

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project:

183-H Solar Evaporation Basins Final Status Post-Closure Permit Application (FSPCPA)

Information contained in this checklist pertains only to the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins. In the context of the document, "site" refers to only the physical concrete structures of the 183-H Basins, whereas "Site" refers to the Hanford Site. Additional environmental information regarding the 100-H Area and the Hanford Site, in general, can be found in the following references:

U.S. Department of Energy, 1987. Final Environmental Impact Statement - Disposal of Hanford Defense High-Level, Transuranic and Tank Wastes, DOE/EIS-0113, Richland, Washington.

Energy Research and Development Administration, 1975. Final Environmental Impact Statement - Waste Management Operations, Hanford Reservation, ERDA-1538, Washington, D.C.

2. Name of applicants:

U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations (DOE-RL); and Westinghouse Hanford Company (WHC)

3. Address and phone number of applicants and contact persons:

U.S. Department of Energy
Richland Operations Office
P.O. Box 550
Richland, Washington 99352

Westinghouse Hanford Company
P.O. Box 1970
Richland, Washington 99352

Contact Persons:

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4. Date checklist prepared:

June 2, 1988

5. Agency requesting the checklist:

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Mail Stop PV-11
Olympia, Washington 98504-8711

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6. Proposed timing or schedule:

If the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins are closed with contaminated subsoils remaining in place (Question A.11.), emplacement of the landfill cover is expected to be completed in October 1992. The estimated date of final closure of the facility is October 1993. Post-closure monitoring of the landfill facility and the ground water under the facility will continue for up to 30 years after closure or as directed by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) [WAC 173-303-610(7)].

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansions, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal?

The 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins will be permanently closed to waste receipt pending approval of the Interim Status Closure/Post-Closure Plan, which was submitted to Ecology March 16, 1988. The distribution and concentrations of contaminants in the 100-H Area ground water indicate that the 183-H Basins are only one of several possible sources of ground water contamination in the 100-H Area. Thus ground water investigations must be conducted in conjunction with investigations of other contamination sources. All 100-H Area inactive facilities, including the basins, are designated for soil and ground water investigation/remediation activities as part of the inactive sites-operable units process. Any corrective actions required during the post-closure care period will be addressed through the inactive sites-operable units process. When the detailed operable unit remediation plan is finalized, it will integrate the 183-H Basins' ground water monitoring and soil characterization information with similar data from other sites within the operable unit. The remediation plan will identify the mechanism for initiating the preferred ground water remediation alternative, as well as any possible contingency actions.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

- The environmental impacts for the previous operation of the 183-H Basins are discussed in the Waste Management Operations Final Environmental Impact Statement (ERDA 1538, 1975).
- The 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins Interim Status Closure/Post-Closure Plan (DOE/RL 88-04) has been submitted to Ecology.
- This SEPA Checklist is being submitted concurrently with the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins FSPCPA (DOE/RL 88-09), which describes the steps necessary for closure and post-closure care of the basins in accordance with regulations promulgated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ecology as authorized by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (42 U.S. Code 6901-6987) (HSWA).

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- An environmental evaluation accompanied by a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) checklist, similar to this State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist, may be prepared for DOE-RL/WHC internal documentation.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for government approvals of other proposals directly affecting property covered by your proposal?

Both the Interim Status Closure/Post-Closure Plan and the FSPCPA (being submitted with this checklist) must be approved by the regulating agencies. Ecology and EPA must issue a permit before activities described in the FSPCPA may occur. In addition, a decision is pending by the EPA regarding the proposed listing of the 100-H Aggregate Area Operable Units on the National Priorities List (NPL) of federal facilities.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

Ecology and the EPA are the only agencies authorized to approve or permit final closure of the facility under requirements authorized by RCRA, HSWA, and Chapter 173-303-400 of the Washington Administrative Code. No other permits are known to be required at this time.

11. Give a brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site.

The 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins site description is provided in Answer B.8.c. The basins will be decontaminated in preparation for final facility closure. All liquid waste and waste sludge will be removed from the 183-H facility floors and walls to the fullest extent practicable, packaged within the confines of the basins, and shipped off-site. After removal of the packaged waste, the facility walls and floors will be tested for hazardous waste constituents. The floor of the facility will be sectioned and removed, and the underlying soil will be tested to define the extent and magnitude of the contamination plume in the vadose zone beneath the basins. Following soil sampling, the facility walls will be collapsed. Clean rubble generated during demolition of the basins will be placed in an adjacent subsurface facility, which will then be filled to ground level with clean soil. However, if traces of hazardous material remain after successive decontamination attempts, the rubble will be demolished and compacted for in situ disposal.

