

**ANNUAL FPA PROGRESS REPORT**  
**(Issued April 1, 2006)**

**Intel Corporation**  
**Ocotillo Campus**  
**Chandler, Arizona**

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**REPORTING FACILITY**

Intel Corporation  
Ocotillo Campus  
4500 S. Dobson Road  
Chandler, Arizona 85248

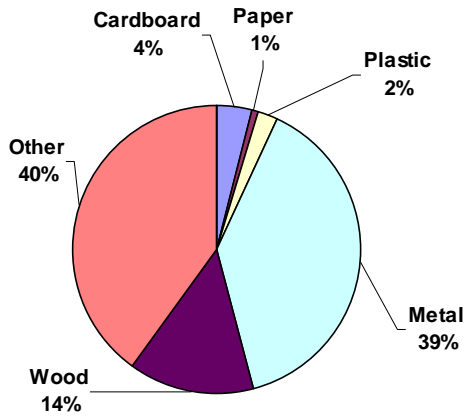
Year: January 1 - December 31, 2005  
Report date: April 1, 2006  
Report prepared by: Jim Larsen/ Len Drago  
Telephone Number: (480) 715-0206/ (480) 715-0132  
Fax Number: (480) 715-5140

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## 2005 SOLID WASTE RECYCLE

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

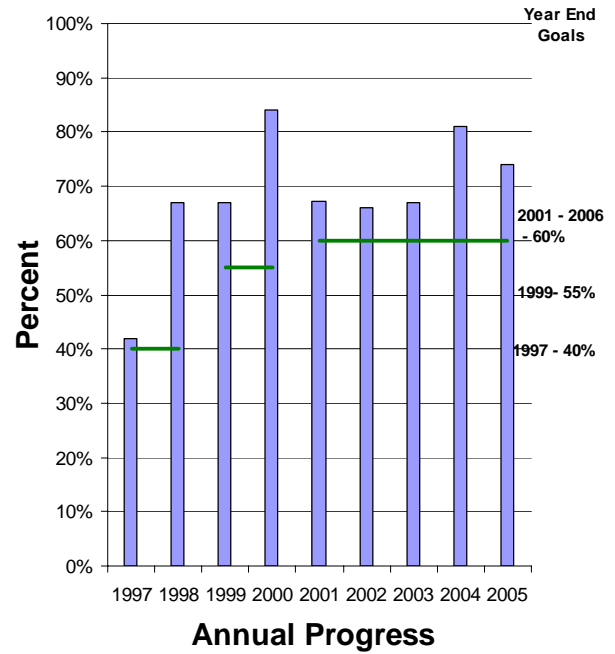
Percent recycled year-to-date (YTD): 74%



**Other:** Auctions, Donations, Gloves, Glass, and Compost.

**6,042 TOTAL TONS SOLID WASTE RECYCLED IN 2005**

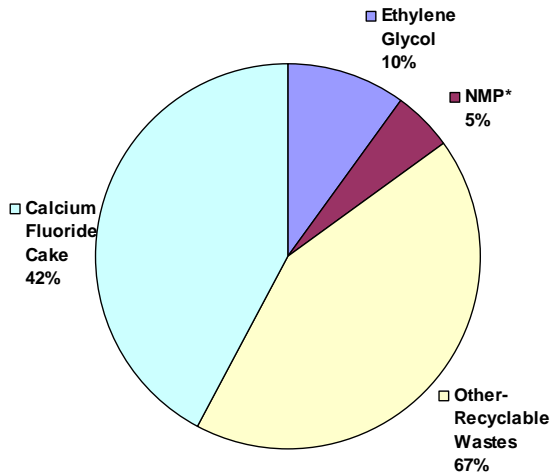
## SOLID WASTE RECYCLE



## 2005 NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE RECYCLE

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Percent recycled year-to-date (YTD): 92%

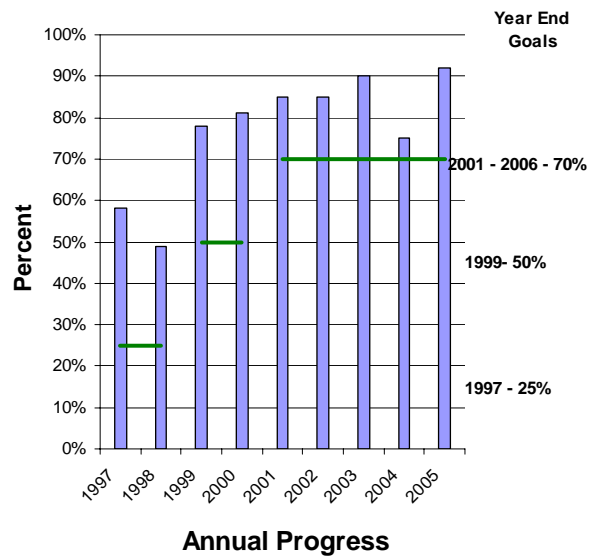


\*NMP- N-Methylpyrrolidone

**Other:** Aerosols, Fluorescent Bulbs, Debris, Batteries, Used Oil, Empty Drums, Ion Exchange Beds, and Miscellaneous.

**839 TOTAL TONS NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE RECYCLED IN 2005**

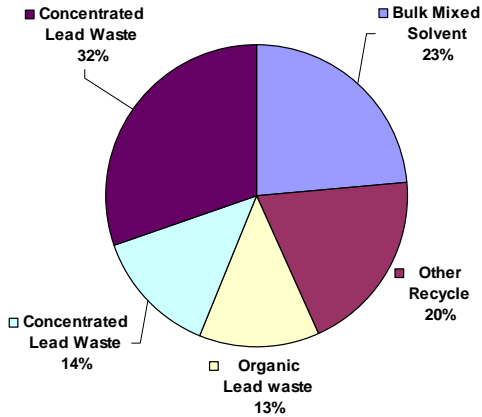
## NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE RECYCLE



## 2005 HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLE

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005:

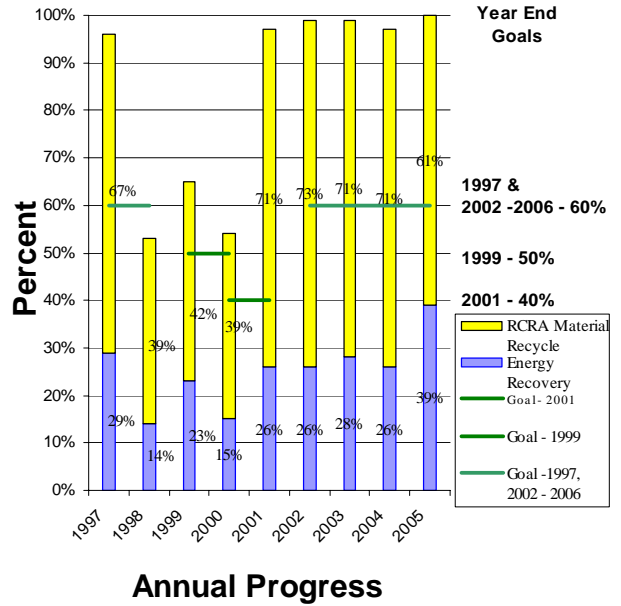
Percent recycled year-to-date (YTD): 99%



**Other:** Ion Exchange Resin Beds, Reclaimed Acid Containing Lead, Photoresist, Methanol, Arsenic and Lead Debris, Discarded Acids and Solvents.

**1,602 TOTAL TONS HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLED IN 2005**

## HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLE



## 2005 Site Wide Water Conservation

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Percent conserved for 2005: 79%

### 2005 Water Flow Details:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Recycled Internally	381 MG
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reclaimed Wastewater Used	674 MG
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Sent to Chandler RO for Groundwater Recharge	418 MG
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incoming City Water	799 MG

MG = Million Gallons (total for 2005)

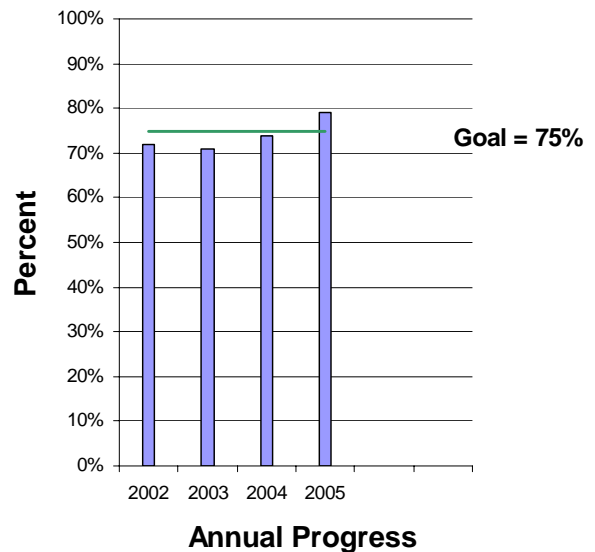
$$\frac{\text{Water Recycled} + \text{Reused} + \text{Recharged}}{\text{All Water Used}}$$

$$\frac{381 + 674 + 418}{381 + 674 + 799} = 0.79 \times 100\% = 79\%$$

### Notes:

- The reported performance above may not equal the actual reported performance due to water flow rounding.
- This chart provides data for 2002 -- 2005 since 2002 was the first year in reporting Site Wide Water Conservation under the Project XL Renewal.

## Site Wide Water Conservation



## 2005 Net City Water Use Per Capita Per Production Unit

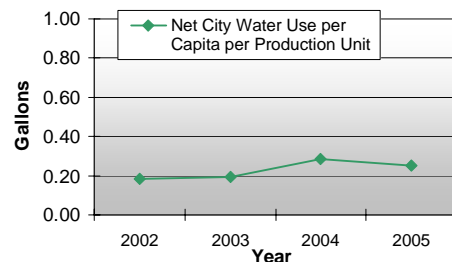
Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

**Note:** This chart graphically illustrates the total gallons of net city water used at Intel's Ocotillo site per capita per number of production units produced.

- 2002 = 0.18 gallons per capita per production
- 2003 = 0.19 gallons per capita per production
- 2004 = 0.29 gallons per capita per production
- 2005 = 0.25 gallons per capita per production

\*Net city water use is fresh city water less the water sent to the Chandler RO plant for groundwater recharge.

## Net City Water Use Per Capita Per Production Unit



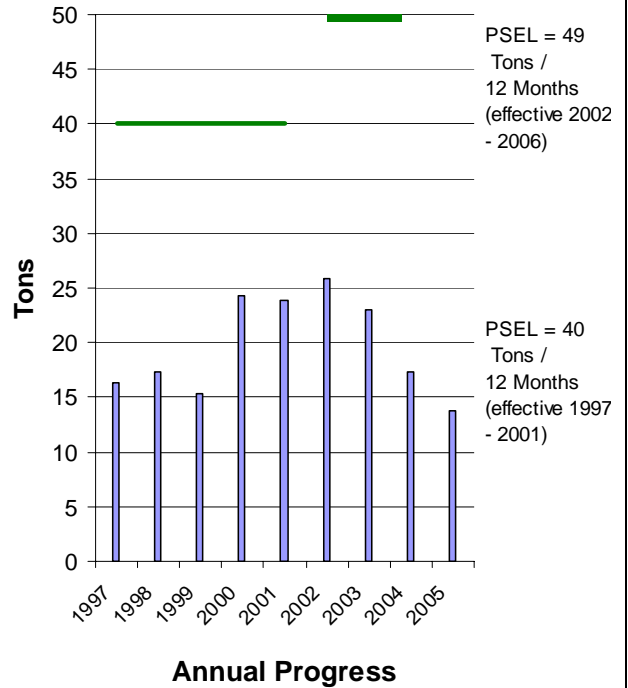
**2005 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) EMISSIONS**

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

VOC emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 13.8

**Note:** The Plant Site Emission Limit (PSEL) during the original Project XL Agreement (effective from 1997 – 2001) was 40 tons per year (tpy). During the renewal (effective from 2002 – 2006), the PSEL was raised to 49 tpy.

