

**March 2005 P2 Conference Call**  
**17 March 2005**

1. Savannah River Site (SRS) 2004 P2 Awards

John Harley presented information on the three SRS nominations that were selected as 2004 P2 award winners.

- Jim Morgan, Manager, Chemical Commodity Management Center: Mr. Morgan is recognized for his leadership in developing and managing the Center which provides centralized control of chemicals and chemical products and uses a lifecycle chemical management approach. In FY03 and 04 the Center dispositioned over 100 metric tons of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and avoided waste disposal costs of \$10.2 million. Mr. Morgan was also heavily involved in developing the DOE three-volume Chemical Management Handbook – A Guide for Best Practices.
- SRS ALARA Center: provides state-of-the-art information and opportunities for demonstration of new equipment, technologies, and techniques that could support cost-effective radiological work. Vendors supply equipment for demonstration purposes. The SRS P2 program provides 80% of the funding for one of the two people who staff the center.
- SRS Uses Unserviceable Cargo Containers to Package Low-level Radioactive Waste: use of retrofitted, formerly unserviceable cargo containers for waste disposal saves about \$12 million over a three-year period – primarily due to greater efficiency in waste handling. In addition, the company that supplies the containers has expanded thereby creating new jobs, cargo containers that otherwise would be discarded are recycled, and other Federal agencies have access to dramatically reduced waste disposal options. One 40-foot Sealand cargo container replaces the need for over 20 standard B25 waste boxes. (Brian Bowers related that Paducah received 398 containers from the Army and only had to pay for the refurbishing.)

John also described two SRS nominations that did not receive P2 awards: using a “waste” reactor cask as the container for waste for which there was no other waste disposition path and conducting a pollution prevention opportunity assessment on sample analysis requirements that led to different processes saving \$6 million over the life of the project.

2. John Neave, EM-41, reported on the status of the Metals EIS and the moratorium on the unrestricted release for recycling of scrap metals from radiation areas within DOE. Briefings are being held for the new DOE management involved in the decision and efforts are being coordinated with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on its rulemaking that would govern the control of solid materials with small or no radiological material. That rulemaking could take between 6 to 12 months; DOE would not be bound by it.

3. Shab Fardanesh, EE, presented the following information from the alternative fuels annual report:

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAAct) requires each agency to acquire 75 percent of its covered light-duty acquisitions as alternative fuel vehicles (AFV). Executive Order

13149 (signed April 2000) requires that each agency reduce its covered petroleum fuel consumption by 20 percent by the end of FY 2005 compared with FY 1999 consumption. To ensure success with this goal, agencies must also:

- comply with AFV acquisition requirements of EPAct;
- use alternative fuels in its AFVs a majority of the time (at least 51 percent) by the end of FY 2005 (compared to FY 1999); and
- increase the fuel economy of its new light-duty non-AFV acquisitions by 3 miles per gallon (mpg) by the end of FY 2005 (compared to the baseline year 1999).

DOE's performance in FY 2004 was as follows:

#### EPAct

- 75 percent of the 1,065 covered light duty vehicles (LDV) acquired in FY 2004 must be AFVs (i.e., 799). DOE acquired 880 AFVs and earned 177 additional credits through biodiesel fuel use and acquisition of dedicated AFVs, for a total of 1,057 credits or 99 percent of covered acquisitions.

#### E.O. 13149

- achieved 21 percent alternative fuel use in AFVs (goal is 51 percent minimum by end of FY 2005 and the P2E2 internal goal is for a 75 percent level by the end of FY 2005)
- increased fuel economy of new LDVs to 19.1 mpg, an increase of 2.1 mpg over the 1999 baseline
- consumed 6,857,174 gasoline gallon equivalents (GGE), a decrease of 1.8 percent from the baseline

EIA's projections show an increase in fuel consumption in DOE by 4.6 percent since 1999. Alternative fuel use is 6.5 percent of overall fuel used in FY 2004 which has resulted in a modest petroleum fuel use reduction of only 1.8 percent since 1999. This was largely achieved because of the alternative fuel usage that replaced petroleum.

DOE has funded 22 alternative fuel infrastructure sites at its various locations since 2003.

- 15 E85
- 4 CNG
- 3 B20.

(15 of these projects have been completed so far with 7 E85 stations expected this year)

Shab indicated she would send to Beverly a copy of the 8 March 2004 Kyle McSlarrow memo on alternative fuel and site's alternative fuel score cards. She stated that alternative fuel grant money is available through the Clean Cities program but Federal entities are eligible only if they partner with a non-federal entity.

4. IG audit update – the final report has not yet been issued but is expected soon. It may require quarterly reporting and an action plan to address the recommendations it will make. The recommendations may include the need for performance measures and innovative funding programs for P2.