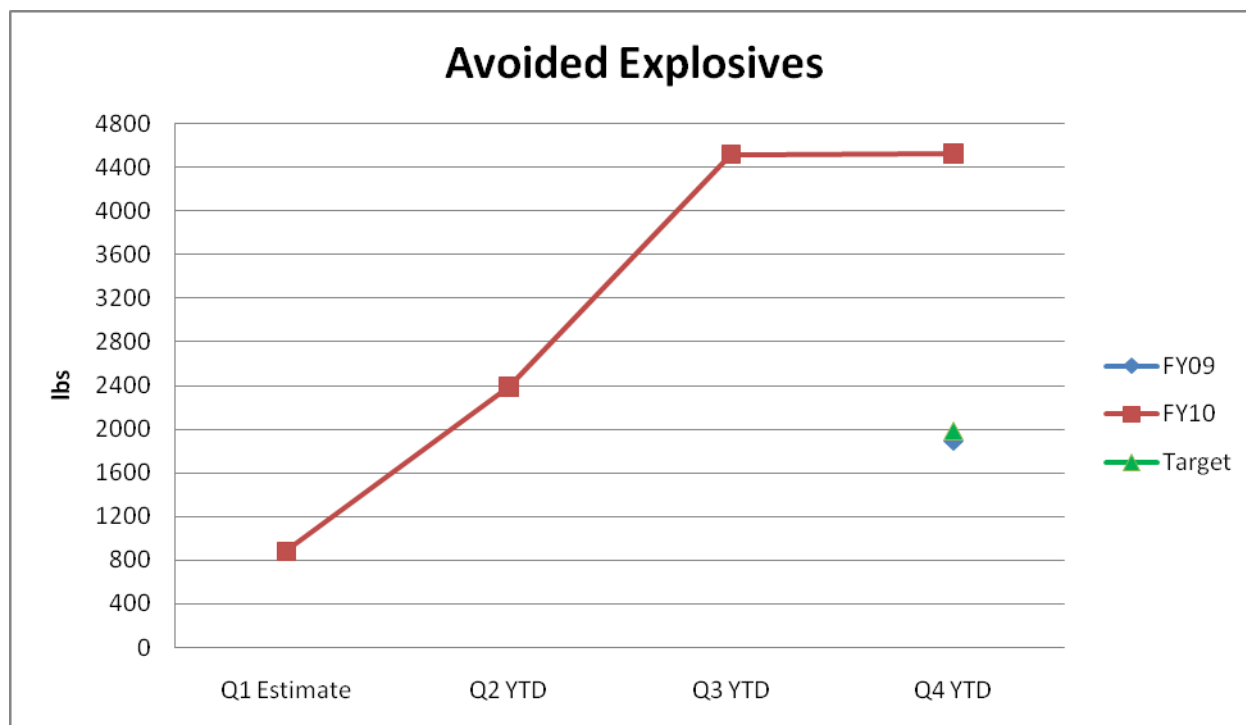


Figure 2. FY10 Avoided Explosives Through Modeling and Scaling.

The reduction in explosives use in FY10 far exceeded the 5 percent target relative to an FY09 baseline. Approximately 1,887 pounds of explosives were avoided through modeling and scaling in FY09. The quantity of avoided explosives was increased in FY10 to approximately 4,529 pounds, resulting in a 140 percent increase in avoided explosives and thus far exceeding the 5 percent target increase.

This Objective & Target was not maintained for FY11 after an evaluation of Sandia’s Significant Aspects and Impacts, in which Energetic Releases was combined within the Land Use Aspect.

2.6 Significant Aspect: Resource Use - Energy and Water

Energy

Objective: Reduce annual energy use

Target: By FY15, reduce energy intensity by 30 percent relative to FY03 (excluding buildings that meet the guidelines for FEMP excluded buildings).

Organization 4853, Strategic Corporate Partnership, follow the [Utility Meter Reading](#) process (WFS694983) to coordinate and collect the utility meter readings from across the site. The readings are reviewed for accuracy, apportioned as necessary, and updated in the Benchmarking Spreadsheet that is maintained by the Strategic Corporate Partnership group.

All requests for energy data go through this group, and the data used to status this EMS target is the total of gas, electric, fuel oil, and propane consumption, minus the exempt buildings energy consumption.

