Country Waste Profile Report for

SLOVENIA

Reporting Year: 2010

For guidance on reading Country Waste Profile Reports,
please refer to the following internet based document:

http://www-newmdb.iaea.org/help/profiles9/guide.pdf

For further information, please contact the Responsible Officer via e-mail:
NEWMDB@IAEA.org

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Waste Classification Schemes

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.** This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

	Distribution %			
Waste Class Name	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
VLLW	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLW	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ILW	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Comment **# 14752: Waste Matrix IAEA Def.**

National Classification of radioactive waste (regulation JV7, come into force in 2006).
Used nationwide by all groups.

Definition of «unprocessed waste» and «processed waste»:

This country uses the IAEA standard definition:

	as-generated waste	processed for handling	processed for storage	processed for disposal
Jnprocessed means:	x			
Processed means:		x	x	x

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Groups Overview

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Reporting Group:	**ARAO**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2010
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	ARAO- Agency for Radwaste Management is a non-profit organisation of the Slovene Government which provides a state-owned public service for radioactive waste management. The main objective of the ARAO is to provide efficient, safe and responsible management for all types of nuclear waste.

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
BRINJE R	HCF	processing		
	SF POOL		storage	
BRINJE S	CSF		storage	
KRSKO NPP	KRSKO NPP	processing	storage	
LILW Rep.	LILW Rep.			disposal

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Site (Structure) : BRINJE R

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Full Name: Reactor Infrastructure Centre, TRIGA Mark II research reactor

Location: TRIGA Mark II research reactor was build in the field, on the left (north) side of the river Sava, 12 km northeast of Ljubljana, off the main road in the direction of Litija. There are several villages named Sentjakob, Podgorica, Psata, Bisce and Brinje a

License Holder(s): Jozef Stefan Institute,
Jamova 39
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia Institut Josef Stefan
tel: +386 1 477-3900 (operator)
fax: +386 1 2519-385
http://www.ijs.si/

The following list the waste management facilities that are located at this site.

Facility:	**HCF**
Description:	Hot Cell Facility (HCF)
Detailed Facility Description:	The integral part of the IJS Reactor Infrastructure Centre is a Hot Cell Facility, which is among others licensed also for treatment of radioactive waste from small producers.
Waste Packages:	After refurbishment of Hot Cell Facility in 2007 it is equipped with equipment for treating solid and liquid radioactive waste (e.g. compactor, cutting devices, ultrasonic decontamination equipment, equipment for measurement of the contamination level in air and liquid effluents).
Facility Operation:	The Hot Cell Facility operates under the TRIGA Mark II research reactor operating license.
Financing:	The research reactor is operated by the Jo?ef Stefan Institute, a public research institution that is financed through the national budget by the Ministry for Higher Education, Science and Technology.

Processing part of facility **HCF**

The following shows processing status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste CLass	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LLW	Yes	No
ILW	Yes	No
HLW	No	No

Type:	Treatment, Conditioning
Year opened:	2008

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Site (Structure) : BRINJE R

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Facility:	**SF POOL**
Description:	There are two spent fuel storage pools which are an integral part of TRIGA Mark II research reactor.
Detailed Facility Description:	The two spent fuel pools are part of the TRIGA Mark II research reactor. The first spent fuel pool was constructed with the reactor in 1966 and is no longer in use. The second one was constructed in 1992. Its capacity is 195 spent fuel elements. It is located in the basement of the reactor building. It is accessible by the crane through the lid in the reactor hall floor. The pool is 3.5 m deep and is plated with stainless steel sheets. It is equipped with an on-line water radioactivity monitor. Both pools have been empty since 1999, when all spent fuel elements (total 219) were shipped to the USA for final disposal. The new pool is maintained operational and prepared for immediate use if necessary.
Waste Packages:	Spent fuel elements
Facility Operation:	TRIGA was initially licensed in 1966 as an IAEA project and was re-licensed for steady state and pulse operation after refurbishment and reconstruction in 1992. A decision has been adopted that the reactor will operate at least until 2016. In this year the research reactor has to be shut down to start with the fuel cooling and preparations for shipment to meet the deadline to send spent fuel to the United States in 2019.
Financing:	The research reactor is operated by the Jo?ef Stefan Institute, a public research institution that is financed through the national budget by the Ministry for Higher Education, Science and Technology.

Storage part of facility **SF POOL**

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LLW	No	No
ILW	No	No
HLW	Yes	No

List SRS?	No
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	The capacity of the new pool is 195 spent fuel elements.

Comment **# 12165: Storage Facility SF STORAGE**

IJS Reactor Infrastructure Centre

There are two interim storage pools which are part of the IJS Reactor Infrastructure Centre. The old storage pool is not in use. The new storage pool is maintained operational and prepared for immediate use if necessary. Both pools have been empty since 1999, when all spent fuel elements (total 219) were shipped to the USA for final disposal.

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Site (Structure) : BRINJE R

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

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Site (Data) : BRINJE R

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Site Name: **BRINJE R**

Full Name: Reactor Infrastructure Centre, TRIGA Mark II research reactor

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2010 Waste Matrix Used: IAEA Def.

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications,DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined

Processing - Treatment method(s)

	Status			
Method	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice
Compaction	N	N		N
Decontamination	N	N		N
Evaporation	N	N		N
Segregation/Sorting	N	N		N
Size Reduction	N	N		N

Processing - Conditioning method(s)

	Status			
Method	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice
Polymerization	N	N		N
Solidification	N	N		N

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Site (Structure) : BRINJE S

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Full Name: Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje (CSF)

Location: Research Reactor Centre, Brinje 40 (near Ljubljana), Slovenia

License Holder(s): ARAO - Agency for Radwaste Management, Parmova ulica 53, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

The following list the waste management facilities that are located at this site.

