

1.0 Objectives of the Environmental Protection Plan

The Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) is to provide for protection of environmental values during operation of the nuclear facility. The principal objectives of the EPP are as follows:

- (1) Verify that the plant is operated in an environmentally acceptable manner, as established by the FES and other NRC environmental impact assessments.
- (2) Coordinate NRC requirements and maintain consistency with other Federal, State and local requirements for environmental protection.
- (3) Keep NRC informed of the environmental effects of facility operation and of actions taken to control those effects.

Environmental concerns identified in the FES which relate to water quality matters are regulated by way of the licensee's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

documents specified in (1) of this Subsection, which may have significant adverse environmental impact.

The licensee shall maintain records of changes in facility design or operation and of tests and experiments carried out pursuant to this Subsection. These records shall include written evaluations which provide bases for the determination that the change, test, or experiment does not involve an unreviewed environmental question.

2.2 Reporting Related to the NPDES Permits and State Certifications

Violations of the NPDES Permit or the State certification (pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act) shall be reported to the NRC by submittal of copies of the reports required by the NPDES Permit or certification. The licensee shall also provide the NRC with copies of the results of environmental studies at the same time they are submitted to the permitting agency.

The NRC shall be provided with a copy of the current NPDES permit or State certification within 30 days of approval. Changes to the NPDES permit or State certification shall be reported to the NRC within 30 days of the date the change is approved.

2.3 Changes Required for Compliance with Other Environmental Regulations

Changes in plant design or operation and performance of tests or experiments that are either regulated or mandated by other Federal, State, or local environmental regulations are not subject to the requirements of Section 2.1. However, if any environmental impacts of a change are not evaluated under other Federal, State or local environmental regulations, then those impacts are subject to the requirements of Section 2.1.

3.0 Environmental Conditions

3.1 Unusual or Important Environmental Events

Any occurrence of an unusual or important event that indicates or could result in significant environmental impact causally related to station operation shall be recorded and promptly reported to the NRC within 24 hours followed by a written report within 30 days. If an event is reportable under 10 CFR 50.72, then a duplicate immediate report under this Subsection is not required. However, the follow-up written report is still required. No routine monitoring programs are required to implement this condition.

The written report shall (a) describe, analyze, and evaluate the event, including extent and magnitude of the impact and plant operating characteristics, (b) describe the probable cause of the event, (c) indicate the action taken to correct the reported event, (d) indicate the corrective action taken to preclude repetition of the event and to prevent similar occurrences involving similar components or systems, and (e) indicate the agencies notified and their preliminary responses.

Events reportable under this Subsection which also require reports to other Federal, State or local agencies shall be reported in accordance with those reporting requirements in lieu of the requirements of this Subsection. The NRC shall be provided a copy of such report at the same time it is submitted to the other agency.

The following are examples of unusual or important events: excessive bird impaction events; onsite plant or animal disease outbreaks; mortality or unusual occurrence of any species protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973; unusual fish kills; increase in nuisance organisms or conditions; and unanticipated or emergency discharge of waste water or chemical substances.

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