Operational controls to mitigate the environmental impacts of resource use are outlined in the FY10 Executable Plan, and the Utility Meter Reading Process mentioned above. Resource use is continuously monitored as the utility meters log energy consumption and the data is transferred to the appropriate spreadsheet.

FY10 Results:

The EISA 2007 requires DOE to reduce its energy intensity by 30 percent by FY 2015 from a FY 2003 baseline. Sandia adopted this DOE requirement as an EMS objective and target. Sandia continually strives to reduce energy consumption through a variety of means, including improved facility control measures, implementation of new and more efficient equipment, razing of outdated, inefficient buildings, etc.

In FY10, energy use intensity (in terms of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per gross square foot,(gsf), of applicable building space) was decreased by 5.6 percent relative to FY09, from 145,086 BTU/gsf to 136,975 BTU/gsf. This corresponds to a 25.2 percent reduction relative to the FY03 baseline of 183,202 BTU/gsf. Figure 3 below displays Sandia’s annual energy intensity trend since FY03.

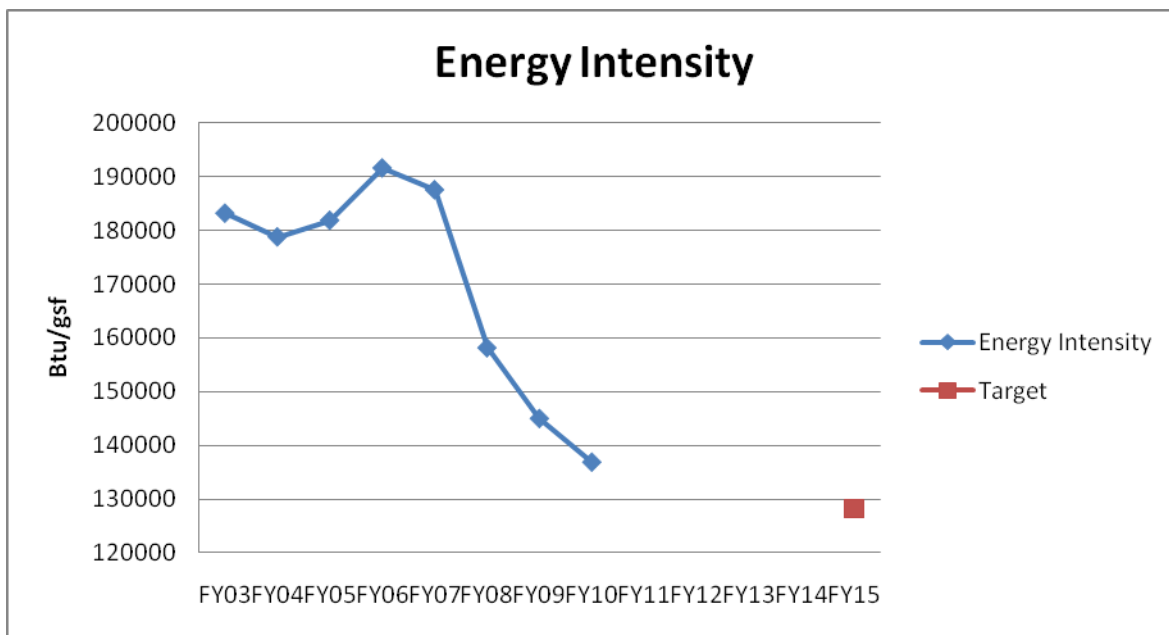


Figure 3. Annual Energy Intensity Trending.

This energy intensity target is based on reductions achieved through FY15. As a result, this EMS objective and target will be maintained and tracked through the duration of the FY15 requirement.

Water

Objective: Reduce water use

Target: By FY15, reduce potable water consumption by 16 percent relative to FY07.

Organization 4821 Infrastructure Operations group follow the Utility Meter Reading process (WFS694983) to coordinate and collect the water meter readings from across the site. The readings are reviewed for accuracy, apportioned as necessary, and updated in the Water Usage Spreadsheet that is maintained by the Infrastructure Operations group.

All requests for water data go through this group, and the data used to status this EMS target is the total of all water used on site. The data is provided quarterly and because of this the last month in the quarter is estimated based upon data from the previous months and year. When the metered data becomes available, the last month of the quarter is then corrected for an accurate total.