Facility:	**CSF**
Description:	Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje. It is intended for storage of LILW arising from medical, industrial and research applications.
Detailed Facility Description:	The storage is a near-surface concrete building with the roof covered with a soil layer. The building is subdivided by concrete walls into nine storage sections and an entrance area. The ground plan of the facility is 10.6 m x 25.7 m with a height of 3.6 m. The facility is equipped with a ventilation system for reducing radon concentration and air contamination in the storage facility. The water and sewage collecting system is designed as a closed system to retain all liquids from the storage facility in the sump. The storage facility is also protected by an alarm system which is connected to a 24-hour security service.
Waste Packages:	In terms of waste packaging the external packing is mostly the metal drum (210 liters). Just a few RW are packed in PE bags, small PE or metal containers or in original containers of the spent sealed sources. Those packages are temporarily stored in metal box palettes (used as the shelf) and are waiting to be dismantled in the hot cell facility. After dismantling they will be stored in drums as other RW in the CSF.
Facility Operation:	The storage has been in operation since 1986, and since 1999 has been managed and operated by Agency for Radwaste Management - ARAO.
Financing:	ARAO was assigned to perform the public service of institutional radioactive waste management in Slovenia. The facility is mostly financed by Government and partly form the small radwaste producers payments.

Storage part of facility **CSF**

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LLW	Yes	No
ILW	Yes	No
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	Yes
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	115 m3.

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Site (Structure) : BRINJE S

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

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Site (Data) : BRINJE S

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Site Name: **BRINJE S**

Full Name: Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje (CSF)

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2010 Waste Matrix Used: IAEA Def.

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications,DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined

Waste Class: **LLW**

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
LLW	Storage	N	Y	18.870	7.40	0.00	0.00	7.80	0.00	82.70	2.10
LLW	Storage	Y	Y	35.580	60.70	0.00	0.00	8.30	0.00	0.60	30.40

Waste Class: **ILW**

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
ILW	Storage	N	Y	9.100	4.50	0.00	0.00	72.90	0.00	9.70	12.90
ILW	Storage	Y	Y	18.310	14.90	0.00	0.00	18.60	0.00	0.00	66.50

Spent Sources <=30 years in Storage

Nuclide	Number of Sources/Total Activity of Sources (GBq)			cond	uncond	cat	Total Activity for all Groups (GBq)	Decay Date
	Group I less than or equal 4GBq	Group II m ore than 4GBq but less than or equal 4E+4GBq	Group III more than 4E+4GBqq					
	num/activity	num/activity	num/activity					
Cm-244		1		Y	N	Y	8.800E+000	2008.08
		8.800E+000						
Co-60	324	1		Y	Y	Y	2.140E+003	2008.09
	5.400E+002	1.600E+003						
Co-60	4			N	Y	Y	1.000E-001	2009.3
	1.000E-001							
Co-60	2			N	Y	Y	1.000E-001	1990.5
	1.000E-001							
Co-60	1			N	Y	Y	0.000E+000	1978.11
	0.000E+000							
Cs-137	1			N	Y	Y	0.000E+000	1985.6
	0.000E+000							

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Site (Data) : BRINJE S

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Cs-137	2			N	Y	Y	1.800E+000	1988.4
	1.800E+000							
Cs-137	3			N	Y	Y	2.000E-001	2004.1
	2.000E-001							
Cs-137	10			N	Y	Y	1.460E+001	2009.3
	1.460E+001							
Cs-137		82		Y	N	Y	8.100E+002	2005.11
		8.100E+002						
Eu-152		8		Y	N	Y	3.600E+002	2005.11
		3.600E+002						
Eu-154	2			Y	N	Y	8.000E+000	2005.11
	8.000E+000							
Fe-55	4			Y	N	Y	4.400E+000	2004.04
	4.400E+000							
H-3		16		Y	N	Y	9.600E+001	1992.04
		9.600E+001						
H-3	2			N	Y	Y	4.400E+000	2009.6
	4.400E+000							
Kr-85		3		N	Y	Y	2.790E+001	1997.10
		2.790E+001						
Kr-85		5		Y	N	Y	5.900E+001	2008.08
		5.900E+001						
Ru-106	7			N	Y	Y	0.000E+000	2008.5
	0.000E+000							
Sr-90	101			Y	N	Y	1.100E+001	2005.11
	1.100E+001							
Sr-90	1			N	Y	Y	0.000E+000	1965.1
	0.000E+000							

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Site (Data) : BRINJE S

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Spent Sources > 30 years in Storage

Nuclide	Number of Sources/Total Activity of Sources (GBq)		cond	uncond	cat	Total Activity for all Groups (GBq)	Decay Date
	Group I less than or equal 2 GBq	Group II more than 2GBq					
	num/activity	num/activity					
Am-241	1075		N	Y	Y	9.000E-001	2009.3
	9.000E-001						
Am-241		1	N	Y	Y	3.700E+000	1991.1
		3.700E+000					
Am-241		1	Y	N	Y	6.500E+001	2005.11
		6.500E+001					
Am-241	2617		Y	N	Y	3.300E+000	2008.12
	3.300E+000						
Am-241		2	Y	N	Y	2.300E+002	2008.08
		2.300E+002					
Am-241	17		Y	N	Y	3.400E+001	1976.12
	3.400E+001						
Ni-63	1		N	Y	Y	4.000E-001	1969.1
	4.000E-001						
Ra-226	1		N	Y	Y	0.000E+000	1977.10
	0.000E+000						
Ra-226	3		N	Y	Y	0.000E+000	2009.4
	0.000E+000						
Ra-226	240		Y	N	Y	2.700E+001	2001.06
	2.700E+001						
Th-232	1		Y	N	Y	0.000E+000	1986.12
	0.000E+000						
U-238	1		N	Y	Y	3.000E-001	2009.3
	3.000E-001						