**VOC EMISSIONS**



**2005 ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPs) EMISSIONS**

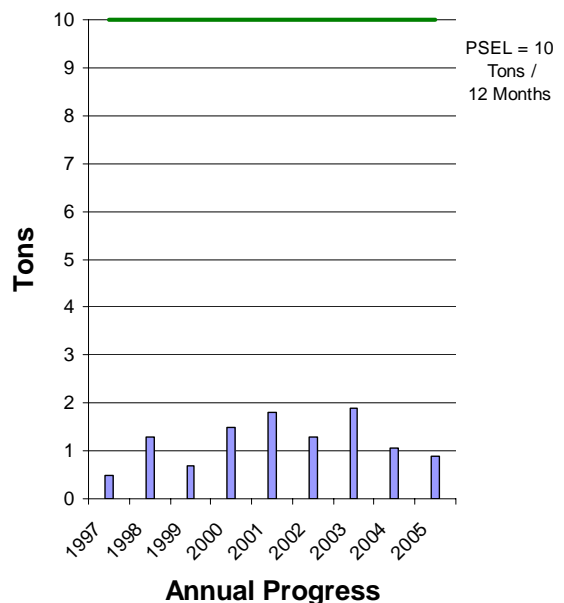
Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Individual Organic HAPs:

- Methanol
- Xylene
- Ethylene Glycol
- Acetonitrile

Organic HAPs emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 0.9

**ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPs) EMISSIONS**



**2005 INORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPs) EMISSIONS**

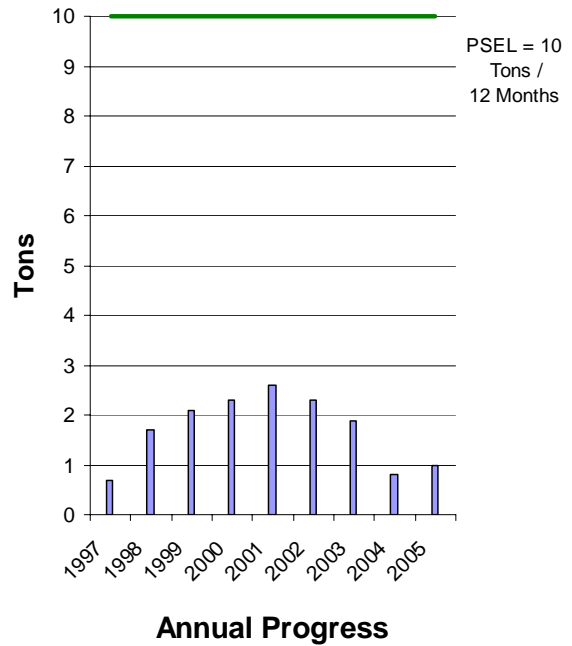
Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Individual Inorganic HAPs:

- Hydrofluoric Acid
- Chlorine
- Hydrochloric Acid
- Phosphine
- Arsine

Inorganic HAPs emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 1.0

**INORGANIC HAPs EMISSIONS**



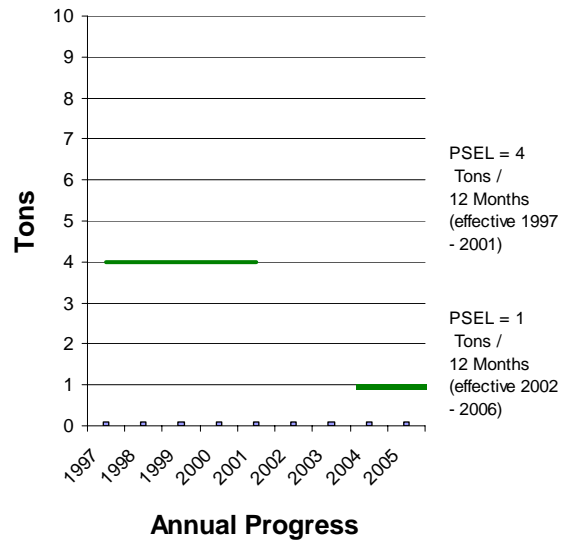
**2005 PHOSPHINE EMISSIONS**

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Phosphine emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 0.01

**Note:** The Plant Site Emission Limit (PSEL) during the original Project XL Agreement (effective from 1997 – 2001) was 4 tons per year (tpy). During the renewal (effective from 2002 – 2006), the PSEL was lowered to 1 tpy.

**PHOSPHINE EMISSIONS**



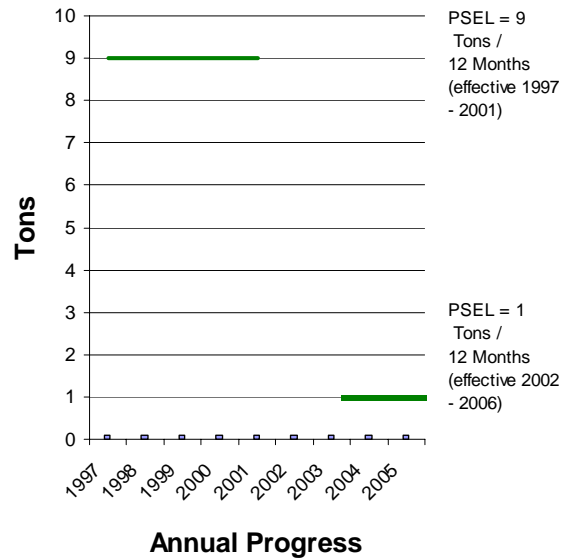
### 2005 SULFURIC ACID EMISSIONS

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Sulfuric Acid emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 0.03

**Note:** The Plant Site Emission Limit (PSEL) during the original Project XL Agreement (effective from 1997 – 2001) was 9 tons per year (tpy). During the renewal (effective from 2002 – 2006), the PSEL was lowered to 1 tpy.

