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Table 2. Continued

Resource	CMRR EIS Basis for Impact Analyses	Current CMRR Project Plans	Potential Consequences of Current CMRR Project Plans
Resource Use ar	nd Conservation (continued)		
Concrete (continued)			Overall, the additional need for concrete is considered an acceptable short-term, temporary commitment of resources that results in a long-term improvement in safety and reduction in risk to the public and the environment.
			Impacts associated with transportation of feed material, use of water for concrete production, and operations of the concrete plants are discussed elsewhere in this table (specifically in air quality, infrastructure, and transportation resource areas).
Steel	Total: 559 tons RLUOB: 292 tons NF: 267 tons of structural steel	Total: 19,549 tons RLUOB: 1010 tons NF Total Steel: 18,539 tons Structural Steel: 560 tons Foundation and Reinforcing Steel: 17,979 tons This represents an additional 300 tons of structural steel and 18,018 tons of steel for rebar and foundation work from what was anticipated in the CMRR EIS.	The proposed and planned action has a higher requirement for steel from what was anticipated in the CMRR EIS, which is a direct result of changes in the structural design to address increased seismic protection concerns. The CMRR EIS stated that the CMRR-NF would be constructed to minimize risks (to workers, public, and environment) from geologic hazards including earthquakes. To meet this requirement, a site-specific seismic hazard analysis was conducted; its findings resulting in increased structural design requirements for the NF, which, in turn, required more steel for the foundation and the structure.
			There will be minimal impacts to the availability of steel to other LANL projects or to the local community as a result of the CMRR's actions. The steel will be procured from regional suppliers (within 500 miles) to the extent possible.