

No.	Question	Answer
1.	What other waste types shall be treated in this plazma facility?	Echo Petrov, Project Manager, KNPP, Bulgaria: The PMF will treat low and intermediate radioactive wastes (2A category) according to the BG legislation. This is according to the project and these wastes the facility treat.
	If these wastes are wastes only from BG or from other countries?	We will treat only wastes which are generated from the decommissioning activities at Unit 1-4 and the operation of Units 5 and 6. We are not planning to treat wastes from other countries. Parts of the PMF which are contaminated (PMF maintenance waste – filters, for example) will be processed at the PMF after that.
2.	What happens with the radioactivity after plazma treatment?	Georgi Razlozhki, Director RAW Management, SE RAW. The radioactive waste management stages are collecting, sorting, radiological characterization, conditioning, and packaging. The treatment at the PMF corresponds to the conditioning stage. The next stage is packaging of the melted material. The packaging is implemented in licensed reinforced concrete containers. The packages are then handled to interim storage facilities which are located at the KNPP site at the moment. The radioactivity is concentrated in the vitrified matrix and slam mainly. The radioactivity is monitored. The technical specification of the packaging regulates the radioactivity levels.
3.	In the event of an emergency who manages the situation and who is responsible for the consequences (material, social)?	Plamen Vasilev, Safety and Quality Director, KNPP. Emergency Plan (EP) is in place at KNPP. It describes all the events monitored and criteria. At KNPP there is an emergency response team managed by Emergency Action manager (EAM). In the event of an emergency, the plant shift supervisor (PSS) is the responsible individual. Upon activation of the EP, the response team arrives at the plant and takes over the management from the PSS. This team involves KNPP experts from different plant structures who are changed every week. They are on 24-hour duty. The entire responsibility lies with the licence holder – KNPP. KNPP is responsible for the entire organization and mitigation of the consequences of the emergency.

<p>4. How the exhaust gasses are purified?</p>	<p>Jan Deckers, representative of Iberdrola-Belgoproces. First of all, the purification of our system is based on the existing incineration system. With this facility we have worked for more than 20 years. During the past years we have made improvements on our system. What is the principle? In every thermal processing system we have to cool down the gasses from 1000 to 200 C. Then the gasses are sent to bagfilters. And the bagfilters capture dust and ashes. 99.95 % of the radioactivity is removed. Then the HEPA filters are coming. They are high efficiency filters to remove the radioactivity. Then we have removed most of the radioactivity and we have to remove the HCl and CO2 and after that we go to DeNOx system to remove the nitrogen oxides. Then after the DeNOx system, we make measurement and the gas releases are sent to the ventilation stack.</p> <p>Ph. Ekaterina Todorova. I would like to explain why the experts had said YES to the EIA-R. Due to the fact that the purifying system includes dry and wet purification stages. The dry systems include bagfilter, HEPA filters; wet – scrubber and DeNOx system. After these systems the gasses are released within the authorised limits.</p>
<p>5. What is the cumulative effect of the activities at the KNPP site respectively, from the decommissioning activities of Units 1-4, implementation and construction of the national repository, construction of PMF, the operation of Units 5 and 6, and the future new build?</p>	<p>Ph. Ekaterina Todorova, We have a slide on the cumulative effect included in the previous presentations. In one of the first revision of the EIA-R we have reviewed the PMF and the decommissioning activities of Units 1-4. After consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Water, we had to discuss the cumulative effect by the operation of units 5 and 6 and the national repository. The cumulative effect is included in Chapter 11.5.8 of the EIA-R. The maximum individual public effective dose within the 60 km zone from KNPP releases in 2010 compared with the environmental status in 2010, including all projects at the KNPP site, remains practically the same. Therefore, the cumulative effect is negligible.</p> <p>The construction of new builds, according to the BG legislation, will be a subject of a future EIA-R. So, the legislation does not require cumulative effect assessment of future projects.</p>