

Non-technical Summary of the Project 2210 (for Notification on the Proposed Activity in accordance with the ESPOO Convention)

Information on the Proposed Activity

1. Information on the Specificity of the Proposed Activity

In accordance with the National Energy Strategy adopted by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania [“On the approval of the National Energy Strategy” (*Valstybės žinios* (Official Gazette) 2002, No. 99-4397)], the State Enterprise Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (INPP) completely ceased the production of electricity starting from 31 December 2009 due to the fulfilling of the obligations of the Republic of Lithuania, provided for in the Treaty of Accession to the European Union. The main INPP activity from 1 January 2010 is decommissioning. The legal basis for the INPP decommissioning is the Law on the INPP decommissioning [Law on the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant Decommissioning, No. XII-914 (Register of legal acts, 16-06-2014 No. 2014-07639 1)].

The main normative document governing the activity of the Ignalina NPP in planning and implementation of the decommissioning process is the Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.5.1-2019 “Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities” developed by the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (VATESI) of the Republic of Lithuania.

All the Ignalina NPP decommissioning activity is Spent nuclear fuel management;

- Waste management;
- Dismantling and decontamination (D&D) of equipment;
- Modification of existing facilities of infrastructure and the construction of the new ones;
- Demolition of buildings and structures.

INPP decommissioning activity is financed from the budget of the Republic of Lithuania and the European Union (EU).

The proposed economic activity is assigned to D&D projects and is defined in the INPP Decommissioning Megaproject as “Dismantling and decontamination of equipment of Units A-2 and V-2 (Project 2210, Phase 1)”. Within the scope of the “Project 2210, Phase 1” the equipment located within the structural boundaries of Building 101/2, Units A-2 and V-2, with the exception of the equipment of Unit A-2 consisting of the reactor RBMK-1500 assemblies and the storage pools hall (SPH) which will be dismantled within the scope of the individual projects, will be dismantled.

According to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) [Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Assessment of the Impact on the Environment of the Proposed Economic activity (Official Gazette 1996, No. 82-1965, new redaction TAR 2017-07-05, No. 2017-11562)], the proposed economic activity – *dismantling and decontamination of equipment of Units A-2 and V-2 (Project 2210, Phase 1)* refers to the kinds of the activity for which the EIA procedure is obligatory.

The procedure for the preparation, review and approval of the EIA Report for the proposed economic activity is presented in Figure 1.