Operational controls to mitigate the environmental impacts of resource use are outlined in the FY10 Executable Plan, and the Utility Meter Reading Process mentioned above. Resource use is continuously monitored as the utility meters log water consumption and the data is transferred to the appropriate spreadsheet.

FY10 Results:

DOE O 430.2B, *Departmental Energy, Renewable Energy and Transportation Management*, stipulates that DOE will reduce water intensity by no less than 16 percent by FY 2015, relative to a FY 2007 baseline. Sandia adopted this DOE requirement as an EMS objective and target, but amended the basis to be total water consumption as opposed to intensity. Sandia continually strives to reduce overall water consumption through a variety of means, including implementation of low-flow plumbing fixtures, improved cooling tower operating practices, efficient landscape irrigation technology, etc.

In FY10, water use was decreased by 21.5 percent relative to FY09, from 382 million gallons to 300 million gallons. This corresponds to a 39 percent reduction relative to the FY07 baseline of 484 million gallons. Figure 4 below displays Sandia’s annual water consumption trend since FY07.

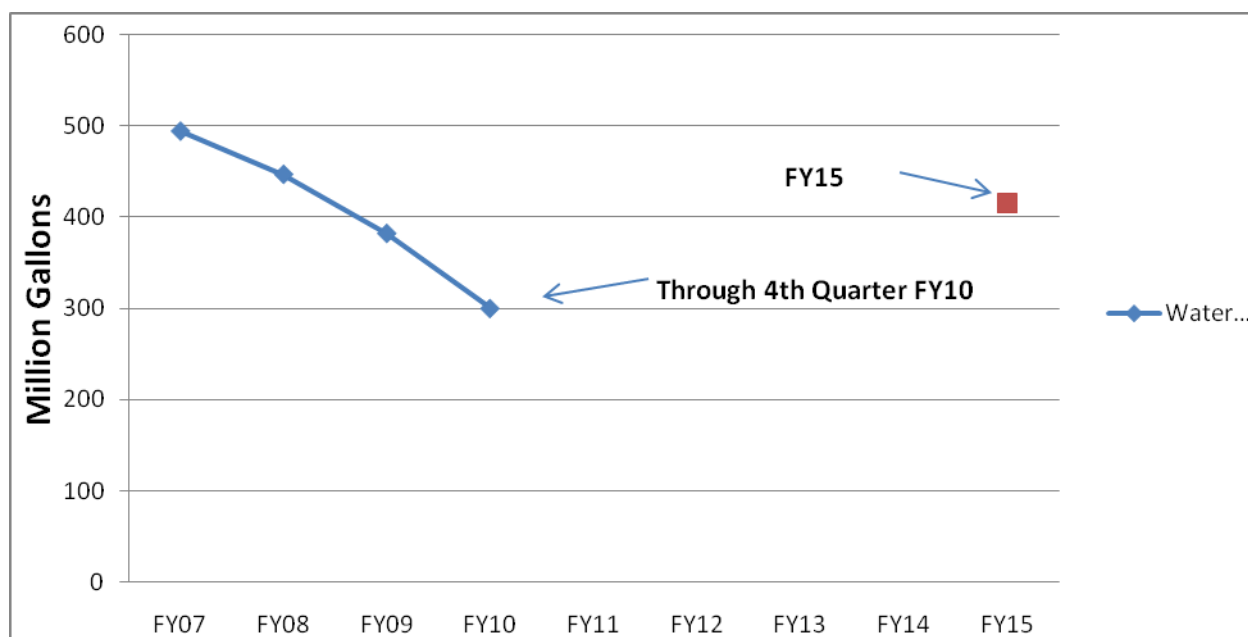


Figure 4. Annual Water Consumption Trending.

This water consumption target is based on reductions achieved through FY15. As a result, this EMS objective and target will be maintained and tracked through the duration of the FY15 requirement. Newly established requirements such as EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, requires a 26 percent reduction in potable water intensity by FY 2020, and a 20 percent reduction in Industrial, Landscaping and Agricultural water by FY 2020 (from an FY 2010 baseline). As a result of this new superseding requirement, an updated water use reduction EMS objective and target may be established.

2.7 Significant Aspect: Resource Use - Recycling

Recycling

Objective: Increase closed loop recycling

Target: Place one mile of conphalt (paving product made at Sandia from Sandia projects' concrete and asphalt debris) on remote area roads, reducing water and chemical use for dust suppression.