### SULFURIC ACID EMISSIONS



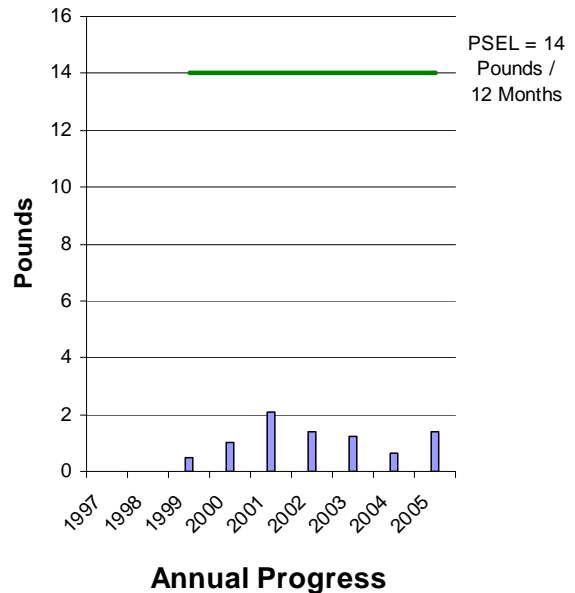
### 2005 ARSINE EMISSIONS

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

Arsine emissions in pounds (12-month rolling summation): 1.4

**Note:** Arsine Plant Site Emission Limit of 14 pounds per year was established in 1999 due to the introduction of a new process at Fab 12 utilizing Safe Delivery System Arsine. Arsine is reported in pounds vs. tons for all other air emissions, so scale is different.

### ARSINE EMISSIONS

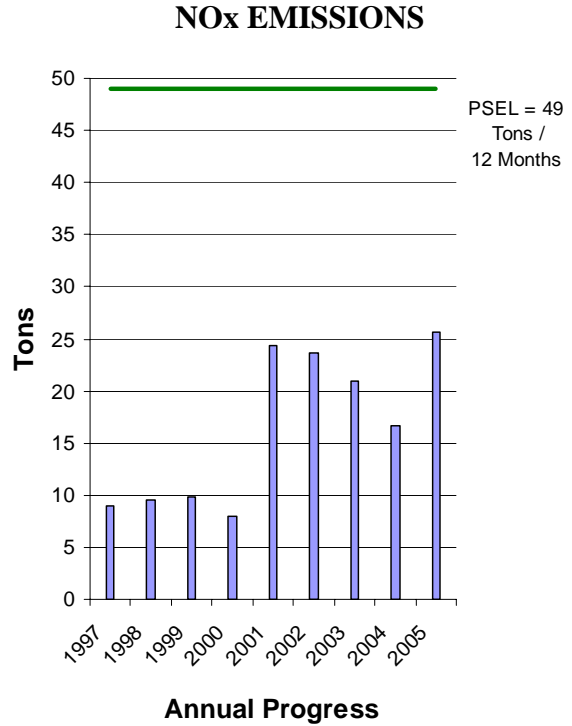


### 2005 NITROGEN OXIDE (NO<sub>x</sub>) EMISSIONS

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 25.7

**Note:** The increase in emissions shown from 2001 and beyond is from the construction and operation of Fab 22, the second, high- volume manufacturing facility on the Ocotillo Site.

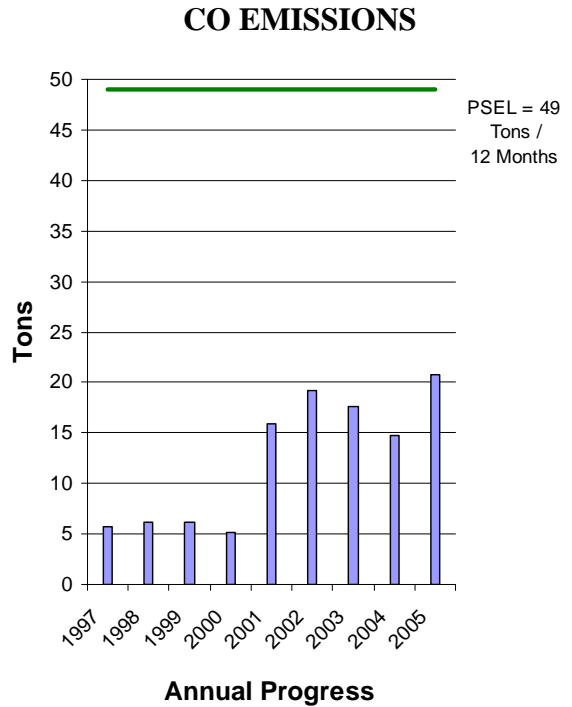


### 2005 CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) EMISSIONS

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

CO emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 20.8

**Note:** The increase in emissions shown from 2001 and beyond is from the construction and operation of Fab 22, the second, high- volume manufacturing facility on the Ocotillo Site.

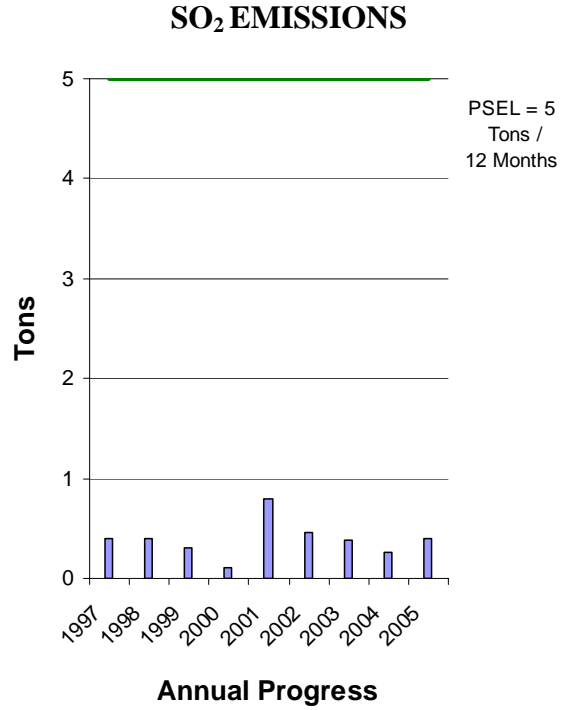


## 2005 SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO<sub>2</sub>) EMISSIONS

Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 0.4

**Note:** The increase in emissions shown from 2001 and beyond is from the construction and operation of Fab 22, the second, high-volume manufacturing facility on the Ocotillo Site.