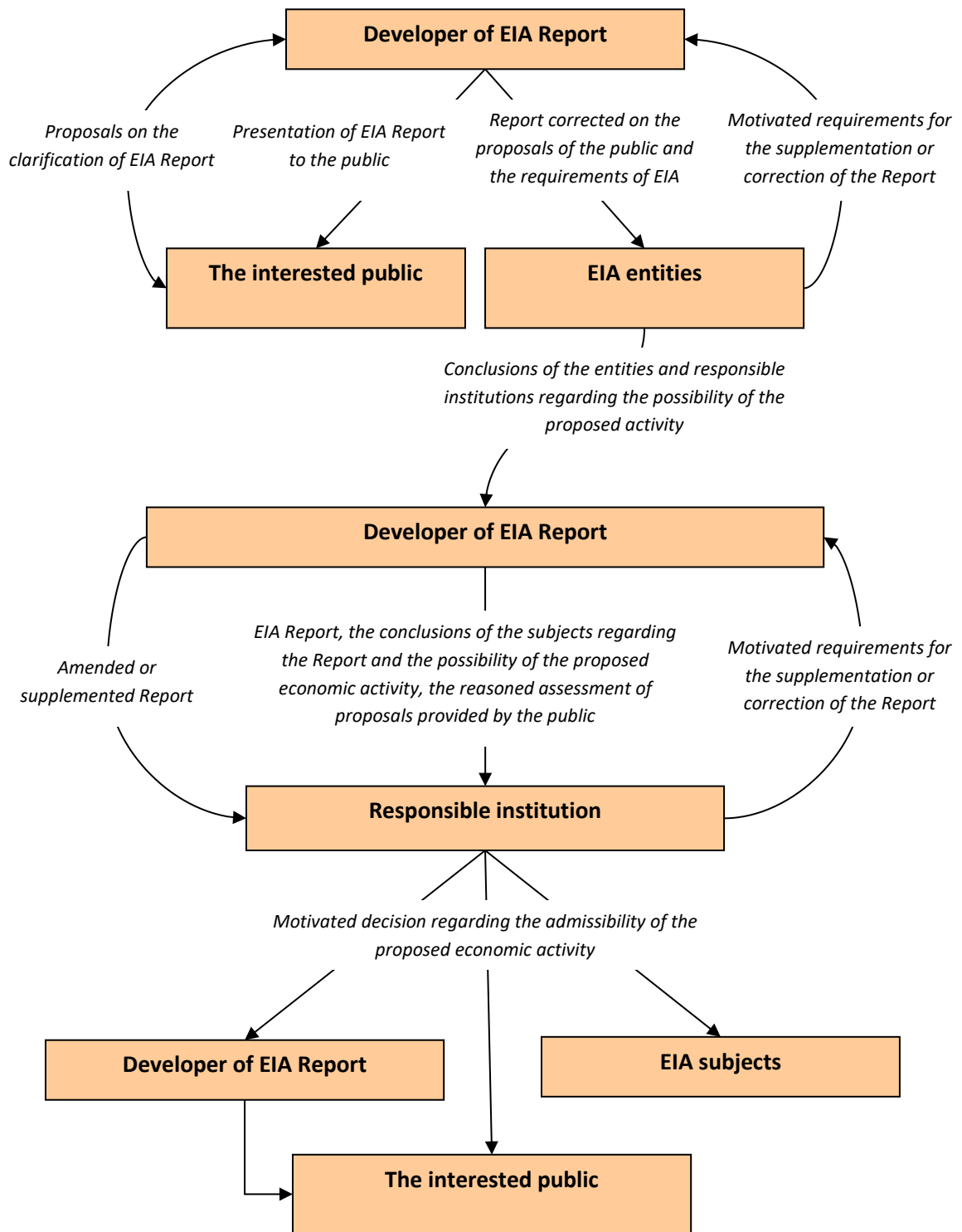


Figure 1. Procedure for the preparation, review and approval of the EIA Report

The EIA process entities reviewing the prepared Environmental Impact Assessment Report of the proposed economic activity are as follows:

- VATESI;
- Fire and Rescue Department;
- Radiation Protection Centre;
- Utena Health Care Centre;

- Department of Cultural Heritage;
- Municipality of Visaginas.

The main stages and technological operations of the proposed economic activity are the following:

- preparatory works, including the establishment of buffer zones, areas of initial treatment of waste (fragmentation, decontamination, packaging) and organization of transportation ways of waste and dismantling and decontamination equipment;
- dismantling of equipment;
- transportation of waste of the dismantled equipment in accordance with the requirements to their initial treatment to the areas of fragmentation, decontamination and packaging;
- initial treatment of dismantling waste;
- radiation measurements of waste and waste packages;
- transfer of waste and/or waste packages to the interim storage, disposal or release it from the further radiation control depending on the different classes waste acceptance criteria for each storage facility and the requirements of the normative documents of the Republic of Lithuania;
- **final works, including dismantling of equipment installed during preparatory works, restoration of building infrastructure systems, decontamination of premises and other works necessary to be conducted for compliance of the building to the requirements set in the design documents for the final state of the dismantled object .**

The main objectives of the proposed activity under the “Project 2210, Phase 1” are the following:

- D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment;
- handling of all types of waste generated during the performing of the proposed economic activity by applying such methods that are safe for personnel and the environment;
- assurance of integrity and normal functioning of the systems remaining in operation;
- assurance of maintaining of the radiological status of the equipment, components and building structures that will not be dismantled at the level not higher than prior to the start of D&D work.

Dismantling of equipment of Units A-2 and V-2 in the scope of the “Project 2210, Phase 1” will be implemented by application of *disassembly, mechanical and thermal cutting* methods. During the main dismantling works two types of cutting: the mechanical and thermal cutting will be used. The thermal cutting includes oxygen-acetylene and plasma cutting.

The goal of the selection of D&D technology of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment in the scope of the “Project 2210, Phase 1” is to reduce the collective and individual doses to the personnel in accordance with the ALARA principle, reduce the volume of secondary waste and release of harmful substances into the environment, reduce the amount of radioactive waste and reclassify radioactive waste to the lower class during initial treatment. Transferring of waste to the category of free released materials or reclassification to lower class will allow reducing the cost of radioactive waste handling and the radiological impact to the environment.

During the proposed activity approximately 10923.3 tons of equipment will be dismantled. The general composition of to be dismantled waste is shown in Figure 2. The main materials are carbon steel and stainless steel.

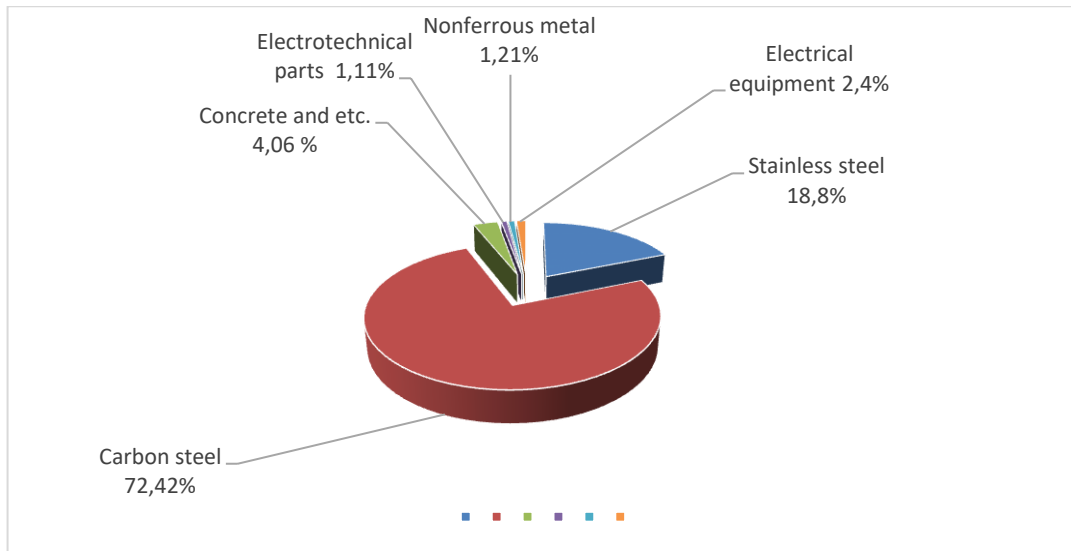


Figure 2. General composition of the dismantling waste

Decontamination of to be dismantled equipment will be carried out according to D&D technology used earlier during the implementation of other projects, as well as on the basis of the project developed for Unit A-1 equipment D&D. The results of engineering surveys performed within the scope the D&D project for Unit A-1 equipment will be used in selecting the specific methods of decontamination, as well as the waste decontamination experience existing at the INPP. In case of need to obtain the missing initial data for the “Project 2210, Phase 1” or clarification of the existing data, additional engineering surveys can be performed in the scope of the “Project 2210, Phase 1”.

