

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

Knolls Laboratory

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

KNOLLS LABORATORY BUILDING Q3 DISMANTLEMENT 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 primary purpose of the Building Q3 Dismantlement Project is to remove the existing building to accommodate the construction of a new multi-story office building, along the eastside of the Knolls Laboratory, Building Q3. Building Q3 was constructed in 1950 and is a single story steel-framed building with a mezzanine area which has served as a maintenance and equipment/vehicle garage with adjoining office space. Additionally, the project would remove a pre-fabricated wooden storage shed that is located about 40' east of Q3. The shed has been used for storing small-engine yard equipment, such as blowers, trimmers, and chainsaws as well as various non-motorized gear.

The scope of the Building Q3 Dismantlement Project will involve:

- Dismantlement of Building Q3, removal of the storage shed, removal of underlying piping/conduits, and demolition of the concrete slab to facilitate the undertaking of any necessary soil remediation actions to prepare the property to accommodate a new multi-story office building.
- Asbestos abatement activities, removal of materials containing hazardous constituents (e.g., lead in paint coatings) in accordance with applicable regulations, and placement of soil erosion/sediment controls, as needed.
- Limited adjacent excavation for disconnection and rerouting of utilities.

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 Building Q3 Dismantlement Project is categorically excluded from additional NEPA documentation under 10 CFR Part 1021, Subpart D, Appendix B, B1.16, B1.23, B1.27 and B1.33, B1.34, and B6.1. Specifically, the categorical exclusions that apply are the following:

B1.16 Asbestos removal

Removal of asbestos-containing materials from buildings in accordance with applicable requirements (such as 40 CFR part 61, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants"; 40 CFR part 763, "Asbestos"; 29 CFR part 1910, subpart I, "Personal Protective Equipment"; and 29 CFR part 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction"; and appropriate state and local requirements, including certification of removal contractors and technicians).

B1.23 Demolition and disposal of buildings

Demolition and subsequent disposal of buildings, equipment, and support structures (including, but not limited to, smoke stacks and parking lot surfaces), provided that there would be no potential for release of substances at a level, or in a form, that could pose a threat to public health or the environment.

B1.27 Disconnection of utilities

Activities that are required for the disconnection of utility services (including, but not limited to, water, steam, telecommunications, and electrical power) after it has been determined that the continued operation of these systems is not needed for safety.

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).

B1.34 Lead-based paint containment, removal, and disposal

Containment, removal, and disposal of lead-based paint in accordance with applicable requirements (such as provisions relating to the certification of removal contractors and technicians at 40 CFR part 745, "Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention In Certain Residential Structures").

B6.1 Cleanup actions

Small-scale, short-term cleanup actions, under RCRA, Atomic Energy Act, or other authorities, less than approximately 10 million dollars in cost (in 2011 dollars), to reduce risk to human health or the environment from the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance other than high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, including treatment (such as incineration, encapsulation, physical or chemical separation, and compaction), recovery, storage, or disposal of wastes at existing facilities currently handling the type of waste involved in the action. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Excavation or consolidation of contaminated soils or materials from drainage channels, retention basins, ponds, and spill areas that are not receiving contaminated surface water or wastewater, if surface water or groundwater would not collect and if such actions would reduce the spread of, or direct contact with, the contamination;
- (b) Removal of bulk containers (such as drums and barrels) that contain or may contain hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, CERCLA-excluded petroleum or natural gas products, or hazardous wastes (designated in 40 CFR part 261 or applicable state requirements), if such actions would reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, fire, explosion, or exposure to humans, animals, or the food chain;
- (c) Removal of an underground storage tank including its associated piping and underlying containment systems in accordance with applicable requirements (such as RCRA, subtitle I; 40 CFR part 265, subpart J; and 40 CFR part 280, subparts F and G) if such action would reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, or the spread of, or direct contact with, contamination;
- (d) Repair or replacement of leaking containers;
- (e) Capping or other containment of contaminated soils or sludges if the capping or containment would not unduly limit future groundwater remediation and if needed to reduce migration of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or CERCLA-excluded petroleum and natural gas products into soil, groundwater, surface water, or air;
- (f) Drainage or closing of man-made surface impoundments if needed to maintain the integrity of the structures;
- (g) Confinement or perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, ditches, or diversions, or installing underground barriers, if needed to reduce the spread of, or direct contact with, the contamination;
- (h) Stabilization, but not expansion, of berms, dikes, impoundments, or caps if needed to maintain integrity of the structures;
- (i) Drainage controls (such as run-off or run-on diversion) if needed to reduce offsite migration of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or CERCLA-excluded petroleum or natural gas products or to prevent precipitation or run-off from other sources from entering the release area from other areas;
- (j) Segregation of wastes that may react with one another or form a mixture that could result in adverse environmental impacts;
- (k) Use of chemicals and other materials to neutralize the pH of wastes;
- (l) Use of chemicals and other materials to retard the spread of the release or to mitigate its effects if the use of such chemicals would reduce the spread of, or direct contact with, the contamination;

- (m) Installation and operation of gas ventilation systems in soil to remove methane or petroleum vapors without any toxic or radioactive co-contaminants if appropriate filtration or gas treatment is in place;
- (n) Installation of fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions if humans or animals have access to the release; and
- (o) Provision of an alternative water supply that would not create new water sources if necessary immediately to reduce exposure to contaminated household or industrial use water and continuing until such time as local authorities can satisfy the need for a permanent remedy.

NRLFO
Approval:

DAVID
DELWICHE

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NEPA Compliance Officer

Date: July 6, 2022

CX Determination Date