## 2005 PARTICULATES (PM10) EMISSIONS

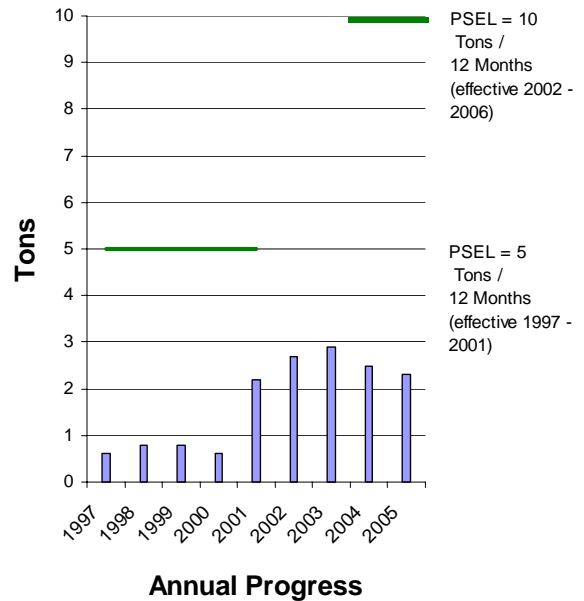
Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005

PM10 emissions in tons (12-month rolling summation): 2.3

### Notes:

- The Plant Site Emission Limit (PSEL) during the original Project XL Agreement (effective from 1997 – 2001) was 5 tons per year (tpy). During the renewal (effective from 2002 – 2006), the PSEL was raised to 10 tpy.
- The increase in emissions shown from 2001 and beyond is from the construction and operation of Fab 22, the second, high- volume manufacturing facility on the Ocotillo Site.

## PARTICULATES (PM10) EMISSIONS



**OC 2005 ANNUAL FOSSIL FUEL USAGE**

Natural Gas:	423 Million Cubic Feet
Fuel Oil:	12,298 Gallons (All Low sulfur content)
Emergency Generator Hours of Operation:	185 hours

<p><b>2005 PRODUCTION UNIT FACTOR (PUF)</b></p> <p>Reporting period: January 1 - December 31, 2005</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The Project XL Renewal FPA states that Intel commits that it will not increase the level of its' emissions beyond the levels proportional to increases in production activities. To demonstrate this commitment, Intel agrees to maintain the production unit factor (PUF) below 1.</p>	<p>VOC</p> $\frac{2005 \text{ PUF}}{1997 \text{ PUF}} = 0.10 \text{ (Goal < 1)}$
	<p>HAP</p> $\frac{2005 \text{ PUF}}{1997 \text{ PUF}} = 0.18 \text{ (Goal < 1)}$

**2005 SARA TITLE III (FORM R)** – This information will be provided in the Q2/'06 report as agreed upon by the Project XL Stakeholder Team in the renewal process

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## **Commitment**

During 2005, the Site Wide Water Conservation performance was above the goal of 75%. This performance from 2002 through 2005 represents a significant amount of water conserved vs. reliance solely on incoming city water to run Intel Ocotillo operations. Intel will continue to evaluate the most effective ways to conserve water through these progressive water conservation systems:

- Innovative water management and recycling programs that reuse water internally
  - Reclaimed wastewater for reuse in industrial systems such as cooling towers, scrubbers, and landscaping
  - Chandler Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Facility where water is treated to drinking water standards and re-introduced back into the aquifer for groundwater recharge
  - Water use reductions at the source
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## 2005 OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT BENEFIT THE ENVIRONMENT

### Sun Lakes Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day Event

On January 29, 2005 Sun Lakes, Maricopa County and Intel partnered with Sun Lakes to sponsor the 3rd Sun Lakes Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. Supervisor Fulton Brock (Maricopa County) participated in this year's event. Approximately 25,000 pounds of household waste material was collected and the Students Recycling Used Technology (AZ StRUT) program was on hand collecting old computers, printers, and various electronic equipment.



Collection point supported by volunteers

## **Water Conservation Leadership Forum**

A conference sponsored by the Arizona Republic and ThinkAZ was held on January 7, 2005 to bring together a team of over 15 water leaders in the community. This conference included key messages from Arizona's Governor Janet Napolitano and United States Senators John McCain and John Kyl. The presentations and panel discussions from the water leaders were unprecedented in discussing Arizona's critical need to manage and conserve its water resources. Leading up to the Leadership Forum on January 7<sup>th</sup>. The Arizona Republic also previewed 6 days of stories preceding the event that focused on the importance of water conservation, how each person can help conserve water, and ways to overcome to becoming a "culture of conservation." The Arizona Republic articles also pointed to the need for strong leaders who can build consensus on implementing practical solutions. Intel was featured for its innovative and successful water conservation program. Intel Corporation Environmental, Health & Safety Fellow, Terry McManus said that "...being a good corporate citizen, and realizing that we are operating in a desert that we all need to find ways to reduce our water use. It's the right thing to do."

## **Benchmarking with Texas Instruments**

Texas Instruments visited Intel in Arizona to discuss Environmental Programs. Project XL and the Stakeholder engagement process was considered a highlight in Intel's approach in driving environmental excellence

## **Intel Implements Ozone Alerts/High pollution Advisories throughout the Summer Ozone Season of 2005**



As the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality declares ozone warnings throughout this summer, Intel Arizona continues to encourage employees to help reduce pollution on High Pollution Advisory (HPA) days. Intel Arizona employees implement their respective department's "Ozone Alert Day Plan" such as team carpooling, vanpooling, mass transit, telecommuting, ozone work at home, or any other method to reduce the number of vehicles on the road.

Since ozone levels are highest during mid-day, Intel Arizona strongly encourages employees to stay on-site for lunch in addition to alternative commute methods. Employees are eligible for a drawing to receive a gift certificate by simply tracking their participation in a pollution-saving action during an Ozone Alert Day in a database.

Employees who do this will automatically be entered into a monthly drawing for one of several \$50 Amazon.com gift certificates. The program will run the length of the ozone season--April through September.

Everyone can help reduce Valley ozone levels while at home by not using gas powered lawn equipment, filling up your gas tank after dark, or waiting until nighttime to do your high-energy chores like laundry and washing dishes.

## **Trip Reduction Program**

Intel employees completed the 15<sup>th</sup> (9<sup>th</sup> for the OC campus) annual trip reduction electronic survey. 79% of the Ocotillo employees completed the survey which is used by the county to track alternate commute mode users. The results for the Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) Trip Rate was 71.76% and the Single Occupancy Vehicle Miles Traveled Rate was 70.03%. Options under the Rideshare program include compressed workweeks, telecommuting, driving alternate fuel vehicles all of which help to reduce the single occupancy vehicle rate. Each Intel van pool rider gets a \$30 monthly subsidy, carpools and vanpools may use preferential parking, bus commutes and emergency ride home transportation are 100% subsidized.