Based on the results of soil analyses and criteria of practicability, a decision will be made either to remove all contaminated materials from the site and conduct a "clean closure" of the 183-H facility, or to close the basins with waste material remaining in place/in the subsoils. Data collected from the 100-H ground water monitoring network (distributions and concentrations of ground water contaminants), indicate that the 183-H Basins are only one of several possible sources of ground water contamination in the 100-H Area. All inactive facilities in the 100-H Area, including the 183-H Basins, are designated for ground water investigation/remediation activities as part of the inactive sites-operable units process. Thus any

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corrective actions required during the post-closure care period will be addressed through the inactive sites-operable units process.

If at closure waste material remains in situ, regulations require the installation of a multilayer earthen cover to minimize water intrusion to the underlying contaminants. The cover, as designed for calculation purposes, will measure approximately 140 ft by 230 ft (actual dimensions will be dependent on the extent of the plume of contamination). The landfill cover will have a total thickness of about seven feet, encompassing four earthen layers (topsoil, sandy drainage layer, low permeability soil layer, and foundation soil layer) and two geosynthetic fabric layers. The final cover will be seeded with grass species that grow well in the semiarid climate at the Hanford Site. It is anticipated that the grasses will remove moisture from the soil through evapotranspiration and that, due to the construction criteria of the final cover, any other moisture present in the cover will be limited to the uppermost soil layer.

Following installation of the final cover, a chain-link fence will be erected to surround the entire perimeter of the facility. The fence will remain locked at all times, except when personnel need access to conduct monitoring and sampling of ground water, inspections, or necessary repairs. The closed facility will meet all applicable closure requirements as set forth in federal and state regulations.

Ground water monitoring activities will be conducted at the 183-H Basins throughout the post-closure monitoring period. Closure of the basins will be performed in a manner that minimizes potential future impacts to human health and the environment.

12. Give the location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins are in the 100-H Area in the northern part of the Hanford Site. Maps and plans of the Area are contained in Appendix A of the FSPCPA submitted with this checklist. The basins can be located on the Locke Island, Washington Quadrangle Map: NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 18, T14N, R27E of the Willamette Principle Meridian.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

- a. General description of the site:

Flat.

- b. What is the steepest slope on the site?

The approximate slope of the land around the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins is less than two percent.

- c. What general types of soils are found on the site? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

The general soil types found around the 183-H Area consist of eolian silt and fine sands (loess). No farming is permitted on the facility.

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

No.

- e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate the source of the fill.

If closure is conducted with contaminants remaining in situ, an engineered barrier (cover) is required by regulations to be placed over waste zones remaining at the facility upon closure. The designed cover will minimize water infiltration into underlying waste zones where contaminants may be leached into the ground water. A brief description of this cover, as presently designed, follows. A more detailed description appears in the FSPCPA.

The lower-most component of the landfill cover will be a one-foot thick foundation layer which will require about 1,200 cubic yards of sandy soil. The foundation layer will function to fill low spots and voids on the surface of the site, thus providing a level and stable base for the overlying cover components. No borrow site has been chosen yet for this soil.

Above the foundation layer will be a two-foot thick, low-permeability soil layer, composed of a mixture of 15% bentonite (about 400 cubic yards of material) and 85% native soil (about 2,500 cubic yards of material). An impermeable geomembrane will be placed above and in direct contact with the low-permeability soil, and this geomembrane/clay layer will be overlain by a one-foot thick sand drainage layer requiring approximately 1,500 cubic yards of material. Surface water infiltrating to the highly permeable sand drainage layer will be laterally channeled to the edges of the cover within the drainage layer and prevented from percolating deeper into the cover by the geomembrane/clay layer. As yet no borrow site has been chosen for the earthen components of these two layers.

A woven synthetic geotextile fabric will be placed on the sand drainage layer. The geotextile fabric will serve two functions: 1) to protect the sand drainage layer during construction of the cover, and 2) to provide a particle filtration function to prevent the infiltration of fines into the sand drainage layer, thus preventing clogging of that layer.

Overlying the geotextile fabric, the top soil of the final cover will consist of a three-foot deep revegetated soil (sandy silt to silt). The top soil will provide storage for annual precipitation and support the establishment and growth of a perennial grass cover that will stabilize the surface of the cover and enhance soil-water removal. Approximately 3,400 cubic yards of topsoil will be required. The most promising borrow site identified thus far is the McGee Ranch near the northwest corner of the Hanford Site; however, further investigation and soil analyses are planned to locate a nearer source of suitable materials.

