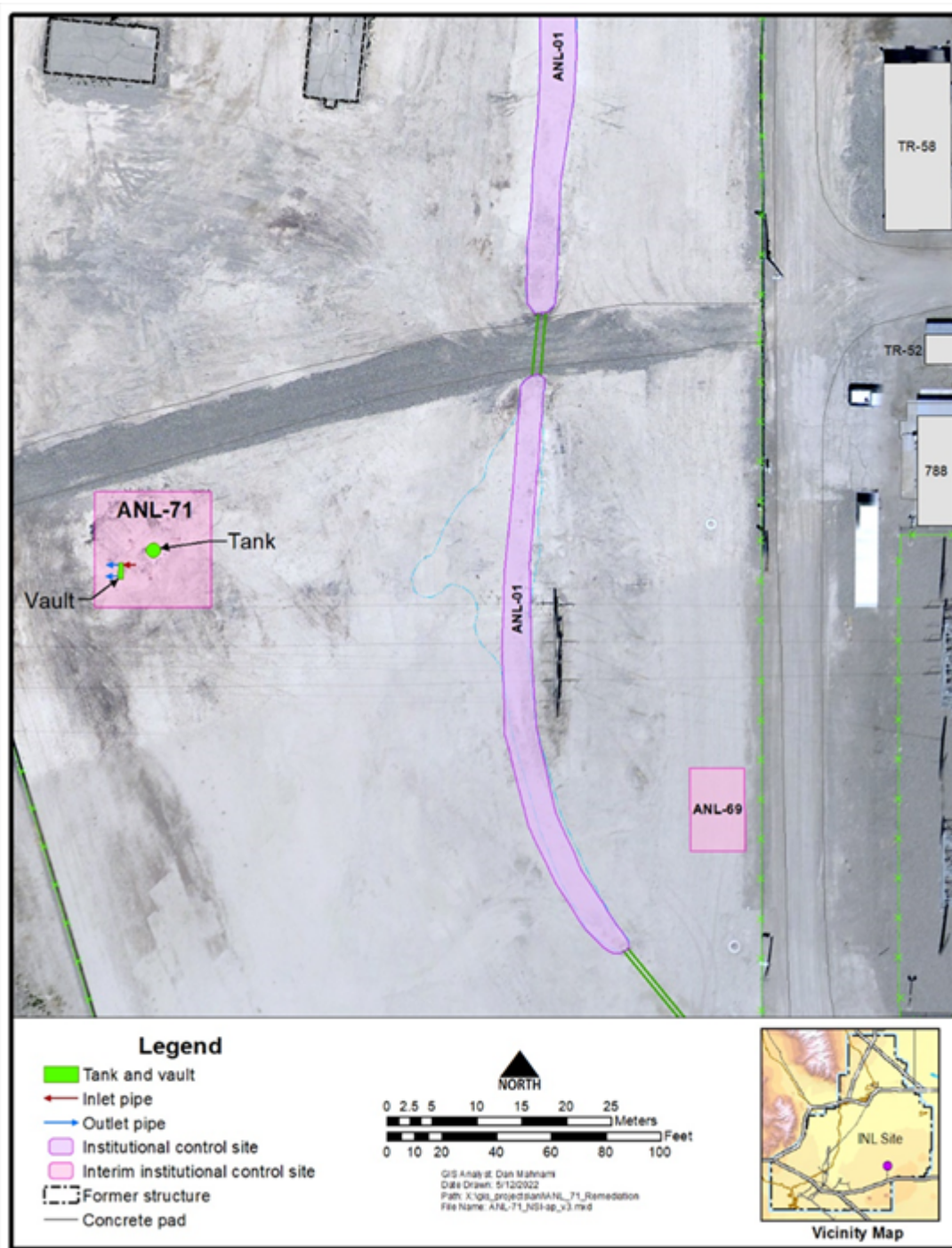


SECTION A. Project Title: Removal of Legacy Underground Vessels in No-man's Land (CERCLA Site ANL-71)

SECTION B. Project Description and Purpose:

This activity will excavate, remove, and dispose of underground legacy vessels (presumed septic tank and distribution box) and associated piping/components from former CERCLA institutional control site, ANL-71, in no-man's land west of MFC-788. Area and contents were sampled/analyzed in September 2023 for metals, radionuclides, semi-volatile organic analytes, volatile organic analytes, and polychlorinated biphenyls. Human health risks at ANL-71 were calculated using a residential scenario and are less than the INL Site target risk level of 1E-04. None of the contaminants of potential concern passed through the screening phase to become contaminants of concern. Because the potential contaminants at the site are below screening levels, ANL-71 will be identified as a No Action site in the long-term stewardship database following approval of the new site identification form. The site will be filled in with dirt after the vessels are removed.



SECTION C. Environmental Aspects or Potential Sources of Impact:

Air Emissions

Project activities have the potential create fugitive dust.

Discharging to Surface-, Storm-, or Ground Water

NA

Disturbing Cultural or Biological Resources

Cultural: Pursuant to the 2023 Programmatic Agreement, this federal undertaking is excluded from Section 106 review as the proposed activity has little to no potential to cause effects to historic properties.

Generating and Managing Waste

When wastes are generated, how they are disposed can adversely affect the environment. Managing wastes appropriately and responsibly and implementing recycling or reuse practices, where feasible, during project activities can reduce the potential impact on the environment.

Releasing Contaminants

NA

Using, Reusing, and Conserving Natural Resources

NA

Environmental Justice

According to the CEQ Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool, the INL site as well as the Research and Education Campus in Idaho Falls, ID are located in U.S. Census tracts that are identified as disadvantaged communities. Census tracts identified as disadvantaged meet or exceed socioeconomic, environmental, health, or demographic thresholds identified by CEQ. Given that activities analyzed in this document will happen within the boundaries of existing DOE/INL land and/or facilities where there are no permanent residents, any impacts to Environmental Justice in surrounding communities are anticipated to be negligible.

SECTION D. Determine Recommended Level of Environmental Review, Identify Reference(s), and State Justification: Identify the applicable categorical exclusion from 10 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 1021, Appendix B, give the appropriate justification, and the approval date.

For Categorical Exclusions (CXs), the proposed action must not: (1) threaten a violation of applicable statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements for environmental, safety, and health, or similar requirements of Department of Energy (DOE) or Executive Orders; (2) require siting and construction or major expansion of waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment or facilities; (3) disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)-excluded petroleum and natural gas products that pre-exist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases; (4) have the potential to cause significant impacts on environmentally sensitive resources (see 10 CFR 1021). In addition, no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposal exist that would affect the significance of the action. In addition, the action is not "connected" to other action actions (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1) and is not related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts (40 CFR 1608.27(b)(7)).

References: B6.1 "Cleanup actions"

Justification: 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: 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; 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; 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; Repair or replacement of leaking containers; 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

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petroleum and natural gas products into soil, groundwater, surface water, or air; Drainage or closing of man-made surface impoundments if needed to maintain the integrity of the structures; 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; Stabilization, but not expansion, of berms, dikes, impoundments, or caps if needed to maintain integrity of the structures; 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; Segregation of wastes that may react with one another or form a mixture that could result in adverse environmental impacts; Use of chemicals and other materials to neutralize the pH of wastes; 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; 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; Installation of fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions if humans or animals have access to the release; and 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

Is the project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) Yes No

Approved by Robert Douglas Herzog, DOE-ID NEPA Compliance Officer on: 4/11/2024