

**Allocation of power supply from Kudankulam  
Nuclear Power Plant**

2022. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States to which power generated from the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant would be allocated;

(b) whether some States have requested Government for additional allocation of power from the project; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to allocate the entire power from the project to Tamil Nadu as an *ad-hoc* measure since the State is facing acute shortage of power; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per existing guidelines for allocation of power, the entire power (2×1000 MW) to be generated from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) has already been allocated on 05.02.2004 amongst the beneficiary States/Union Territory as under:—

Beneficiary States/Union Territory	Power allocated (MW)
Karnataka	442
Tamil Nadu	925 (includes 10% home State entitlement)
Kerala	266
Puducherry	67
Unallocated	300
TOTAL:	2000

(b) A request from the Government of Kerala for allocation of 500 MW power to Kerala to be generated from KKNPP was received in Ministry of Power. Government of Kerala was informed that power had already been allocated from KKNPP (2×1000 MW) amongst the beneficiary States/Union Territory based on the guidelines for allocation of power from central sector generating stations.

(c) A request from the Government of Tamil Nadu for allocation of entire power to be generated from KKNPP to Tamil Nadu was received in the Ministry of Power. Government of Tamil Nadu was informed that power had already been allocated from KKNPP (2×1000 MW) amongst the beneficiary States/Union Territory including Tamil Nadu based on the guidelines for allocation of power from central sector generating stations. However, 100 MW power from unallocated quota is allocated to Tamil Nadu from the date of commercial operation of unit-1 of KKNPP in addition to 925 MW already allocated on the firm basis to Tamil Nadu from KKNPP.

#### **Disposal of nuclear wastes**

2023. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner/method of nuclear waste disposal in the country; and
- (b) whether private agencies are involved in this process; if so, the criteria fixed for selecting these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Management of radioactive waste in Indian context includes all types of radioactive wastes generated from the entire nuclear fuel cycle and also from installations using radionuclides in medicine, industry and research. In the choice of processes and technologies adopted utmost emphasis is given to waste minimisation and volume reduction. The comprehensive radioactive waste management operations are carried out fulfilling all prescribed regulatory requirements.

Safe management of nuclear waste has been accorded a high priority right from the inception of our nuclear energy programme. Nuclear waste in gaseous, liquid and solid forms is generated during operation and maintenance activities of nuclear facilities. The processing technologies adopted for management of nuclear waste are summarised below:—

- (1) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. The treated gases are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through tall stack with monitoring.
- (2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc., depending upon the nature, volume and radioactivity content. The emphasis is on volume reduction and the concentrate generated therefore is immobilised in inert materials like cement, etc.