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Site (Data) : BRINJE S

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

RadioNuclide Inventory in Storage

Total Alpha Activity (GBq):	400
Total Beta/Gamma Activity (GBq):	2800

RadioNuclide	Activity (GBq)
Americium (Am-241)	350
Carbon (C-14)	0.05
Cesium (Cs-137)	54.7
Cobalt (Co-60)	1405
Europium (Eu-152)	200.7
Hydrogen (H-3)	188.9
Iron (Fe-55)	0.85
Krypton (Kr-85)	35.8
Nickel (Ni-63)	0.28
Radium (Ra-226)	29.7
Silver (Ag-108m)	0.01
Technetium (Tc-99)	0.01
Uranium (U-238)	10.65
Uranium (U-235)	0.1

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Site (Structure) : KRSKO NPP

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Full Name: Krsko Nuclear Power Plant

Location: Krsko Nuclear Power Plant
Vrbina 12, SI-8270 Krsko, Slovenia

License Holder(s): Krsko Nuclear Power Plant
Vrbina 12, SI-8270 Krsko, Slovenia
tel: +386 7 480 20 00
http://www.nek.si

Comment **# 14747: About KRSKO NPP (http://www.nek.si)**

NEK has been in operation for twenty-five years. Projected life-time is until 2023. Over the course of the operational years NEK have witnessed a great many social changes and technological upgrades which have affected their work.

If twenty-five years ago their main aim was adapting to high professional and technical standards of nuclear technology, today the impact of market forces and public acceptability are equally important. If twenty-five years ago they were not yet considering the need to exchange domestic and international operational experience, today this is part of their everyday routine.

All of those changes, and in particular people?s increased environmental awareness, are reflected in their everyday operation and in NEK?s long-term strategy. They are reflected in the high level of nuclear safety. They guarantee, in the stability and competitiveness of their electricity production in comparison to other energy sources and, last but not least, in their objectives of achieving NEK?s public acceptability.

Over the course of twenty-five years they have formed a qualified team which is strongly committed to their goals and to the values of safety culture. On the basis of know-how, continuous training, safe operation and operating efficiency, they are realizing an optimistic vision of the second half of NEK?s lifecycle.

The following list the waste management facilities that are located at this site.

Facility:	**KRSKO NPP**
Description:	Krsko NPP processing and interim storage facility
Detailed Facility Description:	The Krsko NPP includes the following buildings for radioactive waste management: the Auxiliary Building (where the systems for solid, liquid and gaseous waste processing are located), the Solid Radwaste Storage Facility, the Decontamination Building (an interim storage, built for decay storage for two old steam generators and radioactive waste produced through replacement of steam generators and other larger components). The high level nuclear waste from the plant is stored under water in the spent fuel pool. Spent fuel is stored in the spent fuel pool, inside the Fuel Handling Building of the Kr?ko NPP. Total activity in the stroage facility at the end of 2009 was approximately 20 TBq.
Waste Packages:	

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	208 l standard drum (appropriate for the following solid wastes: Compressible Waste, Other, Filters,Spent Resins and Evaporator Bottom), 320 l overpack (used solely for packaging of compressed standard 208 l drums from the first supercompaction campaign), 200 l Stainless Steel heavy drum with biological shield (150 l of usable volume, used for dried primary spent resins tested as Type A Package in accordance with IAEA Safety Standards), 200 l Stainless Steel heavy drum without biological shield (used for secondary spent resins and dried concentrate tested as Type A Package), 200 l heavy carbon steel drum with coating (a limited number of this type of drums were filled with secondary spent resins and dried concentrate), 100 l drums (containing ash from incineration, these drums are immobilised with concrete in 208 l drums), tube-type container (usable volume 869 l or 864 l, is an overpack), spent fuel element
Facility Operation:	KRSKO NPP has been in operation for thirty years.
Financing:	The basic capital of NEK is divided into two equal shares owned by the partners GEN energija l.l.c. and Hrvatska Elektropriveda p.l.c. . NEK produces and supplies electricity exclusively in favour of the two partners, who each have the right and obligation to use 50% of its total output. The expenses for radioactive waste treatment, conditioning and storing as well as for spent fuel storage are part of the production costs. The financial resources for these activities are ensured during the operational period of the Kr?ko NPP.

Storage part of facility **KRSKO NPP**

The following shows storage status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LLW	Yes	No
ILW	No	No
HLW	Yes	No

List SRS?	No
List UMMT?	No

Capacity:	Solid radwaste storage facility (LILW) with capacity of app.2500-2800m3 and the decontamination building. Total storage capacity of the spent fuel pool is 1694 fuel positions.

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Site (Structure) : KRSKO NPP

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Processing part of facility KRSKO NPP

The following shows processing status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste CLass	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LLW	Yes	No
ILW	No	No
HLW	No	No

Type:	Treatment, Conditioning
Year opened:	1983

Comment **# 12160: Spent Fuel Management Facilitiy in Krsko NPP**

Spent Fuel Management Facilitiy

The Republic of Slovenia has no off-site spent fuel management facilities. The spent fuel that is generated by the operation of the Krsko NPP is managed in storage facility which are integral parts of these nuclear facility.

The Fuel Handling Building is operated under the plant?s license and is therefore not considered an independent nuclear facility. The fuel handling building consists of a spent fuel pool and the related fuel handling system which enables the handling of spent fuel.

Comment **# 12161: LILW Facilities in Krsko NPP**

The Krsko NPP includes the following buildings for radioactive waste management:
Auxiliary Building, where the systems for solid, liquid and gaseous waste processing are located. The building is located adjacent to the Fuel Handling Building and the Reactor Building within the Radiologically Controlled Area. The main activities related to waste management in this building are pre-treatment (waste collection, segregation, chemical adjustment, decontamination), treatment (radionuclide removal, volume reduction) and conditioning (immobilisation, packaging). The conditioned waste is transported to the Solid Radwaste Storage Facility by a forklift or an electric-powered cart using a special shield when necessary.

