

**U.S. Department of Energy
Naval Reactors Laboratory Field Office**

Knolls Laboratory

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Categorical Exclusion (CX)
Determination Summary Form**

OUTFALL 005 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR PROJECT

REFERENCE

10 CFR Part 1021, Department of Energy National Environmental Policy Act
Implementing Procedures, Subpart D, Typical Classes of Actions, Appendix B

PROJECT SCOPE DISCUSSION

The scope of the Knolls Laboratory Outfall 005 Maintenance and Repair Project will include the removal of sediment that has accumulated directly upstream of a culvert that feeds Outfall 005, followed by the installation of a permanent rip rap apron with a stone check dam before the culvert. Additionally, two permanent stone check dams will be installed in the ephemeral stream, and two permanent stone check dams in the intermittent stream. The project area is approximately 30 feet by 30 feet, and will require the excavation of approximately 115 cubic yards of sediment. The sidewall of the culvert will also be repaired during this project.

Outfall 005 is a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitted outfall for storm water discharges only. The proposed project will result in minor stream disturbance in "Waters of the United States" as defined in the Clean Water Act. Therefore, the Knolls Laboratory will apply for a Nationwide Permit #3 – Maintenance, through a Joint Permit Application to the NYSDEC and the New York District Army Corps of Engineers.

The project does not violate applicable regulatory requirements, require construction or major expansion of waste handling facilities, result in unpermitted releases of hazardous substances, or adversely affect environmentally sensitive resources, including wetlands. This project does not involve genetically engineered organisms or species. There are no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposed action. The project has not been segmented to meet the definition of a categorical exclusion and is not connected to other actions with potentially significant and/or cumulative impacts.

CONCLUSION

The Knolls Laboratory Outfall 005 Maintenance and Repair Project is categorically excluded from additional NEPA documentation under 10 CFR 1021 Subpart D, Appendix B, B1.3 and B1.33.

Specifically, the categorical exclusions that apply are the following:

B1.3 Routine maintenance

Routine maintenance activities and custodial services for buildings, structures, rights-of-way, infrastructures (including, but not limited to, pathways, roads, and railroads), vehicles and equipment, and localized vegetation and pest control, during which operations may be suspended and resumed, provided that the activities would be conducted in a manner in accordance with applicable requirements. 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. Such maintenance may occur as a result of severe weather (such as hurricanes, floods, and tornados), wildfires, and other such events. 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, provided that 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:

- (a) Repair or replacement of facility equipment, such as lathes, mills, pumps, and presses;
- (b) Door and window repair or replacement;
- (c) Wall, ceiling, or floor repair or replacement;
- (d) Reroofing;
- (e) Plumbing, electrical utility, lighting, and telephone service repair or replacement;
- (f) Routine replacement of high-efficiency particulate air filters;
- (g) Inspection and/or treatment of currently installed utility poles;
- (h) Repair of road embankments;
- (i) Repair or replacement of fire protection sprinkler systems;
- (j) Road and parking area resurfacing, including construction of temporary access to facilitate resurfacing, and scraping and grading of unpaved surfaces;

- (k) Erosion control and soil stabilization measures (such as reseeded, gabions, grading, and revegetation);
- (l) Surveillance and maintenance of surplus facilities in accordance with DOE Order 435.1, "Radioactive Waste Management," or its successor;
- (m) Repair and maintenance of transmission facilities, such as replacement of conductors of the same nominal voltage, poles, circuit breakers, transformers, capacitors, crossarms, insulators, and downed powerlines, in accordance, where appropriate, with 40 CFR part 761 (Polychlorinated Biphenyls Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions) or its successor;
- (n) Routine testing and calibration of facility components, subsystems, or portable equipment (such as control valves, in-core monitoring devices, transformers, capacitors, monitoring wells, lysimeters, weather stations, and flumes);
- (o) 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), and removal of contaminated intact equipment and other material (not including spent nuclear fuel or special nuclear material in nuclear reactors); and
- (p) Removal of debris.

B1.33 Stormwater runoff control

Design, construction, and operation of control practices to reduce stormwater runoff and maintain natural hydrology. Activities include, but are not limited to, those that reduce impervious surfaces (such as vegetative practices and use of porous pavements), best management practices (such as silt fences, straw wattles, and fiber rolls), and use of green infrastructure or other low impact development practices (such as cisterns and green roofs).

NRLFO Approval:



D. A. Delwiche

Date:

02 MARCH 2020

CX Determination Date