Intel AZ believes that reducing the number of vehicles on the road is one way to make a positive difference in the air we breathe.

## **Valley Forward May Luncheon on Water Conservation**

The Valley Forward's May 26th luncheon focused on water issues with three panelists invited to discuss water issues. Michael Grant with KAET's Horizon television show moderated the session introducing Grady Gammage, Rodney Lewis, with Gila River and Intel's Arizona Plant Manager Steve Megli who spoke approximately 5 minutes on water issues. Grady provided an water update on the 25th anniversary of Groundwater Management Act, drought, and water supply; while Rodney talked about the federal water rights settlement between the federal government and Gila River Indian Community; Steve Megli who spoke about Project XL and how the program and its Stakeholder team developed and implemented water conservation and best management practices to reduce overall water use.

## **West Nile Virus Summit**



On April 20<sup>th</sup>, Intel hosted a West Nile Virus (WNV) Summit for stakeholders in Southwest (SW) Chandler to organize and coordinate efforts to prevent the spread of WNV in SW Chandler. The following Stakeholders participated: Maricopa County Vector Control Dept, Robson Communities, Sun Lakes Homeowners Association 1, 2, and 3, Gila River Indian Community, Ocotillo Community Association, Chandler Unified School District, Chandler Gilbert Community College, Truly Nolen Pest Control, Intel, and Premier Property Management Company. (~40 attendees). For more information regarding the WNV, visit the Maricopa County web site: <http://www.maricopa.gov/wnv/>

## AZ StRUT Computer Recycle Day



Arizona StRUT Computer Recycle Day is an opportunity for civic organizations, small businesses and others to recycle their used and obsolete computers, old cell phones, and computer parts, while benefiting schools and non-profits. A total of 1,411 participants contributed to the program achieving a total to 69,000 pounds.

Participating locations included:

- Chandler: Hamilton High School, 3700 S. Arizona Ave.
- Gilbert: Gilbert High School, 1101 E. Elliot Road Glendale
- ASU West, 4701 W. Thunderbird Rd Phoenix
- The Phoenix Zoo, 455 N. Galvin Parkway
- Phoenix: Hi-Tech Institute, 1515 East Indian School Road Mesa
- Red Mtn. High School, 7301 E. Brown Road, Mesa Surprise
- APS Service Center, 16800 N. Dysart Road Tempe
- Tempe High School, 1730 S. Mill Ave. Valleywide
- Data Doctors and Select Staples stores



## Arizona Governor Visits Intel

*Focuses on water conservation*



*(left) Rich Riley / Intel Sr. Water Engineer, Governor Janet Napolitano, Steve Megli / Intel Fab 12 Plant Manager)*

Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano, her Environmental Advisor Lori Faeth and the Deputy Director of Arizona Department of Water Resources Karen Smith visited the Ocotillo campus to see first hand the strides that Intel is making in water conservation.

"Many key Intel operations are in arid regions and we take our obligation to wisely manage the water resources very seriously," said Steve Megli, Fab 12 factory manager and main presenter during the governor's visit. "Water is critical to our business and to the vitality of the communities in which we live and work."

According to Megli, we have put forth great efforts to make our own operations efficient and we are looking at even more ambitious water conservation project opportunities for the future. The visit with the Governor was to share what Intel is doing in this area because we are interested in sharing our expertise and learning's with other businesses and community leaders, and learning from others as part of the process.

The Governor and others were given a tour of the water conservation efforts related to the Ultra Pure Water systems, the internal recycle water systems and reclaimed water used in mechanical systems such as air abatement scrubbers and cooling towers.

In Arizona, Intel has invested more than \$30 million for state-of-the-art water conservation technologies in our operations and worked with community groups to promote sound water management. Since 1995, Intel has banked more than 2.5 billion gallons of clean water back to the aquifer and reused more than 1 billion gallons of reclaimed wastewater from the City of Chandler. Approximately 70 percent of the water we use in our chip factories is from reclaimed/recycled sources.

### **ADEQ Director Visits Intel**

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Director Stephen Owens visited the Ocotillo campus for an overview of the Ocotillo site operations and Intel's Project XL environmental leadership programs. Data was shared about Intel's Environmental Performance over the last several years. Future Ocotillo site operations were reviewed and a tour was given of the recently converted Fab 12 facility.

### **ASU and Intel Collaborate on a Sustainability MBA Program**

Intel is collaborating with Arizona State University (ASU) on the introduction of a Sustainable Development course geared to acquiring a professional certification in Sustainable Management. This is an interactive course on the global imperatives of sustainable development with both instructors and students making presentations. Topics include: regulatory frameworks, globalization, urbanization, life cycle, sustainable technologies, organizational strategies, resources, supply chain and entrepreneurship. The class is divided in teams with three to four members per team. The teams are given case studies, journal articles and topical projects that reinforce the presentations by the instructors from the text and from invited speakers from major global multinational companies.

## **Intel Hosts a Technology Exchange under the Arizona Water Institute**

As a result of the multi-year drought conditions in Arizona and the Southwest, Governor Napolitano launched the Arizona Virtual Water University to unite and co-ordinate water conservation research between ASU, U of A, and NAU. The organization has now been named the Arizona Water Institute (AWI) with a long term goal of becoming an internationally recognized center for water resource management. Intel has been participating on the Steering Committee of the AWI and was assigned the challenge of developing research initiatives for industrial water conservation. Intel proposed the idea of an industrial water conservation technology exchange and the idea was accepted by AWI. This exchange ideas has 3 key objectives:

- Examine successful industry projects, programs and best practices in water conservation and learn from an exchange of ideas
- Identify potential areas for further water conservation research for the AWI
- Test the idea of Technology Exchanges as a mechanism for promoting sector water conservation and research

The AWI's first exchange was held December 9, 2005 at the Intel Ocotillo Campus. The event was attended by researchers from ASU, U of A, and NAU as well as the City of Chandler, AZ DEQ, AZ Department of Water Resources, AZ Department of Commerce, and other industrial representatives.

