

SECTION A. Project Title: Demolish CF-638 and PBF-632

SECTION B. Project Description and Purpose:

CF-638 and PBF-632 are two buildings that have fallen into disrepair. As a result, and in anticipation of potential future campus development projects, facilities and site services (F&SS) under Batelle Energy Alliance (BEA) are proposing to demolish the buildings. Prior to demolishing the buildings, a Demolition and Renovation Notification will be submitted to Region 10 EPA per 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and all regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) will be removed from the buildings, if encountered.

Building CF-638, the Dosimetry Calibration Lab, is located in the Central Facilities Area (CFA), was built in 1943, and is a cement building buried in soil to create a bunker. Building CF-638 has been used to store radiological sources and may require surveys. Demolition activities at CF-638 include removal of the bunker, the concrete pad to the northwest of the bunker, and the power pole to the southwest of the bunker. The area between the northeast elevation of the bunker and Quebec Avenue is currently used for parking and will be used as a laydown and storage area. Approximately 100 feet around CF-638 the concrete pad and the power pole will be required to safely maneuver demolition equipment. All concrete to approximately 3 feet below grade will be removed. The area will then be backfilled with topsoil, contoured to match existing topography, and revegetated with native vegetation. The only utilities that currently serve this building are power and data. The power lines and poles that feed the building will be removed. The data conduit will be left in place and buried.

PBF-632 was built in 1980 and is a two story, steel sided office building. Project activities include the demolition of the building, the demolition of the building foundation and footings (down to approximately 3- foot depth), and the grading/levelling of the landscape following the demolition.

Once demolished, the buildings will be disposed of at the CFA Landfill. If possible, recyclable materials such as scrap metal, will be segregated and sent for recycling.

CF-638



PBF-632



SECTION C. Environmental Aspects or Potential Sources of Impact:

Air Emissions

Construction and demolition activities include temporary emissions from heavy equipment and vehicle operations, as well as fugitive dust from demolition and excavation. Project activities have the potential to release ozone depleting substances and greenhouse gases.

Discharging to Surface-, Storm-, or Ground Water

Sewer, water, and storm water systems will be modified.

Disturbing Cultural or Biological Resources

There is the potential for this work to impact vegetation and for project personnel to interact with various wildlife species. A Biological Resource Review will be arranged within two weeks prior to the initiation of any activities that might disturb soil or vegetation and again following completion of project activities. A nesting bird survey is included with the Biological Resource Review for actions occurring between April 1 - October 1 per compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Bat surveys are also included with the Biological Resource Review in accordance with the INL Bat Protection Plan.

A Section 106 review was completed under CRMO project number (BEA-24-12) and resulted in an adverse effect finding. Consultation with the Idaho SHPO and/or Tribes is ongoing. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreement is required for this project and will be developed by DOE, Idaho SHPO and any additional consulting parties. Please refer to Hold Points and Project Specific Instructions within the ECP for more information.

Generating and Managing Waste

Industrial waste such as concrete, asphalt, scrap wood, scrap metal, packaging material, rags, insulation, wire, pipe scrap, etc., will be generated during demolition and utility construction activities.

Asbestos and/or PCB waste may be generated during demolition. Contact WGS for proper dispositioning and labeling of asbestos or PCB waste. Hazardous waste generation is not anticipated, although paint waste, adhesive waste, and spill material have the potential for being hazardous.

Releasing Contaminants

Vehicles and heavy equipment could release hazardous substances (primarily petroleum-based products) to the ground. Typical construction chemicals such as fuels, lubricants, adhesives, paints, concrete, concrete cure, asphalt, refrigerants, etc., will be used on the project. Although not anticipated, there is a potential for spills when using chemicals or fueling equipment.

Using, Reusing, and Conserving Natural Resources

Project description indicates materials will need to be purchased or used that require sourcing materials from the environment. Being conscientious about the types of materials used could reduce the impact to our natural resources.

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.
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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: B1.23 "Demolition and disposal of buildings"

Justification: B1.23 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.

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: 4/10/2024