

## Requirements Document

# Environmental Requirements for Subcontractor Equipment and Services



The INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance.

**Idaho National Laboratory**

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Subcontractors	Program Requirements Document	eCR Number: 644917
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**1. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Requirements Document (RD) is to identify the basic federal, state of Idaho and Department of Energy (DOE) environmental requirements. In addition, this RD identifies requirements that the Contractor has developed to ensure the proper transmittal of information between the subcontractor and the Contractor.

Requirements in this RD are organized by category and work activity.

**2. APPLICABILITY**

The requirements in this RD apply to all subcontractors performing activities at DOE-owned or leased facilities or lands of the *INL Site* (see def.), including those in Idaho Falls.

**NOTE:** *Subcontractors must complete requirements imposed by the ‘Contractor’ or verify that they are complete before executing project activities.*

**3. REQUIREMENTS**

The Project Manager or Project Technical Representative with Environmental Support and Services will check (√) all those work activities on Form 451.03 “Subcontractor Environmental Requirements Checklist” that are applicable to the subcontractor’s scope of work to help determine which section (requirements) of this document apply to the work. The subcontractor will review the sections in this document to identify those regulations, DOE Orders, Contractor requirements, etc. that apply to their work scope.

To the best of our knowledge and review, the information provided identifies what we believe to be the existing environmental hazards that may be encountered while performing this activity. However, the subcontractor should be aware of the potential for changed and unrecognized or legacy hazards and materials that may be encountered during the performance of the work scope. The subcontractor is responsible for taking the appropriate response resulting from such changes. Accordingly, this checklist shall not constitute a representation or warranty as the actual conditions encountered during the work.

**3.1 Environmental Requirements And Instructions**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.1.1	Perform all activities in compliance with applicable health, safety and environmental laws, orders, and regulations; and governing agreements and permits executed with regulatory and oversight government organizations. The Contractor shall use appropriate national consensus standards to meet these obligations.	Contract No. DE-AC07-05ID145 17, Attachment C-A-3 (b)(1)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.1.2	<p>The Integrated Safety Management System shall include systems for: (a) performance measures and indicators, (b) line and independent evaluations, (c) compliance with applicable requirements, (d) data collection, analysis and corrective actions and (e) continuous feedback and performance improvement.</p> <p>These systems shall address ES&amp;H and other compliance issues (e.g., permitting, environmental reporting, National Environmental Policy Act, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board commitments, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing commitments, safety deficiencies, compliance findings and so forth).</p>	INL M&O Contract, Attachment C-A-3 (b)(5 & 6)
3.1.3	<p>POC approval of submittals to regulatory agencies would be via the vendor data system on the project. These are permits/submittals that would belong to the subcontractor specific to the construction task such as septic system installation permits, 10-day demolition (see def.) or asbestos renovation notifications, a construction storm water pollution prevention plan, etc. Approval would be via a disposition code in the vendor data system. Construction specifications and special conditions may also contain this requirement. POC for the subcontractor is the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontractor Field Representative (SFR) who would route to Construction Environmental Compliance. Further explanation in RD-8000 is not needed..</p>	Contractor Requirement
3.1.4	<p><b>NOTE: Established roads include paved roads and maintained (graded) unpaved roads. Established roads do not include two-tracks or trails.</b></p> <p>Travel by vehicle or foot off established roads, in areas beyond defined site area fences, in any area more than 50 ft. from any existing <i>structure</i> (see def.) or <i>grounds</i> (see def.) is prohibited unless specifically provided for in the subcontract or unless approved by the CFR or SFR.</p>	Contractor Requirement
3.1.5	<p>When encountering unknown materials (for example, buried drums, abandoned materials, or similar materials), abnormal odors, soil discoloration or evidence of <i>hazardous substances</i> (see def.) or contamination during <i>soil disturbances</i> (see def.), or Native American or historic relics or artifacts, the subcontractor shall secure and restrict access to the area immediately and contact the CFR or SFR for instructions.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Examples of sensitive cultural materials may include bones, flakes or chips of obsidian, arrowheads or other stone tools, dark-stained/charcoal-rich layers of soil, rusty cans and other metal objects, broken bottles, china and pottery fragments, bricks, thin layers of concrete, and basalt cobble alignments (circular hunting blinds and</p>	Contractor Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
	fireplaces, rectangular homestead foundations, igloo-shaped bread ovens).	
3.1.6	Submit a "Notification for Underground Storage Tank Systems" form to the Department of Environmental Quality, 30 days before installing or removing an underground storage tank and 24 hours before replacing 100% of piping connected to a single underground storage tank. The subcontractor shall notify the CFR or SFR of this submittal and follow instructions in section 3.1.3 of this document.  The subcontractor shall notify the CFR or SFR when an aboveground or underground <i>tank</i> (see def.) is to be removed from service.	Contractor Requirement 40 CFR 280, IDAPA 58.01.07

**3.2 Constructing or Modifying Facilities, Structures, Equipment, or Processes (including changes to operating conditions) – General**

**NOTE: See for definitions for ‘Modification’ and ‘Maintenance’**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.2.1	On completion of the environmental analysis of the proposed activity by <i>INL’s Environmental Organization</i> (see def), compliance instructions will be provided to the requestor. It is the responsibility of the requestor to follow all of the instructions provided by INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement
3.2.2	Except as otherwise directed by the contracting officer, the contractor shall procure all necessary permits or licenses and abide by all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances of the United States and of the state, territory, and political subdivision in which the work under this contract is performed.	INL M&O Contract

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.2.3	<p>The Contractor is responsible for complying with all permits, licenses, certifications, authorizations and approvals from federal, state, and local regulatory agencies that are necessary for operations under this Contract (hereinafter referred to collectively as ‘permits’). Except as specifically provided in the section and to the extent not prohibited by law or cognizant regulatory authority, the Contractor (or, if applicable, its subcontractors) will be the sole applicant for any such permits required for its activities. The Contractor must take all appropriate actions to obtain transfer of existing permits, and DOE will use all reasonable means to facilitate transfer of existing permits. If DOE determines it is appropriate or if DOE is required by cognizant regulatory authority to sign permit applications, DOE may elect to sign as owner or similar designation, but the Contractor (or, if applicable, its subcontractors) must also sign as operator or similar designation reflecting its responsibility under the permit unless DOE waives this requirement in writing.</p> <p>The Contractor must submit to DOE for DOE’s review and comment all permit applications, reports or other documents required to be submitted to cognizant regulatory authorities. Such draft documents must be provided to DOE within a time frame, identified by DOE, sufficient to allow DOE substantive review and comment; and DOE will perform such substantive review and comment within such time frame. When providing DOE with documents that are to be signed or co-signed by DOE, the Contractor will accompany such document with a certification statement, signed by the appropriate Contractor corporate officer, attesting to DOE that the document has been prepared in accordance with all applicable requirements and the information is, to the best of its knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.</p> <p>Except as specifically provided in this clause and to the extent not prohibited by law or cognizant regulator authority, the Contractor (or, if applicable, its subcontractors) will be the signatory for reports, <i>hazardous waste</i> (see def.) manifests, and other similar documents required under environmental permits or applicable environmental laws and regulations.</p>	INL M&O Contract
3.2.4	<p>Changing a process or operating condition of an air <i>emission</i> (see def.) source may not commence without first obtaining Contractor-approved <i>air permitting applicability determination</i> (APAD; see def.) documentation or a state of Idaho <i>Permit to Construct</i> (see def.) (PTC) and/or an EPA approval to construct as applicable.</p>	IDAPA 58.01.01.201; 40 CFR 60.1; 40 CFR 61.07; 40 CFR 63.5
3.2.5	<p>No <i>area of contamination</i> (AOC; see def.) shall be disturbed without notification and approval from INL’s Environmental Organization.</p>	Contractor Requirement
3.2.6	<p>Activities at the <i>INL Site</i> or at INL Research Center, with the potential to pollute storm water, must be performed to minimize storm water</p>	40 CFR 122

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No.	Requirement	Source
	pollution; (see Section 3.33 Managing Storm Water Discharges at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities and the INL Site).	
3.2.7	Before operating a nontransportation related <i>Portable Oil Storage Facility</i> (see def.), mobile or portable facility such as a drilling rig or portable fueling facility, an SPCC Plan shall be prepared and implemented if >1320 gallons of <i>oil</i> (see def.) will be stored in <i>containers</i> (see def.) (each with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater), and where the storage could reasonably be expected to discharge into the <i>waters of the U.S</i> (see def.).	40 CFR 112.1; 40 CFR 112.3(c)
3.2.8	<p>A <i>cultural resource review</i> (see def.) and biological resource survey may be required before constructing or modifying facilities, structures, equipment, or processes. Examples of when these reviews may be required include excavation outside facility boundaries, off-road travel, travel on unpaved roads from March through May, and modifications to buildings older than 1972.</p> <p>Contact the CFR or SFR for help in determining the need for a cultural resource review and a biological resource survey.</p>	<p>Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712); The Wilderness Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); 50 CFR 10; 50 CFR 17; INL M&amp;O Contract</p> <p>36 CFR 800, 43 CFR 7, 43 CFR 10, E.O. 13287, E.O. 13007, <i>DOE-ID Programmatic Agreement with State of ID, DOE-ID Agreement in Principle with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.</i></p>

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**3.3 Constructing, Reconstructing, or Modifying Stationary Air Emission Sources, including Internal Combustion Engines**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.3.1	<i>Construction of a stationary air emission source</i> (see def.) or <i>modification of a stationary air emissions source</i> (see def.) may not commence without first obtaining Contractor-approved permit exemption documentation or a state of Idaho <i>PTC</i> (see def.) and/or an EPA <i>approval to construct</i> (ATC; see def.) as applicable.	IDAPA 58.01.01.201; 40 CFR 61.07; 40 CFR 63.5; DOE O 458.1
3.3.2	All exemptions from state of Idaho permitting requirements shall be maintained for a period of 5 years from the date of making the determination or the life of the source whichever is longer.	IDAPA 58.01.01.220.02
3.3.3	For stationary air emission sources whose emissions do not qualify for an exemption in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.220-223, a permit application must be submitted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228 and a PTC must be obtained prior to <i>commencing construction</i> (see def.) of the source.	IDAPA 58.01.01.224
3.3.4	Stationary air emission sources requiring a permit to construct in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228 must apply for or request a revision to the <i>Tier I Operating Permit</i> (see def.) in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.382.	IDAPA 58.01.01.300-386
3.3.5	All air pollution emitting sources as defined in IDAPA 58.01.01.06.119, unless determined to be insignificant exemptible, must be listed in the operating permit application and subsequent operating permit renewals.	IDAPA 58.01.01.301

**3.4 Purchasing, Relocating Operating, Modifying, or Maintaining Portable Air Emission Sources, including Nonroad Internal Combustion Engines, for use at the Site or Idaho Falls Facilities**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.4.1	<i>Construction of a stationary air emission source</i> (see def.) or <i>modification of a stationary air emissions source</i> (see def.) may not commence without first obtaining Contractor-approved permit exemption documentation or a state of Idaho PTC and/or an EPA <i>approval to construct</i> (ATC; see def.) as applicable.	IDAPA 58.01.01.201; 40 CFR 61.07; 40 CFR 63.5; DOE O 458.1
3.4.2	<i>Portable equipment</i> (that is, equipment designed to be dismantled and transported from one job site to another job site [see def]) that emits <i>air pollutants</i> (see def.) shall be registered with the state of Idaho at least 10 days prior to relocating.	IDAPA 58.01.01.500
3.4.3	The subcontractor shall supply a copy of the transmittal to the state of Idaho to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative in accordance with subcontract requirements and section 3.1.3 of this document.	Contractor Requirement

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**3.5 Constructing or Modifying Drinking Water Systems (including Associated Wells), and Controlling Cross Connections at the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.5.1	Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act is mandatory for federal agencies.	42 USC 300j-6 Safe Drinking Water Act Section 1447
3.5.2	<i>Drinking water systems</i> (see def.) shall be designed according to “Design Standard of Public Drinking Water Systems” and the “Recommended Standards for Water Works, A Report of the Committee of the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of Department Sanitary Engineers.”	IDAPA 58.01.003 IDAPA 58.01.08.550-552
3.5.3	<i>Cross connection</i> with drinking water shall be controlled according to the “Cross Connection Control Manual,” Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association (AWWA).	IDAPA 07.02.04.012.01; IDAPA 58.01.08.003n; IDAPA 58.01.08.543; TI-027
3.5.4	All <i>wells</i> (see def.) constructed for public supply of domestic water shall meet the standards of IDAPA 37.03.09 and comply with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.08.510.	IDAPA 58.01.08.510; IDAPA 37.03.09.035.01
3.5.5	Construction plans for <i>drinking water systems</i> shall be verified prior to construction by a <i>cross connection control technician</i> (see def.).	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA, Chapter 9
3.5.6	Backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested after installation by a cross connection control technician (involves both <i>external and internal drinking water systems</i> ).	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA, Chapter 5
3.5.7	Prior to construction of a <u>new</u> <i>drinking water system</i> , demonstration of technical, financial, and managerial capacity shall be provided to DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.08.500
3.5.8	Prior to construction or <i>modification of a drinking water system</i> , an engineering report, plans, and specifications shall be submitted to DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.08.503; IDAPA 58.01.08.551
3.5.9	Avoid locating a new or expanding an existing <i>drinking water system</i> within a 100-year <i>floodplain</i> (see def.), except intake <i>structures</i> (see def.).	IDAPA 58.01.08.504
3.5.10	Pipe, solder, or flux, shall be lead free when used in <i>drinking water systems</i> .	IDAPA 58.01.08.200 and

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		the SDWA section 1417
3.5.11	Construction or <i>modification of a drinking water system</i> shall not deviate from the approved plans and specifications without prior written approval from DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.08.503
3.5.12	The <i>drinking water system</i> and construction materials shall be protected from contamination, disinfected, and sampled according to AWWA standards.	IDAPA 58.01.08.501; IDAPA 58.01.08.003
3.5.13	Within 30 days after completion of construction or <i>modification of a drinking water system</i> , as-built construction plans and specifications prepared and stamped by an Idaho registered <i>professional engineer</i> (see def.) responsible for supervision of construction observation shall be submitted to DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.08.504

**3.6 Constructing or Modifying Drinking Water Systems (including Associated Wells) and Controlling Cross Connections at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.6.1	Prior to connecting to a City water line, a permit shall be obtained from the City of Idaho Falls and connection fees shall be paid.	City of Idaho Falls Ordinances 8-4-11; 8-4-14, "Water Services"
3.6.2	There shall be no introduction of pollutant or contaminant into the City water supply system. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed and maintained.	City of Idaho Falls Ordinances 8-4-42; 8-4-43; TI-027
3.6.3	All water systems at INL and in town need to implement the requirements for new or replacement equipment that meet the standard of 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead (this is considered lead free) for pipes, plumbing fixtures, fittings, and pumps that come in contact with water (e.g., wetted surfaces).	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3.6.4	A drinking water supply system shall be designed, installed, and maintained in such a manner so as to prevent contamination from nonpotable liquids, solids or gases being introduced into the <i>potable water</i> (see def.) supply through <i>cross connections</i> (see def.) or any other piping connections to the system.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code; TI-027
3.6.5	Changes to the <i>drinking water system</i> (see def.) shall be verified by a <i>cross connection control technician</i> prior to installation.	Company requirement to comply with 2009

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		Uniform Plumbing Code
3.6.6	After construction or repair, the drinking water system shall be protected from contamination, disinfected, and sampled according to AWWA Standards.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3.6.7	Assemblies that cannot pass annual tests or those found to be defective shall be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days. If the failed assembly cannot be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days, water service to the failed assembly shall be discontinued.	IDAPA 58.01.08.552.06.e

**3.7 Constructing or Modifying Facilities that Store Oil in Containers or Tanks**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.7.1	Note: See definition for 'Oil'  Any nontransportation-related facility engaged in storing, using, or consuming oil and/or oil products with aboveground storage capacity (totaling >1,320 gallons aggregated from containers $\geq$ 55-gallons storage capacity and/or in completely buried underground <i>tanks</i> (see def.) with a storage capacity >42,000 gallons), which because of its location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities, as described in 40 CFR 110, into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. is subject to the SPCC requirements. The SPCC requirements are applicable to oil stored in: 1) above ground containers; 2) completely buried tanks; 3) containers not permanently closed; 4) bunkered or partially buried tanks or containers in vaults which would be consider above-ground Completely buried tanks and associated underground piping, ancillary equipment, and containment systems subject to all technical requirements of 40 CFR 280 are not counted in the capacity determination.	40 CFR 112.1(b)
3.7.2	The subcontractor shall provide a copy of the SPCC Plan to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative in accordance with the subcontract requirements.	Contractor Requirement
3.7.3	The SPCC Plan for nonqualified facilities shall be reviewed and certified by a registered <i>professional engineer</i> (see def.) that the plan meets the requirements for SPCC Plan preparation and implementation.	40 CFR 112.3(d)
3.7.4	Tanks and containers >55-gal at facilities requiring a SPCC Plan shall be provided with secondary containment (see def.):  -which considers the typical failure mode -which are sized for the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharge (not applicable to nontransportation related mobile refueler tank trucks at the SPCC facility)	40 CFR 112.7(c)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.7.5	The facility shall provide security tailored to the characteristics and location. Measures shall be described in the SPCC Plan including methods to secure and control access to oil handling, processing, and storage areas; flow valves and drains; starter controls on pumps; and addresses security lighting to prevent vandalism and to assist in discovery of discharges.	40 CFR 112.7(g)
3.7.6	The facility shall verify container integrity through testing and inspections to meet industry standards. Testing and inspection methods and frequency shall be based upon the container contents, size and configuration.	
3.7.7	<i>Used oil</i> (see def.) tanks and container storage areas shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 279.22.	40 CFR 279.22
3.7.8	The owner or operator must amend the SPCC Plan whenever there is a change in the facility design, construction, operations, or maintenance that material affects its potential for a discharge. The amendment must be prepared within six months of the change and must be implemented as soon as possible but not later than six months following the preparation of the amendment.  The owner or operator must review and evaluate the SPCC Plan at least every 5 years from the date the facility becomes subject to SPCC.	40 CFR 112.5
3.7.9	The owner or operator must submit the information required in 40 CFR 112.4(a) to the Regional Administrator and to the State within 60 days whenever the facility has discharged > 1,000 gal of oil in a single discharge or >42 gallon in each of two discharges within a 12 month period. Amend the SPCC Plan if required by the Regional Administrator or the State. The owner operator may appeal the requirement to amend the SPCC Plan.	40 CFR 112.4

### 3.8 Constructing or Modifying Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) not Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)

No.	Requirement	Source
3.8.1	The owner or operator must amend the SPCC Plan whenever there is a change in the facility design, construction, operations, or maintenance that material affects its potential for a discharge. Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to: commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or <i>demolition</i> (see def.) that might alter <i>secondary containment</i> (see def.) structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at a facility.	40 CFR 112.5

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.8.2	Evaluate SPCC Plan for amendment when modifying an existing tank are when constructing a tank at a facility with an existing SPCC Plan	40 CFR 112.5
3.8.3	The owner or operator of <i>storage vessels</i> (see def.) used to store <i>volatile organic liquids</i> (see def.) with 1) a capacity between 75 m <sup>3</sup> and less than 151 m <sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 15.0 kPa, or 2) a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m <sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 3.5 kPa and that were constructed or modified after July 23, 1984 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb.	40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb
3.8.4	Any facility that stores or uses oil in any container $\geq 55$ gals in capacity (including tanks not regulated under 40 CFR 280) with an aggregate storage of >1,320 gals, or completely buried storage capacity > 42,000 gals, and that could reasonably be expected to discharge to waters of the U.S. with <i>harmful quantities</i> (see def.) of oil shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 and 40 CFR 112.8, and requires an SPCC Plan.	40 CFR 112.1(b)
3.8.5	The subcontractor shall not construct any tank system or store oil in any container $\geq 55$ gallons without Contractor approval.	Contractor Requirement

### 3.9 Constructing or Modifying Underground Storage Tank (UST) Systems Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)

No.	Requirement	Source
3.9.1	New underground storage tank (UST) systems used for the storage of <i>regulated substances</i> (see def.) must be designed, constructed, and installed in accordance with the requirements identified in IDAPA 58.01.07 and 40 CFR 280, Subpart B.  Modifications to USTs shall conform to these requirements.	40 CFR 280.20 IDAPA 58.01.07
3.9.2	A "Notification for Underground Storage Tank Systems" form must be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality, 30 days prior to installation or removal of an underground storage tank (see 40 CFR 280, Appendix I) or 24 hours prior to replacing 100% of piping connected to a single underground storage tank and certify that the installation of a new UST system is in compliance with Federal requirements.	40 CFR 280.22; 40 CFR 280.34(a)(1), IDAPA 58.01.07.100.05
3.9.3	The subcontractor shall provide copies of all documentation, notifications, and certifications required by 40 CFR 280 to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative at the completion of work, and prior to initiating operation of the tank.	Contractor Requirement

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**3.10 Changing Use, Discontinuing Use of, Closing, Relocating, or Removing Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) or Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) not Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 or 40 CFR 280.**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.10.1	The owner or operator of storage vessels used to store volatile organic liquids with 1) a capacity between 75 m <sup>3</sup> and less than 151 m <sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 15.0 kPa, or 2) a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m <sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 3.5 kPa and that were constructed or modified after July 23, 1984 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb.	40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb
3.10.2	If the tank(s) was used to store oil, and was Part of a facility regulated under the SPCC Plan, the SPCC Plan shall be updated within 6 months of modification to reflect that the tank has been removed from service. The amended Plan shall be implemented as soon as possible but not later than 6 months following preparation of the amendment.	40 CFR 112
3.10.3	A hazardous waste which is generated in a product or raw material storage tank, a product or raw material transport vehicle or vessel, a product or raw material pipeline, or in a manufacturing process unit or an associated non-waste-treatment-manufacturing unit, is not subject to regulations under 40 CFR parts 262 through 265, 268, 270, 271, and 124 or to the notification requirements of 3001 of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) until it exits the unit in which it was generated, unless the unit is a surface impoundment, or unless the hazardous waste remains in the unit more than 90 days after the unit ceases to be operated for manufacturing, or for storage or transportation of product or raw materials [40 CFR 261.4(c)].	40 CFR 261.4(c), “Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Exclusions.”
3.10.4	The laboratory will maintain an inventory of all ASTs and all USTs regulated under 40 CFR 280, 40 CFR 112, or is deemed critical to the Continuity of Operations (COOP) (i.e., tank contains Biodiesel, E85, Diesel #1, Diesel #2, Fuel Oil #2, Gasoline, Propane, Argon, Nitrogen or Water). The Environmental Organization will maintain the inventory since the primary focus is on environmental regulations. Project/Facility management is required to verify that accurate, validated information regarding the tanks within their project/facility is entered into the inventory. Each tank is required to have a Project/Facility Manager and a contact. The contact shall be a person who can be contacted for information regarding current status of the tank at any given time. The Project/Facility Manager is required to verify that any changes in the status of their tanks are reported to INL’s Tank Inventory Coordinator for inventory update.	EA-CER-020
3.10.5	Chemical information shall be provided using the designated chemical inventory system to enable accurate EPCRA evaluation and reporting.	40 CFR 370.30; 40 CFR 370.40; 40 CFR 372.30

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### 3.11 Temporarily Closing, Change-in-Service, Permanently Discontinuing Use, Closing, Relocating, or Removing Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)

No.	Requirement	Source
3.11.1	When an UST system is temporarily closed, owners and operators must continue release detection in accordance with CFR 280 subpart D. Subparts E and F must be complied with if a release is suspected or confirmed. However, release detection is not required as long as the UST system is empty.	CFR 280.70(a)
3.11.2	Submit a "Notification for Underground Storage Tank Systems" form to the Department of Environmental Quality, 30 days prior to closure/removal or change-in-service of an underground storage tank.	40 CFR 280.71(a), "Permanent Closure and Changes-in-Service "
3.11.3	When an UST system is temporarily closed for more than 12 months, owners and operators must permanently close the UST system if it does not meet performance standards in CFR 280.20 for new UST systems or the upgrading requirements in CFR 280.21. Owners and operators must permanently close the substandard UST systems at the end of this 12-month period in accordance with CFR 280.71-280.74, unless the implementing agency provides an extension of the 12-month temporary closure period. Owners and operators must complete a site assessment in accordance with CFR 280.72 before applying for an extension.	CFR 280.70(c)
3.11.4	<b>NOTE: Continued use of a regulated UST system to store a non-regulated substance is considered a change-in-service.</b>  Before a permanent closure or change-in-service, owners and operators must empty and clean the UST by removing all liquids and accumulated sludge. All tanks taken out of service permanently must also be either removed from the ground or filled with an inert solid material.	40 CFR 280.71(c)
3.11.5	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>These assessment requirements are satisfied if one of the external release detection methods allowed in 40 CFR 280.43 (e) and (f) (soil vapor monitoring or groundwater (see def.) monitoring) is operating in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 280.43 and indicates no release has occurred.</i>  Before permanently closing a UST, owners and operators must measure for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site.	40 CFR 280.72(a), "Assessing the Site at Closure or Change-in-Service."  40 CFR 280.43 "Methods of Release Detection for Tanks" (e) and (f).

