

of a other international studies will also be appropriately implemented. India's energy resources are limited and its demand is huge and rapidly growing. In the Indian scenario, all sources of electricity generation need to be harnessed optimally. Given India's energy resource profile, nuclear power is an important clean energy option for long term energy security and sustainability. It will be pursued, with enhanced emphasis on safety.

(b) and (c) Additional safety features which have been recommended by NPCIL task forces are:

- Automatic reactor shutdown initiation sensing seismic activity.
- Augmentation of cooling water inventories and provisions for additional hook up arrangements through external sources and provision of mobile diesel driven pump sets.
- Increasing the duration of the passive power sources/battery operated devices for monitoring impotent parameters for a longer duration.
- Additional shore protection measures at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Madras Atomic Power station.
- Revisior of Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) and structured training programs to train plant personnel on modified EOPs.
- Inerting (filling up of the containment with nitrogen) of the TAPS-1 & 2 containment.

#### **Uranium discovered in Tumalapalli**

1866. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of uranium has been discovered in the Tumalapalli region in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action plan of Government to use this uranium in our Reactors and also to commercially exploit the same; and

(d) to what extent would this new finding of uranium help the country to reduce its dependence on other countries for import of enriched uranium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, has so far established the presence of 63,269 tonnes of uranium resources ( $U_3O_8$ ) in Tumallapalle area, Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy, has undertaken the construction of an underground mine and plant of 3000 tonnes per day (tpd) ore capacity which is expected to be commissioned in the year 2012. The pre-project activities for augmenting the production and processing capacity to 4500 tpd ore are in progress and expected to be commissioned in the year 2015. Further plans have been envisaged to construct a mine and a plant of 6000 tpd ore capacity (in stages) after successful commissioning of the ongoing project.

(d) The indigenous uranium will help India to increase nuclear installed capacity, thereby, prodding more electricity for economic growth of the country.

#### **Impact of Fukushima disaster on nuclear cooperation agreement**

†1867. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effect of damages taken place in the Fukushima nuclear reactors due to recent Tsunami, is likely to be casted on the nuclear cooperation agreement dialogue with India;

(b) whether Government after being alerted from Tsunami has assessed .the, locations of its nuclear plants keeping in view the damages of nuclear reactors due to Tsunami in Japan;

(c) whether any meetings/reviews are being held in India and Japan with regard to the security of nuclear power houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No Sir. The Fukushima (Japan) incident is not expected to have a negative impact on bilateral nuclear cooperation.

(b) Yes Sir. The Tsunamigenic setting of the Indian coastal nuclear power plants is different from that of Japan. The Tsunamigenic faults (where Tsunamis originate) in case of India, the Makran

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.