At the end of the proposed activity all dismantled equipment (the primary waste), as well as the secondary waste generated during the performing of work will be removed from Building 101/2 as RAW for further processing, storage and disposal to the relevant waste treatment facilities.

During the performing of the proposed activity the primary waste in the amount of 10923.3 tons will be generated. According to the RAW classification defined by the Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-3.1.2-2017 “Pre-disposal Management of Radioactive Waste at the Nuclear Facilities (Register of legal acts, 31-07-2017, No. 12866), the waste of Classes 0, A, B, C will be generated. The waste management will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the INPP documents.

The planned masses of waste of different classes before their initial treatment and after decontamination are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Class of waste	0	A	B	C
Before decontamination, t	1559.3	7886.0	1075.0	403.0
After decontamination, t	9348.8	1509.7	64.6	0.2

It is planned that the major part, ~ 84% of RAW, will be decontaminated to free release condition (Class 0). The waste of Class 0, after the confirmative measurements on the FREE-RELEASE equipment (in B10 facility or building 159B on the INPP site), are exempted from the further control and the management is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management [Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management (*Valstybės žinios* (Official Gazette), 1998, No. 61-1726, 2002, No. 72-3016, 2004, No. 73-2544, 2005, No. 84-3111, 2008, No. 76-2999, 81-3180, 2009, No. 154-6961, 2011, No. 52-2501).].

Very low-level waste (Class A) amounting to ~13% of the dismantling waste mass will be placed in appropriate packages and transported to the buffer storage (B19-1 facility) (its operation started in May 2013), and further will be transferred for the final disposal to the Landfill Facility (which is under construction according to the Project B19-2, and its operation is planned to start in year 2020).

Low-level and intermediate-level waste (Classes B and C, accordingly) amounting to ~0.6% of the dismantling waste mass will be placed into appropriate containers and transported to the SWTSF (Solid Waste Treatment and Storage Facilities – Project B3/4), which consists of two facilities: SWTF (Solid Waste Treatment Facility) and SWSF (Solid Waste Storage Facility). After the appropriate treatment, characterization and packaging of waste into final disposal containers at the SWTF, the containers will be transferred for the interim storage to the SWSF, and then finally – to the Near Surface Repository (Project B25, its operation is planned to start in year 2023).

2. Information on the Spatial Boundaries and Timeframes of the Proposed Activity

Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant is located in the north-eastern part of Lithuania on the shore of Lake Drūkšiai, approximately 140 km from Vilnius – the capital city of Lithuania, near the state borders with Latvia and Belarus at the distance of approximately 8 and 4 km respectively, and approximately 260 km from the state border with Poland (Figure 3). The distance to the borders of other states is even greater.

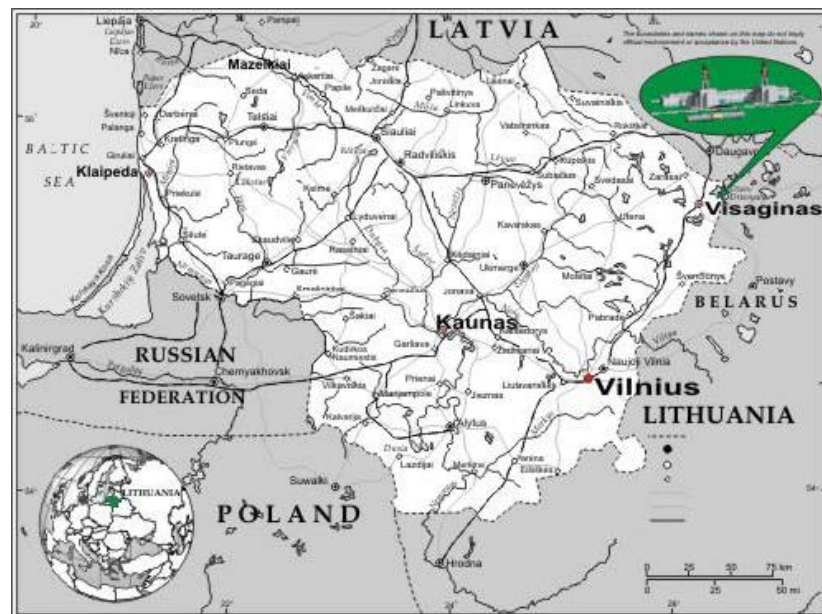


Figure 3. Location of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant

INPP consists of two power units with RBMK-1500 type reactors (electrical power – 1500 MW). The first power unit was operated from the year 1983 until 31 December 2004, and the second power unit – from the year 1987 until 31 December 2009.

The territory of INPP and its premises are divided into the controlled and observation areas. The impact of radiation on the personnel is possible only in the controlled area, access to which is organized through the sanitary inspection facilities and is limited by administrative means or physical barriers. The radiation hazard factors in the observation area do not exceed the levels defined for the category of persons “Population”, that is practically do not exist.

Units A-2 and V-2 are located within the controlled area of the INPP industrial site.

The Sanitary Protection Zone (SPZ) in the radius of 3 km is defined around the INPP site. There are no permanent residents within the SPZ, as well as the economic activity is limited. The nearest settlement is located at the distance of approximately 3.5 kilometers to the south-west of the site. The boundaries of the INPP SPZ and facilities which are located nearby are shown in Figure 4. The proposed economic activity would not require revision or clarification of SPZ boundaries defined by INPP.