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**3.12 Constructing or Modifying Septic Tanks or Systems**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.12.1	Constructing, modifying, repairing or excavating individual or subsurface sewage disposal systems shall be performed only by an installer with an installer’s registration permit.	IDAPA 58.01.03.006.01; IDAPA 58.01.03.005.01
3.12.2	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>Unless otherwise stated on the application or permit, it shall become invalid if the authorized construction or activity is not completed and approved within 1 year of the date of issuance.</i>  Individual or subsurface sewage disposal system shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements in IDAPA 58.01.03.007. The construction or modification of any individual or subsurface sewage disposal system shall require a valid “Individual and Subsurface System Installation Permit” issued by the state of Idaho. No permit is required to repair individual or subsurface systems as a result of clogged or broken solid piping, or electrical or mechanical failure.	IDAPA 58.01.03.005.01; IDAPA 58.01.03.005.02(b) IDAPA 58.01.03.007, IDAPA 58.01.03.008
3.12.3	Modifying, or repairing a septic tank, within a CERCLA <i>area of contamination</i> (AOC; see def.) shall have prior approval from INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement; Executive Order (EO) 12580
3.12.4	<i>Septic systems</i> (see def.) shall be constructed in accordance with an approved permit, and receipts, delivery slips or similar documents to substantiate the origin, quality or quantity of construction materials for individual or subsurface systems shall be retained.	IDAPA 58.01.03.005.01; IDAPA 58.01.03.011.04

**3.13 Constructing or Modifying Sewage and Other Reuse Systems at the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.13.1	All plans and specifications for the construction of new sewage systems, sewage treatment plants or systems, other municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities, or material modification to existing sewage treatment plants or systems, municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities shall be submitted to the DEQ for review and approval before construction may begin. No material deviation shall be made to the approved plans and specifications without the prior approval of the DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.16.400.01.a
3.13.2	The construction, alteration or expansion of any nonmunicipal wastewater treatment or disposal facility must not begin before plans and specifications for the proposed facility have been	IDAPA 58.01.16.401.01

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No.	Requirement	Source
	submitted to and approved by the Department. The Department does not require review of industrial in-plant processes.	
3.13.3	If actual construction deviates from the approved plans and specifications, complete accurate plans and specifications depicting the actual construction, alteration, modification performed, shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval within 30 days of completion of construction. If the construction does not materially deviate from the approved plans and specifications, the owner may have a statement to that affect prepared by an Idaho licensed professional engineer and filed with the Department in lieu of submitting a complete and accurate set of record drawings.	IDAPA 58.01.16.401.03
3.13.4	No person shall construct, modify or operate, or discharge to a <i>Reuse facility</i> (see def.) without a valid permit issued by the Idaho DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.17.300.01; IDAPA 58.01.17.300.04

**3.14 Discharging Wastewaters or Changing Discharges to the City of Idaho Falls Sewer System**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.14.1	No person shall discharge new wastewater or change the character of effluent discharges without obtaining a valid wastewater discharge permit from the City of Idaho Falls or verifying that a wastewater discharge permit is not required.	City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance (8-1-16)
3.14.2	Contact the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative for approval before making discharges.	Contractor Requirement
3.14.3	Unpolluted water at INL Research Center may be discharged to the storm drain upon approval of the City.	City of Idaho Falls Ordinance 8-1-8

**3.15 Discharging Wastewaters to the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.15.1	Discharging of wastewaters to the land, ponds, pits, trenches, and ditches shall be evaluated to determine <i>wastewater reuse permit</i> (see def.) requirements. If a permit or permit modification is required, an application shall be submitted to the DEQ at least 180 days prior to implementing the new activity.	IDAPA 58.01.17.300; IDAPA 58.01.17.300.01; IDAPA 58.01.17.300.02; IDAPA 58.01.02.600.01;

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.15.2	The subcontractor shall contact the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative to obtain approval to discharge liquid waste streams at INL.	Contractor Requirement
3.15.3	A wastewater point source discharge of pollutants to <i>waters of the U.S.</i> (see def.) requires an evaluation for applicability of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.	40 CFR 122; 40 CFR 125
3.15.4	The discharge of new radiologically contaminated liquid waste streams to the soil column (including pits, ponds, trenches, and septic tank drain fields) is prohibited. A liquid waste stream is considered radiologically contaminated if the waste stream exceeds applicable EPA Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Levels.	DOE O 458.1, Section 2.g.9
3.15.5	Discharges shall not result in unreasonable contamination of a drinking water source or cause a violation of surface water or ground water quality standards that would affect a beneficial use.	IDAPA 58.01.02; IDAPA 58.01.11

### 3.16 Constructing or Modifying Potable Water, Production, Monitoring, and Observation Wells

No.	Requirement	Source
3.16.1	A <i>well</i> (see def.) shall only be drilled by or under the responsible charge of a licensed driller (licensed in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.10 "Well Driller Licensing Rules").	IDAPA 37.03.10.020.01
3.16.2	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Wells drilled at locations other than the INL Site and not meeting the IDWR definition of Domestic Well (see Definitions), must have an approved water right, before a drilling permit can be issued.</i></p> <p>The owner of a well to be constructed, drilled, deepened, or enlarged shall obtain a drilling permit from the Director of Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) prior to construction or drilling of the well.</p>	IDAPA 37.03.09.045
3.16.3	A drilling permit application must be submitted annually for all <i>monitoring wells</i> (see def.) per agreement with the Idaho Department of Water Resources.	Contractor requirement to comply with IDAPA 37.03.09.045; CCN 219522
3.16.4	All wells should be constructed in a manner that will guard against waste and contamination of the ground water resources of the state of Idaho in accordance with the adopted standards of IDAPA 37.03.09.025.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.01
3.16.5	A casing shall be installed in every well in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09.025.04.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.04

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.16.6	All well casings shall be sealed to prevent the possible downward movement of contaminated surface waters in the annular space around the well casing in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09.025.07.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.07
3.16.7	Drilling fluids or additives shall not contain a concentration of any substance in excess of drinking water standards as set forth in IDAPA 58.01.08 “ <i>Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems</i> ”.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.22
3.16.8	All wells constructed for domestic use shall in addition to meeting the standards of IDAPA 37.03.09, comply with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.08 “ <i>Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems</i> ”.	IDAPA 37.03.09.035.01
3.16.9	All wells constructed for public supply of domestic water shall comply with the minimum distances from septic tanks, drain fields, drainfield replacement area and other siting requirements of the state of Idaho.	IDAPA 37.03.09.035.03
3.16.10	As applicable, for proposed drinking water wells near a reuse facility, review for acceptability using the Well Location Acceptability Analysis contained in the state of Idaho Guidance for Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater, September 2007.	Company Requirement; Guidance for Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater, September 2007

**3.17 Constructing or Modifying Injection Wells**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.17.1	A <i>well</i> (see def.) shall only be drilled by or under the responsible charge of a licensed driller (licensed in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.10 “ <i>Well Driller Licensing Rules</i> ”.	IDAPA 37.03.10.020.01
3.17.2	The owner of a well to be constructed, drilled, deepened, or enlarged shall obtain a drilling permit from the Director of IDWR before construction or drilling of the well.  (Drilling permit requests must first be submitted and approved by the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) prior to submittal to the IDWR. See section 3.1.3.)	IDAPA 37.03.09.045
3.17.3	All wells should be constructed in a manner that will guard against waste and contamination of the ground water resources of the state of Idaho in accordance with the adopted standards of IDAPA 37.03.09.025.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.01
3.17.4	Construction or use of any Class I, III, IV, or VI <i>injection well</i> (see def.) is prohibited.	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.02.a
3.17.5	Construction or use of any Class V shallow injection well may be authorized without permit provided that:	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.01.a

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The required inventory information is submitted to the IDWR pursuant to IDAPA 37.03.03.070.01.a.</li> </ul>	
3.17.6	All deep injection wells shall in addition to meeting the standards of IDAPA 37.03.09, comply with the requirements of IDAPA 37.03.03 “ <i>Rules and Minimum Standards for the Construction and Use of Injection Wells in the State of Idaho</i> ”.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.11
3.17.7	Prior to constructing a Class V deep injection well, a permit must be received from the Director of IDWR. Drilling cannot commence before a certified copy of the permit authorizing construction or modification of the injection well is obtained from the Director of IDWR.	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.01; IDAPA 37.03.03.07.03.03. 070.04.d.i
3.17.8	Drilling permits are required for deep injection wells pursuant to Section 42-235, Idaho Code, prior to construction or modification of any well. To meet this requirement, IDWR allows the INL to submit an annual drilling permit application.	IDAPA 37.03.09.045.01.a; CCN 219522
3.17.9	Deep injection wells shall be constructed to prevent the entrance of any fluids other than specified in the permit.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.04.d.i v
3.17.10	A casing shall be installed in every well in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09.025.04.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.04
3.17.11	All well casings shall be sealed to prevent the possible downward movement of contaminated surface waters in the annular space around the well casing in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09.025.07.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.07
3.17.12	Drilling fluids or additives shall not contain a concentration of any substance in excess of drinking water standards as set forth in IDAPA 58.01.08 “ <i>Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems</i> ”.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.22
3.17.13	Upon completion of construction or modification of a deep injection well, the owner or operator shall notify the Director of IDWR on a form provided by the IDWR.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.04.d. vi
3.17.14	A permitted shallow injection well shall be constructed in accordance with the conditions of the permit.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.04.d.i ii
3.17.15	The location of a Class V injection well requiring a permit shall be in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.03.070.02.iv.	IDAPA 37.03.03. 070.02.iv
3.17.16	All applications for permits, notices, and reports submitted to the Director of IDWR shall be signed and certified.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.06.c.v
3.17.17	Class V shallow injection wells used for the disposal of waste water as defined in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rule, IDAPA 58, Title 01, Chapter 03, “ <i>Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules</i> ,” are exempt from the authorization and fee requirements of these rules,	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.03.a

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No.	Requirement	Source
	but are subject to the IDAPA 58.01.03. "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules," Title 39, Chapter 1 and Title 39, Chapter 36, Idaho Code.	
3.17.18	<p>Prevent, to the extent practicable, any spill or release of any substance (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, toxic or radioactive substances that may enter a permitted shallow or deep injection well.</p> <p>If a release of a toxic or hazardous substance, except water does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.</p> <p>Contact the CFR or SFR for assistance prior to any concrete or asphalt work (including application of asphalt sealer) that will impact a storm drain and/or shallow injection well. The CFR or SFR will contact the Program Environmental Lead.</p>	<p>IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04.a-b; 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii ; and 37.03.03.070.01.c.</p> <p>City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers</p> <p>Company Requirement</p>
3.17.19	No owner or operator shall construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, abandon, or conduct any other injection activity in a manner that allows or causes the movement of fluid containing any contaminant into underground sources of drinking water, if the presence of that contaminant may cause a violation of any primary or secondary drinking water regulation, under IDAPA 58.01.11, "Ground Water Quality Rule," Section 200 or may otherwise adversely affect the health of persons.	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.02.c
3.17.20	It shall be a violation of IDAPA 37.03.03 rules for any person to construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, decommission or conduct any other activity in a manner which results or may result in the unauthorized injection of a hazardous waste or of a radioactive waste by an injection well.	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02

**3.18 Reactivating Buildings or Facilities from Standby (Inactive) Status**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.18.1	On completion of the environmental analysis by INL's Environmental Organization of the proposed activity, compliance instructions will be provided to the requestor. It is the responsibility of the requestor to follow all of the instructions provided by INL's Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement
3.18.2	All <i>PCB transformers</i> (see def.) containing $\geq 500$ ppm PCBs must be registered with EPA within 30 days of discovery.	40 CFR 761.30 (a)(1) (vi)

**3.19 Operating Facilities, Equipment or Processes – General**

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.19.1	<p>The Contractor is responsible for complying with all permits, licenses, certifications, authorizations and approvals from federal, state, and local regulatory agencies that are necessary for operations under this Contract (hereinafter referred to collectively as ‘permits’). Except as specifically provided in the section and to the extent not prohibited by law or cognizant regulatory authority, the Contractor (or, if applicable, its subcontractors) will be the sole applicant for any such permits required for its activities. The Contractor must take all appropriate actions to obtain transfer of existing permits, and DOE will use all reasonable means to facilitate transfer of existing permits. If DOE determines it is appropriate or if DOE is required by cognizant regulatory authority to sign permit applications, DOE may elect to sign as owner or similar designation, but the Contractor (or, if applicable, its subcontractors) must also sign as operator or similar designation reflecting its responsibility under the permit unless DOE waives this requirement in writing.</p> <p>The Contractor must submit to DOE for DOE’s review and comment all permit applications, reports or other documents required to be submitted to cognizant regulatory authorities. Such draft documents must be provided to DOE within a time frame, identified by DOE, sufficient to allow DOE substantive review and comment; and DOE will perform such substantive review and comment within such time frame. When providing DOE with documents that are to be signed or co-signed by DOE, the Contractor will accompany such document with a certification statement, signed by the appropriate Contractor corporate officer, attesting to DOE that the document has been prepared in accordance with all applicable requirements and the information is, to the best of its knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.</p> <p>Except as specifically provided in this clause and to the extent not prohibited by law or cognizant regulator authority, the Contractor (or, if applicable, its subcontractors) will be the signatory for reports, <i>hazardous waste</i> (see def.) manifests, and other similar documents required under environmental permits or applicable environmental laws and regulations.</p> <p>Subcontractors must have approval from the Contractor of any submittals to Regulatory Agencies. These submittals must be in accordance with section 3.1.3 of this document.</p>	INL M&O Contract
3.19.2	<p>Activities at the <i>INL Site</i> or at INL Research Center, with the potential to pollute storm water, must be performed to minimize storm water pollution; (see Section 3.33 Managing Storm Water Discharges at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities and the INL Site).</p>	40 CFR 122 IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02; 37.03.03.040.02.c;

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No.	Requirement	Source
	Prevent discharge of any substances, except water (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, toxic, hazardous or radioactive substances) to all storm water drains and manholes.  If a release of substance does occur, report the release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.	37.03.03.040.02.f.ii ;37.03.03.070.01.c; 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers  Company Requirement

**3.20 Operating and Sampling Drinking Water Systems and Controlling Cross Connections at the Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.20.1	Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act is mandatory for federal agencies.	42 USC 300j-6 Safe Drinking Water Act 1447
3.20.2	Cross connection with drinking water shall not exist or shall be isolated. Cross connection with drinking water shall be controlled according to the "Cross Connection Control Manual," Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association.	IDAPA 07.02.04.012.01; IDAPA 58.01.08.003, IDAPA 58.01.08.543-552
3.20.3	Drinking water shall be protected from potential contamination, including radiologically contaminated dust.	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA Chapter 5

**3.21 Operating and Maintaining Stationary Air Emission Sources, including Internal Combustion Engines**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.21.1	The owner or operator of a stationary air <i>emission</i> source (see def.) must comply with all requirements in their state of Idaho PTC, state of Idaho director's exemption, <i>Air Permit Applicability Determinations</i> (APAD; see def.), <i>Tier 1 Air Operating Permit</i> (see def.), <i>NESHAP Approval to Construct</i> (ATC, see def.), or other applicable requirements. They shall also comply with assumptions used in permit applications or permit exemptions.	IDAPA 58.01.01

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.21.2	No person shall discharge any <i>air pollutant</i> (see def.) into the atmosphere from any point emission for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period which is greater than 20% <i>opacity</i> (see def.), as determined by a <i>certified visible emissions observer</i> (see def.).	IDAPA 58.01.01.625
3.21.3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, applies to steam generating units for which construction, modification, or reconstruction commenced after June 9, 1989, and have a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million Btu/hr.) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 million Btu/hr.). If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, records of fuel supplier certification is required. For distillate oil, the certification shall include the information required by 40 CFR 60.8c(f)(1). A semiannual report shall be submitted to the Administrator in accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(e)(11).	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc
3.21.4	The records and documentation shall be kept for a period of time not less than 5 years from the date the exemption determination has been made or for the life of the source, whichever is greater, or until such time a permit to construct or operating permit is issued which covers the operation of the source.	IDAPA 58.01.01.220.02
3.21.5	Routine preventive <i>maintenance</i> (see def.) for minimizing upsets and breakdowns or events requiring implementation of safety measures shall be performed for applicable equipment that is expected to have <i>excess emissions</i> (see def.) in the event of upsets and breakdowns or events requiring implementation of safety measures.	IDAPA 58.01.01.134
3.21.6	All air information including requests and reports to be submitted to the state of Idaho shall contain a certification by a responsible official using the language provided in IDAPA 58.01.01.123.	IDAPA 58.01.01.123

**3.22 Operating Stationary, Portable, or Mobile Oil Tanks and Oil Container Storage Facilities**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.22.1	Any facility that stores or uses <i>oil</i> (see def.) in any <i>container</i> (see def.) $\geq$ 55 gallons in capacity (including tanks not regulated under 40 CFR 280) with an aggregate storage of $>1,320$ gallons, or completely buried storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons, and that could reasonably be expected to discharge to <i>waters of the U.S.</i> (see def.) with <i>harmful quantities</i> (see def.) of oil requires an SPCC Plan.	40 CFR 112.1(b)
3.22.2	USTs exempted from the SPCC requirements that are part of a facility regulated under the SPCC Plan must be marked on the facility diagram as provided in §112.7(a)(3), if the facility is otherwise subject to this part.	40 CFR 112.1(d)(4)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.22.3	The SPCC Plan for nonqualified facilities shall be reviewed and certified by a registered <i>professional engineer</i> (see def.) that the plan meets the requirements for SPCC Plan preparation and implementation.	40 CFR 112.3(d)
3.22.4	Owners and operators of a facility that is required to have SPCC Plan shall implement that plan and shall maintain a copy of that plan at the facility.	40 CFR 112.3(e)
3.22.5	The SPCC Plan shall be reviewed (whichever occurs first): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that affects the facility's potential for a petroleum products spill to waters of the U.S.</li> <li>• In detail at least once every 5 years from the date the facility was required to implement the plan, or</li> <li>• As requested by the EPA following a discharge of more than 1,000 gallons of oil into waters of the US or adjoining shorelines in a single event, or a discharge of more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges into waters of the US or adjoining shorelines occurring within any twelve month period.</li> </ul>	40 CFR 112.4(2); 40 CFR 112.4(d); 40 CFR 112.4(e); 40 CFR 112.5(a); 40 CFR 112.5(b)
3.22.6	You must document your completion of the review and evaluation, and must sign a statement as to whether you will amend the Plan, either at the beginning or end of the Plan or in a log or an appendix to the Plan. The following words will suffice, "I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for (name of facility) on (date), and will (will not) amend the Plan as a result."	40 CFR 112.5(b)
3.22.7	Amendments to SPCC plans shall be made within six (6) months after there is a change.	40 CFR 112.5(a); 40 CFR 112.5(c)
3.22.8	Conduct inspections and tests required in accordance with written procedures that you or the certifying engineer develop for the facility.	40 CFR 112.7(e)
3.22.9	You must keep these written procedures and a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years.	40 CFR 112.7(e)
3.22.10	Train oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.	40 CFR 112.7(f)(1)
3.22.11	Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.	40 CFR 112.7(f)(2)
3.22.12	Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil-handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges as described in §112.1(b) or failures,	40 CFR 112.7(f)(3)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures.	
3.22.13	<i>Used oil</i> (see def.) tanks and container storage areas shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR 279.	40 CFR 279

### 3.23 Operating Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) not Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)

No.	Requirement	Source
3.23.1	Operate hazardous waste tanks according to permit requirements, interim status requirements, or less than 90 day requirements, as applicable.	40 CFR 264, 265, or applicable permit
3.23.2	The owner or operator of storage vessels used to store volatile organic liquids with 1) a capacity between 75 m <sup>3</sup> and less than 151 m <sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 15.0 kPa, or 2) a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m <sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than 3.5 kPa and that were constructed, reconstructed, or modified after July 23, 1984 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb.	40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb
3.23.3	Owners and operators of a facility that is required to have a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan shall implement that plan and shall maintain a copy of that plan at the facility.	40 CFR 112.3(e)

### 3.24 Operating, Discharging to, or Monitoring Permitted Class V Deep Injection Wells

No.	Requirement	Source
3.24.1	Fluids discharged to permitted injection wells shall meet the primary drinking water MCLs for chemical, radiochemical, and biological contaminants.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.05
3.24.2	Fluids discharged to permitted injection wells shall have temperature, color, odor, turbidity, conductivity, pH and other characteristics so as to NOT make the receiving groundwater become less suitable for beneficial uses.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.05
3.24.3	Prior to injecting fluid to a permitted injection well that has been temporarily abandoned; a new permit or permit evaluation shall be obtained.	IDAPA 37.03.03.045.06.g
3.24.4	No owner or operator shall construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, abandon, or conduct any other injection activity in a manner that allows or causes the movement of fluid containing any contaminant into underground sources of drinking water, if the presence of that contaminant may cause a violation of any primary or secondary	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.02.c

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No.	Requirement	Source
	drinking water regulation, under IDAPA 58.01.08, "Ground Water Quality Rule," Section 200 or may otherwise adversely affect the health of persons.	
3.24.5	It shall be a violation of IDAPA 37.03.03 rules for any person to construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, decommission or conduct any other activity in a manner which results or may result in the unauthorized injection of a hazardous waste or of a radioactive waste by an injection well.	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02
3.24.6	Prevent discharge of any substances not authorized by a permit, (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, or toxic substances) to all permitted injection wells.  If a release of any substance not authorized by a permit does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.	IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers  Company Requirement  Applicable permit  Company Requirement

**3.25 Operating, Discharging to, or Monitoring Class V Shallow Injection Wells**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.25.1	Construction or use of any Class V shallow injection well may be authorized without permit provided that: The required inventory information is submitted to the IDWR pursuant to IDAPA 37.03.03.070.01.a	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.01.a
3.25.2	Use of the <i>shallow injection well</i> (see def.) shall not result in unreasonable contamination of a drinking water source or cause a violation of surface or ground water quality standards that would affect beneficial use.  (The Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) must approve all new wastewater discharges, see section 3.15.2)	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii
3.25.3	No owner or operator shall construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, abandon, or conduct any other injection activity in a manner that allows or causes the movement of fluid containing any contaminant into	IDAPA 37.03.03.040.02.c

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No.	Requirement	Source
	underground sources of drinking water, if the presence of that contaminant may cause a violation of any primary or secondary drinking water regulation, under IDAPA 58.01.08, "Ground Water Quality Rule," Section 200 or may otherwise adversely affect the health of persons.	
3.25.4	It shall be a violation of IDAPA 37.03.03 rules for any person to construct, operate, maintain, convert, plug, decommission or conduct any other activity in a manner which results or may result in the unauthorized injection of a hazardous waste or of a radioactive waste by an injection well.	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02
3.25.5	With the exception of the discharges authorized by the State, Prevent the discharge into the shallow injection well of any other substances, except water (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, or toxic or hazardous substances) to all shallow injection wells.  If a release of a toxic or hazardous substance does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.	IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers  Company Requirement
3.25.6	Contact the CFR or SFR for assistance prior to any concrete or asphalt work (including application of asphalt sealer) that will impact a storm drain and/or shallow injection well. The CFR or SFR will contact the Program Environmental Lead.	Company Requirement

**3.26 Discharging to Septic Tanks or Other Wastewater Systems**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.26.1	Discharging of cooling water, backwash or backflush water, air conditioning water, water softener brine, <i>groundwater</i> (see def.), oil, or roof drainage cannot be discharged into any individual or subsurface sewage disposal system without approval by the state of Idaho.	IDAPA 58.01.03.004.03
3.26.2	The subcontractor shall not discharge any wastewater other than domestic sewage into any individual or subsurface sewage disposal system without prior written approval from the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative.	Contractor Requirement

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**3.27 Discharging Wastewaters to the City of Idaho Falls Sewer System**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.27.1	All discharges shall be made in accordance with the City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance and the terms and conditions of an industrial wastewater discharge permit.	City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance 8-1-33
3.27.2	Contact the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative for approval before making discharges.	Contractor Requirement

**3.28 Discharging Wastewaters and at the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.28.1	The discharging wastewaters to the land, ponds, pits, trenches, and ditches shall be evaluated to determine wastewater reuse permit requirements. If a permit is required, an application shall be submitted to the DEQ at least 180 days before implementing the new activity.	IDAPA 58.01.17.300; IDAPA 58.01.17.400.01
3.28.2	The subcontractor shall contact the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative to obtain approval to discharge liquid waste streams at INL.	Contractor Requirement
3.28.3	The discharge of new radiologically contaminated liquid waste streams to the soil column (including pits, ponds, trenches, and septic tank drain fields) is prohibited. A liquid waste stream is considered radiologically contaminated if the waste stream exceeds applicable EPA Drinking Water Standards Maximum Contaminant Levels.	DOE O 458.1, Section 2.g.9
3.28.4	A wastewater point source discharge of pollutants to waters of the U.S. requires an evaluation for applicability of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements.	40 CFR 122; 40 CFR 125
3.28.5	Discharges shall not result in unreasonable contamination of a drinking water source or cause a violation of surface water or groundwater quality standards that would affect a beneficial use	IDAPA 58.01.02; IDAPA 58.01.11

**3.29 Operating Potable Water, Production, Monitoring, and Observation Wells**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.29.1	All wells should be constructed in a manner that will guard against waste and contamination of the ground water resources of the state of Idaho in accordance with the adopted standards of IDAPA 37.03.09.025.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.01
3.29.2	All domestic water wells shall in addition to meeting the standards of IDAPA 37.03.09, comply with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.08 “ <i>Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems</i> ”.	IDAPA 37.03.09.035

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No.	Requirement	Source
3. 29.3	All wells shall be capped, covered, and sealed so that debris cannot enter the well, persons or animals cannot fall into the well, and water cannot enter the well around the outside of the casing.	IDAPA 37.03.09.036
3. 29.4	No <i>pesticides</i> (see def.), herbicides, fertilizers, petroleum products, or other toxic or <i>hazardous materials</i> (see def.) shall be stored on a <i>well lot</i> (see def.).	IDAPA 58.01.08.512
3. 29.5	The well house and well lot components of a drinking water well (potable water well) shall be maintained in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.512 and .541.	IDAPA 58.01.08.512
3. 29.6	No material shall be placed in a well that will cause contamination. Disinfection with a 500 ppm chlorine solution is recommended for all items placed in the well.	IDAPA 37.03.09.036
3. 29.7	When a <i>monitoring well</i> (see def.) is no longer useful or needed, the owner or operator of the well shall abandon the well in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09.025.12.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.6

**3.30 Acquiring, Using, Storing, and Dispositioning Chemicals**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.30.1	No <i>pesticides</i> (see def.), herbicides, fertilizers, petroleum products, or other toxic or <i>hazardous materials</i> (see def.) shall be stored on a <i>well lot</i> (see def.), without prior approval from the Department of Environmental Quality.	IDAPA 58.01.08.512
3. 30.2	Chemicals that no longer serve their intended purpose, are out of date, or are off-specification must be dispositioned within 90 days.	40 CFR 261.2(b)(3) ; Contractor Requirement
3. 30.3	<p>The use and storage of chemical products/chemicals/hazardous agents shall comply with applicable EPA and state of Idaho regulations and requirements identified on the current manufacture specific product <i>Material Safety Data Sheet</i> (see def.) (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheets (SDS).</p> <p>The subcontractor shall take appropriate precautions to prevent spills to the environment.</p> <p>Chemical or material storage areas shall be equipped with spill control equipment appropriate for the chemicals or materials stored in the area.</p> <p>Any chemicals or materials in leaking or damaged containers shall be transferred to compatible, sound containers that are clean and properly labeled.</p>	Contractor Requirements

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No.	Requirement	Source
	Subcontractors shall prepare and submit a Subcontractor Reporting Form Chemical Inventory List, Contractor Form 432.21 in accordance with subcontract requirements. This includes initial, quarterly, and final submittals.	
3.30.4	Evaluate all chemical purchases to determine if less toxic alternatives are available.	Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C 13101)
3.30.5	Prevent discharge of any substances, except water (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, toxic, hazardous or radioactive substances) to all storm water drains and manholes  If a release of an unapproved substance does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65..	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02; 37.03.03.040.02..c; 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii 37.03.03.070.01.c; 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Sewer use ordinance, Chp. 1, Sec. 8  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers  Company Requirement

**3.31 Using Drinking Water Systems and Controlling Cross Connections at the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.31.1	Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act is mandatory for federal agencies.	42 USC 300j-6 Safe Drinking Water Act 1447
3.31.2	There shall be no connection between the <i>drinking water system</i> (see def.) and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be drawn into the drinking water system. <i>Cross connection</i> with drinking water shall be controlled according to the “Cross Connection Control Manual,” Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association.	IDAPA 07.02.04.012.01; IDAPA 58.01.08.003; IDAPA 58.01.08.543-552
3.31.3	Drinking water shall be protected from potential contamination, including radiologically contaminated dust.	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA, Chapter 5

