



## *Appendix A - Environmental Statutes and Regulations*

The following environmental statutes and regulations are applicable, in whole or in part, on the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) or at the INEEL boundary:

- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards,” 40 CFR 50, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants,” 40 CFR 61, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Oil Pollution Prevention,” 40 CFR 112, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System,” 40 CFR 122, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations,” 40 CFR 141, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Hazardous Waste Management System: General,” 40 CFR 260, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Identifying and Listing of Hazardous Wastes,” 40 CFR 261, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste,” 40 CFR 262, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste,” 40 CFR 263, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities,” 40 CFR 264, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Department of Commerce, “Designated Critical Habitat,” National Marine Fisheries Service, 50 CFR 226;



- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities,” 40 CFR 265, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Interim Standards for Owners and Operators of New Hazardous Waste Land Disposal Facilities,” 40 CFR 267, 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Department of Energy Order 5400.1, “General Environmental Protection Program,” November 1988;
- ♦ U.S. Department of Energy Order 5400.5, “Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment,” January 1993;
- ♦ U.S. Department of Energy Order 435.1, “Radioactive Waste Management,” August 2001;
- ♦ U.S. Department of the Interior, “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants,” Fish and Wildlife Service, 50 CFR 17;
- ♦ U.S. Department of the Interior, “Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat,” Fish and Wildlife Service, 50 CFR 424;
- ♦ U.S. Department of the Interior, “Endangered Species Exemption Process,” Fish and Wildlife Service, 50 CFR 450-453;
- ♦ U.S. Department of the Interior, “Protection of Archeological Resources,” National Park Service, 40 CFR 7;
- ♦ U.S. Department of the Interior, “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections,” National Park Service, 43 CFR 79;
- ♦ Department of Environmental Quality, “Rules and Regulations for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho,” 1972, as amended through May 1990;
- ♦ Department of Environmental Quality, “Ground Water Quality Rules,” 58.01.11, March 1997;
- ♦ Department of Environmental Quality, “Wastewater Land Application Permits,” 58.01.17, November 1992;
- ♦ Department of Environmental Quality, “Idaho Regulations for Public Drinking Water Systems,” 58.01.8000-58.01.8999, October 1993;
- ♦ Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management,” May 1977;
- ♦ Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands,” May 1977;
- ♦ Executive Order 12580, “Superfund Implementation,” January 1987;
- ♦ Executive Order 12856, “Federal Compliance With Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements,” August 1993;

- ♦ Executive Order 12873, “Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention,” October 1993; and
- ♦ Executive Order 13101, “Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition,” September 1998.

The Derived Concentration Guides (DCGs) are based on the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) standard (DOE 1993) and have been calculated using DOE models and parameters for internal (DOE 1988a) and external (DOE 1988b) exposure. These are shown in Table A-1. The most restrictive guide is listed when there is a difference between the soluble and insoluble chemical forms. The DCGs consider only the inhalation of air, the ingestion of water, and submersion in air. The principal standards and guides for release of radionuclides at the INEEL are those of DOE Order 5400.5, “Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment.” The DOE standard is shown in Table A-2 along with the EPA statute for protection of the public, airborne pathway only.

Ambient air quality statutes are shown in Table A-3. Water quality statutes are dependent on the type of drinking water system sampled. Table A-4 is a partial list of maximum contaminant levels set by the EPA for public drinking water systems in 40 CFR 141 (2002).

Table A-1. Derived concentration guides for radiation protection.