Solid Radwaste Storage Facility, an interim storage. Its operating license was extended in 1988 due to the lack of a LILW repository. It is a reinforced concrete structure, seismically qualified, located adjacent to the Auxiliary Building. Total area is 1470 m2 after an area optimisation project, applying a special steel structure to support the storage of waste on the second level, the useful volume was increased to allow waste storage for a longer period of time. The storage time in the Solid Radwaste Storage Facility is variable and is dependent on waste generation rates and waste management plans. The facility has provisions for storing different solid radioactive wastes separately and retrieving them for further processing (supercompaction, incineration, melting, clearance after decay of radionuclide) or disposal at a later time.

Decontamination Building, an interim storage, built for decay storage for two old steam generators and radioactive waste produced through replacement of steam generators and other larger components. The building meets the requirements for LILW storage. The outer wall and the roof slab design were governed by the radiological shielding requirements.

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Site (Data) : KRSKO NPP

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Site Name: **KRSKO NPP**

Full Name: Krsko Nuclear Power Plant

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2010 Waste Matrix Used: IAEA Def.

Comment **# 14747: About KRSKO NPP (http://www.nek.si)**

NEK has been in operation for twenty-five years. Projected life-time is until 2023. Over the course of the operational years NEK have witnessed a great many social changes and technological upgrades which have affected their work.

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Over the course of twenty-five years they have formed a qualified team which is strongly committed to their goals and to the values of safety culture. On the basis of know-how, continuous training, safe operation and operating efficiency, they are realizing an optimistic vision of the second half of NEK?s lifecycle.

Waste Inventory

Est=distribution is an estimate, Proc.=Is the waste processed (Yes/No)? RO=Reactor Operations, FF/FE=Fuel Fabrication/Fuel Enrichment, RP=Reprocessing, NA=Nuclear Applications,DF=Defence, DC/RE=Decommissioning/Remediation, ND=Not Determined

Waste Class: LLW

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
LLW	Storage	N	Y	1090.400	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.00	0.00
LLW	Storage	Y	N	2210.600	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comment **# 23087: LLW explanation**

LLW have been stored in two different facilities: - In the Decontamination Building: 1103,4 m3 (two old steam generators 600 m3 and other contaminated metal material, equipment...). - In the Solid Radwaste Storage Facility: 2210,6 m3 of solid radwaste. (Ref: Annual Report 2010 on the Radiation and Nuclear Safety in the Republic of Slovenia)

Waste Class: HLW

Waste Class Name	Location / Facility	Proc	Est.	Volume (m³)	RO %	FF/FE %	RP %	NA %	DF %	DC/RE %	ND %
HLW	Storage	N	N	140.090	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comment **# 23088: HLW explanation**

In 2004, the Krsko NPP started with a longer fuel cycle, according to which outages take place every 18 months. In 2010, 56 fuel elements were replaced during the regular outage. At the end of 2010, there were 985 fuel elements stored in the spent fuel pool. (Ref: Annual Report 2010 on the Radiation and Nuclear Safety in the Republic of Slovenia)

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Site (Data) : KRSKO NPP

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Processing - Treatment method(s)

Method	Status			
	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice
Compaction	N	N	Same	N
Decontamination	N	N	Same	N
Evaporation	N	N	Same	N
Filtration	N	N	Same	N
Incineration	N	N	Increase	N
Ion Exchange	N	N	Same	N
Metal Melting	N	N	Increase	N
Segregation/Sorting	N	N	Same	N
Size Reduction	N	N	Increase	N
Super Compaction	N	N	Increase	N
Thermal Treatment (non incineration)	N	N	Increase	N

Comment **# 7629: Management of low and intermediate level waste**

Krsko NPP have performed periodical volume reductions with compression, supercompaction, incineration, and melting.

From the year 1998 NPP used in-drum drying system (IDDS) for drying of evaporators concentrate and spent ion exchange resins.
Because the working capacity of the existing IDDS system is insufficient for drying backlog sludges and sediments, the Krsko NPP hired a mobile IDDS unit.

In 2006 the Krsko NPP started continuous compression of radioactive waste with their own super-compactor installed in the storage facility.

NPP Krsko does not have own incineration facility. Drums with combustible waste have been sent for incineration in Studsvick. There were three incineration campaigns, the first took place in 1998, the second in 2002 and the third in 2005. The fourth was sent to Studsvick in December 2008 and will be returned in 2009 or 2010.

Processing - Conditioning method(s)

Method	Status			
	Planned	R&D program	Current practice method use over the last 5 years	Past Practice
Bituminization	N	N		Y
Cementation	N	N	Decrease	N
Containerization	N	N	Same	N
Solidification	N	N	Increase	N

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Site (Data) : KRSKO NPP

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

RadioNuclide Inventory in Storage

Total Alpha Activity (GBq):	25.4
Total Beta/Gamma Activity (GBq):	19800

RadioNuclide	Activity (GBq)
Americium (Am-241)	0
Antimony (Sb-125)	0
Antimony (Sb-124)	0
Barium (Ba-140)	0
Cerium (Ce-144)	0
Cesium (Cs-134)	0
Cesium (Cs-137)	0
Chromium (Cr-51)	0
Cobalt (Co-58)	0
Cobalt (Co-60)	0
Cobalt (Co-57)	0
Curium (Cm-242)	0
Curium (Cm-244)	0
Iodine (I-131)	0
Iron (Fe-59)	0
Manganese (Mn-54)	0
Niobium (Nb-94)	0
Plutonium (Pu-239)	0
Plutonium (Pu-238)	0
Ruthenium (Ru-106)	0
Ruthenium (Ru-103)	0
Silver (Ag-110m)	0
Silver (Ag-108m)	0
Tellurium (Te-132)	0
Tin (Sn-113)	0
Zinc (Zn-65)	0
Zirconium (Zr-95)	0

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Site (Structure) : LILW Rep.