Presentations were made by with a tour of the Intel's water reuse and conservation systems:

- Alan Stephens, Chief of Staff for Governor Napolitano
- Dave Olney – Intel
- Intel – Rich Riley on Intel's water reuse and conservation programs
- Freescale – Tim Loper on Freescale's water conservation programs
- Boeing – joint presentation on electrocoagulation by Bill Witt of Boeing and Allen Boyce of Intel

The wrap up session included a brainstorming session on possible areas for further investigation or next steps:

- Industry discussion on large volume streams and most viable technologies
  - Future session with broader cross section
  - Network contacts for consultation and discussion
  - ASU / U of A traditional US
  - Involve Dr. Shadman on research ideas
  - Education road show on conservation practice
  - Public policy + incentives, tax credits and rebates
  - Potential studies for CMP, Arsenic, Fluoride treatment using Electro Coagulation---
- Consensus on next steps centered on a follow up session focused on in depth technical discussion of some of the potential study areas to develop very crisp proposals for AWI research.



## **Governor's Workshop on Industrial Re-Use of Wastewater**

The Governor's office and the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) organized a wastewater reuse workshop on December 5, 2005 at the Governor's Administration Building in Phoenix, AZ. Approximately 30 attendees from industry, universities, municipalities, regulatory agencies, and the Governor's staff. The purpose of the workshop was to:

- Examine successful industry – municipality wastewater reuse collaborations
- Identify institutional, regulatory/legal, and financial barriers
- Identify successful methods, needs for removing barriers to wastewater reuse

The workshop was a direct result of the very positive impression made by Intel's reuse of wastewater on Governor Janet Napolitano and Deputy Director Karen Smith of ADWR during their visit to the Intel Ocotillo campus in September 2005.

Three reclaimed wastewater reuse case studies were reviewed:

- The City of Chandler and Intel collaboration at the Ocotillo campus
- The City of Flagstaff and SCA Tissues (produces tissue paper using recycled paper products) collaboration
- The City of Tempe and SRP (Kyrene and San Tan power plants) collaboration

Dane Parker (Intel) and Dave Siegel (City of Chandler) presented city of Chandler/ Intel case study. The presentation was very well received with many compliments on the accomplishments of Intel's water conservation program under Project XL.



## **EPA Announces 2005's Best Workplaces for Commuters**

For the second year in a row, Intel has been recognized as No. 1 in a national contest of "Best Workplaces for Commuters" among Fortune 500 companies. The recognition by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is intended to encourage employers to make it easier for workers to leave cars at home.

Given the atrocious air we're breathing this winter in the Valley, we should all be more interested in air quality. That throat-scratching, eye-burning sensation is not only uncomfortable, but also bodes poorly for long-term health.

The problem is, southeast Valley commuters love their cars. Drive any freeway or arterial road during rush hour and count how many cars have more than the driver inside. Likely you won't need to use more than your fingers to count.

It's a society of cars, one where bicyclists recount tales of abuse by the drivers unwilling to share even a small part of the road.

Maybe it's past time to change that, to start thinking about mass transit, carpools, bicycles, even living close to workplaces.

It's good that Intel, Chandler's largest employer, actively encourages people to change their habits and help clean the air. But more companies need to join in. Enough that we could declare a new trend.

It doesn't take much from an employer to encourage alternative commuting habits. To meet the national standard of excellence set by the EPA, companies must provide the following:

- At least one direct benefit to employees who use alternate transportation, things like subsidizing the cost of a bus pass or offering telecommuting opportunities.
- At least three supporting benefits: incentives to use carpools, lockers and showers for bicyclists, flexible work schedules or in-house day care.
- A designated person to get the word out to employees about the available benefits.
- And in case things go awry, access to an emergency ride home.

These steps are simple enough for any good-size company to offer. Intel seems to have it down to a science, taking the No. 1 spot in 2004 and 2005.

This year, it would be good to see other companies in our community give Intel some competition. If the competition increased every year, at some point our air might become breathable again. *Source: Arizona Republic*

## **EarthFest Educators Night**

Valley Forward held an ongoing work program to facilitate environmental education to both teachers and students in Arizona. Through our EarthFest Educators Night for teachers in partnership with Intel Corporation and others, we showcased environmental education resources to 300+ teachers (K-12) at the Desert Botanical Garden on October 5, 2005. In addition to previewing environmental education exhibits, teachers enjoyed a free fun-filled evening, complete with refreshments, displays and activities, networking and tours of this renowned environmentally sensitive venue.

## **Intel Donates Kitchen Equipment to UMOM New Day Centers**

Intel donated café equipment to the United Methodist Outreach Ministries (UMOM) cause versus marking this equipment as end of life and it end up in a landfill. UMOM is a non-profit made up of volunteers who make a tremendous difference in peoples lives. UMOM New Day Centers has come to the aid of the community since 1964. UMOM New Day Centers offers basic necessities plus education, recreation, health screenings and assessments, 24-hour security, hygiene items, cleaning supplies and resources for financial assistance, job training and placement, continuing education, counseling, medical services, legal assistance and much more. More information can be found at UMOM website: <http://www.umom.org>

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## Transferability Initiatives

The following is a list of groups visited Intel to learn about Intel's manufacturing and environmental programs. All groups were briefed on Intel's innovative environmental management practices under Project XL which have allowed Intel's Arizona site to achieve superior environmental performance results.

