

Enclosure 12

Non-Proprietary Version of Blue Energy's BE-POV-LCNRG-LIC-5003,
"Redress Plan", Revision 0

11 pages follow



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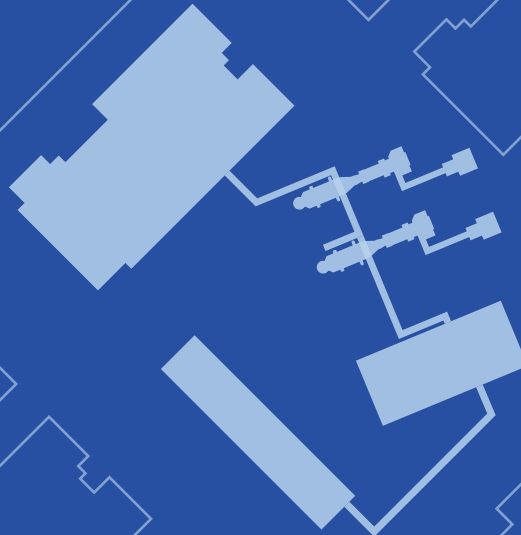


Redress Plan

Non-Proprietary Version

BE-POV-LCNRG-LIC-5003-NP

Revision 0





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List of Acronyms

10 CFR	Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations
BECPV	Blue Energy Center - Port of Victoria
BECPV-N01	Blue Energy Center - Port of Victoria, Nuclear Unit 1
BOP	balance-of-plant
CCGT	combined-cycle gas turbine
CPA	Construction Permit Application
ER	Environmental Report
FID	Final Investment Decision
GVH	GE Vernova Hitachi Nuclear Energy Americas, LLC
LWA	Limited Work Authorization
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PSAR	Preliminary Safety Analysis Report
SMR	Small Modular Reactor
SSC	Structures, Systems, and Components
TAC	Texas Administrative Code



1 Redress Plan

1.1 Background

Blue Energy Global Inc. (Blue Energy, the “Applicant”), on behalf of itself, as the controlling applicant, and Sister 1 LLC (Sister 1), as owner of the project, is proposing to construct a Small Modular Reactor (SMR) at its site at the Port of Victoria, Texas, designated as the Blue Energy Center - Port of Victoria (BECPV). The proposed reactor is a BWRX-300, a boiling water SMR designed by GE Vernova Hitachi Nuclear Energy Americas, LLC (GVH). This BECPV Nuclear Unit 01 (BECPV-N01) Construction Permit Application (CPA) Part 1 includes a limited work authorization (LWA) request and is submitted alongside exemption requests in order to allow construction activities to be performed prior to issuance of a construction permit.

In accordance with Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 50.10(d)(3)(iii), an application for a LWA must include a plan for redress of activities performed under the LWA should limited work activities be terminated by the holder, the LWA be revoked by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), or upon the effectiveness of an NRC final decision denying the associated construction permit. As required by 10 CFR 50.10(g), if redress is necessary, the LWA holder must begin implementation of the redress plan in a reasonable timeframe and complete it within 18 months. That obligation attaches to activities performed under the LWA. The Applicant voluntarily commits to the same schedule for redress of activities performed under the exemption requested for permanent support structures aiding in safe excavation of the main shaft, so that a single redress schedule governs all activities conducted before issuance of the construction permit.

In accordance with 10 CFR 50.12(b), the NRC may also grant an exemption permitting the conduct of activities prior to the issuance of a construction permit, upon considering and balancing the following factors:

- (1) Whether conduct of the proposed activities will give rise to a significant adverse impact on the environment and the nature and extent of such impact, if any;
- (2) Whether redress of any adverse environmental impact from conduct of the proposed activities can reasonably be effected should such redress be necessary;
- (3) Whether conduct of the proposed activities would foreclose subsequent adoption of alternatives; and
- (4) The effect of delay in conducting such activities on the public interest, including the power needs to be used by the proposed facility, the availability of alternative sources, if any, to meet those needs on a timely basis and delay costs to the applicant and to consumers.

Any activities allowed by such an exemption conducted prior to issuance of the construction permit shall be carried out in such a manner as will minimize or reduce their environmental impact.

This redress plan is directed primarily at the second of those factors, and at the corresponding finding the NRC must make before issuing an LWA, namely that redress of any adverse environmental impact can reasonably be affected. The first and third factors are addressed in the LWA Environmental Report (ER). The fourth factor is addressed in the exemption requests. [Section 2.1](#) of this plan also supports the third factor, in that the redress measures described return the affected area to a condition that does not foreclose subsequent adoption of alternatives.