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Full Name: Planned repository for LILW

Location: Vrbina - Krsko
The planned LILW Repository will be located some hundred meters east of the Nuclear Power Plant Kr?ko.

License Holder(s): future facility, not licensed

The following list the waste management facilities that are located at this site.

Facility:	**LILW Rep.**
Description:	Planned LILW near surface silo repository. The site was approved in 2009.
Detailed Facility Description:	The repository will consist of a disposal part, composed of a set of modular disposal units (silos), and other structures required for acceptance, conditioning and storage of radioactive waste. Besides technological facilities, a visitor center, an administrative building and a service building are anticipated on the site as well. All buildings and disposal structures of the repository will be constructed on a platform which will protect them against floods.
Financing:	According to the Agreement, the owners of the Kr?ko NPP, GEN energija d.o.o. and Hrvatska Elektroprivreda d.d., are obliged to assure the funds for the decommissioning and the final disposal of radioactive waste and spent fuel. The Slovenian share of financial assets is collected through a levy for the kWhe delivered to the Slovenian grid since 1996.

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Site (Structure) : LILW Rep.

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Disposal part of facility **LILW Rep.**

The following shows disposal status for waste classes and SRS.

Waste Class	Actual	Planned
VLLW	No	No
LLW	No	Yes
ILW	No	No
HLW	No	No

List SRS?	No
List UMMT?	No

Type:	engineered near surface		
Facility is modular?	Yes		
Capacity existing (m3):	0	Capacity planned (m3):	9400
Depth (m):	53	Host medium:	sedimentary (other)

Phase Name	Start Year	End Year	Estimate
planning and/or concept assessment	1995	2004	False
site selection	2003	2009	False
design	2006	2012	True
construction	2012	2013	True
commissioning	2014	2015	True
operation	2016	2038	True
closure	2038	0	True
institutional control		2338	True

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Site (Data) : LILW Rep.

Stock of waste as at December 2010

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Site Name: **LILW Rep.**

Full Name: Planned repository for LILW

Inventory Reporting Date: December 2010 Waste Matrix Used: IAEA Def.

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Regulators

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Name:	**SNSA**
Full Name:	Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration
Divison:	Division of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials Divison of Inspection Control
City or Town:	Ljubljana

Comment **# 7597: SNSA**

Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration,
Litostrojska cesta 54, SI - 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia,
Phone: +386 1 472 11 00,
Fax: +386 1 472 11 99,
E-mail: SNSA@gov.si,
Web site: http://www.ursjv.gov.si/

Name:	**SRPA**
Full Name:	Slovenian Radiation Protection Administration
Divison:	Area of radiation practices and use of radiation sources in health and veterinary care
City or Town:	Ljubljana

Comment **# 9720: Regulator SRPA**

Slovenian Radiation Protection Administration, Ajdovscina 4, SI-1000 Ljubljana Slovenia, Phone: +386 1 478 87 09, Fax: +386 1 478 87 15, e-mail: gp-ursvs.mz(at)gov.si, web: http://www.uvps.gov.si

The 2002 Act gives the competence in the area of radiation practices and use of radioactive sources in heath and veterinary care to the Slovenian Radiation Protection Administration (SRPA), which was established in March 2003 within the Ministry of Health. SRPA performs tasks related to professional issues, authorisation and enforcement in the fields of radiation protection and safe use of radiation sources in medicine and veterinary, radiation protection of general population, systematic inspection of living and working environments, monitoring of food and drinking water, restriction and diminishing of harmful health effects due to exposure to non-ionising radiation and authorisation of approved radiation protection experts.

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Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Name:	**ZVISJV**	
Title or Name:	ACT ON IONISING RADIATION PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY with amendments	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 67/2002, 24/2003, 46/2004, 102/2004,	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2002-10-01	Law

Comment **# 7595: ZVISJV with amendments**

In July 2002 the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a new Act on Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (Off. Gaz. RS, 67/2002 - hereinafter referred to as ?2002 Act?).

As defined in the first Article of this act, its main purpose is ?to regulate ionising radiation protection, with the aim of reducing the detrimental effects on health and reducing to the lowest possible level radioactive contamination of the environment due to ionising radiation resulting from the use of radiation sources, while at the same time enabling the development, production and use of radiation sources and performing radiation practices?. It also regulates radioactive waste and spent fuel management.

An Act amending the 2002 Act was adopted on 25 February 2003. It provides that the Slovenian Government shall prepare an amended National Program for the Protection of the Environment as regards radioactive waste and spent fuel management by the end of 2004 and submit it to the Parliament for adoption. The site for a low- and intermediate-level waste repository must be approved by 2008 and licensed for operation by 2013.

New amendments of the 2002 Act were adopted on 29 April 2004. The amendments were introduced to reflect the fact that from 1 May 2004 Slovenia is a Member State of the European Union. The aim of this last revision was mainly to harmonise the provisions of the act with the European Union?s legal requirements, especially in the area of shipment of radioactive waste and sources.

The 2002 Act also provides that the regulations which have been issued on the basis of the previous 1984 and 1980 Acts shall apply until new regulations, which are to be adopted pursuant to provisions of the 2002 Act, are issued.

Based on the 2002 Act, twelve decrees and regulations have been issued (Appendix II). All other decrees and regulations are expected to be adopted and issued in 2004 and early 2005.