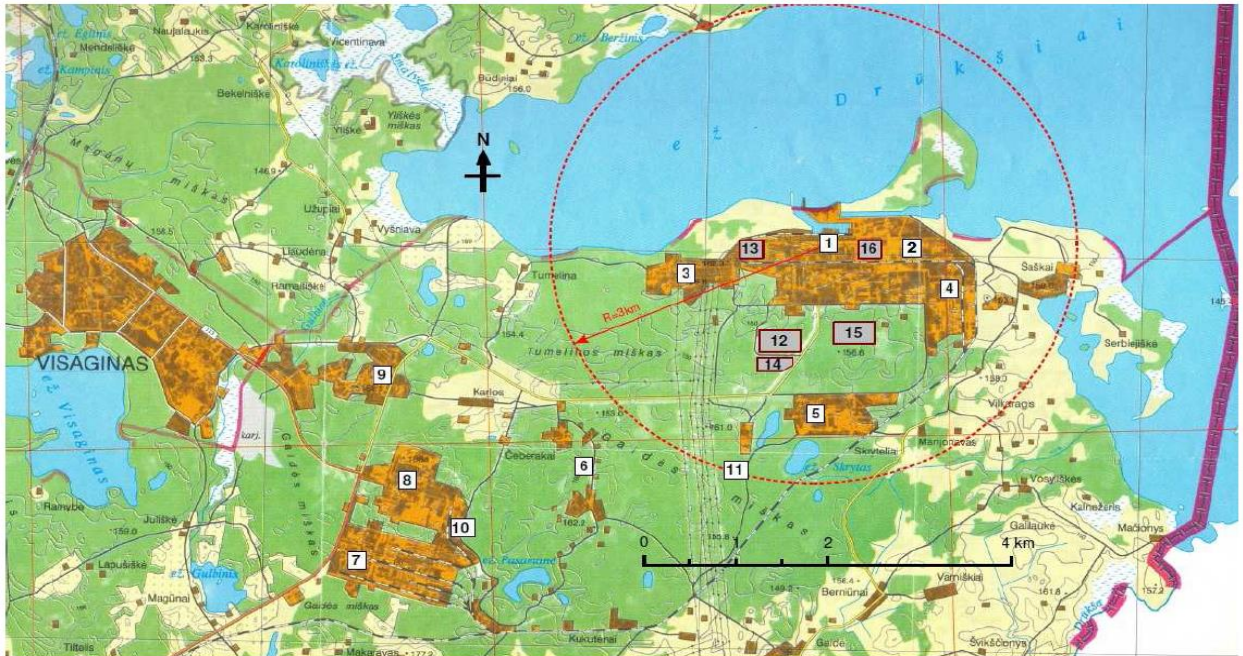


Figure 4. SPZ of Ignalina NPP and the objects located nearby

1 - INPP Power Units, 2 - Existing Dry type Interim Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Facility – DISFSF, 3 - Open Switchgear, 4 - Equipment Depot, 5 – Water Treatment Facilities of Visaginas, Transport Department, 6 – Water Intake Facilities for Visaginas, 7 - Construction Base, 8 - Construction Industrial Base, 9 - Former Military Base, 10 - Heat Boiler Station for Visaginas, 11 – Dumping of Household Waste of Visaginas, 12 – New Interim Spent Fuel Storage Facility – ISFSF (B1), and SWTSF (B3/4), 13 – Site of Solid Radioactive Waste Retrieval facility – SWRF (B2), 14 – Site of Landfill Facility for Short-lived Very Low-Level Waste, 15 – Site of Near Surface Repository for Low and Intermediate Level Short-lived Radioactive Waste, 16 – Site of Landfill Buffer Storage and Site of Free Release Measurement Facility. There are shown also the existing SPZ with the radius of 3 km.

Units A-2 and V-2 together with Units B-2, G-2, D-2 are the constituent parts of Building 101/2 – the main building of INPP Unit 2. Ignalina NPP Units A-2 and V-2 arrangement scheme is presented in Figure 5.

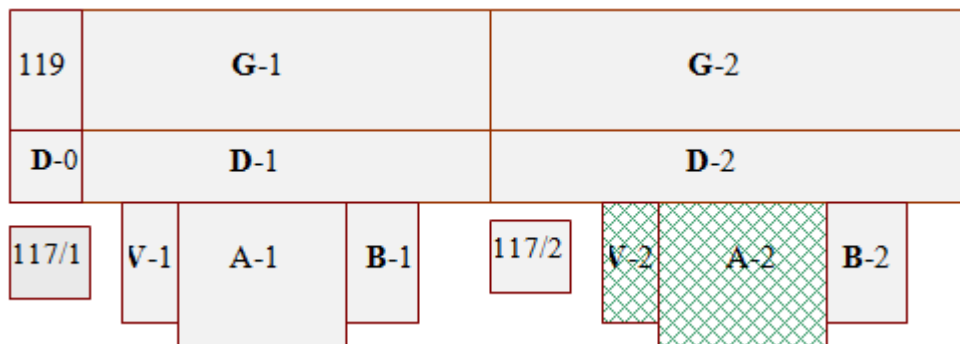


Figure 5. Ignalina NPP Units A-2 and V-2 arrangement scheme

All work within the scope of the proposed economic activity will be carried out only within the premises of Building 101/2. Work performance places are equipped with the existing special ventilation systems or mobile filtering units containing highly efficient aerosol filters with the cleaning efficiency not lower than 99.9%. This allows to almost completely prevent the ingress of nuclide-contaminated aerosols into the environmental air.