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**3.32 Using Drinking Water Systems and Controlling Cross Connections at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.32.1	There shall be no introduction of pollutant or contaminant into the City water supply system. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed and maintained.	City of Idaho Falls Ordinances 8-4-42; 8-4-43
3.32.2	All drinking water openings and outlets shall be protected against cross connection in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code 608.15.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code 608.15
3.32.3	Connections to the drinking water supply shall conform to Sections 608.16.1 through 608.16.9 of the Uniform Plumbing Code.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code 608.16
3.32.4	Changes to the <i>drinking water system</i> (see def.) shall be verified by a <i>cross connection control technician</i> prior to installation.	Contractor requirement to comply with 2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3.32.5	Assemblies that cannot pass annual tests or those found to be defective shall be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days. If the failed assembly cannot be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days, water service to the failed assembly shall be discontinued.	IDAPA 58.01.08.552.06.e

**3.33 Managing Storm Water Discharges at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities and the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.33.1	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>To determine whether a storm water permit is required at the INL Site, use ICP/EXT-04-00709, "Fiscal Year 2005 Analysis of the Idaho National Laboratory Storm Water Program" to identify whether the project is within the new storm water corridor boundaries.</i></p> <p>Wastewater point source discharges to Waters of the U.S. require a permit under the NPDES. In addition, storm water discharges from construction or industrial activities with the potential to discharge into Waters of the U.S. may be required to obtain a permit or coverage under an NPDES general permit.</p>	40 CFR 122 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities, as amended by 77 FR 47065, No. 152, August 7, 2012, Notice of

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		Corrections to the 2012 Construction General Permit, and 73 FR 56572, No. 189, September 29, 2008, Final NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activities ICP/EXT-04-00709, "Fiscal Year 2005 Analysis of the Idaho National Laboratory Storm Water Program"
3.33.2	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Information can be found at the following website:</i>  <a href="http://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/city/city-departments/public-works/engineering/storm-water.html">http://www.idahofallsidaho.gov/city/city-departments/public-works/engineering/storm-water.html</a></p> <p>Discharges of storm water to the City of Idaho Falls municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) must comply with the City of Idaho Falls MS4 permit and recommendations (Storm Water Pamphlet).</p>	Authorization to Discharge Under the NPDES, City of Idaho Falls and Idaho Transportation Department, District 6, Permit No. IDS-028070  When it Storms, A Common Sense Guide to Understanding Storm Water
3.33.3	<p>Prevent discharge of any substances, except water (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, toxic, hazardous or radioactive substances) to all storm water drains and manholes.</p> <p>If a release of a substance does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.</p>	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02; 37.03.03.040.02..c; 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii 37.03.03.070.01.c; 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers

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		Company Requirement
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**3.34 Performing Activities with the Potential for *Fugitive Dust* or *Fugitive Emissions* (see def.)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.34.1	All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent fugitive particulate matter, i.e., <i>Fugitive Dust</i> (see def.) from becoming airborne.	IDAPA 58.01.01.651
3.34.2	The subcontractor shall document the frequency and method used to control fugitive dust emissions. All fugitive dust control documentation must be submitted to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative for entry into the project record.	IDAPA 58.01.01.322.06, 07

**3.35 Conducting Open Burning**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.35.1	<i>Open burning</i> (see def.) shall be used only for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barbecues</li> <li>• Weed control along fence lines, canal banks, and ditch banks;</li> <li>• Training fires.</li> </ul> All other open burning requires a permit (that is, a dangerous material fire, or a prescribed fire). No open burning shall be initiated during any stage of an air pollution episode declared by the state of Idaho.	IDAPA 58.01.01.603; IDAPA 58.01.01.608; IDAPA 58.01.01.609
3.35.2	Open burning shall be approved by the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative.	Contractor Requirement
3.35.3	Training fires are an approved form of open burning and fires shall not be allowed to smolder after the training session has terminated.	IDAPA 58.01.01.609
3.35.4	On completion of the environmental analysis by INL’s Environmental Organization of the proposed activity, compliance instructions will be provided to the requestor. It is the responsibility of the requestor to follow all of the instructions provided by INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement

**3.36 Responding to Regulatory Inspections**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.36.1	All personnel must cooperate with inspections, monitoring, and testing by state and Federal agencies.	Contractor Requirement
3.36.2	The subcontractor shall contact the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative immediately in the event that a Contractor representative is not present with regulatory agency personnel.	Contractor Requirement

**3.37 Maintaining or Repairing Facilities, Structures, Equipment, or Processes – General**

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.37.1	<p>In concert with the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) conduct a pre-job evaluation when work involves equipment manufactured or structures constructed prior to 1982 to assess the likelihood of PCBs being present. <i>Suspect materials</i> (see def.) include oils (such as lubricating, hydraulic, dielectric), paint, caulking, joint sealant, joint filler, cable insulation, ventilation duct gaskets and insulation, and roofing/siding materials (See definition for Suspect Materials for a more specific list of materials known to contain PCBs). The CFR or SFR will contact the appropriate Program Environmental Lead (PEL).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If PCBs are determined not to be present in materials to be encountered during the job, during the pre-job brief clarify if any other unforeseen suspect materials (particularly oils) are encountered during the job, work activities are to stop, and the material and any areas contaminated by the material isolated pending a determination of the PEL on PCB content. In addition, contaminated tools, equipment, clothing, and shoes must be collected and isolated.</li> <li>• If PCBs may be present, in consultation with the PEL determine whether to sample the suspect material(s). If the suspect material is sampled and determined to contain regulated levels of PCBs, follow instructions provided in Section 3.66 Cleaning Up Spills and Releases of PCBs. If the material is not sampled, take the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a pre-job brief for all workers, and address the potential presence of PCBs (noting that oily material could be encountered when working around electrical equipment, electrical fixtures, oil-bearing equipment or the former locations of such equipment), the personnel hazards related to PCBs and the workers' responsibility to stop work if abnormal or unforeseen conditions is encountered.</li> <li>• Where coatings on metal will be heated to the point of "burning", contact the PEL for instructions.</li> <li>• Manage any waste containing suspect material as PCB waste through WGS.</li> <li>• Where suspect materials will be disturbed (e.g., scraped, chiseled, beadblasted), ensure contamination of worker personal clothing and equipment is minimized using one or more of the following precautions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use engineering controls (High-Efficiency Particulate Air [HEPA] vacuum, etc.) to minimize migration of dust/particulates.</li> <li>▪ If liquid or visible dust is present during the execution of the work, have impacted employees (determined by the PEL) don personal protective equipment (PPE, see def.) such as Tyvek</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Company Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>coveralls, boot covers and gloves. Consult Safety/IH for identification of PPE appropriate for the task.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At the completion of the job, remove dust (e.g., wipe, vacuum) from the exposed external surfaces of any equipment contaminated during the job.</li> <li>▪ Dispose of the contaminated PPE, wipes, HEPA vacuum filters and similar waste as PCB Bulk Product through WGS.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Where soil has been impacted by historic release of paint chips or other material known to contain PCBs greater than or equal to 50 ppm, contact the PEL for further guidance on soil cleanup requirements.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize the contact of suspect materials with the soil or other surfaces (e.g., floor, walls), using drop clothes and other engineering controls. Any suspect materials contacting the soil or other surfaces, both from the job and from historical releases, should be removed using standard industrial practices (e.g., wipe, rake, sweep, vacuum) until the material has been visually removed.</li> </ul>	
3.37.2	Each fluorescent light ballast manufactured ("manufactured", for purposes of this sentence, means built) between July 1, 1978 and July 1, 1998 that do not contain PCBs shall be marked by the manufacturer at the time of manufacture with the statement, "No PCBs". The mark shall be of similar durability and readability as other marking that indicate electrical information, part numbers, or the manufacturer's name. For purposes of this paragraph marking requirement only applies to items built domestically or abroad after June 30, 1978.	40 CFR 761.40(g)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.37.3	Activities at the <i>INL Site</i> or at INL Research Center, with the potential to pollute storm water, must be performed to minimize storm water pollution; (see Section 3.33 Managing Storm Water Discharges at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities and the INL Site).	40 CFR 122 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity  NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities  ICP/EXT-04-00709, "Fiscal Year 2005 Analysis of the Idaho National Laboratory Storm Water Program
3.37.4	Articles infested with noxious weeds shall not be removed from the premises until treated to prevent their spread.	Company Requirement
3.37.5	<i>Large PCB capacitors</i> (see def.) may only be used in restricted access areas of electrical substations or in indoor installations.	40 CFR 761.30(1)
3.37.6	Prevent discharge of any substances, except water (such as pesticides, fertilizers, oils, petroleum products, asphalt, sealers, toxic, hazardous or radioactive substances) to all storm water drains and manholes.  If a release of a substance does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02; 37.03.03.040.02..c; 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii 37.03.03.070.01.c; 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers  Company Requirement
3.37.7	Contact the CFR or SFR for assistance prior to any concrete or asphalt work (including application of asphalt sealer) that will impact a storm drain and/or shallow injection well. The CFR or SFR will contact the Program Environmental Lead.	Company Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.2.8	<p>A cultural resource review and biological resource survey may be required before maintaining or repairing facilities, structures, equipment, or processes.</p> <p>Contact the CFR or SFR for help in determining the need for a cultural resource review and a biological resource survey.</p>	<p>Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712); The Wilderness Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); 50 CFR 10; 50 CFR 17; INL M&amp;O Contract</p> <p>36 CFR 800, 43 CFR 7, 43 CFR 10, E.O. 13287, E.O. 13007, <i>DOE-ID Programmatic Agreement with State of ID, DOE-ID Agreement in Principle with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.</i></p>

**3.38 Starting Up, Shutting Down, or Performing Scheduled Maintenance on Stationary Air Emissions Sources**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.38.1	<p>The owner or operator of a source of excess emissions shall notify the DEQ of anticipated excess emissions events from any startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance event no later than two hours prior to the event. The notification shall include the time of the excess emissions, specific location, equipment involved, and type of excess emissions event (that is, startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance). Sources with anticipated excess emissions shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.133.</p>	IDAPA 58.01.01.133
3.38.2	<p>For equipment or emissions units for which excess emissions may occur during startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance, the owner or operator shall prepare implement and file with the state of Idaho specific procedures that will be used to minimize such events and excess emissions from such events.</p>	IDAPA 58.01.01.133

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**3.39 Maintaining, Repairing or Altering Drinking Water Systems (including Associated Wells) and Controlling Cross Connections at the INL Site**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.39.1	Compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act is mandatory for federal agencies.	42 USC 300j-6 Safe Drinking Water Act 1447
3.39.2	There shall be no connection between the <i>drinking water system</i> (see def.) and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be drawn into the drinking water system. <i>Cross connection</i> with drinking water shall be controlled according to the “Cross Connection Control Manual,” Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association.	IDAPA 07.02.04.012.01; IDAPA 58.01.08.003; IDAPA 58.01.08.543-548
3.39.3	Drinking water shall be protected from potential contamination, including radiologically contaminated dust.	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA, Chapter 5 , TI-27
3.39.4	The well house and well lot components of a <i>drinking water system</i> shall be maintained.	IDAPA 58.01.08.541
3.39.5	<i>Drinking water systems</i> shall be maintained, including flushing dead ends and repairing leaks.	IDAPA 58.01.08.552
3.39.6	<i>Drinking water systems</i> shall be designed according to “Design Standard of Public Drinking Water Systems” and the “Recommended Standards for Water Works, A Report of the Committee of the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of Department Sanitary Engineers” (Ten States Standards).	IDAPA 58.01.08.002.c IDAPA 58.01.08.502/.552
3.39.7	<i>Altering a drinking water system</i> (see def.) “Altering Drinking Water System”) shall be verified by a <i>cross connection control technician</i> prior to installation.	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA, Chapter 9
3.39.8	<i>Cross connection</i> controls shall be repaired by personnel with Qualification QL0BFREP (involves both <i>external and internal drinking water systems</i> ).	Contractor requirement to comply with IDAPA 58.01.08.552
3.39.9	Approved materials shall be used as identified in IDAPA 58.01.08.550.02 and must comply with applicable AWWA standards or ANSI/NSF Standard 61 or NSF 53 or 58, unless otherwise approved by DEQ.	IDAPA 58.01.08.501
3.39.10	Pipe, solder, or flux, shall have a maximum of 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and not more than a weighted	IDAPA 58.01.08.200 and

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	average of 0.25 percent lead when used in drinking water systems, except for leaded joints necessary for the repair of cast iron pipes.	SDWA Section 1417
3.39.11	Upon completion of a well, the driller is responsible for adding the appropriate amount of disinfecting chemical compound and distributing it throughout the well to achieve a uniform concentration for “in place” disinfection of the well.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.23
3.39.12	The <i>drinking water system</i> shall be protected from contamination, disinfected, and sampled according to AWWA standards.	IDAPA 58.01.08.552, IDAPA 58.01.08.002
3.39.13	If a drinking water turbine pump that uses petroleum oil for lubrication is pulled, reinstalled, or replaced, the water in the well casing shall be tested to determine if petroleum is present.	Sanitary Survey Report DEQ to DOE-ID, February 5, 1991
3.39.14	Backflow prevention assemblies shall be inspected by a <i>cross connection control technician</i> upon installation and after repair or relocation.	Cross Connection Control Manual, PNW-AWWA, Chapter 9
3.39.15	Assemblies that cannot pass annual tests or those found to be defective shall be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days. If the failed assembly cannot be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days, water service to the failed assembly shall be discontinued.	IDAPA 58.01.08.552.06.e

**3.40 Maintaining and Repairing Drinking Water Systems (including Associated Wells) and Controlling Cross Connections at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.40.1	There shall be no introduction of pollutant or contaminant into the City water supply system. Backflow prevention devices shall be installed and maintained.	City of Idaho Falls Ordinances 8-4-42; 8-4-43
3.40.2	<i>Drinking water systems</i> (see def.) shall be maintained to avoid waste of water.	City of Idaho Falls Ordinance 8-4-23
3.40.3	Pipe and pipe fittings shall have a maximum of 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3.40.4	A drinking water supply system shall be designed, installed, and maintained in such a manner so as to prevent contamination from nonpotable liquids, solids or gases being introduced into the <i>potable water</i> (see def.) supply through cross connections or any other piping connections to the system.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code

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3. 40.5	Annual inspections shall be made of all cross connection controls to determine whether they are operable.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3. 40.6	Reduced pressure principle backflow assemblies, double check-valve assemblies, double detector check valve assemblies, and pressure vacuum breaker assemblies shall be tested at the time of installation, immediately after repaired or relocation and at least annually. The testing procedure shall be performed in accordance with the standards listed in the Uniform Plumbing Code 312.9.2.	2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3. 40.7	Backflow prevention assemblies shall be repaired by personnel with Qualification QL0BFREP.	Contractor requirement to comply with 2009 Uniform Plumbing Code
3. 40.8	After construction or repair, the drinking water system shall be protected from contamination, disinfected, and sampled according to AWWA Standards.	International Plumbing Code
3.40.9	Assemblies that cannot pass annual tests or those found to be defective shall be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days. If the failed assembly cannot be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days, water service to the failed assembly shall be discontinued.	IDAPA 58.01.08.552.06.e

**3.41 Repairing Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs) or Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) not Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.41.1	Owners and operators of a facility that is required to have a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan shall implement that plan and shall maintain a copy of that plan at the facility.	40 CFR 112.3(e)

**3.42 Repairing Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.42.1	Owners and operators of UST systems are required to maintain repair records for release detection equipment for at least 1 year	40 CFR 280.45(c)
3.42.2	Owners and operators of UST systems must verify that repairs will prevent releases from structural failure or corrosion as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances.	40 CFR 280.33
3.42.3	Repair UST systems in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory.	40 CFR 280.33(a)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.42.4	Repairs to fiberglass-reinforced plastic tanks may be made by the manufacturer's authorized representatives or in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory.	40 CFR 280.33(b)
3.42.5	Metal pipe sections and fittings that have released product as a result of corrosion or other damage must be replaced. Fiberglass pipes and fittings may be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.	40 CFR 280.33(c)
3.42.6	Repaired tanks and piping must be tightness tested within 30 days following the date of the completion of the repair, inspected internally, or monitored monthly for leaks.	40 CFR 280.33(d)
3.42.7	Within 6 months following the repair of any cathodically protected UST system, the cathodic protection system must be tested to verify that it is operating properly.	40 CFR 280.33(e)
3.42.8	Repair records, must be maintained for the remaining operating life of the UST system that demonstrate compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR280.33	40 CFR 280.34(b)(3), 40 CFR 280.33(f)

**3.43 Reserve**

**3.44 Disturbing Asbestos, Removing *Asbestos-Containing Material* (ACM, see def.), or Conducting a Demolition Activity**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.44.1	The Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (November 28, 1990) amended the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) and expanded the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 206 (a)(1) & (3). The amendment requires accreditation under AHERA for any person who inspects for <i>asbestos-containing material</i> (ACM; see def.) in a public or commercial building, or who designs or conducts a <i>response action</i> (see def.) with respect to <i>friable ACM</i> (see def.). This includes personnel in any of the four defined categories (workers, supervisors, inspectors and project designers). Some exceptions exist for small quantity maintenance or operational activities.	40 CFR 763 Appendix C to Subpart E; DOE, Assistant Secretary for ES&H, ESH-93-1, Asbestos Program Control
3.44.2	The subcontractor shall obtain written Contractor approval of all EPA 10-day <i>demolition</i> (see def.) and renovation notifications and renotifications before submittal to the EPA.  NOTE: In most cases the Contractor will submit the EPA 10-day demolition and renovation notification with information provided by the subcontractor.	Contractor Requirement
3.44.3	The asbestos abatement subcontractor shall provide a certification letter and a copy of the actual 10-day EPA notification made to the CFR or	Contractor Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>SFR in accordance with subcontract requirements at the same time as the regulatory agency notification.</p> <p>NOTE: In most cases the Contractor will submit the EPA 10-day demolition and renovation notification with information provided by the subcontractor.</p>	
3.44.4	<p>The asbestos foreman, a management-level person, or other authorized representative that will be present at the <i>asbestos renovation</i> (see def.) or demolition (see def.) site shall be trained in the provisions of this regulation and the means of complying with them.</p> <p>Every 2 years this individual must receive refresher training.</p>	40 CFR 61.145(c) (8)
3.44.5	<p>Update notices to the state of Idaho and the EPA, as necessary, including when the amount of asbestos affected changes by at least 20 percent. See sections 3.44.2-3.44.4 for Contractor notification requirements.</p>	40 CFR 61.145 (b)(2)
3.44.6	<p>When an asbestos stripping or removal operation or demolition (see def.) operation will begin after the date contained in the original notice submitted, notify the state of Idaho and the EPA of the new start date by telephone as soon as possible before the original start date, and provide the state of Idaho and the EPA with a written notice of the new start date as soon as possible before, and no later than, the original start date. See sections 3.44.2-3.44.4 for Contractor notification requirements.</p>	40 CFR 61.145 (b)(3)(iv)
3.44.7	<p>RACM shall NOT be stripped, removed, or otherwise handled or disturbed at a public or commercial facility unless at least one on-site trained representative is present.</p> <p>Evidence that the required training has been completed shall be posted and made available for inspection by the regulatory agencies at the demolition (see def.) or renovation site.</p> <p>The job supervisor must verify the stripping and removal described in the notification is performed according to the dates and methods identified in the notification.</p>	40 CFR 61.145(c) (8)
3.44.8	<p>All RACM must be removed from a facility being demolished.</p> <p>All RACM at an <i>asbestos renovation</i> (see def.) site that would be broken up, dislodged, or disturbed must be removed or protected.</p> <p>All RACM must be removed if the renovation activity would preclude access to the RACM for subsequent removal.</p>	40 CFR 61.145(c) (1)
3.44.9	<p>No <i>visible emissions</i> (see def.) to the outside air shall be discharged during the collection, processing (including incineration), packaging, or transporting of any ACM generated by the source, except nonfriable</p>	40 CFR 61.150(a)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	roofing material, or Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM waste that did not become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.	
3.44.10	RACM stripped shall be <i>adequately wet</i> . (see def.).	40 CFR 61.145(c) (3)
3.44.11	Adequately wet removed or stripped RACM and verify that it remains wet until collected and contained, or treated for disposal. Carefully lower the material to the ground and floor, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the material. Transport the material to the ground via leak-tight chutes or <i>containers</i> (see def.) if it has been removed or stripped more than 50 ft. above ground level and was not removed as units or in sections.  Wetted ACM must be sealed in leak-tight containers or wrapping as applicable while wet.	40 CFR 61.145 (c)(6); 40 CFR 61.150 (a)(1)
3.44.12	When a facility component that contains, is covered with, or is coated with RACM is being taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections: adequately wet all RACM exposed during cutting or disjoining operations and carefully lower each unit or section to the floor and to ground level, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the RACM.  The removed section shall be stripped or contained in leak-tight wrapping (except for large facility components such as reactor vessels, but not beams). If stripped, either adequately wet the RACM during stripping or use a local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements for air-cleaning.  For large components the RACM is not required to be stripped if the component is removed, transported, stored, disposed of, or reused without disturbing or damaging the RACM and the component is encased in a leak-tight wrapping and the leak-tight wrapping is labeled according to regulation during all loading and unloading operations and during storage.	40 CFR 61.145 (c)(3); 40 CFR 61.145 (c)(4); 40 CFR 61.145 (c)(5); 40 CFR 61.152
3.44.13	Containers of ACM and wrapped materials must be visibly labeled using warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration under 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(4) or 1926.1101(k)(8).	40 CFR 61.150 (a)(1)(iv)
3.44.14	The subcontractor shall comply with the following Contractor notification requirements:	Contractor Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The subcontractor shall obtain written Contractor approval of Form 450.04 before removing ACM.</li> <li>• A copy of the EPA 10-day notification shall be posted at the job site.</li> <li>• The subcontractor shall supply to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative a written notice signed by the foreman/competent person identifying the start and end dates of the asbestos removal operation or demolition (see def.) and the amount of asbestos removed (linear ft., square ft. or cubic ft.) within 5 working days of job completion in accordance with subcontract requirements.</li> </ul>	

**3.45 Maintaining Equipment Containing or Contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (From equipment manufactured before 1982)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.45.1	<p>PCBs may continue to be used in air compressor systems at concentrations <math>\geq 50</math> ppm provided:</p> <p>All free-flowing <i>liquid PCB</i> (see def.) <math>&gt;50</math> ppm are removed from the air compressor crankcase and the crankcase is refilled with non-PCB liquid; Other air compressor system components contaminated with PCBs <math>\geq 50</math> ppm, are decontaminated in accordance with 40 CFR 761.79, or disposed in accordance with Subpart D of 40 CFR 761; Air compressor piping with a nominal diameter of <math>&lt;2</math> inches is decontaminated by continuous flushing for 4 hours, at no less than 300 gallons per hour (761.79 contains solvent requirements).</p>	40 CFR 761.30(s)
3.45.2	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>PCB Items in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(6), (a)(7), and (a)(8) shall be marked with the ML mark as described in §761.45(a), or if the PCB Article (see def.) or PCB Equipment is too small to accommodate the smallest permissible size of mark ML, mark MS as described in §761.45(b), may be used instead of mark ML.</i></p> <p><i>PCB items</i> (see def.) at concentrations between 50 and 500 ppm must be marked.</p>	40 CFR 761.40(e)
3.45.3	All <i>PCB transformers</i> (see def.) containing $\geq 500$ ppm PCBs must be registered with EPA within 30 days of discovery.	40 CFR 761.30 (a)(1) (vi)
3.45.4	Voltage regulators that contain $\geq 500$ ppm PCBs must be marked with a PCB label, inspected in accordance with the PCB transformer requirements and must comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements at §761.180.	40 CFR 761.30(h)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.45.5	Hydraulic systems must be maintained at a concentration below 50 ppm PCBs.	40 CFR 761.30(e)
3.45.6	Any materials previously contaminated with PCBs may be put back in service if the materials are decontaminated in accordance with EPA approved methods and the decontamination is documented.	40 CFR 761.30(u)
3.45.7	Electromagnets, switches, and voltage regulators containing >500 ppm PCBs that requires removal and reworking of internal components or the use of dielectric fluid with PCBs >500 ppm may not be serviced until the PCBs have first been removed.	40 CFR 761.30(h)(2)
3.45.8	<i>PCB large capacitors</i> (see def.) may only be used in restricted access areas of electrical substations or in indoor installations.	40 CFR 761.30(l)
3.45.9	<p>“<u>For Transformers and Bushings in Service</u>: Transformer bushings are considered part of the transformer and are not required to be labeled separately (i.e., a retrofilled transformer could be labeled less than 50 ppm PCBs (“<i>No PCBs</i>” <i>emphasis added</i>) even though the bushings have not been sampled or retrofilled).</p> <p>There is no requirement to sample the fluid in the bushings while still in service.</p> <p>Any <i>spill of PCB oil</i> (see def.) from the bushings must be handled according to the regulation. (<i>Either the new spill policy or as remediation waste. Emphasis added.</i>)</p> <p><u>For Disposal</u>: The transformer and bushings must be drained before disposal so the bushing fluid could be sampled at that time.</p> <p>Bushings which are found to be &gt;50 ppm PCB after sampling or considered &gt;50 ppm PCB after receiving information from the manufacturer, must be handled as <i>PCB contaminated electrical equipment</i> (see def.). ‘Plastics’ brand bushings for large transformers were manufactured around 1941 and are known to contain PCBs, other brands may be known to contain PCBs as well.</p> <p>Any PCB oil drained or spilled from the bushings must be treated according to regulation.” (<i>Either the new spill policy or as remediation waste. Emphasis added.</i>)</p>	<p>T. Perkins, DOE-ID to ADDRESSEE LIST, “Transformer Bushings,” December 4, 1990.</p> <p>Company Requirement</p>
3.45.10	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>Fluorescent light ballasts manufactured before 1979 may contain PCBs and therefore require proper management of PCB materials.</i>	40 CFR 761.20

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No.	Requirement	Source
	Before removing fluorescent light ballasts that may have been manufactured before 1979 contact WGS for instructions related to handling and disposal.	
3.45.11	<p>If a leak or spill occurs while maintaining electrical equipment containing or contaminated with PCBs, perform the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STOP WORK. Isolate the spill and any areas, which may have been contaminated. Collect and contain any contaminated tools, equipment, clothing or shoes. Contact medical if personnel may be contaminated</li> <li>• Report PCB spills (see def.) and PCB releases (see def.) according to instructions in Section 3.66 Cleaning Up Spills and Releases of PCBs.</li> <li>• Report the leak or spill to the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR).</li> </ul>	Company requirement, based on cross-contamination of workers with PCB oil at MFC summer of 2006.
3.45.12	<p>Perform the following if items (other than transformer bushings) containing or contaminated with PCBs are suspected within the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact INL’s Environmental Organization’s TSCA TPOC to request information on equipment that may have already been tested for PCBs.</li> </ul>	Company requirement, based on cross-contamination of workers with PCB oil at MFC summer of 2006.
3.45.13	<p>In concert with the CFR or SFR conduct a pre-job evaluation when work involves equipment manufactured or structures constructed prior to 1982 to assess the likelihood of PCBs being present. <i>Suspect materials</i> (see def.) include oils (such as lubricating, hydraulic, dielectric), paint, caulking, joint sealant, joint filler, cable insulation, ventilation duct gaskets and insulation, and roofing/siding materials (See definition for Suspect Materials for a more specific list of materials known to contain PCBs). The CFR or SFR will contact the appropriate Program Environmental Lead (PEL).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If PCBs are determined not to be present in materials to be encountered during the job, during the pre-job brief clarify if any other unforeseen suspect materials (particularly oils) are encountered during the job, work activities are to stop, and the material and any areas contaminated by the material isolated pending a determination of the PEL on PCB content. In addition, contaminated tools, equipment, clothing and shoes must be collected and isolated.</li> <li>• If PCBs may be present, in consultation with the PEL determine whether to sample the suspect material(s). If the suspect material is sampled and determined to contain regulated levels of PCBs, follow instructions provided in Section 3.66 Cleaning Up Spills and Releases of PCBs. If the material is not sampled, take the following steps:</li> </ul>	Company requirement, based on cross-contamination of workers with PCB oil at MFC summer of 2006.