A cobble filter layer and overlying cobble layer will be placed on the cover embankment slopes and two feet horizontally onto the cover beyond the upper edge of the embankment. The cobble filter layer, requiring approximately 505 cubic yards of fine gravel to coarse sand, will serve to stabilize the overlying two-foot thick cobble layer. This cobble layer will function as a protective component of the cover, providing erosion resistance (and thereby enabling a steeper sideslope design) and helping to reduce the potential of small animal intrusion through the embankment sideslopes.

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, describe.

The erosion potential of this project is minimal. There are three possible sources of erosion damage in the area of the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins: flood, wind, and precipitation. The probability of serious damage to the area due to flooding or precipitation is low; the flow in the Hanford reach of the Columbia River is controlled by upstream dams, and the basins are above the 100-year floodplain. The combination of semiarid regional climate, high evapotranspiration rates, and minimal local slope in the vicinity of the proposed project make damage from all but rare high-intensity rain events unlikely. The potential for erosion from wind and precipitation will be largely offset by mulching practices and the establishment of a perennial grass cover over the closed facility.

- g. Approximately what percentage of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Closure of the basins with contaminants remaining in place will require the installation of an earthen cover designed to minimize, if not eliminate, water infiltration to the underlying

waste zones (Question B.1.e.). One hundred percent of the original basin area will be capped by the designed cover. The site will be revegetated as part of the cover installation.

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if there are any:

If the 183-H Basins are clean-closed, the uppermost surface slope of the project site will be leveled to equal that of the surrounding area and revegetated. A straw mulch will be applied to assist in erosion control prior to the establishment of perennial grasses. Closure of the basins with waste buried in place will require installation of a final cover, which will be similarly revegetated. Earthen materials for constructing the landfill cover will be taken from existing borrow areas to the extent practical. Regular inspections of the revegetated areas will be performed, and corrective action taken as necessary.

2. Air

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed?

The heavy equipment used to construct the final cover and trucks transporting material from the facility will generate dust and gaseous (exhaust) emissions. After physical closure of the facility, automobile exhaust will be generated as a result of inspection and maintenance activities.

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odors that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

No.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to the air, if any:

In order to reduce the amount of dust generated during closure activities, water trucks will be available on-site that will periodically spray the affected area. In addition, the Hanford Site has a site-wide airborne particulates monitoring program.

3. Water

- a. Surface

- 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

The Columbia River is the nearest natural watercourse to the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins. At the closest point the basins are approximately 550 ft from the river.

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- 2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 ft of) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Several existing ground water monitoring wells lie between the basins and the Columbia River. The well closest to the river lies approximately 100 feet from the water's edge. Available plans are included in the 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins FSPCPA, with which this checklist is being submitted.

- 3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of the fill material.

None.

- 4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions?

No.

- 5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain?

No.

- 6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters?

No.

b. Ground

- 1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities, if known.

Ground water is withdrawn in order to obtain ground water samples and data necessary to comply with state and federal ground water monitoring requirements. Ground water samples are collected on a routine basis from the monitoring wells surrounding the 183-H Basins. The samples are collected by trained Senior Environmental Radiation Protection Technologists (SERPT's). Hazardous materials sampling procedures, specifically designed to ensure the integrity of these samples, are employed by sampling personnel. These procedures include pump operation, borehole purging, field measurements, sample collection, sample preservation and shipment, and chain of custody.

Prior to sample collection, wells are purged per the sample collection procedure corresponding to the type of dedicated pump(s) installed in the well. The purge time is calculated based on the volume of water within the well and the pump discharge rate. A minimum of three borehole volumes of water are removed (purged) from each well to ensure

collection of a representative sample of the water in the aquifer. The volume of ground water withdrawn for purging and sampling will depend on the conditions encountered and the needs at each well. Withdrawals for ground water monitoring purposes will not exceed 5,000 gallons per day.

The method of purge water handling will be dependent upon the results of sample analyses. Based upon the analyses, the purge water will be treated and/or disposed of appropriately.

- 2) Describe waste materials that will be discharged into the ground from septic waste tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals...; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

Does not apply.

c. Water Run-Off (including storm water)

- 1) Describe the source of run-off (including storm water) and methods of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Run-off collection and disposal methods will be necessary only in the event of a severe rain fall or heavy snow melt. The landfill cover will be equipped with drainage pipes extending from the highly permeable drainage layer to drainage ditches at the edges of the cover. The outflow of run-off water will be to the surface, oriented down gradient toward the Columbia River. It is anticipated that the final facility cover, vegetation, and the relatively flat topography of the area will preclude excessive run-off from this facility from reaching the river. Any run-off will be absorbed by the surrounding soil, and no other form of run-off collection system is currently under consideration. The run-off that might occur will not flow into any other wastes.