Derived Concentration Guide <sup>a,b</sup>			Derived Concentration Guide		
Radionuclide	In Air	In Water	Radionuclide	In Air	In Water
Gross Alpha <sup>c</sup>	$2 \times 10^{-14}$	$3 \times 10^{-8}$	<sup>125</sup> Sb	$1 \times 10^{-9}$	$5 \times 10^{-5}$
Gross Beta <sup>d</sup>	$3 \times 10^{-12}$	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	<sup>129</sup> I	$7 \times 10^{-11}$	$5 \times 10^{-7}$
<sup>3</sup> H (water)	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	<sup>131</sup> I	$4 \times 10^{-10}$	$3 \times 10^{-6}$
<sup>14</sup> C	$5 \times 10^{-7}$	$7 \times 10^{-2}$	<sup>132</sup> I	$4 \times 10^{-8}$	$2 \times 10^{-4}$
<sup>24</sup> Na <sup>e</sup>	$4 \times 10^{-9}$	$1 \times 10^{-4}$	<sup>133</sup> I	$2 \times 10^{-9}$	$1 \times 10^{-5}$
<sup>41</sup> Ar	$1 \times 10^{-8}$	—	<sup>135</sup> I	$1 \times 10^{-8}$	$7 \times 10^{-5}$
<sup>51</sup> Cr	$5 \times 10^{-8}$	$1 \times 10^{-3}$	<sup>131m</sup> Xe	$2 \times 10^{-6}$	—
<sup>54</sup> Mn	$2 \times 10^{-9}$	$5 \times 10^{-5}$	<sup>133</sup> Xe	$5 \times 10^{-7}$	—
<sup>58</sup> Co	$2 \times 10^{-9}$	$4 \times 10^{-5}$	<sup>133m</sup> Xe	$6 \times 10^{-7}$	—
<sup>60</sup> Co	$8 \times 10^{-11}$	$5 \times 10^{-6}$	<sup>135</sup> Xe	$8 \times 10^{-8}$	—
<sup>65</sup> Zn	$6 \times 10^{-10}$	$9 \times 10^{-6}$	<sup>135m</sup> Xe	$5 \times 10^{-8}$	—
<sup>85</sup> Kr	$3 \times 10^{-6}$	—	<sup>138</sup> Xe	$2 \times 10^{-8}$	—
<sup>85m</sup> Kr <sup>f</sup>	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	—	<sup>134</sup> Cs	$2 \times 10^{-10}$	$2 \times 10^{-6}$
<sup>87</sup> Kr	$2 \times 10^{-8}$	—	<sup>137</sup> Cs	$4 \times 10^{-10}$	$3 \times 10^{-6}$
<sup>88</sup> Kr	$9 \times 10^{-9}$	—	<sup>138</sup> Cs	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	$9 \times 10^{-4}$
<sup>88d</sup> Rb	$3 \times 10^{-8}$	$8 \times 10^{-4}$	<sup>139</sup> Ba	$7 \times 10^{-8}$	$3 \times 10^{-4}$
<sup>89</sup> Rb	$9 \times 10^{-9}$	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	<sup>140</sup> Ba	$3 \times 10^{-9}$	$2 \times 10^{-5}$
<sup>89</sup> Sr	$3 \times 10^{-10}$	$2 \times 10^{-5}$	<sup>141</sup> Ce	$1 \times 10^{-9}$	$5 \times 10^{-5}$
<sup>90</sup> Sr	$9 \times 10^{-12}$	$1 \times 10^{-6}$	<sup>144</sup> Ce	$3 \times 10^{-11}$	$7 \times 10^{-6}$
<sup>91m</sup> Y	$4 \times 10^{-7}$	$4 \times 10^{-3}$	<sup>238</sup> Pu	$3 \times 10^{-14}$	$4 \times 10^{-8}$
<sup>95</sup> Zr	$6 \times 10^{-10}$	$4 \times 10^{-5}$	<sup>239</sup> Pu	$2 \times 10^{-14}$	$3 \times 10^{-8}$
<sup>99m</sup> Tc	$4 \times 10^{-7}$	$2 \times 10^{-3}$	<sup>240</sup> Pu	$2 \times 10^{-14}$	$3 \times 10^{-8}$
<sup>103</sup> Ru	$2 \times 10^{-9}$	$5 \times 10^{-5}$	<sup>241</sup> Am	$2 \times 10^{-14}$	$3 \times 10^{-8}$
<sup>106</sup> Ru	$3 \times 10^{-11}$	$6 \times 10^{-6}$			

- Derived concentration guides (DCGs) are from DOE Order 5400.5 and are based on an effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem/yr.
- All values are in microcuries per milliliter.
- Based on the most restrictive alpha emitter (<sup>241</sup>Am).
- Based on the most restrictive beta emitter (<sup>228</sup>Ra).
- Submersion in a cloud of gas is more restrictive than the inhalation pathway.
- An "m" after the number refers to a metastable form of the radionuclide.

**Table A-2. Radiation standards for protection of the public in the vicinity of DOE facilities.**

	Effective Dose Equivalent	
	mrem/yr	mSv/yr
DOE Standard for routine DOE activities (all pathways)	100 <sup>a</sup>	1
EPA Standard for site operations (airborne pathway only)	10	0.1

a. The effective dose equivalent for any member of the public from all routine DOE operations, including remedial activities, and release of naturally occurring radionuclides shall not exceed this value. Routine operations refer to normal, planned operations and do not include accidental or unplanned releases.

**Table A-3. EPA ambient air quality standards.**

Pollutant	Type of Standard <sup>a</sup>	Sampling Period	EPA <sup>b,c</sup>
Sulfur Dioxide	Secondary	3-hour average	1300
	Primary	24-hour average	365
	Primary	Annual average	80
Nitrogen Dioxide	Primary and Secondary	Annual average	100
	Secondary	24-hour average	150
Total Particulates <sup>d</sup>	Primary and Secondary	Annual average	50

a. National primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality to protect the public health. Secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

b. The state of Idaho has adopted these same ambient air quality standards.

c. All values are in micrograms per cubic meter.

d. The primary and secondary standard to the annual average applies only to "particulates with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers."



**Table A-4. EPA maximum contaminant levels for public drinking water systems.**

<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Levels<sup>a</sup></b>
Gross alpha	15 pCi/L
Gross beta <sup>b</sup>	50 pCi/L
Beta/gamma emitters	<sup>c</sup>
Nitrate (as N)	10
Fluoride	4
Trihalomethanes (Chloroform)	0.08
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
Toluene	1.0
1,1,1-trichloroethane	0.2
Trichloroethylene	0.005
Arsenic	0.01
Barium	2
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.1
Copper	1.3
Lead	0.015
Mercury	0.002
Selenium	0.05

- a. All values are in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted.
- b. The maximum contaminant level is established for gross beta as an exposure (4 mrem). The value shown is the screening level concentration.
- c. Concentrations resulting in 4 mrem total body or organ dose equivalent.

## REFERENCES

- 40 CFR 141, 2002, "National Primary Drinking Water Regulations," *Code of Federal Regulations*, Office of the Federal Register.
- DOE Order 5400.5, 1993, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," U.S. Department of Energy, January 7.
- DOE (U.S. Department of Energy), 1988a, *Internal Dose Conversion Factors for Calculation of Dose to the Public*, DOE/EH-0071, July.
- DOE, 1988b, *External Dose Conversion Factors for Calculation of Dose to the Public*, DOE/EH-0070, July.