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a pre-job brief for all workers, and address the potential presence of PCBs (noting that oily material could be encountered when working around electrical equipment, electrical fixtures, oil-bearing equipment or the former locations of such equipment), the personnel hazards related to PCBs and the workers' responsibility to stop work if abnormal or unforeseen conditions is encountered.</li> <li>• Where coatings on metal will be heated to the point of "burning", contact the PEL for instructions.</li> <li>• Manage any waste containing suspect material as PCB waste through WGS.</li> <li>• Where suspect materials will be disturbed (e.g., scraped, chiseled, beadblasted), ensure contamination of worker personal clothing and equipment is minimized using one or more of the following precautions.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use engineering controls (High-Efficiency Particulate Air [HEPA] vacuum, etc.) to minimize migration of dust/particulates.</li> <li>▪ If liquid or visible dust is present during the execution of the work, have impacted employees (determined by the PEL) don personal protective equipment (PPE, see def.) such as Tyvek coveralls, boot covers and gloves. Consult Safety/IH for identification of PPE appropriate for the task.</li> <li>▪ At the completion of the job, remove dust (e.g., wipe, vacuum) from the exposed external surfaces of any equipment contaminated during the job.</li> <li>▪ Dispose of the contaminated PPE, wipes, HEPA vacuum filters and similar waste as PCB Bulk Product through WGS.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
3.45.14	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Where soil has been impacted by historic release of paint chips or other material known to contain PCBs greater than or equal to 50 ppm, contact the PEL for further guidance on soil cleanup requirements.</i></p> <p>Minimize the contact of suspect materials with the soil or other surfaces (e.g., floor, walls), using drop clothes and other engineering controls. Any suspect materials contacting the soil or other surfaces, both from the job and from historical releases, should be removed using standard industrial practices (e.g., wipe, rake, sweep, vacuum) until the material has been visually removed.</p>	Company requirement, based on cross-contamination of workers with PCB oil at MFC summer of 2006.

**3.46 Decontaminating Equipment Containing or Contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (From equipment manufactured before 1982)**

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.46.1	Any materials previously contaminated with PCBs may be put back in service if the materials are decontaminated in accordance with EPA approved methods and the decontamination is documented.	40 CFR 761.30(u)

**3.47 Constructing, Operating, or Maintaining and Repairing Motor Vehicle Gasoline Station Pumps or Alternative Fueling Stations**

No.	Requirement	Source Document
3.47.1	New fuel dispensers shall have under-dispenser spill containment if they are located within 1,000 ft. of a potable water drinking water system.	IDAPA 58.01.07.100.03.e
3.47.2	Under-dispenser spill containment shall be liquid-tight, compatible with the regulated substance, and allow for visual inspection or be monitored using an interstitial monitoring system.	IDAPA 58.01.07.010.21
3.47.3	Install under-dispenser spill containment on dispensers that are within 1,000 ft. of potable drinking water well that is installed within 1 year at a new facility.	IDAPA 58.01.07.100.03.b
3.47.4	Each nozzle from which gasoline is introduced into motor vehicles shall be limited to a maximum fuel flow rate of 10 gallons per minute.	40 CFR 80.22
3.47.5	The terminal end of each pump from which unleaded gasoline is dispensed into motor vehicles shall have an outside diameter less than 0.840 inch, a straight Section of at least 2.5 inches in length; and a retaining spring, which terminates 3.0 inches from the terminal end.	40 CFR 80.22
3.47.6	Dispensing facilities must be conspicuously labeled stating they contain ultra-low sulfur highway diesel fuel.	40 CFR 80.570
3.47.7	Dispensing facilities must be conspicuously labeled stating they contain nonhighway diesel fuel.	40 CFR 80.570

**3.48 Maintaining, Testing, and Disposing of Halon-Containing Equipment and Halon**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.48.1	Effective April 6, 1998, no person shall dispose of halon-containing equipment except by sending it for <i>halon</i> (see def.) recovery to a manufacturer operating in accordance with National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 10 and NFPA 12A standards, a fire equipment dealer operating in accordance with NFPA 10 and NFPA 12A standards or a recycler operating in accordance with NFPA 10 and 12A standards. This provision does not apply to ancillary system devices such as electrical detection control components which are not necessary to the safe and secure containment of the halon within the equipment, to fully discharged total flooding systems, or to equipment containing only <i>de minimis</i> (see def.) quantities of <i>halons</i> (see def.).	40 CFR 82.270(d)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.48.2	Halon recovered or reclaimed from halon-systems or equipment shall be maintained at INL in a location designated by the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) unless otherwise provided for in the subcontract.	Contractor Requirement
3.48.3	Copies of all records required by 40 CFR 82 shall be provided to the CFR or SFR in accordance with subcontractor requirements.	Contractor Requirement
3.48.4	No person shall dispose of halon except by sending it for recycling to a recycler operating in accordance with NFPA 10 and NFPA 12A standards, or by arranging for its destruction using controlled processes identified in 40 CFR 82.270(e).	40 CFR 82.270(e)
3.48.5	Organizations that employ <i>technicians</i> (see def.) who test, maintain, service, repair, or dispose of halon-containing equipment shall take appropriate steps to verify that technicians hired on or before April 6, 1998 will be trained regarding halon emissions reduction by September 1, 1998. Technicians hired after April 6, 1998 shall be trained regarding halon emissions reduction within 30 days of hiring, or by September 1, 1998, whichever is later.	40 CFR 82.270(c) (Subpart H)
3.48.6	Effective April 6, 1998, no person testing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of halon-containing equipment or using such equipment for technician training may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the environment any halons used in such equipment. No owner of halon-containing equipment shall allow halon release to occur as a result of failure to maintain such equipment.	40 CFR 82.270(b)(f) (Subpart H)

**3.49 Maintaining, Servicing, or Repairing Stationary Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.49.1	No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or release into the environment any <i>class I substance</i> (see def.) or <i>class II substance</i> (see def.) used as <i>refrigerant</i> . (see def.) <i>De minimis</i> (see def.) releases associated with good faith attempts using the required practices (82.156, 82.158, and subpart B) and the observing the technician certification provisions (82.161) to recycle or recover refrigerants are not subject to this prohibition.	40 CFR 82.154 (a)
3.49.2	No person may open appliances except motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs; see def.) for maintenance, service, or repair, and no person may dispose of appliances except for <i>small appliances</i> (see def.), MVACs, and <i>MVAC-like appliances</i> (see def.) without observing the required practices (40 CFR 82.156) and using equipment certified for that type of appliance (40 CFR 82.158).	40 CFR 82.154 (b)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.49.3	No person shall alter the design of <i>certified refrigerant recover or recycling equipment</i> (see def.) (that is, <i>approved recycling equipment</i> [see def.] or <i>approved recovery equipment</i> [see def.]) in a way that would affect the equipment's ability to meet the certification standards (40 CFR 82.158) without resubmitting for certification testing.	40 CFR 82.154 (d)
3.49.4	No person may open appliances except MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair, and no person may dispose of appliances except for small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances, unless they have submitted to the EPA a <i>certification</i> (see def.) (40 CFR 82.162) that they have acquired certified recovery or recycling equipment and are complying with the applicable requirements of subpart F.	40 CFR 82.154 (e)
3.49.5	No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances for purposes of disposal of these appliances unless they have submitted to the EPA a <i>certification</i> (see def.) (40 CFR 82.162) that they have acquired certified recovery equipment meeting the standards [40 CFR 82.158 (l) and/or (m), as applicable], and are complying with the applicable requirements of subpart F.	40 CFR 82.154 (f)
3.49.6	Persons disposing of appliances, except for small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must evacuate the refrigerant in the entire unit to a certified (40 CFR 82.158) recovery or recycling machine. Persons opening appliances except for MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair must evacuate the refrigerant in either the entire unit or the part to be serviced (if the latter can be isolated) to a certified (40 CFR 82.158) system receiver or a recovery or recycling machine using the methods, practices and evacuation levels appropriate to the appliance type and conditions. <i>Certified technicians</i> (see def.) must verify that the applicable level of evacuation has been reached in the appliance or the part before it is opened in accordance with 40 CFR 82.156(a)(1) Table 1. 40 CFR 82.156(a) evacuation levels are determined by whether the service activity is <i>major</i> (see def.), non major, affected by leaking systems, contaminants, oil changes, the type and manufacture date of the recovery/recycling equipment and type of refrigeration appliance being serviced.	40 CFR 82.156 (a)
3.49.7	Persons opening appliances except for small appliances and MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair and all persons disposing of appliances except small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must have at least one piece of certified, <i>self-contained</i> (see def.) recovery or recycling equipment available at their place of business.	40 CFR 82.156 (b)
3.49.8	<i>System-dependent</i> (see def.) equipment shall not be used with appliances normally containing >15 pounds of refrigerant, unless the system-dependent equipment is permanently attached to the appliance as a pump-out unit.	40 CFR 82.156 (c)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.49.9	All recovery or recycling equipment shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's directions unless the directions conflict with the requirements of subpart F.	40 CFR 82.156 (d)
3.49.10	Refrigerant may be returned to the appliance from which it is recovered or to another appliance owned by the same person without being recycled or reclaimed, unless the appliance is an MVAC or MVAC-like appliance.	40 CFR 82.156 (e)
3.49.11	<p><i>Technicians</i> (see def.) must be certified by an approved technician certification program.</p> <p>(1) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair small appliances as defined in 40 CFR 82.152(x) must be properly certified as Type I technicians.</p> <p>(2) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair high or very high-pressure appliances, except small appliances and MVACs, or dispose of high or very high-pressure appliances, except small appliances and MVACs, must be properly certified as Type II technicians.</p> <p>(3) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair low-pressure appliances or dispose of low-pressure appliances must be properly certified as Type III technicians.</p> <p>(4) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair low- and high-pressure equipment as described in 40 CFR 82.161(a) (1), (2) and (3) must be properly certified as Universal technicians.</p> <p>(5) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair MVAC-like appliances must either be properly certified as Type II technicians or complete the training and certification test offered by a training and certification program approved under 40 CFR 82.40.</p> <p>(6) Apprentices are exempt from this requirement provided the apprentice is closely and continually supervised by a certified technician while performing any maintenance, service, repair, or disposal that could reasonably be expected to release refrigerant from appliances into the environment.</p>	40 CFR 82.161 (a)
3.49.12	Persons maintaining, servicing, or repairing appliances except for MVACs, and persons disposing of appliances except for small appliances and MVACs, must certify to the Administrator that they have acquired certified recovery or recycling equipment and are complying with the applicable requirements. Equipment may include system-dependent equipment but must include self-contained equipment, if the equipment is to be used in the maintenance, service, or repair of appliances except for small appliances. The owner or lessee of the recovery or recycling	40 CFR 82.162 (a)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>equipment may perform this certification for his or her employees. Certification shall take the form of a statement signed by the owner of the equipment or another responsible officer and setting forth:</p> <p>(1) The name and address of the purchaser of the equipment, including the county name;</p> <p>(2) The name and address of the establishment where each piece of equipment is or will be located;</p> <p>(3) The number of service trucks (or other vehicles) used to transport technicians and equipment between the establishment and job sites and the field;</p> <p>(4) The manufacturer name, the date of manufacture, and if applicable, the model and serial number of the equipment; and</p> <p>(5) The certification must also include a statement that the equipment will be properly used in servicing or disposing of appliances and that the information given is true and correct.</p>	
3.49.13	<p>Certificates under paragraph (a) of this section are not transferable. In the event of a change of ownership of an entity that maintains, services, or repairs appliances except MVACs, or that disposes of appliances except small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances, the new owner of the entity shall certify within 30 days of the change of ownership pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.</p>	40 CFR 82.162 (b)
3.49.14	<p>Persons servicing appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must provide the owner/operator of such appliances with an invoice or other documentation, which indicates the amount of refrigerant added to the appliance.</p> <p>INL form 435.50 may be used by the subcontractor. Documentation must include the following: Equipment ID, Manufacturer, Model No., Serial No., Building No. Refrigerant Type, Appliance Full Charge, Service Technician Name, Signature and Certification Level, Recovery Equipment Certification number and Manufacture date, Recovery Cylinder Serial number, Net Refrigerant recovered or added.</p> <p>Documentation must be turned over to the CFR and Facility Representative immediately following completion of work on the system.</p>	40 CFR 82.166(j)
3.49.15	<p>Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep servicing records documenting</p> <p>A. the date and type of service,</p>	40 CFR 82.166 (k)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	B. the quantity of refrigerant added C. records of refrigerant purchased and added and date(s) when it is added. . Service records documentation must be turned over to the CFR and Facility Representative immediately following completion of work on the system.	
3.49.16	Technicians certified under 40 CFR 82.161 must keep a copy of their certificate at their place of business.  Technicians must submit a copy of their certification to the Contractor.	40 CFR 82.166 (l)
3.49.17	All records required to be maintained pursuant to this section must be kept for a minimum of three years unless otherwise indicated. Entities that dispose of appliances must keep these records on-site.	40 CFR 82.166 (m)
3.49.18	Owners or operators who wish to exclude purged refrigerants that are destroyed from annual <i>leak rate</i> (see def.) calculations must maintain records on-site to support the amount of refrigerant claimed as sent for destruction.	40 CFR 82.166 (p)(1)

**3.50 Maintaining, Servicing, or Repairing Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners (MVACs)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.50.1	No person repairing or servicing MVACs for consideration, or repairing or servicing MVAC-like appliances, may perform any service involving the refrigerant: (1) Without properly using approved equipment (§ 2.36) and; (2) Unless the person repairing or servicing an MVAC has been properly trained and certified by an EPA approved technician certification program (§ 82.40); and (3) Unless the person repairing or servicing an MVAC-like appliance has been properly trained and certified by an EPA approved technician certification program [either § 82.40 or § 82.161(a)(5)].	40 CFR 82.34(a)
3.50.2	Refrigerant recovered or reclaimed shall be maintained at INL in a location designated by the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) unless otherwise provided for in the subcontract.	Contractor Requirement
3.50.3	Copies of all records required by 40 CFR 82 shall be provided to the CFR or SFR in accordance with subcontract requirements.	Contractor Requirement
3.50.4	No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or release into the environment any <i>class I or class II substance</i> (see def.) used as refrigerant. <i>De minimis</i> (see def.) releases associated with attempts using the required practices (82.156, 82.158,	40 CFR 82.154(a)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	and subpart B) to recycle or recover refrigerants are not subject to this prohibition.	
3.50.5	Refrigerant recycling equipment must be certified by the EPA or an independent standards testing organization approved by the EPA under §82.38 to meet the standard in 82.36(a) (2-7).	40 82.36(a)(1)
3.50.6	Refrigerant recycling equipment that has not been certified under paragraph 82.36(a) shall be considered approved if it is substantially identical to the applicable equipment certified under paragraph 82.36(a) of this section, and meets the requirements identified in (b)(1)(I) through (vi).	40 CFR 82.36 (b)(1)
3.50.7	Refrigerant recycling equipment that recovers or recovers and recycles CFC-12 refrigerant and has not been certified under paragraph (a) or approved under paragraphs(b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section shall be considered approved for use with an MVAC-like appliance if it was manufactured or imported before November 15, 1993, and is capable of reducing the system pressure to 102 mm of mercury vacuum under the conditions set forth in appendix A of this subpart.	40 CFR 82.36(3)
3.50.8	<i>Certification requirements.</i> (1) Any person repairing or servicing motor vehicle air conditioners for consideration shall <i>certify</i> (see def.) to the EPA that they have acquired, and are properly using, approved equipment and that each individual authorized to use the equipment is properly trained and certified. Certification shall take the form of a statement signed by the owner of the equipment or another responsible officer and setting forth the information in (i)-(iii)	40 CFR 82.42(a)
3.50.9	Certificates of compliance are not transferable. In the event of a change of ownership of an entity which services motor vehicle air conditioners for consideration, the new owner of the entity shall certify within thirty days of the change of ownership.	40 CFR 82.42(a)(3)
3.50.10	<i>Recordkeeping requirements.</i> (1) Any person who owns approved refrigerant recycling equipment certified under §82.36(a)(2) must maintain records of the name and address of any facility to which refrigerant is sent. (2) Any person who owns approved refrigerant recycling equipment must retain records demonstrating that all persons authorized to operate the equipment are currently certified under §82.40 or 82.161(a)(5). (4) All records required to be maintained must be kept for a minimum of three years unless otherwise indicated. Entities that service motor vehicle air conditioners for consideration must keep these records on-site.	40 CFR 82.42 (b)
3.50.11	All entities which service motor vehicle air conditioners for consideration must allow an authorized representative of the Administrator entry onto their premises (upon presentation of his or her	40 CFR 82.42(5)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	credentials) and give the authorized representative access to all records required to be maintained pursuant to this section.	

**3.51 Applying and Storing Pesticides**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.51.1	Prevent releases of pesticide products to storm drains, manhole covers and grates, and/or shallow injection wells. If a release of a pesticide does occur into a manhole or grate, and/or into a shallow injection well, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.	IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02; 37.03.03.040.02.c; 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii ; 37.03.03.070.01.c; 58.01.02.851.04.a-b  City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers  Company Requirement
3.51.2	Subcontractors shall provide a copy of their pesticide (see def.) application records.	Contractor Requirement
3.51.3	The subcontractor shall provide to the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) copies of the current professional applicators' license from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, and certifications to apply pesticides for the appropriate use in accordance with subcontract requirements.	Contractor Requirement
3.51.4	Products that are not pesticides because they are not deemed to be used for a pesticidal effect include: A product that is not intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest, or to defoliate, desiccate or regulate the growth of plants, is not considered to be a pesticide. The following types of products or articles are not considered to be pesticides unless a pesticidal claim is made on their labeling or in connection with their sale and distribution: (a) Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents; (b) Products not containing toxicants, intended only to attract pests for survey or detection purposes, and labeled accordingly; (c) Products that are intended to exclude pests only by providing a physical barrier against pest access, and which contain no toxicants, such as certain pruning paints to trees.	Contractor Requirement; 40 CFR 152.10

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No.	Requirement	Source
	Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents are exempted as pesticides in accordance with 40 CFR 152.10(a) unless they are clearly marked and labeled as a pesticide.	
3.51.5	No subcontractor shall recommend or apply pesticides for any purpose unless they have demonstrated competence for that purpose by passing the appropriate training and obtained a current professional applicator's license.  No subcontractor shall recommend or apply pesticides without a current professional applicator's license.	IDAPA 02.03.03.100.01.a
3.51.6	No person shall act as a mixer-loader for a licensed professional applicator without first obtaining annual training. 1. Training shall be conducted and certified by a licensed professional applicator who employs the mixer-loader. Certification of training shall be on a form prescribed by the USDA and must include the signatures of both the mixer-loader and the licensed professional applicator providing the training. 2. Training shall include areas relevant to the pesticide mixing and loading operation and instruction on the interpretation of pesticide labels, safety precautions, first aid, compatibility of mixtures, and protection of the environment.	IDAPA 02.03.03.100.02.d
3.51.7	An MSDS or SDS for each pesticide must be on file at the facility.	Company Requirement
3. 51.8	No person shall apply a pesticide in sustained wind conditions exceeding 10 mph, or in wind conditions exceeding product label directions, except (1) by injection into the application site or (2) by using impregnated granules according to label directions.	IDAPA 02.03.03.320.01; IDAPA 02.03.03.320.02
3.51.9	A licensed professional applicator shall operate or supervise the operation of commercial application equipment by being present at the time of application.	IDAPA 02.03.03.100.05; 40CFR 171.6(a)
3.51.10	<i>Personal protective equipment</i> (PPE; see def.) shall be provided to and used by employees as required in the label directions.	IDAPA 02.03.03.100.02.d.i ii
3.51.11	No pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, petroleum products, or other toxic or <i>hazardous materials</i> (see def.) shall be stored on a <i>well lot</i> (see def.).	IDAPA 58.01.08.512.02
3.51.12	No pesticides or herbicides shall be applied to a drinking water well lot without prior approval of the Department of Environmental Quality.	IDAPA 58.01.08.512.01
3.51.13	Applicators shall not apply pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers within 5 ft. of <i>monitoring wells</i> (see def.) or <i>deep injection wells</i> (see def.). This is	EA-CER-021

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No.	Requirement	Source
	intended to provide a buffer to prevent directly spraying the wellhead and potentially indirectly contaminating the groundwater.	
3.51.14	Any person applying pesticides shall be responsible for the proper disposal of <i>empty</i> (see def.) <i>containers</i> (see def.).	IDAPA 02.03.03.450.04
3.51.15	Applicators shall maintain pesticide records for a period of 3 years.	IDAPA 02.03.03.150.01
3.51.15	Storage by licensed professional applicators of empty or partially full containers with Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 pesticides shall be in a closed vehicle, closed trailer, building or room, fenced area with a fence at least 6 ft. high, truck or trailer with side racks and secured tailgate at least 6 ft. above ground level. The location shall be locked when unattended.  Storage by nonlicensed applicators of empty or partially full shall be in accordance with pesticide label instructions and applicable company procedures.	IDAPA 02.03.03.450.02.a
3.51.17	The pesticide storage area shall be equipped with spill control equipment appropriate for the pesticides stored in the area.	IDAPA 02.03.03.450.01
3.51.18	Warning notices, visible from all directions, shall be posted around storage areas where partially full or empty containers, which hold or have held pesticides, required to be labeled with the signal words "Warning" or "Danger-Poison" are stored. Each warning notice shall be of such size that it is readable at a distance of 25 ft. and be substantially as follows:  <p style="text-align: center;">"DANGER" "Poison Storage Area All Unauthorized Persons Keep Out"</p> The sign should be in additional languages (as applicable) and shall contain the name and phone number of the emergency contact.  Postings consistent with this are recommended by the state of Idaho for all INL Site pesticide storage areas. This is incorporated as a Contractor Requirement.	Contractor Requirement; IDAPA 02.03.03.450.02.c
3.51.19	Every pesticide container that is in storage has to have an original label attached to it.	State of Idaho Department of Agriculture letter to DOE-ID, CCN 2123680
3.51.20	Pesticides must be applied in accordance with label instructions.	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>Pesticide product must have EPA Registration number</p> <p>Pesticide application at the INL Site will not occur on frozen or snow covered ground.</p>	<p>Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 12(a)(2)(G) (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); Idaho Code 22-3420(1); IDAPA 02.03.03.300; 40 CFR 156.10(g)(7)(i)(2)(i); 40 CFR 171.4(b)(1)(i)(d); 40 CFR 152.15; EA-CER-012</p>
3.51.21	Operators applying pesticides on or near waters of the U.S. are required to follow the applicable requirements in the Pesticide General Permit.	EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Pesticide General Permit for Discharges from the Application of Pesticides, Sections 1-8.
3.51.22	Operators applying pesticides on or near waters of the U.S. and exceed a threshold limit are required to submit an notice of intent.	EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Pesticide General Permit for Discharges from the Application of Pesticides, Section 1.2.2
3.51.23	The subcontractor shall complete and provide to the CFR or SFR a Subcontractor Reporting Form Chemical Inventory List, Contractor Form 432.21 for each pesticide chemical/product brought on INL. (See Section 3.30 Acquiring, Using, Storing and Dispositioning Chemicals).	Contractor Requirement
3.51.24	The subcontractor shall not store any pesticide at the INL site without Contractor PEL approval (other than microbiocides that are stored with prior approval from the CFR or SFR).	Contractor Requirement
3.51.25	The subcontractor is responsible for proper disposal of the empty pesticide containers and decontamination waste from decontaminating PPE or equipment. All waste shall be characterized and disposed at the direction of Waste Generator Services	Contractor Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.51.26	If chemigation is proposed for use, contact Environmental CFR or SFR prior to designing a chemigation system or using a chemigation system, in order to ensure all regulatory requirements are met. Chemigation is defined as “the application of chemicals through any type of irrigation system. The CFR or SFR will contact the Program Environmental Lead.	IDAPA 02.03.03
3.51.27	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>If the Contractor only provides funds to a subcontractor for pest control and does not make any decision as to how to apply the pesticides, then the subcontractor is responsible for ensuring compliance with the PGP requirements.</i></p> <p>Ensure all pesticide applications on or near waters of the U.S. are in compliance with the applicable requirements in the EPA 2011 NPDES Pesticides General Permit (PGP). Contact the Environmental Organization for assistance.</p>	NPDES Pesticides General Permit.
3.51.28	The applicator shall use environmentally sensitive pest management strategies and least-toxic control methods to manage pests at INL. This would involve minimal use of chemicals, use of least-toxic chemical pesticides, use of chemicals and pesticides only in targeted locations and for targeted species and only after reasonable nontoxic options are exhausted, routine inspection and monitoring, preventative practices, and proactive communication (See Integrated Pest Management Strategy in Appendix B).	E.O. 13514 Sec. 2(e)(vii) and Contractor Requirement

**3.52 Applying Fertilizers**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.52.1	<p>Prevent releases of fertilizer products to storm drains, manhole covers and grates, and/or shallow injection wells. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's label instructions.</p> <p>If a release of a fertilizer into a manhole, grate, and/or shallow injection well does occur, report the spill or release in accordance with the requirements found in Section 3.65.</p>	<p>IDAPA 37.03.03.015.02; 37.03.03.040.02..c; 37.03.03.040.02.f.ii 37.03.03.070.01.c; 58.01.02.851.04.a-b</p> <p>City of Idaho Falls Code, Title 8, Chapter 1, Sewers</p> <p>Company Requirement</p>
3.52.2	Applicators shall not apply fertilizers within 5 ft. of <i>monitoring wells</i> (see def.) or <i>deep injection wells</i> (see def.). This is intended to provide a	EA-CER-021