- 2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

If significant quantities of water were to transect the soils beneath the final facility cover, leachate from in situ contaminants could enter the ground water. However, the cover is designed and will be constructed to minimize, if not eliminate, the infiltration of surface water from severe rain events and sudden snow melt-off.

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- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and run-off water impacts, if any:

During facility decommissioning, (part of the closure operations), all liquid wastes and waste sludge will be removed from the 183-H Basins to the fullest extent practicable. All waste removal operations will be conducted within the confines of the basins to prevent accidental releases to the environment. At no time will there be a potential for the discharge of waste materials directly to the ground.

Post-closure leaching of contaminated subsoils by surface water will be prevented by the installation of a multilayered barrier (the final cover) designed to preclude the migration of surface water to underlying contaminated soils.

4. Plants

- a. Check the types of vegetation found on site.

- deciduous tree
- evergreen tree
- shrubs
- grass
- pasture
- crop or grain
- wet soil plants
- water plants
- other types of vegetation

There is no vegetation on the 183-H Basins site. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the final environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Small vegetated areas adjacent to the site may be affected by closure activities. Areas denuded of vegetation as a result of this project will be revegetated appropriately.

- c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

No threatened or endangered plant species are known to exist on or in the immediate vicinity of the 183-H Basins. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the final environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

Perennial grass species well suited to the local climate will be used to revegetate the cover of the 183-H Basins.

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5. Animals

- a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

Birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other

Mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other

Fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other

No birds or animals are known to exist on the 183-H Basins. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the final environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

No threatened or endangered species are known to exist on the facility site. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the final environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

No. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the final environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

Does not apply to the 183-H Basins facility. [However, a Bald Eagle Management Plan is being devised in accordance with the State of Washington Bald Eagle Protection Rules (WAC 232-12-292). The plan will have some impact on the 100-H Area, as bald eagle sightings have been reported in the Area, but not specifically on the 183-H project site.]

6. Energy and Natural Resources

- a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

The completed project will require the use of portable electric generators for powering ground water monitoring well pumps during inspection and sampling. Post-closure monitoring activities will require the use of fossil fuels to power motor vehicles.

- b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

No.

- c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Does not apply.

7. Environmental Health

- a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

During the decontamination phase of the project, decontamination and monitoring equipment may be exposed to chemically hazardous and/or radioactively contaminated materials in the sludge and liquids still in the basins. Purge water produced during closure and post-closure ground water monitoring activities may contain very low concentrations of hazardous and/or radioactive wastes. Closure of the basins will be performed in a manner that minimizes potential future impacts to human health and the environment.

- 1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Does not apply. Emergency response is discussed in the FSPCPA.

- 2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

During decontamination proceedings, all equipment decontamination solutions and emergency shower effluent will be retained within the basins for collection and packaging. Sludge waste will be commingled with sufficient quantities of absorbent material to ensure that no free liquid remains in the waste drums, and liquid waste will be loaded and solidified within the confines of the basin. All waste removal operations will be conducted within the confines of the basins to prevent accidental releases to the environment. At no time will there be a potential for the discharge of waste materials directly to the ground.

Waste material, decontamination solutions, and clean-up debris will be collected, packaged (as applicable), and transferred to the appropriate facilities as follows:

- Radioactive mixed waste will be transported to the 200 Area Radioactive Mixed Waste Storage Facility;
- Nonradioactive hazardous waste will be transported to the 600 Area Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Storage Facility (the 616 Building);
- Nonhazardous radioactive waste is transported to the 200 Area Low-Level Waste Burial Grounds.

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Once physical closure of the basins is complete, no exposure to personnel is expected; however, post-closure monitoring, sampling, and inspection personnel (SERPT's and site surveillance personnel) will be required to wear appropriate protective clothing while at the site. Personnel will be trained to recognize and correct/reduce any environmental health hazards. Training requirements are fully described in the FSPCPA. The physical security of a chain-link fence around the basins and access limited to only authorized personnel will further reduce potential exposures.

b. Noise

- 1) What types of noise exists in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

None.

- 2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

Construction activities will temporarily increase noise levels during normal day-shift hours. On completion of the project, the only noise generated will be that of the portable generators used to power ground water well sampling and monitoring equipment.