The preliminary assessment assumes that the proposed economic activity on D&D of equipment of Units A-2 and V-2, Phase 1, will continue for 7 years – during the period from the year 2022 to 2029.

3. Information on the Expected Impact on the Environment and the Proposed Measures to Mitigate its Consequences

Water Components

The impact of the proposed economic activity on the surface and underground water of the INPP region and neighboring countries is not expected due to the fact that:

- the proposed economic activity will be carried out in the controlled area of the INPP industrial site;
- it is not planned to increase the consumption of underground and surface water, therefore an impact on the hydrology of the region will not occur;
- the ingress of uncontrolled water discharges to the environment during the proposed economic activity under the normal operating conditions is excluded;
- industrial water discharges will be treated as potentially radioactive discharges in order to completely eliminate the possibility of radionuclides ingress into the environment. For this purpose, the water discharges will be pumped to the INPP Liquid Radioactive Waste Treatment Facility. Thus, the possibility of environmental pollution will be eliminated;
- sewage water will be collected by the wastewater collection system and pumped for the treatment to the Water Treatment Facilities of SE “Visagino energija”. As the work will be performed by the INPP existing staff, the increase in the amount of discharges from INPP is not expected if compared with the existing situation;
- surface water from the INPP territory will be discharged into the environment (Lake Drūkšiai) through the industrial-surface water drainage channels equipped with mechanical oil retaining devices;
- the proposed activity will be performed outside the SPZ of the Water Intake Facilities and Boreholes of Visaginas town located approximately 3 km to the south-west from the INPP site. The drinking water sources of the Daugavpils district of Latvia and the Braslav district of Belarus are located at much greater distance (Figure 6);
- INPP assures continuous monitoring of ground water, monitoring of the surface and industrial water discharges into Lake Drūkšiai, monitoring of Lake Drūkšiai.

Measures on the impact reduction from the proposed economic activity are not envisaged due to absence of such impact.

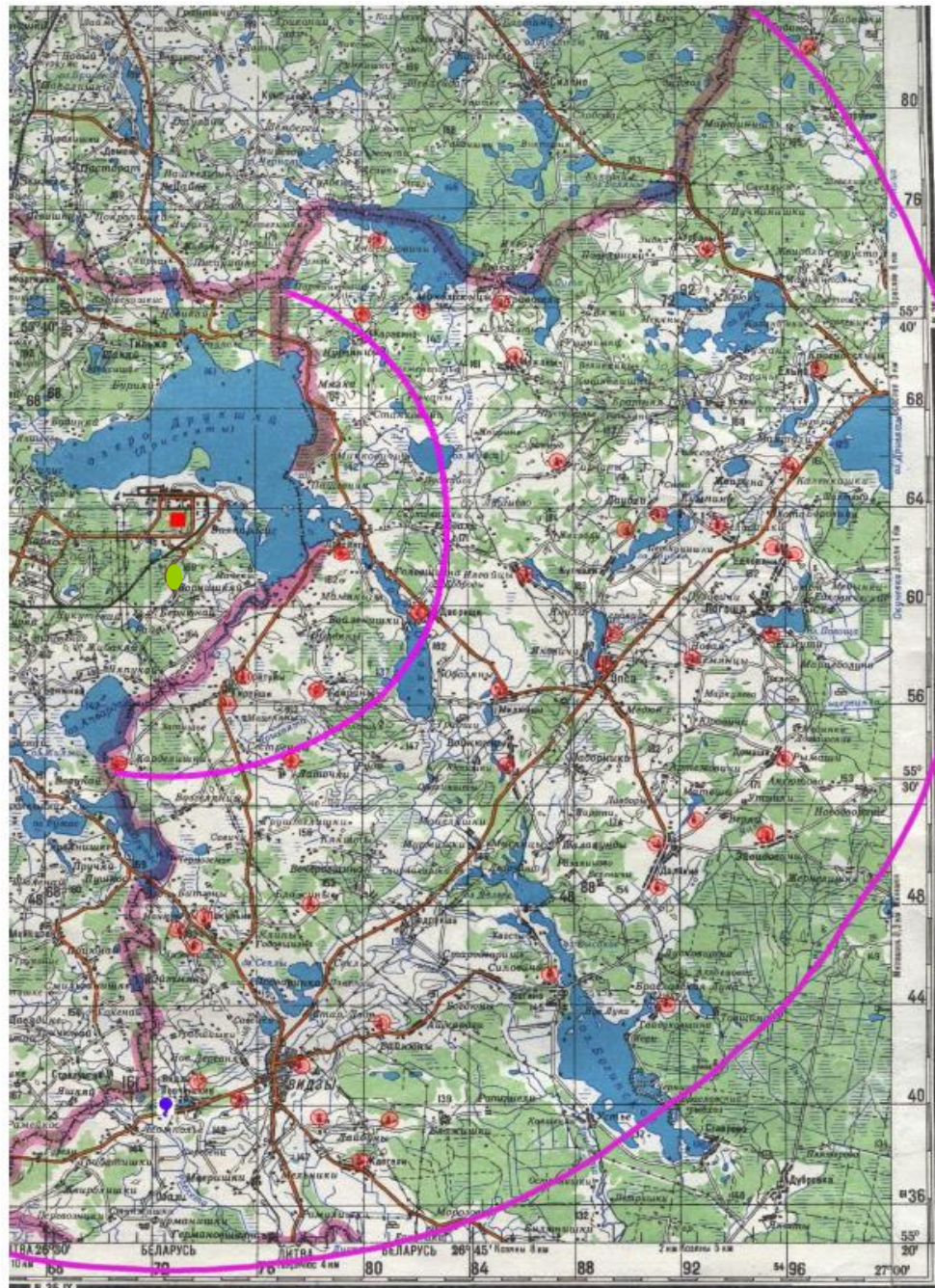


Figure 6. Settlements and drinking water sources in the territory of the Republic of Belarus, at 10 km and 30 km distances from INPP