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No.	Requirement	Source
	buffer to prevent directly spraying the wellhead and potentially indirectly contaminating the groundwater.	
3.52.3	No fertilizers shall be applied to a drinking water <i>well lot</i> (see def.) without prior approval of the Department of Health and Welfare.	IDAPA 58.01.08.512
3.52.4	<i>A biological resource review</i> (see def.) shall be obtained to determine if work will affect sensitive ecological or biological resources.  The biological review shall ensure that unless and except as permitted by regulations it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, possess, ... any migratory bird, any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird, ..... included in the terms of the conventions between the United States and Great Britain ..., the United States and the United Mexican States ..., the United States and the Government of Japan ... and the convention between the United States and Russia (16 U.S.C. 703-712) (.See 50 CFR 10.13 for a list of migratory birds.)	Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712); The Wilderness Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); 50 CFR 10; 50 CFR 17; INL M&O Contract

**3.53 Maintaining or Repairing Septic Tanks or Septic Systems**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.53.1	Modifying, or repairing a septic tank, within a CERCLA <i>area of contamination</i> (AOC; see def.) shall have prior approval from INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement
3.53.2	No permit is required to repair individual or subsurface systems as a result of clogged or broken solid piping or of electrical or mechanical system; however, a permit is required for all other repairs.	IDAPA 58.01.03.005.02.b

**3.54 Pumping Septic Tanks or Septic Systems**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.54.1	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>This requirement is not applicable to pumping septage at other wastewater treatment systems such as the piping and systems associated with disposal ponds or percolation ponds.</i>  Septic tank and <i>septic system</i> (see def.) pumpers shall be permitted by the state of Idaho DEQ. Septage must be discharged to an approved disposal facility authorized by the state of Idaho.	IDAPA 58.01.15.004
3.54.2	Septic tank contents shall be disposed of in accordance with the subcontract and directions from the Construction Field Representative (CRF) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) based on the hazardous	Contractor Requirement

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No.	Requirement	Source
	and radiological waste determination. See Section 3.70, Generating Waste.	
3.54.3	Pumping a septic tank or <i>septic systems</i> (see def.), within a CERCLA <i>area of contamination</i> (AOC; see def.) shall have prior approval from INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement
3.54.4	<p>Prior to pumping and transferring septage, the facility/project responsible for pumping and transfer of septage must contact the CFR or SFR. The CFR or SFR will contact the appropriate INL Program Environmental Lead (PEL) and involve Waste Generator Services (WGS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A description of all inputs into the <i>septic system</i> (see def.) such that a determination can be made that the inputs are sanitary waste or nonsanitary waste. For septic systems whose current inputs might not be reflective of the septage accumulated, a brief description of the past historical inputs to the septic system must be provided. If past or current inputs are unknown, the septic system will require a formal <i>hazardous waste</i> (see def.) determination (HWD) through sampling and analysis.</li> <li>• Documentation attesting to having performed an evaluation to verify that the septage does not contain radioactive contamination in accordance with INL’s Radiological Control Manual (Contractor Manual 15A) and DOE Order 458.1, <i>Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment</i>.</li> <li>• Information as to when the system was last pumped (if known).</li> </ul>	EA-CER-019
3.54.5	If the septage is determined not to be a hazardous waste AND the septage is not radiologically contaminated, then the septage may be discharged to an approved site authorized by the DEQ.	EA-CER-019
3.54.6	The integrity of the septic tank and components shall be visually inspected when the tank is pumped.	Contractor Requirement
3.54.7	If the septage is determined to be a hazardous waste, or is determined not to be a hazardous waste but is radiologically contaminated, additional evaluation is required to determine an approved disposal pathway. The WGS Facility Representative should be contacted for assistance in making this determination. The WGS Facility Representative should contact INL’s Environmental Organization.	EA-CER-019
3.54.8	A HWD is required, and shall be documented on a Waste Determination, Disposition form or equivalent. The HWD is the responsibility of the facility/project generating the waste. Any organization (other than the generating organization) whose service is obtained to perform a hazardous waste determination on septage must provide a copy of the final hazardous waste determination to the applicable WGS Facility Representative for the facility generating the waste.	EA-CER-019

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.54.9	The appropriate WGS Facility Representative must forward all records pertaining to the domestic sewage exclusions evaluation and/or radiological evaluation to their facility's environmental records storage area.	EA-CER-019

**3.55 Deactivating, Decontaminating, Dismantling (DD&D), or Closing Facilities (including trailers), Structures, Equipment, or Processes – General**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.55.1	On completion of the environmental analysis by INL's Environmental Organization of the proposed activity, compliance instructions will be provided to the requestor. It is the responsibility of the requestor to follow all of the instructions provided by INL's Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement
3.55.2	Written notice of intention to perform <i>demolition</i> (see def.) or renovation (see def.) shall be provided to the state of Idaho, and the EPA, at least 10 <i>working days</i> (see def.) prior to commencing the activity. The notification shall be updated as necessary. See section 3.44.  NOTE: In most cases, the Contractor will submit the EPA 10-day demolition and renovation notification with information provided by the subcontractor.	40 CFR 61.145(b)
3.55.3	Activities at the <i>INL Site</i> (see def.) or at INL Research Center, with the potential to pollute storm water, must be performed to minimize storm water pollution; (see Section 3.33 Managing Storm Water Discharges at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities and the INL Site).	40 CFR 122
3.55.4	Waste volume or toxicity should be reduced as economically practicable (for example, through recycling, reuse or material substitution).	Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq.)

**3.56 Temporarily Closing, Change-in-Service, Permanently Discontinuing Use, or Closing, Relocating, or Removing Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.56.1	Owners and operators must empty and clean the UST by removing all liquids and accumulated sludges. All tanks taken out of service permanently must also be either removed from the ground or filled with an inert solid material.	40 CFR 280.71(b)
3.56.2	Owners and operators must maintain records that are capable of demonstrating compliance with applicable closure requirements and a	40 CFR 280.74

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No.	Requirement	Source
	copy of the closure UST form (EPA-7530-1). The results of the excavation zone assessment must be maintained for at least 3 years after completion of permanent closure or change-in-service.	
3.56.3	The subcontractor shall provide copies of all closure documents required by 40 CFR 280 to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative.	Contractor Requirement

**3.57 Abandoning or Closing Septic Tanks or Systems**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.57.1	Abandoning a septic tank, within a CERCLA <i>area of contamination</i> (AOC; see def.) shall have prior approval from INL's Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement
3.57.2	When closing septic tanks no longer in use and not planned for future use, the tank shall be abandoned in a manner that will protect against collapse or future use of the tank. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disconnection of the inlet and outlet piping</li> <li>• Pumped to remove scum and septage</li> <li>• Filling with earthen materials</li> <li>• Physically destroying or removing the tank.</li> </ul>	IDAPA 58.01.03.007.23

**3.58 Decommissioning (or abandoning) Potable Water, Production, Monitoring, and Observation Wells**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.58.1	The well owner is charged with decommissioning (or abandoning) (see def.) a well in a manner that will prevent waste and/or contamination of the groundwater. Permanently abandoned wells may have the casing removed or left in place and shall be filled with bentonite grout, cement grout, or concrete or other material as required to stop the upward or downward movement of water.  <b>NOTE:</b> <i>Decommissioned (Abandoned) Well. Any well that has been permanently removed from service and filled or plugged in accordance with these rules so as to meet the intent of these rules. A properly decommissioned well will not: a. Produce or accept fluids; b. Serve as a conduit for the movement of contaminants inside or outside the well casing; or c. Allow the movement of surface or ground water into unsaturated zones, into another aquifer, or between aquifers.</i>	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.16
3.58.2	Any water supply well (potable water well) that will no longer be used must be abandoned in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.551.08.	IDAPA 58.01.08.551.08

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.58.3	When a <i>monitoring well</i> (see def.) is no longer useful or needed, the owner or operator of the well shall abandon the well in accordance with IDAPA 37.03.09.025.16.	IDAPA 37.03.09.025.13

**3.59 Permanently Decommissioning Injection Wells**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.59.1	<p>Permanent decommission of a shallow <i>injection well</i> (see def.) shall be accomplished in accordance with procedures approved by the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Permanent Decommission. The discontinuance of use of an injection well in a method approved by the Director such that the injection well no longer has the capacity to inject fluids and the upward or downward migration of fluid is prevented. This also includes the disposal and proper management of any soil, gravel, sludge, liquids, or other materials removed from or adjacent to the injection well in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and requirements.</i></p>	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.01.d
3. 59.2	<p>Notice of Permanent decommissioning for deep and shallow injection wells shall be submitted on a form provided by the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources not less than thirty (30) working days prior to commencement of the activity.</p> <p>An Injection Well Abandonment Form shall be submitted with each notification of permanent decommissioning.</p> <p>(All submittals to regulatory agencies must first be reviewed and approved by the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative prior to submittal to the IDWR. See section 3.1.3)</p>	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.04.f.i; IDAPA 37.03.03.070.01.d
3. 59.3	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>All deep injection wells that are to be permanently decommissioned shall be plugged in accordance with current Well Construction Standards (IDAPA 37.03.09)</i></p> <p>The method of permanent decommissioning of all permitted injection wells shall be approved by the Director of IDWR and shall be in accordance with current well construction standards.</p>	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.04.f.i v
3. 59.4	A notice of completion of permanent decommission of a shallow or <i>deep injection well</i> (see def.) shall be submitted to the IDWR within 30 days of completion.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.04.f.iii
3. 59.5	All applications for permits, notices, and reports submitted to the Director of IDWR shall be signed and certified.	IDAPA 37.03.03.070.06.c.v

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**3.60 Removing or disturbing native or naturalized vegetation, disturbing soil, or working within the Sagebrush Steppe Reserve, Sage-Grouse Conservation Area, CITRC fenced boundary, the area between SMC and TAN, or in the INL storm water corridor.**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.60.1	Idaho Stream Channel Alteration Rules, IDAPA 37.03.07, require compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The subcontractor shall not disturb any stream channel without approval from the Contractor.	IDAPA 37.03.07.025.05
3.60.2	Disturbing soils (filling, excavating, or any mechanized disturbance) within <i>waters of the U.S.</i> (see def.), as defined at 33 CFR 328, is required to be performed according to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The subcontractor shall not disturb soils within <i>waters of the U.S.</i> without approval from the Contractor.	33 CFR 323
3.60.3	Activities at the <i>INL Site</i> or at INL Research Center, with the potential to pollute storm water, must be performed to minimize storm water pollution; see Section 3.33 Managing Storm Water Discharges at INL Owned REC Facilities, including Leased Facilities and the INL Site.	40 CFR 122
3.60.4	If the project requires disturbing soils or using vehicles off-road outside site area boundaries or at CITRC or TAN, the subcontractor shall verify with the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) that the necessary Cultural and Biological surveys have been completed.  <i>All soil disturbing</i> (see def.) activities shall cease in the affected area if Native American or historic relics or artifacts are identified.  Examples of sensitive cultural materials may include bones, flakes or chips of obsidian, "arrowheads" or other stone tools, dark-stained/charcoal-rich layers of soil, rusty cans and other metal objects, broken bottles, china and pottery fragments, bricks, thin layers of concrete, and basalt cobble alignments (circular hunting blinds and fireplaces, rectangular homestead foundations, igloo-shaped bread ovens).	Contractor Requirement & 43 CFR 10  36 CFR 800, 43 CFR 7, 43 CFR 10, E.O. 13287, E.O. 13007, DOE-ID Programmatic Agreement with State of ID, DOE- ID Agreement in Principle with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
3.60.5	The discovery of sensitive Native American or historic cultural materials shall be reported to the CRF or SFR at once and artifacts or remains shall not be disturbed further.	Contractor Requirement  36 CFR 800, 43 CFR 7, 43 CFR 10, E.O. 13287, E.O. 13007, DOE-ID Programmatic Agreement with State of ID, DOE- ID Agreement in

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No.	Requirement	Source
		Principle with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.
3.60.6	No <i>area of contamination</i> (AOC; see def.) shall be disturbed without notification and approval from INL’s Environmental Organization. AOC’s associated with a project will be identified by the Contractor.	Contractor Requirement
3.60.7	<p><b>NOTE 1:</b> <i>Soil stabilization is a component of environmental compliance and protection, and is used for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Controlling fugitive dust (IDAPA 58.01.01.650, -651)</i></li> <li>• <i>Controlling noxious plants (7 USC 2814)</i></li> <li>• <i>Controlling invasive plants (EO 13112)</i></li> <li>• <i>Controlling wildland fire (DOE/EA-1372)</i></li> <li>• <i>Controlling erosion (40 CFR 122)</i></li> <li>• <i>Invoking categorical exclusion (42 USC 4321)</i></li> <li>• <i>Protecting human health and natural resources near remediation sites (42 USC 9601)</i></li> <li>• <i>Protecting surface water (IDAPA 58.01.02)</i></li> <li>• <i>Protecting ground water (IDAPA 37.03.03)</i></li> <li>• <i>Protecting the human environment (10 CFR 1021)</i></li> <li>• <i>Protecting unique natural, biological, and cultural resources (INL Environmental Policy, EO 13287, and Agreement-in-Principle between DOE and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes).</i></li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE 2:</b> <i>Soil stabilization can be accomplished with a building, pavement, sod, gravel, riprap, bioengineered cap, soil binder, native vegetation, etc. Native vegetation may be allowed to voluntarily become reestablished, if the concurrence of a natural resource scientist is obtained.</i></p> <p>Improve soil stabilization and revegetation of disturbed sites according to the project contract.</p>	<p><i>EO 13112</i>  <i>IDAPA 58.01.02;</i>  <i>IDAPA 37.03.03;</i>  <i>IDAPA</i>  <i>58.01.01.650, -651;</i>  <i>7 USC 2814; 40</i>  <i>CFR 122; 42 USC</i>  <i>4321; 42 USC</i>  <i>9601; 10 CFR</i>  <i>1021; DOE/EA-</i>  <i>1372; EO 13287;</i>  <i>EO 13112; 36 CFR</i>  <i>800, 43 CFR 7, 43</i>  <i>CFR 10, E.O.</i>  <i>13287, E.O. 13007,</i>  <i>DOE-ID</i>  <i>Programmatic</i>  <i>Agreement with</i>  <i>State of ID, DOE-</i>  <i>ID Agreement in</i>  <i>Principle with the</i>  <i>Shoshone-Bannock</i>  <i>Tribes.</i></p>
3.60.8	<p>The subcontractor will contact the CFR or SFR before disturbing any soil, removing any vegetation, using vehicles off-road, or expanding any gravel source not specifically identified in the contract. This includes establishing turnarounds, pullouts, or any off-road travel outside site area boundaries or at CITRC or TAN.</p> <p>Before removing any gravel from gravel sources at the INL the subcontractor shall walk down the gravel source with the CFR or SFR to clarify boundaries. Expansion of the gravel source outside the approved footprint is not allowed without additional approvals and documents. Contact the CFR or SFR for more information.</p>	Contractor Requirement

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3.60.9	Restoration, rehabilitation, and stabilization projects on Bureau of Land Management-administered lands in Idaho, use certified noxious weed-free straw and/or mulch.	76 FR 43706, Final Supplementary Rules to Require the Use of Certified Noxious-Weed-Free Forage and Straw on Bureau of Land management Lands in the State of Idaho. M. L. Adams, DOE-ID, Contracting Officer letter to D. M. Storms, BEA, Prime Contract and Performance Management Manager, "Contract No. DE-AC07-05ID14517-Bureau of land management Requirements (AS-CMD-INL-12-029), November 21, 2011, CCN 226005.

**3.61 Purchasing Materials or Services**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.61.1	All procurement must be in conformance with the <i>Sustainable Acquisition Program</i> (see def).	40 CFR 247; 48 CFR 970.5223-7
3.61.2	Requisitions for products that contain recovered materials must be reviewed to verify purchase of products with the highest recovered material content practicable, and provide for tracking and reporting of this information.	RCRA 6002 (42 U.S.C. 6962); Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq.); 40 CFR 247

**3.62 Purchasing Diesel Fuel**

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.62.1	Diesel fuel used in motor vehicles shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a sulfur content of less than or equal to 15 parts per million (ppm)</li> <li>• Have cetane index of at least 40, or have a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent</li> <li>• Be free of visible evidence of the dye solvent red 164.</li> </ul>	40 CFR 80.500 40 CFR 80.520
3.62.2	Diesel fuel used in nonroad and stationary diesel engines subject to New Source Performance Standards shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a sulfur content of less than or equal to 15 ppm</li> <li>• Has a cetane index of at least 40, or have a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent</li> </ul>	40 CFR 80.510 40 CFR 60.4207

**3.63 Purchasing equipment containing ozone-depleting substances (ODS), such as refrigerants or halon, or recovery or recycling equipment with ODS**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.63.1	Owners/operators of refrigeration appliances must determine whether the appliances are <i>commercial refrigeration</i> (see def.) appliances, <i>industrial process refrigeration</i> (see def.) appliances or other appliances to determine which sections of 40 CFR 82.156 apply.  <i>Commercial refrigeration</i> means, for the purposes of 40 CFR 82.156(i), the refrigeration appliances used in the retail food and cold storage warehouse sectors. Retail food includes the refrigeration equipment found in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants and other food establishments. Cold storage includes the equipment used to store meat, produce, dairy products, and other perishable goods. All of the equipment contains large refrigerant charges, typically over 75 pounds.  <i>Industrial process refrigeration</i> (see def.) means, for the purposes of 40 CFR 82.156(i), complex customized appliances used in the chemical, pharmaceutical, petrochemical and manufacturing industries. These appliances are directly linked to the industrial process. This sector also includes industrial ice machines, appliances used directly in the generation of electricity, and ice rinks. Where one appliance is used for both industrial process refrigeration and other applications, it will be considered industrial process refrigeration equipment if 50 percent or more of its operating capacity is used for industrial process refrigeration.	40 CFR 82.152
3.63.2	Owners/operators of refrigeration appliances must determine the full charge (see def.) capacity of the appliances to determine which sections of 40 CFR 82.156 apply.  <i>Full charge</i> means, for the purposes of 40 CFR 82.156(i), the amount of refrigerant required for normal operating characteristics and conditions	40 CFR 82.156

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>of the appliance as determined by using one of the following four methods or a combination of one of the following four methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The equipment manufacturers’ determination of the correct full charge of the equipment;</li> <li>(2) Determining the full charge by appropriate calculations based on component sizes, density of refrigerant, volume of piping, and all other relevant considerations;</li> <li>(3) The use of actual measurements of the amount of refrigerant added or evacuated from the appliance; and/or</li> </ul> <p>The use of an established range based on the best available data, regarding the normal operating characteristics and conditions for the appliance, where the mid-point of the range will serve as the full charge, and where records are maintained in accordance with 40 CFR 82.166.</p>	
3.63.3	<i>Technicians</i> (see def.) must be certified by an approved technician certification program.	40 CFR 82.161 (a)
3.63.4	No person may open appliances except MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair, and no person may dispose of appliances except for small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances, unless they have submitted to the EPA a certification (40 CFR 82.162) that they have acquired certified recovery or recycling equipment and are complying with the applicable requirements of Subpart F.	40 CFR 82.154 (e)
3.63.5	No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances for purposes of disposal of these appliances unless they have submitted to the EPA a certification (40 CFR 82.162) that they have acquired certified recovery equipment meeting the standards [40 CFR 82.158 (l) and/or (m), as applicable], and are complying with the applicable requirements of Subpart F.	40 CFR 82.154 (f)
3.63.6	Purchasers of any class I or class II refrigerants who employ certified technicians may provide evidence that at least one technician is properly certified to the wholesaler who sells them refrigerant. The purchaser must notify the wholesaler in the event that the purchaser no longer employs at least one properly certified technician. The wholesaler is then prohibited from selling class I or class II refrigerants to the purchaser until such time as the purchaser employs at least one properly certified technician. At that time, the purchaser must provide new evidence that at least one technician is properly certified.	40 CFR 82.166 (b)

**3.64 Procuring Pesticides**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.64.1	Products that are not pesticides because they are not deemed to be used for a pesticidal effect include: A product that is not intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest, or to defoliate, desiccate or regulate the growth of plants, is not considered to be a pesticide. The following types	40 CFR 152.10

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>of products or articles are not considered to be pesticides unless a pesticidal claim is made on their labeling or in connection with their sale and distribution: (a) Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents; (b) Products not containing toxicants, intended only to attract pests for survey or detection purposes, and labeled accordingly; (c) Products that are intended to exclude pests only by providing a physical barrier against pest access, and which contain no toxicants, such as certain pruning paints to trees.</p> <p>Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents are exempted as pesticides in accordance with 40 CFR 152.10(a) unless they are clearly marked and labeled as a pesticide.</p>	
3.64.2	An MSDS or SDS for each pesticide must be on file at the facility.	Company Requirement

**3.65 Reporting and Cleaning Up Spills and Releases**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.65.1	All <i>spills/releases</i> (see def) shall be reported. The subcontractor shall not initiate clean up without the approval of the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) and INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement to comply with multiple regulations: DOE O 151.1C; DOE O 231.1A
3.65.2	All spills/releases shall be promptly contained, cleaned up, and the material properly dispositioned at the direction of the CFR or SFR and INL’s Environmental Organization.	Contractor Requirement to comply with multiple regulations: DOE O 151.1C
3.65.3	<p>In the case of an unauthorized release of hazardous materials to state waters or to land such that there is a likelihood that it will enter state waters, the responsible persons in charge must:</p> <p>01. Stop Continuing Spills. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill.</p> <p>02. Contain Material. Make every reasonable effort to contain spilled material in such a manner that it will not reach surface or groundwater of the state.</p> <p>03. Department Notification Required. Immediately notify the Department or designated agent of the spills.</p> <p>04. Collect, Remove, and Dispose. Collect, remove, and dispose of the spilled material in a manner approved by the Department.</p>	IDAPA 58.01.02.850

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.65.4	<p>All spills/releases (see def.) shall be reported to the CFR or SFR at once. If the CFR or SFR cannot be reached, contact INL’s Spill Notification Team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Call the SNT cell phone 241-6400.</li> <li>○ Call the Warning Communications Center at 526-1515, and request they notify the SNT.</li> </ul>	Contractor Requirement

**3.66 Cleaning Up Spills and Releases of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (From equipment manufactured before 1982)**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.66.1	<p>STOP WORK. Isolate the spill and any areas, which may have been contaminated. Collect and contain any contaminated tools, equipment, clothing or shoes. Contact medical if personnel may be contaminated.</p> <p>Contact the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) and INL’s Environmental Organization’s TSCA TPOC for guidance to cleanup PCB spills (see def.) and PCB releases (see def.) and the proper management of PCB materials.</p> <p>The subcontractor shall not initiate clean up without the approval of the CFR or SFR and INL’s Environmental Organization.</p>	Company Requirement
3.66.2	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>The New Spill Policy found in 40 CFR 761.120 can only be applied if the cleanup of the spill of PCBs (see def.) is begun within 24/48 hours from a spill less than 72 hours old. If the spill is older than 72 hours, the requirements found in 40 CFR 761.61 must be followed.</i></p> <p>This policy establishes criteria EPA will use to determine the adequacy of the cleanup of spills resulting from the <i>PCB-release</i> (see def.) of materials containing <i>polychlorinated biphenyls</i> (PCBs; see def.) at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater. The policy applies to spills which occur after May 4, 1987.</p> <p>Existing spills (spills which occurred prior to May 4, 1987, are excluded from the scope of this policy.</p>	40 CFR 761.120(a)
3.66.3	<p>Unless expressly limited, the reporting, disposal, and pre-cleanup sampling requirements in paragraphs (a) (1) through (3) of this section apply to all <i>spills of PCBs</i> (see def.) at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater which are subject to decontamination requirements under TSCA, including those spills listed under §761.120(b) which are excluded from the cleanup standards at paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.</p>	40 CFR 761.125(a)
3.66.4	<p>All concentrated soils, solvents, rags, and other materials resulting from the cleanup of PCBs under this policy shall be properly stored, labeled,</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (a)(2)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of subpart D of this part.	
3.66.5	<i>Determination of spill boundaries in the absence of visible traces.</i> For spills where there are insufficient visible traces yet there is evidence of a leak or spill, the boundaries of the spill are to be determined by using statistically based sampling.	40 CFR 761.125 (a)(3)
3.66.6	<i>Requirements for cleanup of low-concentration (see def.) spills which involve less than 1 pound of PCBs by weight (less than 270 gallons of untested mineral oil) - Decontamination requirements.</i> Spills of less than 270 gallons of untested mineral oil, <i>low-concentration PCBs</i> (see def.) , which involve less than 1 pound of PCBs by weight (for example, less than 270 gallons of untested mineral oil containing less than 500 ppm PCBs) shall be cleaned in the following manner:  (i) Solid surfaces must be <i>double washed/rinsed</i> see def.)  (ii) All soil within the spill area (that is, visible traces of soil and a buffer of 1 lateral foot around the visible traces) must be excavated, and the ground be restored to its original configuration by back-filling with clean soil (that is, containing less than 1 ppm PCBs).  (iii) Requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section must be completed within 48 hours after the responsible party was notified or became aware of the spill.	40 CFR 761.125 (b)(1)
3.66.7	<i>Effect of emergency or adverse weather.</i> Completion of cleanup may be delayed beyond 48 hours in case of circumstances including but not limited to, civil emergency, adverse weather conditions, lack of access to the site, and emergency operating conditions.	40 CFR 761.125 (b)(2)
3.66.8	<i>Records and certification.</i> At the completion of cleanup, the responsible party shall document the cleanup with records and <i>certification</i> (see def.) of decontamination. The records and certification must be maintained for a period of 5 years. The records and certification shall consist of the following:  (i) Identification of the source of the spill (for example, the type of equipment).  (ii) Estimated or actual date and time of the spill occurrence.  (iii) The date and time cleanup was completed or terminated (if cleanup was delayed by emergency or adverse weather: the nature and duration of the delay).  (iv) A brief description of the spill location.	40 CFR 761.125 (b)(3);

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	<p>(v) Pre-cleanup sampling data used to establish the spill boundaries if required because of insufficient visible traces, and a brief description of the sampling methodology used to establish the spill boundaries.</p> <p>(vi) A brief description of the solid surfaces cleaned and of the double wash/rinse method used.</p> <p>(vii) Approximate depth of soil excavation and the amount of soil removed.</p> <p>(viii) A certification statement signed by the responsible party stating that the cleanup requirements have been met and that the information contained in the record is true to the best of his/her knowledge.</p>	
3.66.9	<p><i>Requirements for cleanup of high-concentration (see def.) spills and low-concentration spills involving 1 pound or more PCBs by weight (270 gallons or more of untested mineral oil).</i> Cleanup of low-concentration spills involving 1 lb or more PCBs by weight and of all spills of materials other than low-concentration materials shall be considered complete if all of the immediate requirements, cleanup standards, sampling, and recordkeeping requirements of this section are met.</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (c)
3.66.10	<p><i>Immediate requirements.</i> The four actions in this section must be taken as quickly as possible and within no more than 24 hours (or within 48 hours for <i>PCB Transformers</i> [see def.]) after the responsible party was notified or became aware of the spill, except that actions described in paragraphs (c)(1) (ii) through (iv) of this section can be delayed beyond 24 hours if circumstances (for example, civil emergency, hurricane, tornado, or other similar adverse weather conditions, lack of access because of physical impossibility, or emergency operating conditions) so require for the duration of the adverse conditions.</p> <p>(i) The responsible party shall notify the EPA regional office and the National Response Center.</p> <p>(ii) The responsible party shall effectively cordon off or otherwise delineate and restrict an area encompassing any visible traces plus a 3-foot buffer and place clearly visible signs advising persons to avoid the area to minimize the spread of contamination as well as the potential for human exposure.</p> <p>(iii) The responsible party shall record and document the area of visible contamination, noting the extent of the visible trace areas and the center of the visible trace area. If there are no visible traces, the responsible party shall record this fact and contact the regional office of</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (c)(1)

