



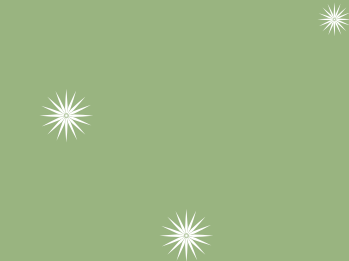
Public Awareness e-Newsletter

November 2012

Issue - 5

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Main Control Room
KKNPP-1

Dear colleagues,

It is my pleasure to be with you again. The public outreach activities are on the increasing order. The visit of general public from nearby villages has increased and their response has been overwhelming. We plan to expand our outreach activities in the closer vicinity of the plant in the forthcoming days. Wish to receive good articles from the KKNPP family.

Wish you a happy reading.

Chairman, PA Committee



Public Voice

I once opposed the erection of electrical towers in my village when I was 10 due to ignorance and believing that this will affect our health and wealth. Now I have understood the need of electricity for the development of my village and nation.

In addition, the generation of electricity from the safe operation of nuclear plant at kudankulam is a first step for the development of this region, so we all support the Kudankulam project as we have seen and understood the technology.

- Shri Susaimanikkam

Leader of the Anjugramam traders Associations



The parameters that had eventually led to the accident at Fukushima have already been addressed or are at least possible to address. India too has carried out rigorous assessments of its Nuclear power plants, by both, the regulator and utility independently. The outcome of these evaluations reaffirmed the over-all safety in operating the NPPs while identifying areas that can be strengthened by improvements in design or operation.

(AERB Newsletter,
Jan-Jun 2012)



S.S. Bajaj
Chairman, AERB



NPCIL Mission:

To develop nuclear power technology and to produce Nuclear Power as a safe, environmentally benign and economically viable source of electrical energy to meet the increasing needs of country.

For a sustainable and all-inclusive growth, we need to harness all sources of energy. Having mastered the complete nuclear fuel cycle through indigenous efforts, India is now poised to realise, over the next few decades, the full potential of nuclear power to substantially contribute to meeting the country's growing energy requirements. In order to achieve this goal, in our large democratic country, it is important to have the full confidence and the support of all sections of the society



Dr Ratan Kumar Sinha
Chairman, AEC & Secretary, DAE

Technical session - VVER Technology

Huge Capacity Water Accumulators:

Twelve numbers of huge capacity water accumulators are kept inside reactor building in order to ensure that the reactor is filled with water with boron in the eventuality of loss of water from the reactor core. This ensures cooling of reactor core in the event of no power supply to the coolant pumps.



PA activity during September 2012:

As a part of Public Awareness programme, Students and staff of Schools and Colleges (Science, Polytechnic & Engineering) of Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari districts visited KKNPP and they were familiarized with the Safety features of KKNPP and the concept of Radiation Protection.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number of visit</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>
Schools	9	804
Science Colleges	1	10
Polytechnic colleges	-	
Engineering Colleges	1	70
Villagers	8	265
Total	19	1149



Site Director, KKNPP interacting with Management and Children of Christian Mission Service, Children's Home, Vadakkankulam



Students & Staff of St John's HSS being briefed about the advanced safety features such as Passive hydrogen recombiner, Passive Heat Removal System.,etc



KKNPP officials giving preliminary introduction and guiding the School students & staff of Mary Sargent HSS, Tirunelveli prior to field visit to Reactor Building-2

Public awareness outreach programme conducted outside KKNPP:

Institution/Workshop/Seminar	Period	No. of participants
St. Aloysius Higher Secondary School, Marthandanthurai, Kollemcode, Kanyakumari (Dt.)	30.11.12	500
Total		500



Sixty Seven members of general Public from a nearby village, Azhagappapuram near Anjugramam which is about 17 Km away from the Plant site visited KKNPP Site as a part of Public Awareness Outreach programme.



A total of 51 Army personnel stationed at KK site were familiarized with Safety Features of KKNPP and Radiation Safety during normal operation and Emergency condition.

The real Deepavali for us, the **KKNPP TEAM** will be when we light up millions of homes and industry with electricity flowing from KKNPP. Let us all strive to achieve it shortly and safely.



Did you know?

Wind mills of 1000 MW capacity need 50-100 Sq.Km area of land. However a Nuclear Power Plant of same capacity requires only 2-3 Sq.Km only.

Contact details:

**Chairman,
Public Awareness
Committee
Kudankulam-627106
Phone:
(04637) 282306**

**Fax:
(04637) 259754**

**E-Mail:
pa.awareness@kknpp.com**

*Feature article: Q&A from Dr.M.R.Srinivasan,
Ex Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission*

Q: Can a Fukushima type accident occur at Kudankulam?

A: No, not at all. The Fukushima accident happened because of a very strong earthquake, of intensity 8.9 on the Richter scale, accompanied by a very high tsunami of 14 meters. In comparison, the earthquake which occurred at Coimbatore some one hundred years ago had an intensity of 6 on the Richter scale. This earthquake was several thousand times weaker than the Fukushima one and the Kudankulam reactors will stand up very well against such earthquakes. Regarding Tsunami, we have observed the height during the 2004 tsunami – which was 2 meters at Kudankulam. There is a big safety margin in arriving at grade levels of the site, pump house, diesel generators, batteries and so forth at Kudankulam, which give us assurance that a Fukushima situation cannot arise at Kudankulam. Japan and its coast are known to be hit by high intensity earthquakes and high tsunami. Unfortunately, the location of diesel generators for emergency cooling was too low at Fukushima plant and being a first generation design, the reactors at Fukushima did not have the advance design features of KKNPP.