Attachment **#1816: Regulation**

ZVISJV-ang.pdf

IONISING RADIATION PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY ACT
consolidated text - published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 102/2004 (UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

Name:	**UV3**	
Title or Name:	Decree on the Areas of Limited Use of Land Due to Nuclear Facility and on Conditions for Construction in such Areas Decree amending the Decree on the areas of limited use of space due to a nuclear facility and the conditions of facility construction in these areas	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz: RS, 36/2004, 103/2006	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2004-04-28	Regulation

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Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Name:	**UV8**	
Title or Name:	Decree on the Criteria for Determining the Amount of Compensation Due to the Limited Use of Land in the Area of Nuclear Facility Decree amending the Decree on the criteria for the determination of the compensatory amount due to the limited use of the environment in the area of a nuclear facility Off.Gaz. RS No.100/2008	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, No. 134/2003	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2003-12-31	Regulation

Name:	**ARAO est.**	
Title or Name:	Decree on Establishment of a Public Agency for Radwaste Management	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 5/91, 45/96, 32/99, 38/2001	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1991-02-09	Regulation

Name:	**Public S.**	
Title or Name:	Decree on the method and subject of and conditions for performing a public utility service of radioactive waste management	
Reference Number:	Off. Gaz. RS, 32/99, 41/04	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1999-05-21	Regulation

Name:	**JV11**	
Title or Name:	Regulation on inputs from and outputs in the EU member states and on import and export of radioactive waste	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 60/2004	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2004-06-03	Regulation

Name:	**FV1**	
Title or Name:	Regulation on physical protection of nuclear materials, nuclear facilities and radiation facilities	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 31/2005	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2005-03-25	Regulation

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Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Name:	**ZSFR**	
Title or Name:	Act on Fund for Financing Decommissioning of the Kr?ko Nuclear Power Plant and Disposal of Radioactive Waste from the Kr?ko NPP with amendments 35/1996, 24/2003, 47/2003-UPB1, 68/2008	
Reference Number:	Off.Gaz.RS, No.75/1994	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1994-12-17	Law

Name:	**BHRNEK**	
Title or Name:	Act Ratifying the Treaty between the Government of the Rep.of Slovenia and the government of the Rep.of Croatia on the regulation of the status and other legal relations regarding investment, exploitation and decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and Joint Declaration at the time of signature of the Treaty between the Gov. of the Rep. of Slovenia and the gov. of the Rep. of Croatia on the regulation of the status and other legal relations regarding invest., exploit. and decom. of the Krsko NPP	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS-MP, No. 23/2003	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2003-03-06	Law

Name:	**UV2**	
Title or Name:	Decree on dose limits, radioactive contamination and intervention levels	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 49/2004	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2004-04-30	Regulation

Name:	**JV7**	
Title or Name:	Regulation on radioactive waste and spent fuel management	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 49/2006	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2006-06-01	Regulation

Name:	**UV1**	
Title or Name:	Decree on activities involving radiation Decree amending the Decree on activities involving radiation	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 48/2004, 9/2006	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2004-04-30	Regulation

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Regulations / Laws

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Name:	**UV11**	
Title or Name:	Decree on checking the radioactivity for shipments of metal scrap	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 84/2007	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2007-09-18	Regulation

Name:	**UV6**	
Title or Name:	Decree on safeguarding of nuclear materials	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 34/2008	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2008-04-22	Regulation

Name:	**JV12**	
Title or Name:	Rules on the transboundary shipment of nuclear and radioactive substances	
Reference Number:	Official Gazette RS, 75/2008	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2008-08-06	Regulation

Name:	**JV5**	
Title or Name:	Rules on radiation and nuclear safety factors	
Reference Number:	92/2009, 9/2010	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2009-12-01	Regulation

Name:	**JV9**	
Title or Name:	Rules on operational safety of radiation and nuclear facilities	
Reference Number:	85/2009, 9/2010, 87/2011	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2009-11-14	Regulation

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Milestones

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Start Year or Reference Year:	2009	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The site at Vrbina near Krsko NPP for LILW repository was formally approved in the scope of the Decree on National Spatial Plan at the end of 2009.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2008	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In 2008, public exhibition of the supplemented draft national spatial plan for the LILW repository on the Vrbina site in the municipality of Krsko and of the environmental impact report took place. Public hearing was held on 14 February. The competent institutions and the municipality submitted numerous proposals and remarks. In the municipality of Krsko, where at the end of 2008 the procedure was in its final stage, some more time - presumably by the end of May 2009 - was taken to make the decision. The procedure in the municipality of Brezice lags behind considerably. In 2008, preliminary field investigations on the potential site for the LILW repository of Vrbina in the municipality of Kr?ko were successfully completed.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2008	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
On 18 April 2008, ARAO was granted an operational licence for operation of the Central storage for radwaste in Brinje, valid for ten years.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2007	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
Proposal of the national spatial plan for the LILW repository at the potential location of Vrbina in the municipality of Krsko was prepared and submitted for public hearing required by the national legislation.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2006	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
Regarding the procedure for siting the LILW repository two potential sites (locations) remained. On the potential sites site characterization investigation works have started.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2005	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In November 2005 three sites (locations) for the LILW repository in volunteering local communities were confirmed by the Government.			

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Milestones

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Start Year or Reference Year:	2005	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In October 2005 the National programme for radioactive waste management was adopted by the Government and in February 2006 a resolution on National Programme on radioactive waste and spent fuel management passed also the Parliamentary procedure.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2004	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In November 2004 the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning officially started the spatial planning procedure as part of site selection process, aiming at developing the National detailed site development plan for LILW.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2004	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
On the basis of the Detailed Plan of National Importance for the LILW Repository, ARAO Agency at the end of the year 2004 invited all Slovenian local communities to cooperate in environmental setting of the LILW repository.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2004	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Croatia on regulation of status and other legal relationships relating to investments into the Krsko nuclear power plant, the Slovenian and Croatian government adopted the first revision of the Program of NPP Krsko decommissioning, SF and LILW disposal.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2003	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
On 7 March 2003 the Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia on the status and other legal issues related to investments, exploitation and decommissioning of the Nuclear Power Plant Kr?ko entered into force (it was signed on 19 December 2001).			