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	<p>the EPA for guidance in completing statistical sampling of the spill area to establish spill boundaries.</p> <p>(iv) The responsible party shall initiate cleanup of all visible traces of the fluid on hard surfaces and initiate removal of all visible traces of the spill on soil and other media, such as gravel, sand, oyster shells, etc.</p> <p>(v) If there has been a delay in reaching the site and there are insufficient visible traces of PCBs remaining, the responsible party must estimate (based on the amount of material missing from the equipment or <i>container</i> [see def.]) the area of the spill and immediately cordon off the area of suspect contamination and then utilize a statistically based sampling scheme to identify the boundaries.</p>	
3.66.11	<p><i>Requirements for decontaminating spills in outdoor electrical substations.</i> Spills that occur in outdoor electrical substations shall be decontaminated in accordance with paragraphs (c)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section. Conformance to the cleanup standards of this section shall be verified by post-cleanup sampling.</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (c)(2)
3.66.12	<p><i>Requirements for decontaminating spills in other restricted access areas.</i> Spills that occur in restricted access locations other than outdoor electrical substations shall be decontaminated in accordance with paragraphs (c)(3) (i) through (v) of this section. Conformance to the cleanup standards of this section shall be verified by post cleanup sampling.</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (c)(3)
3.66.13	<p><i>Requirements for decontaminating spills in nonrestricted access areas.</i> Spills that occur in nonrestricted access locations, as defined under §761.123, shall be decontaminated in accordance with paragraphs (c)(4) (i) through (v) of this section. Conformance to the cleanup standards of this section shall be verified by post cleanup sampling.</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (c)(4)
3.66.14	<p>Porous surfaces contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in concentrations of &lt;10 µg/100 cm<sup>2</sup> may continue to be used for the remainder of their useful lives, so long as the source of contamination is removed, surfaces are cleaned and covered, and the area is marked as containing PCBs.</p>	40 CFR 761.30(p)
3.66.15	<p><i>Records.</i> The responsible party shall document the cleanup with records of decontamination. The records must be maintained for a period of 5 years. The records and certification shall consist of the following:</p> <p>(i) Identification of the source of the spill, for example, the type of equipment.</p> <p>(ii) Estimated or actual date and time of the spill occurrence.</p>	40 CFR 761.125 (c)(5)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>(iii) The date and time cleanup was completed or terminated (if cleanup was delayed by emergency or adverse weather: the nature and duration of the delay).</p> <p>(iv) A brief description of the spill location and the nature of the materials contaminated. This information should include whether the spill occurred in an outdoor electrical substation, other restricted access location, or in a nonrestricted access area.</p> <p>(v) Pre-cleanup sampling data used to establish the spill boundaries if required because of insufficient visible traces and a brief description of the sampling methodology used to establish the spill boundaries.</p> <p>(vi) A brief description of the solid surfaces cleaned.</p> <p>(vii) Approximate depth of soil excavation and the amount of soil removed.</p> <p>(viii) Post cleanup verification sampling data and, if not otherwise apparent from the documentation, a brief description of the sampling methodology and analytical technique used.</p>	
3.66.16	Sampling requirements. Post-cleanup sampling is required to verify the level of cleanup under §761.125(c) (2) through (4). The responsible party may use any statistically valid, reproducible, sampling scheme (either random samples or grid samples) provided that the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are satisfied.	40 CFR 761.130

**3.67 Releases, Leaks, Spills, or Unusual Operating Conditions from Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) Regulated under IDAPA 58.01.07 (40 CFR 280)**

No.	Requirement	Source Document
3.67.1	Owners and operators of UST must report, investigate, and clean up <i>spills/releases</i> (see def.) and overfills.	40 CFR 280.30(b); 40 CFR 280.53
3.67.2	<p>Owners and operators of UST systems must report the following within 24 hours to implementing agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Releases or suspected releases, [releases less than twenty-five (25) gallons that are cleaned up within twenty-four (24) hours, and which do not cause a sheen on nearby surface water, do not need to be reported]</li> <li>• Unusual Operating Conditions, and</li> <li>• Monitoring results from release detection equipment indicating that a leak may have occurred.</li> </ul> <p>Owners and operators of UST systems must immediately investigate and confirm all suspected releases within 7 days.</p>	40 CFR 280.50; 40 CFR 280.52 IDAPA 58.01.07.200

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No.	Requirement	Source Document
3.67.3	Owners and operators of UST systems must in response to a confirmed release perform applicable initial response actions, abatement measures, initial site characterization, soil and groundwater cleanup investigations, and a report within 20 days of release confirmation describing the release and within 45 days describing initial site characterization and submit and complete an approved Corrective Action Plan (CAP). This also applies to UST systems containing radioactive materials that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, UST systems that are a part of emergency generation facilities regulated by the NRC under 10 CFR 50, Appendix A, and UST systems with field-constructed tanks.	40 CFR 280.60; 40 CFR 280.61; 40 CFR 280.62; 40 CFR 280.63; 40 CFR 280.64; 40 CFR 280.65; 40 CFR 280.66

**3.68 Activities that have the Potential to Approach or Exceed Permitted or Regulatory Limits for Air Emissions**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.68.1	The owner or operator of the excess emission event shall report to the state of Idaho and keep information on the <i>excess emissions</i> (see def.) in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.134. Records shall be kept at the facility in the form of a logbook for 5 calendar years. Sources with excess emissions shall comply with IDAPA 58.01.01.134.	IDAPA 58.01.01.130; IDAPA 58.0101.131; IDAPA 58.01.01.132; IDAPA 58.01.01.133; IDAPA 58.01.01.134; IDAPA 58.01.01.135; IDAPA 58.01.01.136;
3.68.2	The Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) shall be notified of all oral notifications to the state of Idaho at the time of notification to the state of Idaho.	Contractor Requirement
3.68.3	The person responsible for a facility during which a regulatory or permit emission limit is exceeded shall correct the conditions causing the excess emissions event reduce the frequency of occurrence of such events and minimize the amount by which limits are exceeded.	IDAPA 58.01.01.132; IDAPA 58.01.01.134.02.a
3.68.4	The owner or operator of the excess emission event resulting from upsets, breakdowns or the initiation of safety measures shall report to the state of Idaho as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the event and keep information on the when the excess emissions occurred, the location, the equipment involved, and an explanation of the cause.	IDAPA 58.01.01.134
3.68.5	For equipment or emissions units for which excess emissions may occur during startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance, or during process upsets and breakdowns and situations that require implementation of	IDAPA 58.01.01.133;

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No.	Requirement	Source
	safety measures that can be anticipated to occur periodically, the owner or operator shall prepare implement and file with the state of Idaho specific procedures that will be used to minimize such events and excess emissions from such events.	IDAPA 58.01.01.134
3.68.6	A written report for each excess emissions event shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality no later than fifteen (15) days after the beginning of such event. The report shall contain information required by IDAPA 58.01.01.135.	IDAPA 58.01.01.135
3.68.7	Copies of all written notifications shall be provided to the CFR or SFR at the time of submittal to the state of Idaho.	Contractor Requirements

**3.69 Activities that have the Potential to Approach or Exceed Permitted or Regulatory Limits for Wastewater Discharges to the City of Idaho Falls Sewer System**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.69.1	A written report shall be submitted to the City of Idaho Falls within 5 days following an accidental discharge, or any violation of “daily maximum” or other limits. The report must include the circumstance of the violation and corrective action being taken.  If the City of Idaho Falls discharge limits are exceeded, additional sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of an <i>exceedance</i> (see def.) to assess compliance with the specific pollutant limits.	City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance
3.69.2	The City of Idaho Falls shall be notified immediately following a <i>slug load</i> (see def.) of pollutants or accidental discharge of substances prohibited by the City Sewer Ordinance.  Written notification must be submitted to the City within 5 days of the occurrence.  See Section 3.65 ‘Reporting and Cleaning Up Spills and Releases’.	City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance 8-1-32 and 8-1-52.

**3.70 Generating Waste**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.70.1	<i>INL</i> (see def.) waste and waste generated at in-town facilities shall be properly identified, characterized, managed, and dispositioned at the direction of Waste Generator Services (WGS).	40 CFR 260; 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 262; 40 CFR 263; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 266; 40 CFR 268; 40 CFR 270;

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No.	Requirement	Source
		40 CFR 279  Contractor Requirements
3.70.2	<p>The subcontractor shall not remove any waste from INL or INL facilities, except with prior approval from the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) or as specified in the subcontract.</p> <p>Manage all waste in accordance with the subcontract documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Before discarding, recycling, or disposing of any waste stream not identified in the subcontract requirements, the subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR for assistance in waste characterization, disposal determination, and identification of proper record keeping responsibilities.</li> <li>○ The subcontractor shall contact their CFR or SFR in the event that any mixed waste (see def.) is projected to be generated.</li> </ul>	Contractor Requirements
3.70.3	<p>Subcontractors shall not generate wastes unless proper waste generation planning has been conducted.</p> <p>Subcontractors shall properly segregate waste at the point of generation.</p> <p>All containers used to collect waste shall be labeled to identify the type of waste in the container in addition to requirements in 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 279, 40 CFR 761 and other waste management regulations.</p>	Contractor Requirement
3.70.4	<p>If aerosol cans must be used, then the contents shall be used as completely as possible in the manner for which they were intended. The unused portion shall be removed for use on other projects, including projects that are not on INL.</p> <p>Waste aerosol cans shall be disposed of according to the requirements in Section 3.70.10, Generating and Managing Waste Aerosol Cans.</p>	Contractor Requirements
3.70.5	Tools and equipment, excluding concrete trucks (See Section 3.70.6, Flushing Empty Concrete Trucks) shall not be washed while on INL, unless authorized by the CFR or SFR.	Contractor Requirements
3.70.6	<p>Empty concrete trucks shall be flushed only in areas specifically designated for that purpose by the CFR or SFR in accordance with the subcontract requirements.</p> <p>Only the concrete truck chutes may be cleaned at the work site, as directed by the CFR or SFR.</p>	Contractor Requirements

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No.	Requirement	Source
	Excess concrete shall be dumped at an area designated by the CFR or SFR.	
3.70.7	<p><u>Generating and Managing Used Oil</u></p> <p>The subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR for assistance in the characterization of used oil, and to determine the ultimate destination/disposition of the used oil.</p> <p>Used oil shall be stored and managed according to the requirements in 40 CFR 279.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When storing used oil from a radioactive management area (RMA), each accumulation container of used oil shall be labeled "Used Oil from an RMA."</li> <li>• All used oil containers (including catch pans) shall be labeled "Used Oil".</li> </ul> <p>The subcontractor shall obtain approval from the CFR or SFR before removing used oil from any INL facilities, including used oil generated from subcontractor-owned vehicles, and oil removed from this equipment under a service contract or a vendor agreement.</p> <p>RCRA hazardous wastes shall not be mixed with used oils.</p> <p>Oil containing PCBs shall not be mixed with other non-PCB used oil.</p> <p>The subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR for assistance with disposition of any used oil found to contain PCBs.</p> <p>In addition to determining PCB content, used oil shall be evaluated to determine whether the oil is on-specification or off-specification oil for recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact your CFR or SFR to obtain the current specifications.</li> </ul> <p>Used oil shall not be used as a dust suppressant</p>	Contractor Requirements
3.70.8	<p><u>Generating and Managing Used Oil Filters</u></p> <p>Oil filters from light-duty vehicles (such as automobiles, passenger vans, and light-duty trucks) shall be drained while the filter and its oil are still hot from engine operation (hot-drained), shall be left on the draining rack for at least 24 hours, and shall be disposed of as industrial waste.</p> <p>Oil filters from heavy-duty vehicles (such as buses, commercial trucks, dump trucks, tractor-trailers, and mining or construction vehicles) shall</p>	Contractor Requirement

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	<p>be drained while the filter and its oil are still hot from engine operation (hot-drained), and shall be left on the draining rack for at least 24 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The subcontractor shall determine whether used heavy-duty oil filters contain Terne (an alloy of tin and lead which often causes the filter to fail the TCLP for lead).</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>The subcontractor shall base this determination on process knowledge, data from the manufacturer, or analytical testing.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drained filters shall be characterized and dispositioned as directed by the CFR or SFR.</li> <li>If a filter is determined to be hazardous, it shall be managed in a satellite accumulation area (SAA), 90-day storage area, or RCRA-regulated treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF). The CFR or SFR can help identify or create an appropriate storage facility.</li> <li>If the filter is nonhazardous, it shall be shall be disposed of as industrial waste.</li> </ul>	
3.70.9	<p><u>Generating and Managing Waste Light Bulbs, Light Tubes and Batteries</u></p> <p>The subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR for current requirements for disposing/recycling of light bulbs and tubes, and all batteries."</p>	Contractor Requirement
3.70.10	<p><u>Generating and Managing Waste Aerosol Cans</u></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <u>RCRA "mixed waste" may be generated from radiologically contaminated aerosol cans. Contact your CFR or SFR prior to generating a mixed waste, or if you suspect radiological contamination.</u></p> <p>The subcontractor has two options for disposing of waste aerosol cans, provided that the cans do not contain pesticides or acutely hazardous wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disposing of the empty (at atmospheric pressure) aerosol cans intact (if label is intact and legible) in ordinary industrial waste</li> <li>puncturing and draining the aerosol cans before disposal (if appropriate equipment and residue-management processes are available).</li> </ul> <p>Before aerosol cans are punctured and drained, the subcontractor must obtain approval from the CFR or SFR.</p> <p>Cans that have been punctured and drained shall be managed as nonhazardous waste.</p>	Contractor Requirement

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	In all other situations, subcontractors shall contact the CFR or SFR for assistance.	
3.70.11	<p><u>Establishing and Accumulating Waste in Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs) and 90-Day Storage Areas</u></p> <p>The subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR for approval to establish and accumulate waste in SAAs or 90-day storage areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste accumulated in SAAs or 90-day accumulation areas shall be managed according to the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SAAs shall be located in the IMMEDIATE area (or room) in which the process or waste generating activity is being conducted according to 40 CFR 261.34(c)(1).</li> <li>○ Personnel who enter waste directly into the waste accumulation area or who inspect the area shall be appropriately trained in their management.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The subcontractor shall close SAAs and 90-day storage areas according to the requirements in 40 CFR 265.111 and 265.114.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The CFR or SFR shall be notified of the closure of SAAs or 90-day storage areas and copies of closure documentation (if any) shall be provided to the CFR or SFR in accordance with the subcontract requirements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Contractor Requirement

**3.71 Distributing, Excessing, or Disposing of Appliances Containing Refrigerants**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.71.1	<p><i>Technicians</i> (see def.) must be certified by an approved technician certification program.</p> <p>(1) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair <i>small appliances</i> (see def.) as defined in 40 CFR 82.152 must be properly certified as Type I technicians.</p> <p>(2) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair medium high or very high-pressure appliances, except small appliances and MVACs, or dispose of medium high or very high-pressure appliances, except small appliances and MVACs, must be properly certified as Type II technicians.</p> <p>(3) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair low-pressure appliances or dispose of low-pressure appliances must be properly certified as Type III technicians.</p> <p>(4) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair low- and high-pressure equipment as described in 40 CFR 82.161(a) (1), (2) and (3) must be properly certified as Universal technicians.</p>	40 CFR 82.161 (a)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>(5) Technicians who maintain, service, or repair MVAC-like appliances must either be properly certified as Type II technicians or complete the training and certification test offered by a training and certification program approved under 40 CFR 82.40.</p> <p>(6) Apprentices are exempt from this requirement provided the apprentice is closely and continually supervised by a certified technician while performing any maintenance, service, repair, or disposal that could reasonably be expected to release refrigerant from appliances into the environment.</p>	
3.71.2	<p>Persons recovering refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances for purposes of disposal of these appliances must certify to the EPA that they have acquired recovery equipment meeting the standards (40 CFR 82.158 (l) and/or (m), as applicable), and that they are complying with the applicable requirements. Equipment may include system-dependent equipment but must include self-contained equipment, if the equipment is to be used in the disposal of appliances except for small appliances. The owner or lessee of the recovery or recycling equipment may perform this certification for his or her employees. Certification shall take the form of a statement signed by the owner of the equipment or another responsible officer and setting forth:</p> <p>(1) The name and address of the purchaser of the equipment, including the county name;</p> <p>(2) The name and address of the establishment where each piece of equipment is or will be located;</p> <p>(3) The number of service trucks (or other vehicles) used to transport technicians and equipment between the establishment and job sites and the field;</p> <p>(4) The manufacturer's name, the date of manufacture, and if applicable, the model and serial number of the equipment; and</p> <p>(5) The certification must also include a statement that the equipment will be properly used in recovering refrigerant from appliances and that the information given is true and correct.</p>	40 CFR 82.162 (c)
3.71.3	<p>No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or release into the environment any class I or class II substance used as <i>refrigerant</i>. (see def.) <i>De minimis</i> (see def.) releases associated with attempts using the required practices (82.156, 82.158, and subpart B) to recycle or recover refrigerants are not subject to this prohibition.</p>	40 CFR 82.154 (a)
3.71.4	<p>No person may open appliances except MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair, and no person may dispose of appliances except for small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances without observing the required practices (40 CFR 82.156) and using equipment certified for that type of appliance (40 CFR 82.158).</p>	40 CFR 82.154(b)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.71.5	Persons opening appliances except for small appliances and MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair and all persons disposing of appliances except small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must have at least one piece of certified, <i>self-contained</i> (see def.) recovery or recycling equipment available at their place of business.	40 CFR 82.156(b)
3.71.6	Persons disposing of appliances, except for small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must evacuate the refrigerant in the entire unit to a certified (40 CFR 82.158) recovery or recycling machine. Persons opening appliances except for MVACs for maintenance, service, or repair must evacuate the refrigerant in either the entire unit or the part to be serviced (if the latter can be isolated) to a certified (40 CFR 82.158) system receiver or a recovery or recycling machine using the methods, practices and evacuation levels appropriate to the appliance type and conditions.  <i>Certified technicians</i> (see def.) must verify that the applicable level of evacuation has been reached in the appliance or the part before it is opened in accordance with 40 CFR 82.156(a)(1) Table 1. 40 CFR 82.156(a) evacuation levels are determined by whether the service activity is <i>major</i> (see def.), non major, affected by leaking systems, contaminants, oil changes, the type and manufacture date of the recovery/recycling equipment and type of refrigeration appliance being serviced.	40 CFR 82.156(a)
3.71.7	Persons who take the final step in the disposal process of a small appliance, room air conditioning, MVACs, or MVAC-like appliances must either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify that the appliance is operational and has a fully assembled refrigerant circuit;</li> <li>• Recover any remaining refrigerant from the appliance in accordance with federal regulatory requirements [paragraph (g) or (h)] as applicable; or</li> <li>• Verify that the refrigerant has been evacuated from the appliance previously.</li> <li>• The verification must include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a signed statement from the person from whom the appliance is obtained that all refrigerant that had not leaked previously has been recovered,</li> <li>• the name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant and</li> <li>• the date the refrigerant was recovered.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	40 CFR 82.156(f)
3.71.8	Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must maintain copies of signed statements obtained [40 CFR 82.156(f)(2)] verifying that the refrigerant was evacuated. Subcontractors must supply completed INL form 435.35, Refrigeration/Air Conditioning Appliance Disposal Certification to the company POC.	40 CFR 82.166(i)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.71.9	All records required to be maintained pursuant to this section must be kept for a minimum of three years unless otherwise indicated. Entities that dispose of appliances must keep these records on-site.	40 CFR 82.166(m)

**3.72 Managing and Positioning Excess Property and Materials**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.72.1	Property and other materials no longer needed by an owner, shall be made available for others to use at the <i>INL Site</i> or at other government facilities by one of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse in its original form</li> <li>• Recycle any pieces of the material or</li> <li>• Segregate, if possible the <i>hazardous material</i> (see def.) to minimize the volume of waste generated</li> </ul>	Contractor Requirement to comply with the Pollution Prevention Act
3.72.2	Usable <i>government personal property</i> (see def.) that is not required by the program for which it was acquired shall be reused, exchanged (traded-in), or excessed. Donation of used electronic equipment should be used to the maximum extent possible.	41 CFR 102-36; Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq.)
3.72.3	The subcontractor will send all weld rod scrap to the designated scrap metal bin for recycle or excess.	Contractor Requirement
3.72.4	The subcontractor will segregate all stainless steel scrap metal for recycle or excess from other scrap metal.	Contractor Requirement

**3.73 Disposing of Asbestos-Containing Material**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.73.1	All asbestos-containing waste material shall be disposed at the CFA Landfill and at the direction of the Contractor. If the <i>asbestos waste</i> (see def.) does not meet the waste acceptance criteria (RCRA hazardous, Radiological) for the CFA Landfill, the waste shall be turned over to the Contractor for disposal.	40 CFR 61.150
3.73.2	A person trained in the provisions of this regulation and the means of complying with them shall be present during the removal and disposal of asbestos-containing waste.	40 CFR 61.145 (c)(8)
3.73.3	<i>Containers</i> (see def.) of ACM or wrapped ACM materials must remain <i>adequately wet</i> (see def.) until collected and contained or treated in preparation for disposal.  Wetted ACM must be sealed in leak-tight containers or wrapping while wet.	40 CFR 61.145 (c)(6); 40 CFR 61.150 (a)(1)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.73.4	No <i>visible emissions</i> (see def.) to the outside air shall be discharged during the collection, processing (including incineration), packaging, or transporting of any ACM generated by the source, except nonfriable roofing material, or Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM waste that did not become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.	40 CFR 61.150(a)
3.73.5	Containers of ACM and wrapped materials must be visibly labeled using warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration under 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(4) or 1926.1101(k)(8).	40 CFR 61.150 (a)(1)(iv)
3.73.6	Mark vehicles used to transport asbestos-containing waste material so that the signs are visible during the loading and unloading of waste. The markings must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Be displayed in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend.</li> <li>(ii) Conform to the requirements for 20 inch x 14 inch upright format specified in 29 CFR 1910.145 9d)(4) and this paragraph.</li> <li>(iii) Display the legend of the appropriate size identified in 40 CFR 61.149(d)</li> </ul>	40 CFR 61.150(c); 40 CFR 61.149(d)
3.73.7	For all asbestos-containing waste material transported off the INL site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Maintain waste shipment records that includes the following information:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.</li> <li>(ii) The name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.</li> <li>(iii) The approximate quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards).</li> <li>(iv) The name and telephone number of the disposal site operator.</li> <li>(v) The name and physical site location of the disposal site.</li> <li>(vi) The date transported.</li> <li>(vii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).</li> <li>(viii) A certification that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	40 CFR 61.150(d)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.</p> <p>(2) Provide a copy of the waste shipment record, described in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to the disposal site owners or operators at the same time as the asbestos-containing waste material is delivered to the disposal site.</p> <p>(3) For waste shipments where a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment.</p>	
3.73.8	<p>(4) Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator if a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Include in the report the following information:</p> <p>(i) A copy of the waste shipment record for which a confirmation of delivery was not received, and</p> <p>(ii) A cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.</p> <p>(5) Retain a copy of all waste shipment records, including a copy of the waste shipment record signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, for at least 2 years.</p> <p>(e) Furnish upon request, and make available for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.</p>	40 CFR 61.150(d)

**3.74 Monitoring Wastewater Discharges to the City of Idaho Falls Sewer System**

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.74.1	All discharges shall be made in accordance with the City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance and the terms and conditions of an industrial wastewater discharge permit.	City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance 8-1-33.
3.74.2	All sampling and monitoring reports, books, documents, memoranda, reports, and correspondence must be kept for a minimum of three years.	City of Idaho Falls Sewer Ordinance 8-1-57.

**3.75 Preparing to Collect and Collecting CERCLA or DD&D Samples**

**NOTE:** *Subcontractors conducting sampling activities under the direction of INL, follow environmental instructions found in INL procedures such as LWP-8000 'Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials and Equipment'.*

No.	Requirement	Source
3.75.1	The development of Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) and risk assessment procedures for the RI/FS process at INL will follow the guidance found in CERCLA and the NCP, as well as in U.S. EPA guidance documents. Reasonable future-use scenarios will be developed for evaluation purposes in accordance with the latest CERCLA risk assessment guidance.  DQOs and risk assessment for the Preliminary Scoping Track 2 defined in this Action Plan require more detailed discussion because they are not specifically covered in the U.S. EPA guidance documents. For a Track 2, the following DQO/risk assessment process is applied: (See FFA/CO)	FFA/CO, Action Plan. 5.0 Data Quality Objectives and Risk Assessment
3.75.2	The subcontractor shall contact the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) before generating, shipping, storing, or archiving samples, to ensure that required documentation is completed.	Contractor Requirement
3.75.3	The subcontractor shall obtain approval from the CFR or SFR before sample(s) are managed in areas other than a laboratory.	Contractor Requirement
3.75.4	The Project Managers shall notify the other respective Project Managers not less than fourteen (14) business days in advance of any well drilling, sample collection, or other monitoring activity conducted pursuant to this Agreement. The fourteen (14) day notification can be waived upon mutual agreement among the Project Managers for U.S. DOE, U.S. EPA, and Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW).	FFA/CP XIX. Sampling and Data/Document Availability, 19.4
3.75.5	The Remedial Design Work Plan will include: Site Health and Safety Plan Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPjP)	FFA/CO XII. Target Dates and Deadlines, 12.12 Remedial Design Process

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.75.6	Throughout all sample collection, transportation, and analyses activities conducted in connection with this Agreement, U.S. DOE shall use procedures for quality assurance, and for quality control, and for chain-of-custody in accordance with approved U.S. EPA methods, including "Interim Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing QAPjP," QAMS-005/80, "Data Quality Objective Guidance," U.S. EPA 1540/687/003 and 004, and subsequent amendments to such guidelines.	FFA/CO, XVI. Quality Assurance, 16.2
3.75.7	All Parties shall require each laboratory it uses to perform analyses according to approved U.S. EPA methods. Each laboratory shall be required to participate in a quality assurance/quality control program equivalent to that which is followed by U.S. EPA and which is consistent with U.S. EPA document QAMS-005/80.	FFA/CO, XVI. Quality Assurance, 16.2

**3.76 Preparing to Collect and Collecting Non-CERCLA or Non-DD&D Samples**

**NOTE 1:** *Subcontractors conducting sampling activities under the direction of INL, follow environmental instructions found in INL procedures such as LWP-8000 'Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials and Equipment'.*

**NOTE 2:** *This section does not apply to R&D activities not funded by EM.*

No.	Requirement	Source
3.76.1	The subcontractor shall contact the Construction Field Representative (CFR) or Subcontract Field Representative (SFR) before generating, shipping, storing, or archiving samples, to ensure that required documentation is completed.	Contractor Requirement
3.76.2	The subcontractor shall obtain approval from the CFR or SFR before sample(s) are managed in areas other than a laboratory.	Contractor Requirement
3.76.3	Analytical laboratory assessments shall be conducted for all analytical laboratories not on the Qualified Supplier List used for analyzing Non-EM environmental samples to make sure that data is useable and dependable.	Contractor Requirement
3.76.4	The adequacy and reliability of environmental data shall be verified through the preparation and implementation of quality assurance project plans, sampling and analysis plans, field sampling plans, or <i>waste analysis plans</i> (WAPS). Data quality objectives shall be established during project planning.	EPA-QA/R-5, "EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans" or current EPA Guidance; Contractor Requirements

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No.	Requirement	Source
		Document Section 1.b(6) & Section 4(c)(6)

**3.77 Packaging and Temporarily Storing Samples**

**NOTE 1:** *Subcontractors conducting sampling activities under the direction of INL, follow environmental instructions found in INL procedures such as LWP-8000 'Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials and Equipment'.*

**NOTE 2:** *This section does not apply to R&D activities not related to CERCLA.*

No.	Requirement	Source
3.77.1	Throughout all CERCLA sample collection, transportation, and analyses activities conducted in connection with this Agreement, U.S. DOE shall use procedures for quality assurance, quality control and chain-of-custody in accordance with approved U.S. EPA methods, including "Interim Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing QAPjP," QAMS-005/80, "Data Quality Objective Guidance," U.S. EPA 1540/687/003 and 004, and subsequent amendments to such guidelines.	FFA/CO, XVI. Quality Assurance, 16.2
3.77.2	The adequacy and reliability of environmental data shall be verified through the preparation and implementation of quality assurance project plans, sampling and analysis plans, field sampling plans, or waste analysis plans (WAPS). DQOs shall be established during project planning.	

