

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Price Field Office
120 South 600 West
Price, Utah 84501

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
for Wildcat Loadout Facility Right-of-Way Amendment
DOI-BLM-UT-G020-2025-0015-EA
July 2025

INTRODUCTION:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) prepared an Environmental Assessment¹ (EA) (DOI-BLM-UT-G020-2025-0015-EA) for the Coal Energy Group 2, LLC (CEG2) proposed amendment (addition of facilities² including an oil tanker truck, unloading racks, oil storage tanks, a vapor combustion unit, railway car loading racks, and a motor control unit) to their existing Right-of-Way (ROW) UTUT106262560 (legacy number UTU-48027), known as the Wildcat Loadout Facility. This Finding of No Significant Impact applies to the Proposed Action as described in section 2.2 of the EA.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:

Based on my review of the attached EA and supporting documents, I have determined that the Proposed Action will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required. This finding is based on the degree of the effects described in the following sections within the identified affected environment.

Potentially Affected Environment

Section 3.1 of the EA describes the general setting of the Proposed Action. The Wildcat Loadout Facility is located within an existing 270-acre ROW in Carbon County, Utah, off Consumers

¹ The President issued Executive Order 14156 (EO 14156) “Declaring a National Energy Emergency” on January 20, 2025, which directed the heads of executive departments and agencies to identify and exercise lawful authorities to “...facilitate the... transportation, refining, and generation of” energy resources on Federal lands. On April 23, 2025, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) authorized the use of alternative arrangements to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) before taking urgently needed actions (43 CFR 46.150) for projects that respond to the national energy emergency. On May 1, 2025, CEG2 submitted in writing a request to use alternative arrangements for NEPA compliance. On June 18, 2025, their request was approved by the Acting Assistant Secretary – Land and Minerals Management.

² Some of these modifications were already approved through the 2014 EA (DOI-BLM-2013-0063-EA) such as tanks, vapor combustion, additional rails, etc. See EA Chapter 1.

Road, Salt Lake Meridian, Township 13 South, Range 9 East, Section 33, SWNE, SENW, E1/2SW1/4.

Degree of Effects

I have considered the following in my evaluation of the selected alternative:

i. Short- and long-term effects

The Proposed Action would have both short and long-term effects on the human environment during the life of the ROW. EA Chapter 3 and Appendix A discuss the short-and long-term effects of implementation of the Proposed Action. Neither the short-term nor the long-term effects would be significant for the following reasons.

- The addition of facilities to the ROW would be conducted on up to 30 acres of the existing 270-acre ROW in areas that are already disturbed, so no new surface disturbance would occur.
- The Design Features, in section 2.2.18, reduce the short and long-term effects by avoiding or minimizing effects all together.

ii. Adverse and beneficial effects

Implementation of the Proposed Action would have both beneficial and adverse effects on the human environment during the transloading operation. EA Chapter 3 and Appendix A discuss the adverse and beneficial effects. The adverse effects would not be significant because:

- The scope of the effects is limited (no new surface disturbance).
- The Design Features, in section 2.2.2, reduce the adverse effects by avoiding or minimizing effects.

Regarding beneficial effects, the Proposed Action would not increase total crude oil production but would re-allocate transloading to the Wildcat Loadout Facility, which is closer to the production source than other transloading facilities or the Salt Lake City refineries, which would help address the national energy emergency (EA section 1.1).

iii. Effects on public health and safety

Public health and safety are analyzed in Appendix A, in the wastes (hazardous/solid) section, air resource section, and water resources sections. Potential traffic impacts, including accidents, were analyzed in detail in section 3.4 and 3.5. In addition, effects to public health and safety are minimized through:

- EA Design Feature section 2.2.2.1, which is a commitment to control fugitive dust.
- Design Feature section 2.2.2.2, which addresses Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) noise level standards.
- EA Design Feature section 2.2.2.4, which addresses the facility's Spill Prevention and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC).
- EA Design Feature section 2.2.2.5, which addresses the facility's Utah Department of Air Quality's Approval Order for air emissions.

- EA Design Feature section 2.2.2.7, which address the facility's UPDES permit for stormwater management.

The Proposed Action also incorporates measures such as down shielded safety lighting at the loadout site for nighttime transloading activities, and emergency spill containment supply kits that are stored on site and readily available for use at each transfer area.

Based on the required permits, project design, and additional Design Features the potential impacts to public health and safety would not be significant.

iv. Effects that would violate Federal, State, Tribal, or local laws protecting the environment

The relationship of the Proposed Action to applicable statutes, regulations, policies, orders, and other plans is discussed in section 1.5 of the EA. No Federal, State, local or Tribal laws or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment would be violated as a result of the selected alternative.

The BLM's compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Endangered Species Act is documented in section 4.2 of the EA.

The BLM will follow all regulations, as necessary. The BLM has also included Design Features (EA section 2.2.2) to help minimize impacts to air quality, natural soundscapes, visual resources, water resources, vegetation, and wildlife.

APPROVAL

Elijah Waters

Green River District Manager