- 3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Construction equipment will meet manufacturer's requirements for noise suppression.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

- a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

The 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins, in the 100-H Area, are part of the Hanford Site owned by the U. S. Government. The 183-H Basins are utilized for waste reduction via the natural process of liquid evaporation. Hazardous waste shipments have not been received at the basins since November 1985.

- b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

No portion of the Hanford Site (including the 183-H Basins) has been used for agricultural purposes since World War II.

- c. Describe any structures on the site.

The 183-H Solar Evaporation Basins are composed of four contiguous concrete holding basins. The basins are above-ground structures, each comprised of a deep subsidence basin and a

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shallow flocculator basin. The subsidence basins are a nominal 53 ft-6 in wide and 95 ft in length, with a depth varying from 16 ft-6 in at the north end to 15 ft-6 in at the south end. The flocculator basins, at the north end of and within the boundaries of the subsidence basins, are 45 ft-6 in wide, 33 ft in length, and 9 ft-6 in deep.

Approximately 45 ft to the south of and parallel to the 183-H Basins site are the 183-H Clear Water Reservoirs (clearwells). These subsurface structures are a total of 858 ft long, east to west, (parallel to the 183-H basins) and 184 ft wide, north to south. The clearwells were used as a reservoir for treated river water intake to the 105-H Reactor, which was deactivated in April 1965. Since that time, the clearwells have been used as a collection site for clean (nonregulated) waste materials.

- d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

During the closure process, the 183-H Basins will be demolished. Clean rubble generated during demolition of the basins will be placed in the adjacent clearwells, which will then be filled to ground level with clean soil. However, if traces of hazardous material remain after successive decontamination attempts, the rubble will be demolished and compacted for in situ disposal.

- e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

The Hanford Site is zoned by Benton County as an Unclassified Use (U) district.

- f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

The 1985 Benton County Comprehensive Land Use Plan designates the Hanford Site as the "Hanford Reservation." Under this designation, land on the Site may be used for "activities nuclear in nature." Non-nuclear activities are authorized "if and when DOE approval for such activities is obtained."

- g. If applicable, what is the current master shoreline program designation of the site?

Does not apply.

- h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

No.

- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

None.

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- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?
None.
- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:
Does not apply.
- l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:
Does not apply.

9. Housing

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high-, middle-, or low-income housing.
None.
- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high-, middle-, or low-income housing.
None.
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:
Does not apply.

10. Aesthetics

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?
Closure of the basins with waste in place will require the installation of an earthen cover. The cover, as designed, will have a maximum height of approximately nine feet at the crest. The chain-link perimeter fence around the 183-H Basins may attain a height of ten feet.
- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?
None.
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:
Does not apply.

11. Light and Glare

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

None.

- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

No.

- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

None.

- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

Does not apply.

12. Recreation

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

None.

- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

Does not apply.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any?

Does not apply.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

- a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

No part of the 183-H facility is listed on or proposed for inclusion on preservation registers. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

There are no known archaeological, historical, or native American religious sites at the facility. Additional information on the Hanford Site environment can be found in the environmental impact statements referenced at the beginning of this document.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

If the facility is clean-closed, contaminated soils will be excavated and removed from the site. Backfill and soils to be used in the earthen cover will be excavated from borrow sites around the Hanford Site. Prior to any excavation proceedings, a cultural resources review will be conducted under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act. Significant archaeological finds may result in schedule delays until a plan to mitigate excavation impacts can be devised and implemented.

14. Transportation

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Does not apply.

- b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

The facility is not publicly accessible and, therefore, is not served by public transit.

- c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

None.

- d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

No.

- e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

No.

- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

None.

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- g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Does not apply.

15. Public Services

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

No.

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any:

Does not apply.

16. Utilities

- a. List utilities currently available at the site (electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other):

The only utility currently available at the site is fresh water.

- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

A portable air supply for pneumatically operated equipment and a portable electrical generator will be necessary for closure operations. Water trucks will be available on site to periodically spray the area, reducing airborne particles generated during construction activities. After final closure of the facility, the only utility necessary for operation will be portable electric generators for powering ground water monitoring well pumps during inspection and sampling.

General construction activities are outlined in Question A.11.

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c. SIGNATURES

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. We understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.



R. D. Izatt, Director
Environmental Restoration Division
U.S. Department of Energy
Richland Operations Office

6-7-88

Date



R. E. Lerch, Manager
Environmental Division
Westinghouse Hanford Company

6-6-88

Date

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