Environmental Air

Non-radiological Impact

During performance of the proposed economic activity the air pollutants will originate due to cutting of dismantled equipment and during transportation of dismantling and decontamination materials. The emissions from cutting of equipment (in the form of aerosols) will almost completely be caught by the existing highly efficient cleaning systems of emissions with the exception of only gaseous emissions of CO and NO_x which are not trapped by the cleaning system. However, their amount will be insignificant. The concentration of pollutants in the environmental air as a result of implementation of the proposed activity neither will exceed the air pollution threshold values established by the requirements of normative documents, but will also be significantly below the established limit values.

The motor vehicles carrying dismantling and decontamination materials will not cause any significant impact on the environmental air quality. The transport traffic will be carried out only within the boundaries of the INPP industrial site.

Therefore, the proposed economic activity on D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment will not have negative impact on the environment of the Braslav district of Belarus and Daugavpils region of Latvia.

No special measures to mitigate the impact to the environmental air in addition to the measures that will be scheduled in the technological project of D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment of are planned.

Radiological Impact

The possible radiological impact of the proposed economic activity on the environment components outside of SPZ is estimated as very low. Based on the completed assessment, the maximum annual effective dose to the representative (the member of the critical group of population) will be $1.08E-04$ mSv which will amount to $1.08E-01\%$ of the dose constraint for airborne discharges – 0.1 mSv. In case of the INPP, the representative are these residents who live or undertake activity on the boundary of the SPZ and the INPP monitoring zone.

The analysis of incidents that may arise during the implementation of the proposed activity on D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment proved that their possible negative effects will impact only the personnel directly performing the works at the workplaces within the premises of the main building of Unit 2 – Building 101/2. Considering that all workplaces in Units A-2 and V-2 premises are equipped with highly efficient cleaning systems of emissions, in case of any incidents the increased impact to the environment will not be originated. The maximum impact to the personnel in case of incidents during the radiation-hazardous work will be the following: *due to radioactive substances contact with the skin – the maximum exposure dose to the skin amounts to 3.41 mSv*, which is 0.7% of the permissible annual values (500 mSv). The works associated with transportation of RAW packages generated during the proposed economic activity by the inner INPP site roads – from Building 101/2 to the RAW treatment facilities (B10, B3/4, B19, B25 facilities) are not included into the scope of the project on D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment. The analysis of the incidents related to damage of RAW packages during their transportation by the internal INPP site roads is performed for specific classes of RAW in the previously prepared documents approved in accordance with the established procedure: EIA Reports and SAR for the RAW treatment and storage facilities in B10, B3/4, B19, B25. In relation to this project, it can be noted that in case of the most severe incident associated with the drop and damage of the transport container G-2 filled with waste of Class B and C, the potential impact to the representative (the members of the critical group) at the borders with the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Belarus will be the following:

- the effective exposure dose at the border with the Republic of Latvia – $7.67E-04$ mSv;
- the effective exposure dose at the border with the Republic of Belarus – $1.03E-03$ mSv.

In order to protect the personnel, residents of the Republic of Lithuania and neighboring states against the consequences of the potential radiological accidents outside the SPZ boundary, INPP is continuously planning and developing the emergency preparedness measures. In case of exceeding of radioactive substances dispersion norms established for the normal conditions of nuclear facility operation outside the SPZ, the INPP Emergency Preparedness Plan will enter into force and the radiological situation survey within the SPZ and outside its boundaries will be performed. Based on the current state of affairs, measures dedicated for protection of the inhabitants outside of the SPZ shall be performed, as well as the measures related to limitation of the personnel exposure doses.

Considering that the radiological impact due to the proposed economic activity to the environment is significantly below the radiological impact estimated in case of beyond design

basis accidents in the INPP Emergency Preparedness Plan, it can be stated that the proposed economic activity will not have effect on the environment components of the Braslav district of Belarus and Daugavpils region of Latvia, which are located at a more distant location from the source of possible emissions.

The proposed project solutions include the concept of different barriers for localization, containment and collection of airborne radioactivity in order to prevent any significant radioactive releases into the industrial environment and/or atmosphere.

During the implementation of the proposed activity the monitoring of the actual radioactive emissions into the working premises and the environmental air will be carried out.

Soil

The proposed economic activity on D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment will be performed within the INPP industrial area, so the impact to the soil and the geological structure of the subsoil of the Braslav district of Belarus and the Daugavpils region of Latvia is not considered. In the absence of any impact due to the proposed economic activity no additional measures to reduce that impact are considered.

INPP Environmental Safety Division provides the continuous monitoring of the soil, groundwater, monitoring of the water discharges into Lake Drūkšiai, monitoring of Lake Drūkšiai.

Underground (Geology)

As any construction works, new foundations, refilling and ground movement will not be performed during the implementation of the proposed economic activity, no additional impact on the geological ground structure is expected. No hazardous materials or water discharges will be discharged directly (without seepage through the soil or subsoil) or indirectly (seepage through soil or subsoil). The underground cavities will not be used for storage or disposal of any toxic materials.

The proposed economic activity on D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment will not impact on the underground geology of the Braslav district of Belarus and the region of Daugavpils region of Latvia.