The target for this objective involves the onsite application of a gravel aggregate material derived from concrete and asphalt debris generated onsite and diverted from landfill disposal. Pollution Prevention (P2) and Facilities Infrastructure Operations collaborated on implementing an onsite reuse application for recycled concrete and asphalt in FY09. This application for recycled concrete and asphalt involves resurfacing remote area dirt roads with an aggregate material consisting of a mixture of crushed concrete and crushed asphalt (termed “conphalt”). The benefit of this technique is reduced maintenance and dust suppression requirements and associated costs.

FY10 Results:

In FY10, approximately 1.3 miles of dirt road were successfully resurfaced using the onsite derived conphalt aggregate material. This result exceeded the one mile target established for FY10. The dirt roads resurfaced included the Bldg 9930 access road and Pole Line road at 20th Street (upper portion) as well as a lower portion.

The process for collecting, process and reusing concrete and asphalt debris is considered to be well established and institutionalized through P2 and the Facilities Infrastructure Operations programs. As a result, this EMS target considered “complete” and will not be continued in FY11.

Electronics Purchasing

Objective: Increase purchase of environmentally preferable products

Target: Increase Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Gold Qualified Purchases to 85% of total purchases by 9/30/10

The target for this objective is based on increasing procurement of EPEAT-Gold registered electronic equipment such as tower and desktop computers, laptops and LCD monitors. EPEAT® is the definitive global registry for greener electronics, covering the most products from the broadest range of manufacturers. EPEAT registration combines comprehensive, objective criteria for design, production, energy and materials use and recycling.

A number of actions have been taken to ensure procurement of EPEAT-Gold registered computer equipment at Sandia. The procurement agent for the applicable Just In Time (JIT) contracts has amended

the contracts to require that all towers/desktops, laptops and LCD monitors be at minimum, EPEAT-Silver registered (www.epeat.net). Additionally, as of FY2009, Sandia's Preferred Systems Administrator (Computer Support Units, organization 9342) has agreed that all tower and laptop computers on the SNL PS Query listing will be EPEAT-Gold registered.

P2 collects EPEAT specific data reports from Sandia's JIT electronics suppliers on a quarterly basis to assess EPEAT purchasing compliance. The data is then processed to obtain quantitative summaries for each category: EPEAT Silver, EPEAT Gold, and non-compliant. Additionally, P2 performs quality assurance activities to confirm correct classification of unit type and EPEAT rating using the EPEAT product registry. This information was collected throughout FY10, used to evaluate supplier performance, and identify possible areas for improvement.

FY10 Results:

Total EPEAT-Gold registered purchases for FY10 were 81%, missing the established target of 85%. During the collection of 3rd Quarter FY10 procurement data (which occurs in the beginning of the 4th Quarter FY10), it was determined a JIT vendor (Technology Integration Group-TIG) placed two monitors on their JIT catalog that were not EPEAT compliant, resulting in 329 purchases of non-compliant monitors totaling almost \$200K. So, at the conclusion of Q3, the results are that EPEAT-Gold purchases slipped from Q2 to Q3, and now stand at 80.4% of total applicable purchases.

Working through Procurement to the vendor for Dell equipment (TIG), the non-compliant monitors were removed from the JIT catalog as of Aug. 13, 2010, resulting in 44 additional days of non-compliant monitor availability in the 4th Quarter FY10. Figure 5 below illustrates the quarterly results tracking the EPEAT-Gold qualified purchases for FY10.