**3.78 Transferring Samples to a Laboratory**

**NOTE 1:** *Subcontractors conducting sampling activities under the direction of INL, follow environmental instructions found in INL procedures such as LWP-8000 'Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials and Equipment'.*

**NOTE 2:** *This exemption is not applicable to R&D samples, except for those related to RCRA treatability studies (see Section 3.78.4).*

No.	Requirement	Source
3.78.1	<i>Samples.</i> (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) (See Section 3.78.2) of this section, a sample of <i>solid waste</i> (see def.) or a sample of water, soil, or air, which is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition, is not subject to any requirements of this part or parts 262 through 268 or part 270 or part 124 of this chapter or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA, when:  (i) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing; or	40 CFR 261.4(d)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>(ii) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing; or</p> <p>(iii) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing; or</p> <p>(iv) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing; or</p> <p>(v) The sample is being stored in a laboratory after testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or</p> <p>(vi) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).</p>	
3.78.2	<p>In order to qualify for the exemption in paragraphs (d)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section, a sample collector shipping samples to a laboratory and a laboratory returning samples to a sample collector must:</p> <p>(i) Comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), or any other applicable shipping requirements; or</p> <p>(ii) Comply with the following requirements if the sample collector determines that DOT, USPS, or other shipping requirements do not apply to the shipment of the sample:</p> <p>(A) Assure that the following information accompanies the sample:</p> <p>(1) The sample collector's name, mailing address, and telephone number;</p> <p>(2) The laboratory's name, mailing address, and telephone number;</p> <p>(3) The quantity of the sample;</p> <p>(4) The date of shipment; and</p> <p>(5) A description of the sample.</p> <p>(B) Package the sample so that it does not leak, spill, or vaporize from its packaging.</p>	40 CFR 261.4(d)(2)
3.78.3	<p>This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.</p>	40 CFR 261.4(d)(3)

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No.	Requirement	Source
3.78.4	<i>Treatability Study Samples.</i> (1) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, persons who generate or collect samples for the purpose of conducting treatability studies as defined in section 260.10, are not subject to any requirement of parts 261 through 263 of this chapter or to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA, nor are such samples included in the quantity determinations of §261.5 and §262.34 (d) when the conditions and criteria for treatability study samples are met.	40 CFR 261.4(e)
3.78.5	The adequacy and reliability of environmental data shall be verified through the preparation and implementation of quality assurance project plans, sampling and analysis plans, field sampling plans, or <i>waste analysis plans</i> (WAPS). DQOs shall be established during project planning.	DOE- Order 436.1

**3.79 Storing and Maintaining Samples**

**NOTE:** *Subcontractors conducting sampling activities under the direction of INL, follow environmental instructions found in INL procedures such as LWP-8000 ‘Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials and Equipment’.*

**NOTE:** *This section applies to all samples, including CERCLA and DD&D samples, except those collected at MFC in accordance with RCRA permits.*

No.	Requirement	Source
3.79.1	Throughout all CERCLA sample collection, transportation, and analyses activities conducted in connection with this Agreement, U.S. DOE shall use procedures for quality assurance, quality control and chain-of-custody in accordance with approved U.S. EPA methods, including "Interim Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing QAPjP," QAMS-005/80, "Data Quality Objective Guidance," U.S. EPA 1540/687/003 and 004, and subsequent amendments to such guidelines.	FFA/CO, XVI. Quality Assurance, 16.2
3.79.2	The adequacy and reliability of environmental data shall be verified through the preparation and implementation of quality assurance project plans, sampling and analysis plans, field sampling plans, or <i>waste analysis plans</i> (WAPS). DQOs shall be established during project planning.	DOE- Order 436.1
3.79.3	<i>Samples.</i> (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, a sample of <i>solid waste</i> (see def.) or a sample of water, soil, or air, which is collected for the sole purpose of testing to determine its characteristics or composition, is not subject to any requirements of this part or parts 262 through 268 or part 270 or part 124 of this chapter or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA, when:	40 CFR 261.4(d)(1)

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<p>(i) The sample is being transported to a laboratory for the purpose of testing; or</p> <p>(ii) The sample is being transported back to the sample collector after testing; or</p> <p>(iii) The sample is being stored by the sample collector before transport to a laboratory for testing; or</p> <p>(iv) The sample is being stored in a laboratory before testing; or</p> <p>(v) The sample is being stored in a laboratory after testing but before it is returned to the sample collector; or</p> <p>(vi) The sample is being stored temporarily in the laboratory after testing for a specific purpose (for example, until conclusion of a court case or enforcement action where further testing of the sample may be necessary).</p>	
3. 79.4	This exemption does not apply if the laboratory determines that the waste is hazardous but the laboratory is no longer meeting any of the conditions stated in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.	40 CFR 261.4(d)(3)
3. 79.5	<p>Samples may be temporarily stored by a laboratory following testing provided they are being held for a specific purpose. Through negotiations with the Idaho DEQ, as documented in previous Notices of Violation, agreement has been reached that storage of samples for greater than 1 year must be accompanied by specific, documented authorization.</p> <p>If samples will be retained in the laboratory or other location after analysis and not sent back to the generator or dispositioned as waste within 30 days, the Responsible Manager needs to maintain documentation listing the samples proposed for extended storage and stating the reason for storage, the length of expected storage and the storage location. This documentation must be updated annually to justify continued storage until the sample is used, returned to the generator or dispositioned as waste. Samples that undergo a hazardous waste determination and are found to be nonhazardous are exempt from this requirement.</p>	November 20,2001 Notice of Violation, Violation No. 15 (CCN 37666)
3. 79.6	The subcontractor shall supply an annual justification to the Construction Field Representative or Subcontract Field Representative for continued storage of samples.	Contractor Requirement

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**3.80 Disposing of Samples**

**NOTE:** *Subcontractors conducting sampling activities under the direction of INL, follow environmental instructions found in INL procedures such as LWP-8000 ‘Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials and Equipment’.*

No.	Requirement	Source
3.80.1	Contractor waste shall be properly identified, characterized, managed, and dispositioned.	40 CFR 260; 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 262; 40 CFR 263; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 266; 40 CFR 268; 40 CFR 270; 40 CFR 279

**3.81 Reporting Disturbances to CERCLA or Inactive Waste Sites and Identifying Suspected Inactive Waste Sites**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.81.1	<p>The subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR when any of the following are observed. The subcontractor shall contact the CFR or SFR when any of the following are observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• suspected, nonCERCLA-posted, inactive waste sites</li> <li>• abandoned or inactive product, waste or waste processing system/component (non-RCRA-permitted), including aboveground or underground tanks, vessels, cylinders, <i>sumps</i> (see def.), <i>structures</i> (see def.), process piping, wells, containers, waste piles, etc.</li> <li>• abandoned or inactive stockpiles or <i>solid waste</i> (see def.) disposal sites, surface impoundments, including ordnance or explosive or <i>radioactive material</i> (see def.) sites</li> <li>• RCRA interim–status above-ground or underground tanks, vessels, cylinders, sumps, structures, or waste process or waste piping requiring Corrective Action</li> <li>• any observed change in conditions within the boundary of an inactive waste site any suspicious conditions found outside a posted CERCLA-operable unit.</li> </ul> <p>This does not apply to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active treatment, storage, or disposal units identified under RCRA permits</li> </ul>	Contractor requirement implementing FFA/CO, XV Additional Work; 40 CFR 300.405; 40 CFR 264 Subpart F

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No.	Requirement	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unplanned releases that have not reached the environment (e.g., spills within a building that are not suspected to have the potential to reach the environment)</li> <li>• units that have received only rainwater runoff</li> <li>• <i>solid waste</i> (see def.) disposal sites that received only concrete and metal debris</li> <li>• new releases outside existing CERCLA-operable unit sites that have been or are being addressed pursuant to applicable spill response requirements (TSCA and RCRA)</li> <li>• new releases to the environment from Contractor operations</li> <li>• asbestos that is currently inside a building or part of a building's structure.</li> </ul>	
3.81.2	Activities in the affected area shall be suspended until corrective actions are completed.	Contractor Requirement

**3.82 Understanding and Adhering to the Environmental Policy**

No.	Requirement	Source
3.82.1	All subcontractors performing work at INL are expected to adhere to INL's Environmental Policy. The policy is located at <a href="http://www.inl.gov/environmentalpolicy">http://www.inl.gov/environmentalpolicy</a> .	Company Requirement; ISO 14001:2004 Section 4.2 (f)

**3.83 Supporting Sustainability at INL**

3.83.1	<p>Support sustainability requirements at INL. Examples of supporting sustainability would include managing construction and demolition (see def.) (C&amp;D) debris to be diverted from being placed in the landfill and purchasing sustainable products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For C&amp;D debris diversion, separate appropriate materials for recycle or reuse (i.e. wood, concrete rubble, asphalt, scrap metal, furniture, etc.) and keep track of all weights sent for recycling or reuse. This information can be provided through the vendor data system.</li> <li>• For purchasing sustainable products, purchase supplies or services that are energy efficient (e.g., Energy Star or FEMP designated), water efficient, bio-based, environmentally preferable (including EPEAT-registered products), nonozone depleting, recycled content, or are nontoxic or less toxic alternatives. This information can be provided through the vendor data system.</li> </ul>	Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C 13101 et set)
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**4. DEFINITIONS**

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*Aboveground Storage Tank (AST).* A device meeting the definition of a *tank* (see def.) that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected (from 40 CFR 260.10). For the purposes of use at the INL Site, the definition of an aboveground storage tank includes that of an *on ground tank*; which includes a device meeting the definition of a *tank* that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected (from 40 CFR 260.10).

*Adequately Wet.* To adequately wet means to sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particles. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then the material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet. See Asbestos NESHAP Adequately Wet Guidance document (EPA340/1-90-019, December 1990 - <http://www.epa.gov/region04/air/asbestos/awet.htm>) prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning Standards, Stationary Source Compliance Division.

*Air Permitting Applicability Determination (APAD).* A Contractor form that is requested by any individual planning an activity that could affect air emissions. The form is completed and reviewed by air professionals in INL’s Environmental Organization to determine whether or not an air permitting action is required for a planned activity.

*Air Pollutant.* Any substance, including but not limited to, *radionuclides* (see def.), dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, soot, carbon, or particulate matter, visible emission (VE) or any combination therefore, regulated under the Clean Air Act or IDAPA 58.01.01.

*Altering a Drinking Water System:* Alteration of a drinking water system includes any changes to a drinking water system that are not included in the definition of Modification of a Drinking Water System. Alteration does not include maintenance and repair. Examples of alterations are addition of valves, addition of cross connection controls, replacement or changing a well pump, and addition of a service connection and associated equipment. A service connection is a water line that provides water from a water main and does not serve more than one building.

*Approved Recovery Equipment.* Equipment that is manufactured by an EPA approved testing organization. Recovery equipment removes refrigerant from an appliance via a control valve (either vapor passage or liquid metering device), oil separator, evaporator, compressor, condenser, and a container for holding the recovered refrigerant.

*Approved Recycling Equipment.* Approved recycling equipment is equipment that is manufactured by an EPA approved testing organization. Recycling equipment removes contaminants such as moisture, acid, no-condensable gases, particulate, and high-boiling residues.

*Approval to Construct.* An ATC a stationary air emission source which has the potential to emit one or more hazardous air pollutants for which pre construction approval is required by 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63.

*Area of Contamination (AOC).* A continuous (significant) extent of contamination at a Superfund Site. For the purpose of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs), is used as the

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equivalent of a RCRA land-based unit to determine whether disposal occurs. (U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, CERCLA *Orientation Manual*, June 1991.)

*Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM).* Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) is any material or product that contains more than 1% asbestos. Facilities constructed before 1981 may be assumed to have *presumed asbestos-containing materials (PACM)* throughout, in accordance with bulk sampling requirements of 40 CFR 763, Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan (MAP).

*Asbestos Containing Material - Category I Non-Friable.* Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

*Asbestos Containing Material – Category II Non-Friable.* Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, 40 CFR part 763, section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

*Asbestos Removal.* Operations where ACM or RACM is taken out or stripped from structures or substrates, and includes demolition (see def.) operations.

*Asbestos Renovation.* The modification of any existing structure, or portion thereof.

*Asbestos Stripping.* To take off RACM from any part of a facility or facility components.

*Asbestos Waste.* Any regulated asbestos-containing material and material contaminated with asbestos, including disposable equipment and clothing, that has become a waste.

*Biological Resource Review.* This evaluation includes but is not limited to: an examination of possible impacts to flora and fauna, including those which fall under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); an evaluation of impact on wetlands; and an evaluation of re-vegetation plans when soil disturbance is involved.

*Cathodic Protection.* A technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a *tank system* (see def.) can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

*Certified Refrigerant Recovery or Recycling Equipment –* Certified refrigerant recovery or recycling equipment means equipment manufactured before November 15, 1993, meeting the standards in 40 CFR 82.158(c), (e), or (g); equipment certified by an approved equipment testing organization to meet the standards in 30 CFR 82.158(b), (d), or (f); or equipment certified pursuant to 40 CFR 82.36(a).

*Certified Technician.* A technician that has been formally trained and certified by a qualified instructor in the regulatory requirements of handling ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

*Certified Visible Emissions Observer.* A person trained and certified by an EPA or state approved/sponsored certification program to evaluate the visible emissions of an air emission point source. Visible emissions are evaluated in percent opacity.

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*Certify or Certification.* A statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief. [Adapted from 40 CFR 260.10]

*Class I Substance - ODS.* Any substance designated as class I in 40 CFR part 82, appendix A to subpart A, including chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform and any other substance so designated by the EPA at a later date.

*Class II Substance - ODS.* Any substance designated as class II in 40 CFR part 82, appendix A to subpart A, including hydrochlorofluorocarbons and any other substance so designated by the EPA at a later date.

*Commencing construction* – In general, this means initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit that are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in the method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.

*Commercial Refrigeration.* Commercial refrigeration includes appliances utilized in the retail food and cold storage warehouse sectors. Retail food includes the refrigeration equipment found in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants and other food service establishments. Cold storage includes the equipment used to store meat, produce, dairy products, and other perishable goods. All of the equipment contains large refrigerant charges, typically over 75 pounds.

*Commercial and industrial waste – CAA 40 CFR Part 62.* Means solid waste combusted in an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility or solid waste combusted in an air curtain incinerator without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility.

*Container.* Any portable device used to store, transport, treat, dispose of, or otherwise handle waste, raw materials, products etc.

*Containment Sump.* A liquid-tight container that protects the environment by containing leaks and spills of regulated substances from piping, dispensers, pumps and related components in the containment area. Containment sumps may be single walled or secondarily contained and located at the top of tank (tank top or submersible turbine pump sump), underneath the dispenser (under-dispenser containment sump), or at other points in the piping run (transition or intermediate sump).

*Construction of a stationary air emission source.* Fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a stationary source or facility.

*Cross Connection.* A cross connection is any actual or potential physical connection between a drinking water line and any pipe, vessel, or machine containing a nonpotable fluid or has the possibility of containing a nonpotable fluid, solid or gas, such that it is possible for the on-potable fluid, solid, or gas to enter the drinking water system by backflow. A cross connection could be any physical arrangement whereby drinking water is connected, directly or indirectly, with any nonpotable or unapproved water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or any other device which contains, or may contain, contaminated water, liquid, gases, sewage, or other waste, of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the drinking water as a result of backflow.

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Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, and other temporary, permanent or potential connections through which, or because of which, backflow could occur, are considered to be cross connections.

*Cross Connection Control Technician:* Personnel certified by DEQ or a certifying authority recognized by DEQ, re-certified every two years, and who verify required adequate protection and test cross connection controls (OTRNV120).

*Cultural Resource Review.* Cultural resources are architectural, archaeological, historical, scientific, and traditional Native American materials of some importance to a culture or community including but not necessarily limited to buildings, structures, districts, sites, landscapes, and objects. Cultural resources that are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places are historic properties. The cultural resource review is that portion of an environmental review that addresses the potential impact of an activity on cultural resources and provides recommendations for compliance with federal laws, regulations, DOE policy and orders, and DOE-ID Agreements with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes"

*Deep injection well.* An injection well which is more than 18 ft. in vertical depth below land surface, and is identical to the statutory phrase, 'waste disposal and injection well'. (IDAPA 37.03.03.010)

*De minimis.* Releases of refrigerant shall be considered de minimis if they occur when: (1) The required practices set forth in 40 CFR 82.156 are observed and recovery or recycling machines that meet the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 82.158 are used; or (2) The requirements set forth in 40 CFR 82, subpart B are observed.

*Demolition.* Means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility. (40 CFR 61.141)

*Disturbing Soil.* See Soil Disturbance.

*Double Wash/rinse.* Double wash/rinse means a minimum requirement to cleanse solid surfaces (both impervious and nonimpervious) two times with an appropriate solvent or other material in which PCBs are at least 5 percent soluble (by weight). A volume of PCB-free fluid sufficient to cover the contaminated surface completely must be used in each wash/rinse. The wash/rinse requirement does not mean the mere spreading of solvent or other fluid over the surface, nor does the requirement mean a once-over wipe with a soaked cloth. Precautions must be taken to contain any runoff resulting from the cleansing and to dispose properly of wastes generated during the cleansing.

*Drinking Water System.* All mains, pipes, and structures through which water is obtained and distributed, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use.

*Emission.* Any controlled or uncontrolled release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutants or combination of air pollutants.

*Empty (RCRA).* Empty means the following as defined in 40 CFR 261.7.

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(a)(1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either (i) an empty container or (ii) an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is not subject to regulation under parts 261 through 265, or part 268, 270 or 124 of this chapter or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA.

(2) Any hazardous waste in either (i) a container that is not empty or (ii) an inner liner removed from a container that is not empty, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is subject to regulation under parts 261 through 265, and parts 268, 270 and 124 of this chapter and to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA.

(b)(1) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held any hazardous waste, except a waste that is a compressed gas or that is identified as an acute hazardous waste listed in §§261.31, 261.32, or 261.33(e) of this chapter is empty if:

(i) All wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, *for example*, pouring, pumping, and aspirating, *and*

(ii) No more than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) of residue remain on the bottom of the container or inner liner, *or*

(iii)(A) No more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than or equal to 110 gallons in size, or (B) No more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is greater than 110 gallons in size.

(2) A container that has held a hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.

(3) A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held an acute hazardous waste listed in §§261.31, 261.32, or 261.33(e) is empty if:

(i) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;

(ii) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

(iii) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.

*Exceedance.* The departure of any operating control point beyond that specified in a permit.

*Excess Emissions.* Any deviation from an air permit or regulatory requirement for an air emission source.

*Facility (40 CFR 112).* This definition is for the purposes of determining the applicability of 40 CFR 112. Means any mobile or fixed onshore or offshore building, property, parcel, lease, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution and oil waste

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treatment, or in which oil is used. The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and types of activities at the site. Contiguous or noncontiguous building, properties, parcels, leases, structure, installations, pipes, or pipelines under the ownership or operation of the same person may be considered separate facilities.

*Floodplain.* Floodplain means the lowlands adjoining inland and coastal waters and relatively flat areas and flood-prone areas of offshore islands including, at a minimum, that area inundated by a 1 percent or greater chance flood in any given year. The base floodplain is defined as the 100-year (1.0 percent) floodplain. The critical action floodplain is defined as the 500-year (0.2 percent) floodplain [10 CFR 1022.4(1)].

*Friable ACM.* Means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763, subpart E, appendix E, section I, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

*Fuel-burning equipment.* Any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

*Fugitive Dust.* Fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter. Fugitive emissions are those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

*Full Charge -* Full charge means the amount of refrigerant required for normal operating characteristics and conditions of the appliance as determined by using one of the following four methods:  
 The equipment manufacturers’ determination of the correct full charge for the equipment;  
 Determining the full charge by appropriate calculations based on component sizes, density of refrigerant, volume of piping, and all other relevant considerations;  
 The use of actual measurements of the amount of refrigerant added or evacuated from the appliance; and/or  
 The use of an established range based on the best available data, regarding the normal operating characteristics and conditions for the appliance, where the mid-point of the range will serve as the full charge, and where records are maintained in accordance with 40 CFR 82.166(q)

*Government Personal Property.* Item of any kind or type which is government owned, rented, or leased to the United States in the custody of the Contractor; records; or special source and nuclear material. The Contractor has designated three categories of government personal property: Equipment, Materials, and *Sensitive Items* (see def.). (See PDD-2000 - Property Management System Description.)

*Grounds.* Improved or unimproved areas at the INL Site.

*Groundwater.* Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation. [Adapted from 40 CFR 260.10]

*Halons.* A family of bromine-containing compounds used in fighting fires, whose breakdown in the atmosphere depletes stratospheric ozone.

*Harmful Quantities.* For purposes of section 311(b)(4) of the (*Oil Pollution*) Act, discharges of oil in such quantities that the Administrator has determined may be harmful to the public health or welfare or

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the environment of the United States include discharges of oil that: (a) Violate applicable water quality standards; or (b) Cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines. (40 CFR 110.3) [61 FR 7421, Feb. 28, 1996]

*Hazardous Material.* Any solid, liquid or gaseous material that is toxic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, or otherwise physically or biologically threatening to health.

*Hazardous Substance.* Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment including, but not limited to those substances that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive; any substance on the lists defined in section 101(14) of CERCLA and listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302, 40 CFR 355 Appendix A and B, and 40 CFR 372.65. For purposes of this procedure, special nuclear materials, radioisotopes and radiological sources are not included in these categories.

*Hazardous Waste.* A “solid waste” identified as hazardous in federal regulations 40 CFR 261.3. (See the definition for a “solid waste.”) A hazardous waste can be a solid, a liquid, a gas or a combination of phases. The regulations defining what is a hazardous waste or very complex. INL’s Environmental Organization should be contacted for assistance in determining whether or not a material is a hazardous waste. [Adapted from 40 CFR 260.10]

*Hazardous Waste Lead.* Nonradiologically contaminated lead that is not suitable for use, reuse, or recycle and is therefore considered a waste.

*Industrial Process Refrigeration.* Industrial process refrigeration means complex customized appliances used in the chemical, pharmaceutical, petrochemical and manufacturing industries. These appliances are directly linked to the industrial process. This sector also includes industrial ice machines, appliances used directly in the generation of electricity, and ice rinks. Where one appliance is used for both industrial process refrigeration and other applications, it will be considered industrial process refrigeration equipment if 50 percent or more of its operating capacity is used for industrial process refrigeration.

*Idaho National Laboratory (INL).* The definition of INL depends on the context of its use within the document. Within the context of this document INL will be used as follows:

*Idaho National Laboratory (INL).* INL is the Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE) lead nuclear laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance (BEA).

*Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Site.* INL Site consists of an 890-square-mile area in southeastern Idaho typically referred to as the “INL Site.” For the purpose of this procedure, the INL Site consists of only those portions of the 890-square-mile area managed directly by BEA. Other contractors manage portions of the “INL Site” such as the Naval Reactors Facility and the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Plant.

*Idaho National Laboratory Facility Area (a.k.a. Facility Area).* 1) Those BEA managed facilities and complexes (and the related adjacent portions of undeveloped land) located within the DOE designated 890-square-mile area in southeast Idaho (e.g., MFC, ATR Complex, CFA), and 2) all the INL-BEA owned or leased facilities in and around Idaho Falls (e.g., IRC, EIL, ESL, WCB) (referred to Research and Educational Complex or REC)

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*INL's Environmental Organization.* Environmental Support & Services part of INL's Environmental, Safety and Health Directorate.

*Injection Well.* Any feature that is operated to allow injection which also meets at least one (1) of the following criteria:

- a. A bored, or driven shaft whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension;
- b. A dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension;
- c. An improved sinkhole; or
- d. A subsurface fluid distribution system.
- e. Provided however, that "injection well" does not mean or include any well drilled for oil, gas, or geothermal production activities, other than one into which diesel fuels are injected pursuant to hydraulic fracturing operations. (IDAPA 37.03.03.010.49)

*Leak Rate.* The leak rate is a calculation performed **every time** refrigerant is added to an appliance to determine an **annual rate of release** of refrigerant. The action of performing leak rate calculations is not one that requires 'training'.

*Licensed Professional Applicator.* An individual or Contractor that is certified by the state of Idaho for the application of pesticides.

*Liquid PCB.* A homogenous flowable material containing PCB less than 0.5 percent by weight nondissolved material. [Adapted from 40 CFR 761.3]

*Load-Supporting Structural Member.* A member of a structure that is designed to support load and transfer the weight of the structure to the ground. Some examples of load-supporting components include roof rafters and trusses; ceiling and floor joists; foundation systems and footings; supporting beams, headers and columns; load supporting partitions and walls; and structural floor systems and slabs. A structural member means any load-supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load supporting walls; or any nonload-supporting member, such as ceilings and nonload-supporting walls.

*Low-Concentration PCBs.* PCBs that are tested and found to contain less than 500 ppm PCBs, or those PCB-containing materials which EPA requires to be assumed to be at concentrations below 500 ppm (that is, untested mineral oil dielectric fluid).