Biological Diversity

The proposed economic activity on D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment will be carried out in the territory of the INPP industrial site, where no species of flora and fauna that are protected by the relevant legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania and the EU are found. The impact from the proposed economic activity on the biological diversity outside of the INPP industrial site territory will be quite small and only associated with the exhaust fumes, noise and light signals of motor vehicles. The movement of machinery is expected only at the daytime and it will not change the existing traffic intensity.

In the territories of the Braslav district of the Republic of Belarus and the Daugavpils region of Latvia the originated noise will not be heard, as these regions are at the distance not less than 5 km from the INPP site.

INPP Environmental Safety Division provides continuous monitoring of radionuclide content in samples of vegetation, vegetables and food products selected in the INPP region.

Landscape

The proposed economic activity will be carried out within the INPP industrial site and do not include any construction or demolition works, as well as other works which may affect the landscape of the INPP site and outside of the site. There will be no impact on residential areas and recreation areas.

Social and economic environment

The proposed economic activity will be carried out within the industrial area in a distant location from places of permanent residence in Latvia and Belarus. Impact on the population of Latvia and Belarus or apparent changes in the social economic conditions is not predicted.

D&D work of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment will be carried out in strict accordance with the national normative documents consistent with the legal basis of the EU, the requirements of international organizations such as the IAEA, established recommendations and conventions, and in addition, under the supervision of the regulating institutions of the Republic of Lithuania.

INPP possesses sufficient industrial resources, qualified personnel and experience in implementing similar D&D projects in order to be able to perform D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment.

D&D of Units A-2 and V-2 equipment will be carried out in accordance with the latest environmental requirements, by applying the state-of-the-art technology, the principles of radioactive waste management defined by the IAEA, and the existing good practices of the European Union countries.

Cultural Heritage

The proposed economic activity will be carried out within the INPP industrial site and will not affect the objects and the zone of cultural heritage of Latvia and Belarus.

Public Health

Non-radiological Impact

The proposed economic activity will be carried out within the INPP industrial site. The SPZ with the radius of 3 km is defined around the INPP. There are no permanent residents in this zone. The nearest settlements are at a considerable distance from INPP, therefore the impact from D&D work or transportation of freights on the site will be insignificant.

The potential impact from the proposed economic activity will be minimized using of high-efficiency filters; in addition, good conditions for the dispersion of pollutants will be assured. Considering the fact that the nearest settlements are at a more distant location from the site of the proposed economic activity, the impact on the health of the population in the INPP region is not expected.

Other important factors that may affect the health of the population in the INPP region during the implementation of the proposed economic activity is not expected.

Therefore it could be stated that the proposed economic activity will not have a significant negative impact on the health of the population of the Braslav district of Belarus and the Daugavpils region of Latvia.

Radiological Impact

Based on the performed assessment of radiological exposure of the population due to the potential emissions of radioactive substances into the atmosphere during the proposed economic activity, the maximum annual effective dose to the representative (the member of the critical group of population) will be $1.08E-04$ mSv, which will amount to $1.08E-01\%$ of the annual dose constraint set for the emissions – 0.1 mSv, i.e. half of the dose constraint of 0.2 mSv. The potential radiation exposure of the population in neighboring states will be even lower due to the more distant location of it from the source of emission.

A comparative evaluation of the negative impact of the INPP activity on the environment during the operation period and during the period after the final shutdown of the power units and the transition period to the decommissioning is presented in the diagram evaluating the exposure dose to the representative due to gas-aerosol discharges and waterborne discharges from INPP

(Figure 7).

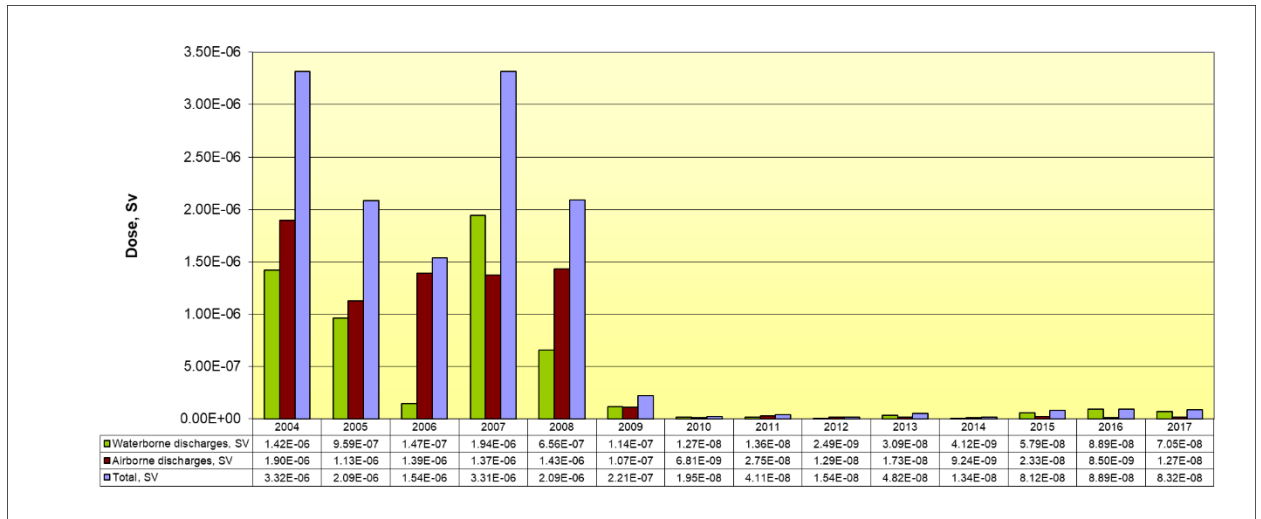


Figure 7. Calculated exposure dose to the representative due gas-aerosol and waterborne discharges from INPP for 2004-2017 years

It is obvious that since 2010, when the main activity of the INPP became the decommissioning process, the radiation exposure to the representative significantly decreased. During the period since 2010, several projects on D&D of INPP Units 1 and 2 equipment either have been implemented or are continued to be implemented (Building 117/1, Building 117/2, Units G-1, G-2, V-1, D-1, D-2, D-0) and have not caused or do not cause currently any noticeable increase in the negative impact on the environment both within the INPP industrial site and in more remote areas of the neighboring countries.