- Sun Lakes Group
- Mountain View Church Group
- Arizona Association of University Women
- City of Chandler Staff Group
- Swedish Government
- White Mountain Laboratories
- Texas Instruments Group
- Arizona State University Students
- Presbyterian Mission Investment Group
- University students
- STRIVE at-risk H.S. students & mentors
- Mogollon High School
- Recent College Grads
- Surrey Gardens Elementary School
- DHL (vendor)
- Sun Lakes 3 Homeowners Association meeting
- Sequoia Learning Center
- South Mountain High School students
- Intel Science and Engineering Foundation Group
- Freescale
- Prescott College
- ASU PhD Students
- Sun Lakes' Men's Club
- Sun Lakes New Adventures in Learning for Seniors
- Ocotillo Community Associations Annual Meeting
- Sun Lakes Aero Club
- DeVry Students
- Chandler Fire Department
- Instituto Tecnologico De Hermosillo
- Ocotillo Neighborhood Meeting @ Hamilton HS
- Sun Lakes HOA #1 Board Meeting
- St. Matthews Men's Group
- Sun Lakes Neighborhood Meeting
- Sun Lakes & Scottsdale Group
- Page High School Students
- Sun Lakes Neighbors
- Intel International Science & Engineering Fair Student Finalists
- Intel International Science and Engineering Fair Media Representatives
- Manufactures Alliance / MAPI Environmental Management Council Meeting

- PC Pals, Teachers, Students
  - Sun Lakes Red Hats
  - Intel Chip Camp
  - Intel Materials Group
  - Chandler-Gilbert ARC Intel Materials Group
  - Sun Lakes Computer Club
  - Intel Interns
  - US China Sustainability Program Planning Group
  - Sun Lakes Homeowners Association Group
  - ASU Students and Intel Employees from Asia
  - China Telecom Group
  - China – ASU Executive MBA Students
  - Computer Booters Sun Lakes Club
  - Human Resources Supplier Business Review
  - Valley High School Students with *Intel Lead the Way Engineering Courses*
  - Sun Lakes Visitors
  - STRIVE Mentoring Program
  - Intel Community Advisory Panel New Member Orientation
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## **Energy Conservation**

During 2005, Intel's Arizona site was challenged to contribute to Intel's overall global Corporate Energy Conservation Goal (corporate goal to reduce normalized energy consumption for internal operations by 4% each year until 2010) with an Arizona site target of 4 million kilowatts per hour. Through the implementation of various energy conservation projects, Intel Arizona site exceeded that target by conserving a total of 10.93 million kilowatts per hour.

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)** - CO is defined in Section 302, Subsection W of the United States Clean Air Act, as carbon monoxide. This is a combustion emission produced when fossil fuel is burned (oxidized) incompletely.

**FPA RENEWAL ANNUAL REPORT** - This is a summary of progress against the Final Project Agreement for the previous calendar year and is published on April 1.

**FINAL PROJECT AGREEMENT (FPA) RENEWAL** - EPA's Project XL program requires that each proponent develop a final project agreement that defines specific scope and goals to be achieved. For Intel, the FPA sets forth a five-year Environmental Master Plan for Intel's Ocotillo campus, located in Chandler, Arizona.

**FPA RENEWAL QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT** - This is a progress report that is published by Intel on the following schedule which documents progress against the goals established within the FPA Renewal:

<b>REPORTING PERIOD</b>	<b>DATE PUBLISHED</b>
January, February, March	By May 31
April, May, June	By August 31
July, August, September	By November 30
October, November, December	By February 28

**HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS** - Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) refers to the 189 chemicals and chemical categories listed in section 112(b) of the United States Clean Air Act. Under the Act, a major source of HAPs is defined as one that emits 10 tons/yr. of any single chemical on the list, or 25 tons/yr. of any combination of these chemicals.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMMP)** - An emergency plan required by the City of Chandler for all operations, which store hazardous materials above a certain quantity on-site.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLE** - This category includes materials that are specifically designated as hazardous waste under EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations. The percent recycled is calculated by dividing the quantity of hazardous waste sent off for beneficial recycle and energy recovery by the total quantity of hazardous waste generated and shipped off-site.

**NITROUS OXIDES** - In accordance with the definition in section 302, subsection V of the United States Clean Air Act, NO<sub>x</sub> refers to oxides of nitrogen. The oxides of nitrogen typically emitted from combustion processes are nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE RECYCLE** - This includes used chemical materials, which are collected for the purpose of returning them back into beneficial reuse. These materials are classified as non-hazardous, based upon EPA's definition set forth under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The percent recycled is calculated by

dividing the material in this category sent for beneficial reuse, divided by the total quantity of chemical waste generated.

**OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT BENEFIT THE ENVIRONMENT** - Intel has committed to voluntarily engage in other activities, which may connect back to programs implemented by Intel Arizona and/or Intel's corporate programs. The items that will be reported on include:

- Environmental mentoring/education
- Donation of equipment
- Environmental activities with suppliers
- Energy Conservation
- Transferability

**PARTICULATE MATTER (PM10) EMISSIONS** - Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM10) as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(qq).

**PLANT SITE EMISSIONS LIMITS (PSEL)** - The air permit establishes PSELs for emissions (tons per year (tpy)) of volatile organic compounds (VOCs/49 tpy), oxides of nitrogen (NOx/49 tpy), carbon monoxide (CO/49 tpy), particulate matter of 10 microns or smaller (PM10/10 tpy), sulfur dioxide (SO2/5 tpy), combined organic hazardous air pollutants, (HAPs/10 tpy), combined inorganic HAPs (10 tpy), sulfuric acid (1 tpy) and phosphine-also an inorganic HAP(1 tpy).

**REGULATORY AGENCIES** - The following are the regulatory agencies associated with the Intel Ocotillo site Final Project Agreement:

- ADEQ - Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- City of Chandler
- EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- MCAQD - Maricopa County Air Quality Department

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)** - Refer to the statutes and promulgated EPA regulations in 40 CFR 260 through 282 which address the generation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste.

**REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO)** - Reverse Osmosis is a high-pressure filtration process which separates dissolved salt and minerals from water, using a membrane. Clean water passes through the membrane, and the salt and minerals are rejected.

**SOLID WASTE RECYCLE** - This includes materials that are designated as non-hazardous waste, based upon EPA's definitions under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which include such materials as, plastics, aluminum, glass, wood, pallets, metal, cardboard, etc. The percent recycled is calculated by dividing the quantity of materials within this category that are sent to beneficial recycle by the total volume of solid waste shipped off-site.

**SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO<sub>2</sub>)** - This is an oxide of sulfur, which is emitted during the combustion of fossil fuels.

**SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) - TITLE III -**  
Refers to the statutes and promulgated EPA regulations, which address Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know.

**TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS** - A measurement of the salt and mineral content in water.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS** - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are any compound of carbon which participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions, except those which are specifically excluded, as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

**WATER CONSERVATION** - Efforts to Reduce, Reuse or Recycle water to avoid the use of the City of Chandler's drinking water supply.

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