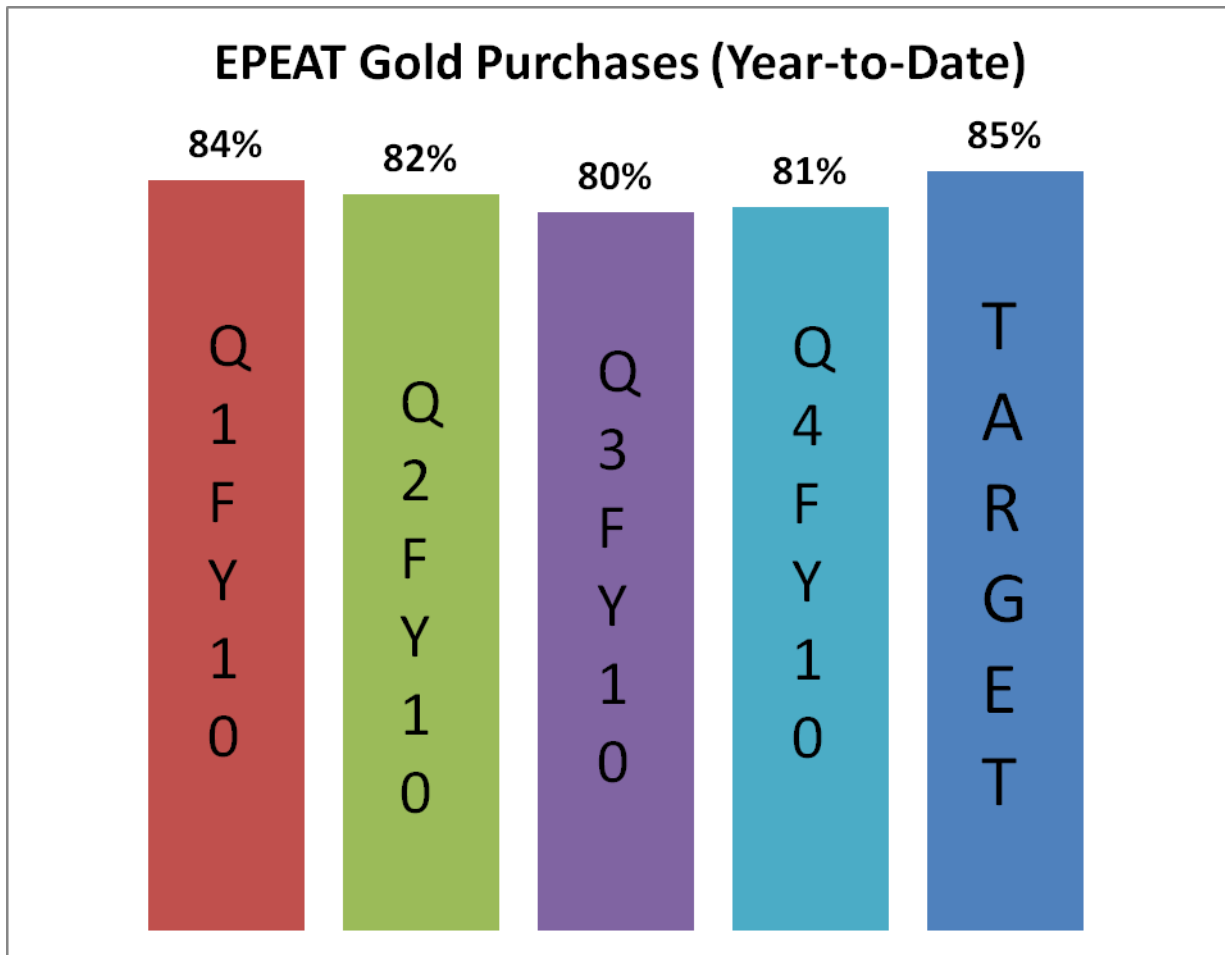


Figure 5. EPEAT-Gold Qualified Purchases (by percent of total purchases).

The contract language in place with JIT vendors, as well as P2 and Sandia Preferred Systems Administration support of SNL/NM’s EPEAT participation, is considered to have environmentally preferable purchasing of computer equipment well established and institutionalized. As a result, this EMS target considered “complete” and will not be continued in FY11.

2.8 Significant Aspect: Water Discharge

There were no Objectives or Targets established for the Significant Aspect of Water Discharge in FY10.

3.0 DOCUMENTATION AND RECORDKEEPING

The data (status of Objectives and Targets) that is collected in accordance with the Monitoring and Measurement Procedure (AOP 09-06, EMS Monitoring & Measurement Procedures) is maintained and tracked on the [EMS Implementation SharePoint Site](#). The data is provided for management review.

4.0 REFERENCES

4.1 Reference Document

EMS Manual

5.0 ATTACHMENTS

N/A

6.0 DEFINITIONS

EMS- The environmental management system is a part of an organizations management system used to develop and implement its environmental policy and manage its environmental aspects.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 MS0899 Technical Library, 09536 (electronic copy)