1.2 Purpose

This site redress plan identifies and provides a high-level description of actions that the Applicant would undertake to mitigate or remediate potential environmental impacts associated with construction activities that could be performed as a result of its proposed LWA and/or exemption for permanent shaft excavation supports. The purpose of this redress plan is to provide reasonable assurance that the project site will be returned to an aesthetically and environmentally acceptable condition if redress is required.

Redress would be completed in accordance with all applicable land-use and zoning requirements. The scope of redress would be proportionate to the extent of modifications resulting from the specified exemption and LWA construction activities.



The primary approach to redress would be completion or addition of site development features that enhance the value of the site for potential reuse. Establishment of preconstruction conditions (e.g., land contours, surface drainage features) would not be expected as the site would not be considered a “greenfield site,” as discussed in the next subsection.

1.3 Scope

Enclosure 1 of this CPA Part 1 describes the construction activities that are proposed under the associated LWA and exemption requests. It also provides the necessary general information concerning the Applicant.

Enclosure 2 of this CPA Part 1 contains the preliminary safety analysis report (PSAR), which describes the SSCs that will be installed under the requested LWA and exemptions as well as their relative locations on the BECPV site. The LWA ER, included as Enclosure 3 of this CPA Part 1, provides a more detailed description of the site and describes the environmental impact of the planned activities for both the proposed LWA and permanent shaft excavation supports exemption work scopes, as well as plans to mitigate potential environmental impacts.

The proposed LWA scope includes the installation of piles for structures other than the reactor building and turbine building, and the adjacent crane pad for reactor building construction, including any subsurface preparation and/or backfill needed for these activities. The foundations for the buildings (i.e., the reinforced concrete slabs) are not in the scope of the LWA. The scope of the LWA ER also includes all activities associated with the reactor building shaft excavation supports exemption (i.e., installation of diaphragm walls, subsurface preparation like grout injection and/or backfill, use of a concrete plug and/or dewatering, use of temporary concrete and bentonite batch plants), and an assessment of the cumulative impacts from construction of the Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) plant and associated balance-of-plant (BOP) and fire protection SSCs (e.g., the Turbine Building, underground utilities).

The subsurface structures that will be installed (e.g., piles, diaphragm wall) would be composed primarily of inert materials (i.e., concrete). Fill would also consist of inert materials (e.g., soil, gravel). [[

]]^a

The site will already have undergone site preparation for the CCGT plant, such that it would no longer be considered a greenfield site upon commencing LWA and exemption-related construction activities, and the CCGT plant is not a part of the NRC regulated production or utilization facility and its construction is therefore outside the NRC’s licensing jurisdiction. [[

]]^{c,d}

The redress measures described in [Section 2.1](#) primarily assume that construction of the CCGT plant is under way, or complete, at the time any redress is required. [[

]]^{c,d}



2 Discussion

If redress is required, the necessary engineering and construction deliverables (e.g., drawings, specifications, procedures) will be developed prior to implementation. A schedule will also be developed to facilitate completion of redress within 18 months of the Applicant's decision to abandon the project.

2.1 Grading and Site Development

Waste generated from redress of LWA activities would predominantly be inert, nonhazardous industrial solid waste. Unused structures will be demolished three feet below plant grade, consistent with typical construction/decommissioning practices. [[

]]^a

Provided the concrete was still "clean" (i.e., no hazardous materials had been spilled on it) the [[
]]^a and buried onsite. Alternatively, the debris could be removed and disposed of at local waste facilities. If disposed of onsite, [[
]]^a would be cut and recycled as scrap unless a variance was approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to allow the material to be buried as well.

As necessary, demolished structures will be buried and below-grade structures will be abandoned in place, in accordance with the requirements in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 335, including the applicable notification and/or deed recordation requirements, and the requirements of the land lease from the Port of Victoria. Structures or features that enhance the value of the site will be retained provided that the retention is consistent with classification as an environmentally acceptable condition and does not foreclose future site adoption alternatives. [[

]]^{a,d}

The reactor building shaft would be backfilled, in accordance with good engineering practices, with the surface graded and stabilized to match surrounding contours. [[

]]^a

All associated construction supporting infrastructure, [[
]]^a and office trailers, would be removed, with the areas they occupied re-graded and stabilized, as necessary.