*Maintenance.* Day-to-day work including corrective, preventive and predictive maintenance that is required to maintain and preserve plant and capital equipment in a condition suitable for it to be used for its designed purpose. Maintenance activities may include shop fabrication. (See "routine maintenance.")

*Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).* The MSDS is developed by the manufacturer to provide chemical specifications and related information about materials. Manufacturers are not required to identify constituents at concentrations below 0.1% (1,000 ppm); therefore, a waste may contain RCRA toxicity characteristic (TC) constituents or underlying hazardous constituents (UHC) above regulatory levels without being identified on the MSDS. **Note:** INL is transitioning from MSDS to SDS so we have including both terms in this document.

*Mixed Low-Level Waste (MLLW) Lead.* Radiologically contaminated lead that is not suitable for use, reuse, or recycle and is therefore considered a waste.

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*Mixed Waste.* Wastes containing both radioactive and hazardous waste.

*Modification (Modifying).* Any change, addition or alteration to an area, facility, structure, system or component that alters the appearance, environmental impact, design basis, or expected equipment life (for example building color, drainage, habitat preservation, flow rates, seismic strengths, delta pressures, control parameters, program sequence, load carrying capacity, response time, fire suppression/detection capabilities, shielding, criticality spacing, corrosion resistance). Like-for-like is not considered modification.

*Modification of a stationary emissions source.* Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which increases the amount of any regulated air pollutant emitted by such stationary source or facility or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted except that routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and the following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:  
 An increase in the production rate if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected stationary source, and if a more restrictive production rate is not specified in a permit;  
 An increase in hours of operation if more restrictive hours of operation are not specified in a permit; and  
 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the stationary source is specifically designed to accommodate such fuel or raw material and use of such fuel or raw material is not specifically prohibited in a permit.

*Modification of a Drinking Water System (CCN 37126):* Modification of a drinking water system includes:  
 Extension or replacement of a water main  
 Addition or replacement of a water storage tank  
 Addition or replacement of a water treatment system, including chlorination  
 Addition of a well to the drinking water system, or increasing the depth or diameter of an existing well.

*Monitoring well.* Any well more than 18 ft. in vertical depth constructed to evaluate, observe, or determine the quality, quantity, temperature, pressure or other characteristics of the groundwater or aquifer. (IDAPA 37.03.09.010.37) .

*Motor fuel.* Petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is complex blend of hydrocarbons typically used in the operation of a motor engine, such as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any grade of gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine blend containing one or more of these substances (for example: motor gasoline blended with alcohol).

*Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner (MVAC).* MVAC means mechanical vapor compression refrigeration equipment used to cool the driver's or passenger's compartment of any motor vehicle. This definition is not intended to encompass the hermetically sealed refrigeration systems used on motor vehicles for refrigerated cargo and the air conditioning systems on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

*MVAC-like appliance.* MVAC-like appliance means mechanical vapor compression, open-drive compressor appliances with a normal charge of 20 pounds or less of refrigerant used to cool the driver's or passenger's compartment of an off-road motor vehicle. This includes the air-conditioning equipment found on agricultural or construction vehicles. This definition is not intended to cover appliances using R-22 refrigerant.

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*Oil.* Oil means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

*Oil Spill Event.* A discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in *harmful quantities* (see def.) as defined in 40 CFR 110.

*Open Burning. Open Burning.* The burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, duct or chimney

*PCB Article.* Any manufactured article, other than a *PCB container*, (see def.) that contains PCB and surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCB. "PCB article" includes capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, pipes and any other manufactured item: 1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, 2) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and 3) which has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition, that have no commercial purpose separate from that of the PCB Article. [Adapted from 40 CFR 761.3]

*PCB Capacitor.* A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric. (Also see *PCB large capacitors* and *PCB small capacitors* [see def].)

*PCB Container.* Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCB or *PCB articles* (see def.) and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCB. [Adapted from 40 CFR 761.3]

*PCB Contaminated.* Transformers or other items having dielectric fluid with PCB concentrations of  $\geq 50$  ppm, but  $< 500$  ppm. Mineral oil-filled electrical equipment (see *PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment*) is assumed to be at least "PCB-contaminated" unless they are circuit breakers, reclosers, or cable. This assumption can be overcome by testing.

*PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment.* Means any electrical equipment, including but not limited to transformers (including those used in railway locomotives and self-propelled cars), capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches (including sectionalizers and motor starters), electromagnets, and cable, and containing 50 ppm or greater PCB, but less than 500 ppm PCB. Oil-filled electrical equipment other than circuit breakers, reclosers, and cable whose PCB concentration is unknown must be assumed to be PCB-contaminated electrical equipment. (See §761.30(a) and (h) for provisions permitting reclassification of electrical equipment containing 500 ppm or greater PCB to PCB-contaminated electrical equipment). [Adapted from 40 CFR 761.3]

*PCB Item.* Any PCB article, PCB article container, PCB container, or PCB equipment, that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has a part of it any PCB. [Adapted from 40 CFR 761.3]

*PCB Large Capacitor.* Electrical capacitors that contain 1.36 kg (3 lb) or more of dielectric fluid. (See additional descriptions in 40 CFR 761.3.)

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*PCB Small Capacitors.* Electrical capacitors that contain < 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid. (See additional descriptions in 40 CFR 761.3.)

*PCB Transformers.* Transformers that contain dielectric fluid having PCB concentrations ≥500 ppm. EPA Region 10 applies a working presumption that transformers lacking a nameplate or other evidence that they were not designed to use concentrated PCB dielectric fluid, are PCB transformers (see 44 FR 31517).

*Permit to Construct (PTC)* – A permit to construct a stationary air emission source issued by the DEQ pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228.

*Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).* Equipment used to protect personnel against exposure to unsafe conditions. Examples of PPE include: safety glasses, hard hats, gloves, respiratory protection, proximity suits, etc.

*Pesticide.* Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a herbicide (for example plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant), other than any article that: 1) is a new animal drug under FFDC section 201(w), or 2) is an animal drug that has been determined by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug, or 3) is an animal feed under FFDC section 201(x) that bears or contains any substances described by paragraph 1., or 2., of this definition. At INL Site, “pesticide” includes all of those materials covered by FIFRA (that is biocides, fungicides, rodenticides (for vector control), insecticides and slimicides.) Cleaning supplies and disinfectants are exempted from management as pesticides.

*Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).* A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in transformers, capacitors and other electrical devices for insulation. PCBs were banned from sale in the U. S. in 1974. PCBs are any chemical substance that is a biphenyl molecule and has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance. Refer to 40 CFR 761.1(b) for applicable concentrations of PCB. PCB and PCB as contained in PCB items are defined in 40 CFR 761.3. [Adapted from 40 CFR 761.3]

*Portable Oil Storage Facilities.* These terms refer to nontransportation related aboveground fuel tanks that are trailer, truck or skid mounted or brought in temporarily for a project.

*Portable Equipment.* Equipment designed to be dismantled and transported from one job site to another job site that emits air pollutants shall be registered with the state of Idaho at least 10 days prior to relocating.

*Potable Water.* Water meets the criteria specified in the Safe Drinking Water Act and is safe for drinking.

*Professional Engineer.* A graduate engineer that has been registered as a Professional Engineer (P.E.) in one or more states.

*Radioactive Material.* Any material having a specific activity greater than 70 Bq/gm (0.002µCi/g), in accordance with 49 CFR 173.403.

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*Radiologically Contaminated Product Lead.* See *Product Lead Stored for Reuse*.

*Radionuclide.* A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

*Recyclable Lead.* Lead that no longer has an intended use at INL (i.e., is not product lead in-use nor product lead stored for reuse), but is not classified as MLLW lead or hazardous waste lead. There are several different regulatory nuances related to recyclable lead; therefore, before lead can be placed into this category, approval must be obtained from ICP Regulatory Integration and a recycling option must be available and approved by WGS. There are two subcategories of recyclable lead.

*Refrigerant.* Any class I or class II substance or substitute substance used in a motor vehicle air conditioner or refrigerating unit. Refrigerants have also been classified as *ozone depleting substances* (ODS; see def.).

*Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM).* Is any a) friable asbestos material, (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable, (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition (see def.) or renovation operations.

*Regulated Substance.* (a) Any substance defined in Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle c), and (b) petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute).

*Regulated Substance.* (a) Any substance defined in Section 101(14) of the CERCLA of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle c), and (b) petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term "regulated substance" includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

*Regulated USTs.* Underground storage tanks subject to regulation under 40 CFR 280. Underground storage tanks not subject to the UST requirements include: tanks used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored, septic tanks, tanks with less than 10% of their volume below the ground, storm water or wastewater collection systems, flow-through process tanks, tanks situated in an underground area (such as a basement) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor, UST systems holding hazardous wastes or a mixture of hazardous wastes and other regulated substances listed under Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), wastewater treatment tank systems that are part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA), equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes only, UST systems whose capacity is 110 gallons or less, UST systems that contains a de minimis concentration of regulated substances, and emergency spill or overflow containment UST systems that are expeditiously emptied after use. UST systems containing radioactive materials that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, UST systems that are a part of emergency generation facilities regulated

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by the NRC under 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix A, and UST systems with field-constructed tanks are exempted from all of the UST requirements except for release notification requirements. USTs that contain fuel solely for use by emergency generators are deferred from leak detection system requirements only.

*Release – PCB (only).* An escape of PCB from its container that has come in contact with surroundings other than the container or its associated fixture.

*Renovation.* Renovation means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of RACM from a facility component. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions (see def.).

*Repair (for a tank).* To restore to proper operating condition a tank or, pipe, spill prevention equipment, overfill prevention equipment, corrosion protection equipment, release detection equipment or other UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system or has failed to function properly.

*Replaced. (for a tank).* To remove a tank and install another tank. (b) For piping - to remove 50 percent or more of piping and install other piping, excluding connectors, connected to a single tank. For tanks with multiple piping runs, this definition applies independently to each piping run.

*Response Action.* Response action means a method, including removal, encapsulation, enclosure, repair, or operations and maintenance, that protects human health and the environment from friable asbestos containing building materials.

*Routine Maintenance.* Routine maintenance activities and custodial services for buildings, structures, rights-of-way, infrastructures (e.g., pathways, roads, and railroads), vehicles and equipment, and localized vegetation and pest control, during which operations may be suspended and resumed. Custodial services are activities to preserve facility appearance, working conditions, and sanitation, such as cleaning, window washing, lawn mowing, trash collection, painting, and snow removal. Routine maintenance activities, corrective (that is, repair), preventive, and predictive, are required to maintain and preserve buildings, structures, infrastructures, and equipment in a condition suitable for a facility to be used for its designated purpose. Routine maintenance may result in replacement to the extent that replacement is in kind and is not a substantial upgrade or improvement. In kind replacement includes installation of new components to replace outmoded components if the replacement does not result in a significant change in the expected useful life, design capacity, or function of the facility. Routine maintenance does not include replacement of a major component that significantly extends the originally intended useful life of a facility (for example, it does not include the replacement of a reactor vessel near the end of its useful life). Routine maintenance activities include, but are not limited to:

- Repair of facility equipment, such as lathes, mills, pumps, and presses;
- Door and window repair or replacement;
- Wall, ceiling, or floor repair;
- Reroofing;
- Plumbing, electrical utility, and telephone service repair;
- Routine replacement of high-efficiency particulate air filters;
- Inspection and/or treatment of currently installed utility poles;

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- Repair of road embankments;
- Repair or replacement of fire protection sprinkler systems;
- Road and parking area resurfacing, including construction of temporary access to facilitate resurfacing;
- Erosion control and soil stabilization measures (such as reseeding and revegetation);
- Surveillance and maintenance of surplus facilities in accordance with DOE Order 5820.2, "Radioactive Waste Management";
- Repair and maintenance of transmission facilities, including replacement of conductors of the same nominal voltage, poles, circuit breakers, transformers, capacitors, cross arms, insulators, and downed transmission lines, in accordance, where appropriate, with 40 CFR part 761 (Polychlorinated Biphenyls Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions);
- Routine testing and calibration of facility components, subsystems, or portable equipment (including but not limited to, control valves, in-core monitoring devices, transformers, capacitors, monitoring wells, lysimeters, weather stations, and flumes); and
- Routine decontamination of the surfaces of equipment, rooms, hot cells, or other interior surfaces of buildings (by such activities as wiping with rags, using strippable latex, and minor vacuuming), including removal of contaminated intact equipment and other materials (other than spent nuclear fuel or special nuclear material in nuclear reactors).

*Secondary Containment.* An impervious system that will contain all of the contents of a tank and has residual space adequate to contain any other material which could be expected to accumulate before the secondary containment is emptied. (for example, secondary containment for a dike must be able to contain the contents of the largest tank and have adequate freeboard to contain potential precipitation from a 25-year rainfall event and have additional freeboard to prevent overtopping of the dike from wave action.)

*Secondary containment or Secondarily contained (UST).* A release prevention and release detection system for a tank or piping. This system has an inner and outer barrier with an interstitial space that is monitored for leaks. This term includes containment sumps when used for interstitial monitoring of piping.

*Self-contained.* Refrigerant recovery/recycling equipment that is capable of removing refrigerant from an appliance without the assistance of components contained in the appliance.

*Sensitive Items.* An item of property with an acquisition cost over \$2000.00 (all weapons and CPUs without regard to value) that is controlled because it is considered to be susceptible to being appropriated for personal use or readily converted to cash and is identified in the categories below. Formal property records will be established for all sensitive items. Property from the following Federal Stock Groups (FSG) are designated as sensitive (excludes material items):

- FSG 10—Weapons – regardless of cost
- FSG –23 – Motor Equipment Assets – regardless of cost

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- FSG 58—Communication, Detection, and Coherent Radiation Equipment (includes LASER/MASER)
- FSG 67—Photographic Equipment
- FSG 70—General-purpose ADP equipment (personal and portable) (includes proprietary software and CPUs regardless of cost)
- FSG 74—Office machines, text processing systems, and visible record equipment
- FSG 78—Recreational and athletic equipment
- 8470—Armor, personal
- 5855—Night vision equipment, emitted and reflected radiation.

*Septic System.* Means an underground wastewater treatment system including piping, treatment devices, receptacles, structures, or areas of land physically connected to a septic tank which is designed, used or dedicated to convey, store, stabilize, neutralize, treat or disposal of septage.

*Shallow Injection Well.* An injection well which is less than or equal to eighteen (18) feet in vertical depth below land surface.

*Slug Load.* Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration that could cause a violation of the discharge standards, or any discharge of a nonroutine spill or batch discharge.

*Small Appliances.* Small appliance means any of the following products that are fully manufactured, charged, and hermetically sealed in a factory with 5 pounds or less of a class I or class II substance used as a refrigerant, including, but not limited to, refrigerators, and freezers (designed for home, commercial, or consumer use), medical or industrial research refrigeration equipment, room air conditioners (including window air conditioners and packaged terminal air heat pumps), dehumidifiers, under-the-counter ice makers, vending machines, and drinking water coolers.

*Soil Disturbance.* Includes activities that excavate (dig), grade, or other in any way disturb soil and change its appearance or characteristics (including off road vehicle travel).

*Solid Waste (For the purpose of hazardous or hazardous/mixed waste definitions).* Is any: 1) Discarded material (any material which is abandoned, recycled, considered inherently waste-like, or military munitions) that is not excluded by regulation, or that is not excluded by variance; 2) Materials that are abandoned by being: A) Disposed of; or B) Burned or incinerated; or C) Accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated; 3) Materials are solid wastes, if they are recycled-or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling-as specified below: A) Used in a manner constituting disposal. B) Burning for energy recovery; C) Reclaimed; D) Accumulated speculatively; 4) Materials are solid wastes if they are inherently waste-like materials; 5) Materials that are not solid waste when recycled. Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes or is conditionally exempt from regulation. [Adapted from 40 CFR 261.2] The definition for “solid waste” is very complex and INL’s Environmental Organization should be consulted for determining whether or not a material is a solid waste.

*Solid Waste (for the purpose of industrial waste definition only).* Any: 1) Garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and 2) Other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from

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industrial, commercial operations, but does not include: A) Solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or B) Industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. 1342, or C) Source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. [Adapted from 40 CFR 258.2]

*Solid Waste.* Solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by paragraph 261.4(a), “Materials which are not solid wastes” or that is not excluded by variance granted under paragraphs 260.30 and 260.31, “Variances from classification as a solid waste” and “Standards and criteria for variances from classification as a solid waste” respectively.

*Spill – PCB (only).* The intentional or unintentional spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges where the release results in any quantity of PCBs running off the external surface of equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases. (40 CFR 761.123)

*Spill/Release.* Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any chemical. A spill/release does not include: federal or state permitted releases; releases to structures that are properly designed, constructed, and maintained to contain a chemical (which may include enclosed buildings, catch pans, containers, etc.) so long as the chemical does not evaporate into the ambient air or otherwise escape.

*Stationary Air Emissions Source.* A stationary air emissions source is any building, structure, emissions unit, or installation, which emits or may emit air pollutants.

*Storage vessel – CAA 40 CFR Part 60.* Means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include: (1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors; (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or (3) Process tanks.

*Structure.* Something constructed or built, such as a building. A structure use herein does not include temporary shelters, such as those used to prevent the spread of contamination during a maintenance task, weather shelters/tents used to protect workers from the elements and similar structures that do not have a *load-supporting structural member* (see def.).

*Sump.* Any stationary pit, depression or reservoir whose bottom is situated below the adjacent surrounding area meeting the definition of a tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serve to collect *regulated substances* (see def.) or hazardous wastes for subsequent transport to storage, treatment, or disposal; or, subsequent removal from the system.

*Suspect Material.* Material which, based upon it’s age and use, may contain PCBs at concentrations  $\geq 50$  ppm. Such material could have been installed or used prior to 1982. PCBs were commonly used in oils, heat transfer and insulation materials, paints, caulking, and many materials which were subject to severe operating conditions such as temperature, wear, corrosivity, corrosion, waterproofing, abrasion, and fire.

*Sustainable Acquisition Program.* In accordance with Executive Order 13423, entitled “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management”, Executive Order 13514, entitled “Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance”, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation Parts 23 and 52, the Federal government has a mandate to report progress and give preference

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to designated products with specific sustainable attributes: contain biobased and recycled content, comply with ENERGY STAR/FEMP and EPEAT standards, and are environmentally preferable/non-toxic, non-ozone depleting, and water efficient.

*System-Dependent.* Refrigerant recovery equipment that requires the assistance of components contained in an appliance to remove the refrigerant from the appliance.

*Tank.* A device, typically designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or hazardous wastes, which is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g. concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

*Tank System.* Any device meeting the definition of a *tank* (see def.) and its associated *ancillary equipment* (see def.).

*Technician (HVACR).* An HVACR technician is any person who performs maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances where the appliances could reasonably be expected to release Class I/II refrigerants from appliances into the atmosphere by violating the integrity of the refrigerant circuit.

*Tier I Operating Permit* – Any permit covering a Tier I source (INL Site) that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised by the DEQ pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.01.300-386.

*Underground Storage Tanks (USTs).* Any one or a combination of tanks including underground ancillary equipment that is used to contain an accumulation of a regulated substance, the volume of which is 10% or more beneath the surface of the ground.

*USTs not regulated under 40 CFR 280.* Underground storage tanks (USTs) that are not subject to the 40 CFR 280 UST requirements. These include tanks used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored, septic tanks, tanks with less than 10% of their volume below the ground, storm water or wastewater collection systems, *flow-through process tanks* (see def.), tanks situated in an underground area (such as a basement) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor, UST systems holding hazardous wastes listed or identified under Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act or a mixture of hazardous wastes and other regulated substances, wastewater treatment tank systems that are part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA), equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes only, UST systems whose capacity is 110 gallons or less, UST systems that contains a de minimis concentration of regulated substances, and emergency spill or overflow containment UST systems that are expeditiously emptied after use. Partial Exclusions (Subparts B, C, D, E, G, J, and K of 40 CFR 280 do not apply to: wastewater treatment tank systems, UST systems containing radioactive materials that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, UST systems that are a part of emergency generation facilities regulated by the NRC and subject to NRC requirements regarding design and quality criteria, including but not limited to 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix A.

*Unusual Operating Condition (UOC).* Any operating condition of UST auxiliary equipment that either indicates a potential leak or prevents a potential leak from being detected.

*Used Oil.* Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

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*Visible Emissions.* The emission of any air pollutant that creates a humanly perceptible change in visibility (visual range, contrast, coloration), including dust, particulate, smoke, soot, fumes, colored gas, vapors, and mists. Visible emissions exclude water vapor.

*Volatile organic liquid – CAA 40 CFR Part 60.* Means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; or which is measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or which is determined by procedures specified under any subpart.

*Waste.* Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities unless excluded by regulation.

*Wastewater Reuse Permit.* Any structure or system designed to or used to treat wastewater through application to the land surface.

*Waters of the U.S.* Waters of the U.S. are defined at 40 CFR 122 and 33 CFR 328. Waters of the U.S. include but are not limited to the North and South Forks of Willow Creek and the Snake River in Idaho Falls and the Big Lost River, Little Lost River, and Birch Creek located at the INL Site. Ditches, canals, and other manmade structures may be considered Waters of the U.S. A technical analysis ICP/EXT-04-00709 has delineated areas that have a potential to discharge pollutants to Waters of the U.S. on the INL Site.

*Well Lot.* The immediate area surrounding a drinking water well which may or may not include structures. A radius of 50-ft surrounding a drinking water wellhead is generally considered to be a Well Lot.

*Well.* An artificial excavation or opening in the ground more than eighteen (18) feet in vertical depth below land surface by which ground water of any temperature is sought or obtained. The depth of a well is determined by measuring the maximum vertical distance between the land surface and the deepest portion of the well. Any water encountered in the well is considered to be obtained for the purpose of these rules; or

Any waste disposal and injection well, as defined in Section 42-3902, Idaho Code.

Well does not mean: i. A hole drilled for mineral exploration; or ii. Holes drilled for oil and gas exploration which are subject to the requirements of Section 47-320, Idaho Code; or iii. Holes drilled for the purpose of collecting soil samples above the water table. (IDAPA 37.03.09.010.66)

*Working Days.* Days of the week (that is, Monday through Friday) excluding weekend days (that is, Saturday and Sunday) and Federal holidays. For asbestos work, a working day includes holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday (40 CFR 61.141).

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**5. REFERENCES**

Form 451.01 "INL Environmental Checklist"  
Form 451.03 "Subcontractor Environmental Requirements Checklist"

**6. APPENDICES**

Appendix A – Acronyms  
Appendix B – Integrated Pest Management

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**Appendix A**

ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AOC	Area of Contamination
APAD	Air Permitting Applicability Determination
ATC	Approval to Construct
ATR	Advanced Test Reactor
ASTs	Aboveground Storage Tanks
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CFA	Central Facilities Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
DD&D	Deactivation, Decommissioning and Decontamination
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DOT	Department of Transportation
DQO	Data Quality Objectives
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIL	Energy Innovation Laboratory
ESL	Energy Systems Laboratory
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FFA/CO	Federal Facilities Agreement/Consent Order
H&S	Health and Safety
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
IRC	INL Research Center
ISO	International Standards Organization
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFC	Materials and Fuels Complex
MLLW	Mixed Low-Level Waste
MSDSs	Material Safety Data Sheets
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL	Program Environmental Lead

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PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PTC	Permits to Construct
QAPjP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
R&D	Research and Development
RACM	Regulated asbestos-containing material
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMA	Radioactive Management Area
SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SFG	Subcontractor Formation Group
SMC	Special Manufacturing Capability
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
USC	United States Code
USPS	U.S. Postal Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VCO	Voluntary Consent Order
WAPS	Waste Analysis Plans
WCB	Willow Creek Building
WGS	Waste Generator Services

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**Appendix B**

**Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**

**Purpose**

The purpose of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy is to guide the applicator in the use of environmentally sensitive pest management strategies and least-toxic control methods at INL to enhance the health and safety of building users and the natural environment. Integrated Pest Management is defined as managing pests (plants, mammals, insects, etc.) in a way that protects human health and the surrounding environment and that improves economic returns through the most effective, least-risk option.

Core elements of the IPM strategy include:

- Use of least-toxic chemical pesticides
- Minimize use of chemicals
- Use of chemicals and pesticides only in targeted locations and for targeted species
- Routine inspection and monitoring
- Proactive communication

**Goals**

The goals of the IPM strategy are:

1. Protect human health and the surrounding environment by employing a range of preventative strategies and using least-toxic products for pest control and eradication.
2. Inspect and monitor pest populations and locations to enhance control strategies.
3. Minimize the quantity and toxicity of chemicals used for pest management.
4. Minimize environmental impacts by using species-specific pesticides and targeting application areas carefully.
5. Using pest control methods that are nontoxic whenever possible. Toxic pesticides may be used if alternatives are known to be ineffective or other reasonable alternatives have been implemented and are shown to be ineffective.

**Strategy**

IPM promotes the use of a range of preventative and nonchemical approaches to control pest populations and stave off infestation. If an infestation with unacceptable impacts occurs, thereby warranting additional treatment, IPM then favors the use of least-toxic pesticides. The targeted application of a toxic pesticide is allowed only after all other reasonable nontoxic options are exhausted. The IPM strategy includes:

**1. Surveillance:**

- Conduct a surveillance to determine the source of the problem and the conditions that encourage the infestation.
- Surveillances should be performed as necessary to ensure control activities are working or that new infestations are not occurring.

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**2. General Preventative Practices may include but are not limited to the following:**

- Housekeeping – 1. Stringent waste disposal practices should be observed – secure all waste in closed containers and not just plastic bags. 2. Wash food/waste storage areas and trash receptacles regularly. 3. Make sure composting bins are designed to prevent rodents from entering. 4. Keep opened foodstuffs in sealed containers or store them in the refrigerator or freezer. Clean out kitchen cabinets, drawers and shelves to remove crumbs and stains. Keep sinks and worktops clean and dry.
- Landscaping - Ensure shrubs are kept pruned and grass mowed. If possible, remove shrubs next to buildings. Remove weeds by hand when possible.
- Maintenance - 1. Close or screen any openings in building foundations and walls. Where pipes enter masonry, heavy hardware cloth or steel wool will be placed into the opening, and then with concrete. 2. Places where rodents have been gnawing to gain entry to a building should be sealed with metal flashing. Doors and windows are particularly vulnerable to the entry of pests. Therefore, ensure that external doors and windows close tightly with no gaps at the bottom and that windows are screened.

**3. Treatment:**

**NOTE:** *Examples of least toxic methods include box or snap traps for mice, desiccant dusts and boric acid for ants. Consult with the pest control service provider for other methods applicable to the pest requiring control.*

- Nontoxic traps, baits, repellants, or other methods should be used whenever possible. If nontoxic methods are insufficient, evaluate other options. Always use the least toxic method available that is expected to control the infestation.
- In the event that a pest or situation not anticipated by this document arises, it is the responsibility of the pest control service provider and building management staff to collaborate on an IPM strategy that is both effective and consistent with the goals of this IPM strategy.