Start Year or Reference Year:	2002	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In July 2002 the Parliament of the Republic of Slovenia adopted a new Act on Ionising Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety. The Act entered into force on 1 October 2002. Its main purpose is ?to regulate ionising radiation protection, with the aim of reducing the detrimental effects on health and reducing to the lowest possible level radioactive contamination of the environment due to ionising radiation resulting from the use of radiation sources, while at the same time enabling the development, production and use of radiation sources and performing radiation practices?. It also regulates radioactive waste and spent fuel management.			

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Milestones

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Start Year or Reference Year:	1994	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Act on the Fund for financing Decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and disposal of Radioactive Waste from the Krsko NPP was adopted in the end of year 1994. By this act was established The Financial Fund for Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plant Krsko.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1991	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Agency for Radwaste Management is founded by the Government of Slovenia as a public eneterprise, responsible for final disposal of radioactive waste.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1987	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (SNSA) was established in 1987. SNSA is competent in the area of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management. Previously, the functions of the regulatory body were held by the Committee of Energy and Industry.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1986	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Central Storage Facility for Radioactive Waste in Brinje was put into operation in 1986. It is intended for storage of low and intermediate level radioactive waste arising from medical, industrial and research applications. The storage facility is situated at the Research Reactor Centre, about 15 km north-east of Ljubljana.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1984	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
In year 1984 entered into force one of the most important act "Act on Radiation Protection and the Safe Use of Nuclear Energy" (Off. Gaz. SFRY, No. 62/84).			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1983	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Krsko NPP began with commercial operation in January 1983.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1974	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Krsko NPP construction was started. It is a Westinghouse two-loop pressurised water reactor. It initial power was 632 MWe.			

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Milestones

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Start Year or Reference Year:	1966	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The Research Reactor TRIGA Mark II is operated by Josef Stefan Institute. It was put into operation in May 1966. The reactor was delivered by General Atomics, the reactor tank and body were built by Slovenian companies. Main purpose of the research reactor is research, training and isotopes production.			

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

National Systems

Policy		(Yes;Partially;No)
Q14	Has your Country implemented a national policy for radioactive waste management?	Yes

Comment **# 7612: National Radwaste management programme**

In October 2005 the National programme for radioactive waste management was adopted by the Government and in February 2006 a resolution on National Programme on radioactive waste and spent fuel management passed also the Parliamentary procedure.

The document covers the managements of waste from all possible sources of radioactive waste. Besides the waste from the NPP it also includes institutional radioactive waste and waste from past mining activities as well as NORM and TENORM. It covered the period of 10 years. It is planned to upgrade this comprehensive programme by the implementation programmes on different aspects of waste management and start their implementation.

Comment **# 7613: The Fund for Financing the Decommissioning of NPP**

The Fund for Financing the Decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and for the disposal of its radioactive waste was established by the Act on the Fund for Financing Decommissioning of the Krsko NPP and Disposal of Radioactive Waste from Krsko NPP (Off.Gaz. RS, No.75/94, 35/96). The Fund would be collect finances from the contributions of each produced kWh at the plant. However, due to the unresolved legal and ownership status of Krsko NPP, required funds are only partially collected.

Strategies		(Yes;Partially;No)
Q15	Has your country developed strategies to implement a national policy?	Partially

Comment **# 14754: Operational programmes for radwaste management**

Operational programmes for radwaste and spent fuel management were prepared and have been in adoptional process.

Requirements		(Yes;Partially;No)
Q17	identified the parties involved in the different steps of radioactive waste management	Yes
Q18	specified a rational set of safety, radiological and environmental protection objectives	Yes
Q19	implemented a mechanism to identify existing and anticipated radioactive wastes	Yes
Q20	implemented controls over radioactive waste generation	Yes
Q21	identified available methods and facilities to process, store and dispose of radioactive waste on an appropriate time-scale	Yes
Q22	taken into account interdependencies among all steps in radioactive waste generation and management	Yes
Q23	implemented appropriate research and development to support the operational and regulatory needs	Yes
Q24	implemented a funding structure and the allocation of resources that are essential for radioactive waste management	Yes
Q25	implemented formal mechanisms for disseminating information to the public and for public consultation	Yes

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

	Responsibilities	(Complete;Incomplete)
	Member State Responsibility	
Q28	establish and implement a legal framework for the management of radioactive waste	Complete
Q29	establish or designate a regulatory body that has the responsibility for carrying out the regulatory function with regard to safety and the protection of human health and the environment.	Complete
Q30	define the responsibilities of waste generators and operators of waste management facilities	Complete
Q31	provide for adequate resources	Complete
	Regulatory Body Responsibility	
Q33	enforce compliance with regulatory requirements	Complete
Q34	implement the licensing process	Complete
Q35	advise the government	Complete
	Waste Generator and Operators of Waste Management Facilities Responsibility	
Q37	identify an acceptable destination for the radioactive waste	Complete
Q114	comply with legal requirements	Complete

	Activities	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q43	perform safety and environmental impact assessments for radioactive waste management facilities	Yes
Q44	ensure adequate radiation protection for workers, the general public and the environment	Yes
Q45	ensure suitable staff, equipment, facilities, training and operating procedures are available to perform the safe radioactive waste management steps	Yes
Q46	establish and implement a quality assurance programme for the radioactive waste generated or its processing, storage and disposal	Yes
Q47	establish and keep records of appropriate information regarding the generation, processing, storage and disposal of radioactive waste, including an inventory of radioactive waste	Yes
Q48	provide surveillance and control of activities involving radioactive waste as required by the regulatory body	Yes
Q49	collect, analyze and, as appropriate, share operational experience to ensure continued safety improvements in radioactive waste management	Yes
Q50	conduct or otherwise ensure appropriate research and development to support operational needs in radioactive waste management	Yes