Any other debris generated from redress activities will be removed from the project site and properly disposed of at local waste facilities, consistent with typical construction/decommissioning practices, and in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. As no nuclear or radioactive material will have been received at the site during these efforts, no material is subject to NRC regulated radiological survey or release criteria.

Site redress will include grading of the LWA area, as needed, and will not adversely impact site drainage. [[

]]^{a,d} Any fill / backfill required for site redress will be placed in accordance with written specifications and good engineering practices. Material from the original excavation, or that is otherwise readily available at the project site, will be used as fill, if needed.

2.2 Impacts of Redress

If redress is required, best management practices and project controls for environmental impact mitigation will ensure environmental protection and regulatory compliance during site redress. Controls will be consistent with those described at a high-level in the LWA ER for comparable activities, and more detailed procedures will be



developed prior to construction/redress, as needed. All necessary permits will be obtained, or will already be in effect, in order to support construction and redress activities.

During redress activities, ambient noise levels would be expected to be similar to or less than those during LWA and reactor building shaft construction activities. The cumulative impacts when accounting for construction of the CCGT plant and BOP would also be similar. The potential source of noise pollution would be any equipment needed for demolition, clearing, excavating, grading, trash disposal, and land filling operations, if such redress activities are required. Noise will be controlled to maintain compliance with all local, state, and federal requirements, as applicable.

The workforce necessary to perform redress is expected to be smaller than that necessary for LWA and reactor building shaft construction activities. [[

]]^d

Any required traffic control will follow applicable local, state, and federal requirements. Access routes / haul roads to the site would remain unchanged and traffic impacts would be expected to be significantly less than those associated with the LWA and reactor building shaft construction activities. [[

]]^{a,d}

Given the use of similar controls (e.g., covering haul trucks, water for dust suppression) to those applied during the LWA and reactor building shaft construction activities, and the requirement to have all necessary permits (e.g., a stormwater pollution prevention plan and Texas pollution discharge elimination system permit) and to meet the associated restrictions, stormwater runoff and erosion controls will not be impacted by redress activities. Similarly, air emissions controls will not be impacted based on the use of mitigation measures consistent with those applied during construction activities (e.g., proper maintenance of construction equipment/vehicles, use of Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel fuel). The same best management practices used for construction will be followed to prevent accidental spills or releases of pollutants. If any spills occur during redress activities, the spills will be remediated, consistent with procedures implemented during LWA and shaft construction activities.

2.3 Reporting

If redress is required, the Applicant will notify the NRC in writing prior to starting and upon completion of site redress activities as described in this redress plan, and upon completion provide a report documenting that redress activities returned the site to an acceptable condition. The portion of the project site where redress activities took place will then be made available for inspection by the NRC to confirm the satisfactory completion of redress activities.

2.4 Financial Responsibility

Sister 1 is primarily responsible for funding redress activities for the portions of the project site that would be affected by the construction activities associated with the proposed LWA and exemption request for permanent shaft excavation supports. The Applicant, or the project equity sponsor, would cover any Sister 1 funding shortfalls through a sponsor guarantee. Redress would only be required in the event that LWA and shaft support exemption activities are terminated by the holder, the LWA is revoked by the NRC, or upon effectiveness of the NRC's final decision denying the associated construction permit for BECPV-N01.

Preconstruction (e.g., clearing, grubbing, grading, and initial drainage features) for the CCGT plant, including the BOP, precedes LWA and exemption-related construction activities. [[



]]^{c,d} It follows that redress is required only in circumstances in which site development for the CCGT plant is under way or complete, such that the site is no longer a greenfield site (i.e., site preparation is complete). [[

]]^c

[[

]]^{c,d} Additionally, although redress could be required at any time, if it were to occur during diaphragm wall construction, it would be easy to either complete an in-progress wall panel or to stop work on the given wall panel and fill the remainder with the recently excavated soil from wall panel installation. [[

]]^c



3 Summary

3.1 Summary

This redress plan is provided to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 50.10(d)(3) and 50.12(b). If redress is required, redress activities will begin in a reasonable timeframe and be completed within 18 months, consistent with the requirements in 10 CFR 50.10(g). Project controls and best management practices, consistent with those used during the associated preconstruction and construction activities, will be implemented during redress to minimize any environmental impacts. Therefore, impacts from redress would be expected to be less than or equal to those evaluated during the original LWA and/or shaft support exemption-related construction activities. If redress is required, redress will be completed such that the project site is returned to an aesthetically and environmentally acceptable condition.



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