The analysis of expected changes in radionuclide releases allows to conclude that the proposed economic activity do not worsen the existing radiological situation outside of the INPP site.

Since no additional radiological impact on the population of the neighboring states due to the implementation of the proposed economic activity will occur, no measures to mitigate this impact are required.

The Impact of the Proposed Economic Activity on the Environment AS Compared to the Impact from All Nuclear Facilities (NF) on the INPP Site

Evaluation of the annual effective dose to the representative (the member of the critical group of the population) due to the radiological impact (airborne and waterborne discharges) on the environment from the existing NFs on the INPP site for the period of years 2019-2029, is presented (in mSv) in Table 2.

The total annual effective dose to the representative from all NFs on the INPP site does not exceed the annual dose constraint for airborne and waterborne discharges – 0.2 mSv, which is established by the normative documents for the NF, and the maximum estimated value for the year 2019 is 0.02 mSv.

The maximum estimated annual dose of the representative due to the proposed economic activity impact for the year 2023 will be equal to 1.08E-04 mSv, that will amount to 0.66% of the total annual effective dose to the representative due to radioactive exposure (airborne and waterborne discharges) on the environment from existing NFs on the INPP site – 0.0163 mSv in the year 2023.

Therefore, it can be stated that the impact of the proposed economic activity to the environment within the INPP SPZ is negligible. Consequently, the additional radiological impact on the population of the neighboring states as a result of the implementation of the proposed economic activity will not occur.

Explanations to the Table 2:

- U1DP0 – Decommissioning Project for INPP Unit 1 Defuelling Phase (includes all kinds of activity, except D&D of equipment and construction of new facilities);
- U2DP0 – Decommissioning Project for INPP Unit 2 Defuelling Phase (includes all kinds of activity, except D&D of equipment and construction of new facilities);
- Project B9-1 – D&D of Unit G-1 equipment;
- Project B9-1(2) – D&D of Unit G-2 equipment;
- Project B9-7(1) – D&D of Units D-1 and D-2 equipment;
- Project 2203 – D&D of Unit A-1 equipment;
- Project 2101 – D&D of lower and upper communications of the reactor systems of Unit 1;
- Projects on construction of new facilities – B1, B2, B3/4, B19, and B25 are described above.

Table 2

No.	Source of the impact	Year										
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1.	Proposed activity	-	-	-	3.97E-05	1.08E-04	1.08E-04	7.93E-05	7.93E-05	7.93E-05	7.93E-05	3.97E-05
	D&D of equipment of Units A-2 and V-2, Phase 1	-	-	-	3.97E-05	1.08E-04	1.08E-04	7.93E-05	7.93E-05	7.93E-05	7.93E-05	3.97E-05
2.	Activity performed at the INPP site	1.10E-02	8.78E-03	8.78E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03	3.40E-03
	Liquid waste treatment facility	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03	3.00E-03
	Liquid waste grouting facility, temporary storage of the grouted liquid waste [20]	3.78E-03	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04	3.98E-04
	Project U1DP0	2.54E-06	1.60E-03	1.60E-03	-	-	-					
	Project U2DP0	3.78E-03	3.78E-03	3.78E-03	-	-	-					
	Storage facility for short-lived very low level waste, Project B19-1	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06	2.54E-06
	Project B9-1	3.93E-09	-	-	-	-	-					
	Project B9-1(2)	5.95E-11	-	-	-	-	-					
	Project B9-7(1)	4.15E-04	5.95E-11	5.95E-11	5.95E-11	5.95E-11						
	Project 2203	-	9.25E-09	9.25E-09	9.25E-09	9.25E-09	9.25E-09	9.25E-09	4.62E-09			
	Project 2101	-	0.98E-09	1.96E-09	1.96E-09	1.96E-09	1.96E-09	0.98E-09				
3.	Proposed activities on the INPP site, for which EIA Report were developed previously	8.96E-03	7.84E-03	7.84E-03	7.84E-03	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02	1.28E-02
	ISFSF, Project B1	4.48E-03	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04	4.15E-04
	SWMSF, Project B3/4	5.60E-07	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03	2.94E-03
	SWRF, Project B2	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03	4.48E-03
	Landfill facility for short-lived very low level waste, Project 19-2	-	-	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07	5.60E-07
	Surface repository for low and intermediate level short-lived radioactive waste, Project B25	-	-	-	-	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.0E-03
4.	Proposed activities on the INPP site, for which EIA Report were not developed previously											
	D&D of equipment of Units B-1, B-2 and the reactors of Units 1 and 2	<i>EIA development is planned</i>										
	Total dose	2.00E-02	1.66E-02	1.66E-02	1.13E-02	1.63E-02	1.63E-02	1.70E-02	1.70E-02	1.70E-02	1.70E-02	1.66E-02

4. The Initiator

The organizer of the proposed economic activity is the **State Enterprise Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant**:

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