	Clearance	(Yes;No)
Q128	Does your country have "clearly defined clearance levels based on radiological criteria, with policy statements that material below those levels can be recycled or disposed of with non-radioactive wastes"?	Yes
Q129	Has your country ever used a "case-by-case? approach to clearing radioactive wastes (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	Yes
Q130	Has your country ever used clearance levels to dispose of, reuse or recycle radioactive waste as non-radioactive waste or as a non-radioactive resource (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	No

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Disposal Facilities

	Licensing	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
	If any of the following are part of your disposal policy, indicate Yes - All if they apply to all facilities, indicate Yes - Some if the apply to only some of the facilities or indicate No if they are not part of your policy at all.	
Q53	Environmental Assessment (EA)	Yes - All
Q54	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	Yes - All
Q55	Performance Assessment (PA)	Yes - All
Q56	Quality Assurance (QA)	Yes - All
Q57	Safety Assessment (SA)	Yes - All
Q59	If Quality Assurance is part of your Country's current, waste disposal facility licensing policy, does the QA Program conform to international standards (such as the ISO9000 series)?	Yes - All

	Operation	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q60	Does your Country have formal, documented waste acceptance criteria for its operating or proposed disposal facilities?	Yes - Some

Comment **# 7614: Preliminary waste AC for future LILW**

Slovenia has preliminary waste acceptance criteria for future LILW repository (generic location).

	Post-Closure	(Yes;No)
Q61	Does your Country have any written policies to address the maintenance of records that describe the design, location and inventory of waste disposal facilities?	No
Q63	Does your Country have any written policies to address active institutional controls or passive institutional controls, such as monitoring or access restrictions?	Yes
	If the use of active institutional controls is part of your Country's written policies, please indicate which of the following practices are either implemented or are being considered.	
Q65	access restrictions	Yes
Q66	drainage and/or leachate collection system(s)	Yes
Q67	leachate treatment systems	Yes
Q68	environmental monitoring	Yes
Q69	facility monitoring	Yes
Q70	surveillance	Yes
Q71	plans for intervention measures during active institutional control if there is an unplanned release of radioactive materials from the disposal facility	Yes

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Processing/Storage

	Policies/Procedures	(Yes;No)
	Does your country have written policies or written procedures for the following:	
Q73	waste sorting/segregation	Yes
Q74	waste minimization	Yes
Q75	waste storage	Yes
Q76	processing and/or storing and/or disposing of nuclear fuel cycle waste separately from non-nuclear fuel cycle waste (also known as nuclear applications waste)	No
Q78	Does your country have any legislation, regulation, or policy that waste processing must take place prior to storage (see following note)	No

Comment **# 7615: Procedures**

Operators have developed their own procedures. They are not written on National level.

Processing and storing - nuclear fuel cycle waste separately from non-nuclear fuel cycle waste.
Disposing - according to the waste type (LILW, SF, LILW LL etc.) and not according to the waste orgin (from nuclear fuel cycle or non-nuclear fuel cycle).

	Implementation	(Yes;No)
Q80	In your Country are there any waste processing facilities at the same location where the waste is generated?	Yes
Q81	In your Country are there any centralized waste processing facilities?	Yes
Q82	In your Country are there any mobile waste processing facilities?	No

	Foreign	(Yes;No)
Q121	Has your country sent any wastes or spent fuel to another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	Yes
Q122	Will some or all of the product(s) of processing/reprocessing be returned to your country?	Yes
Q123	Currently, are any of your country?s wastes (processed or unprocessed, including the products of reprocessing) or spent fuel being stored in another country?	No
Q124	Has your country accepted any wastes or spent fuel from another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	No

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Spent/Disused SRS

	Registration	(Yes;No)
Q84	Is there a national level registry?	Yes
Q85	If answer was yes, is the registry used only for disused/spent SRS?	No
Q87	Are there regional-level registries (one or more)?	No
Q90	Are there local-level registries (one or more)?	No

	Procedures	(Yes;No)
Q91	Does your Country have documented procedures in place to ensure that sealed radioactive sources (SRS) are transferred to secure facilities in a timely manner after their user declares them to be spent?	Yes

	Agreements	(Yes;No)
	Does your Country have any agreements in place whereby spent sealed radioactive sources (SRS) are returned to their supplier by the user (check all options that apply)?	
Q93	Government to Government agreements	No
Q94	Government - Supplier agreements	No
Q95	Supplier-User agreements	Yes
Q97	Do any agreements include suppliers that are outside of your Country?	Yes

	Release / Disposal	(Yes;No)
Q99	Does your Country have any regulations to free-release spent sealed radioactive sources (SRS)?	Yes
Q100	Has your Country disposed of spent SRS in existing disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	No
Q101	Does your Country plan to dispose of spent SRS in existing or planned disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	Yes
Q102	Has your Country implemented dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	No
Q103	Does your Country have plans to implement dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	No

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Import-Export

	Radioactive Waste	(Yes;No)
Q104	Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of radioactive waste (excluding spent fuel)?	No

Comment **# 7639: Comment**

There are certain requirements by other mechanisms.

	Spent Fuel	(Yes;No)
Q105	Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of spent fuel?	No

Comment **# 7640: There are limitations by other mechanisms.**

Liquid HLW

	Storage	(Yes;No)
Q106	Does your Country have high-level liquid wastes in storage?	No

UMMT

	Responsibility	(Yes;No)
Q110	Does your Country have any Uranium Mine and Mill Tailings sites that do not have a designated authority to manage them?	No

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Policies

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

Decommissioning

	Funding	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q111	Does your Country require that funds should be set aside in support of future waste management activities, such as decommissioning activities?	Yes - All

	Facilities	(Yes;No)
Q119	Does Your Country have any nuclear fuel cycle facilities?	Yes
Q120	Does Your Country have any nuclear applications facilities (non fuel cycle facilities)?	Yes

	Timeframe	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q112	Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation?	Yes - Some
Q113	Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of non-nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation?	No

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National Inventory by Waste Class

Country: SLOVENIA Reporting Year: 2010

No data available.

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