

Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS

Reporting Year: 2005

Reporting Group:	Brest
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2005
Waste Matrix Used:	ChernDW
Description:	Construction Amalgamation "Brestoblcelstroj"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined	
Stolin	Koshara		disposal

Reporting Group:	Ekores
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2005
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	Special enterprise under auspice of Unitary enterprise for waste management "Ekores"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined	
RWF Ekores	Kanion 1		disposal
	Kanion 2		disposal
	Rep 1	storage	disposal
	Rep 2	storage	disposal
	Rep 3	storage	
	Well 1		disposal
	Well 2		disposal
	Well 3		disposal
	Well 4		disposal

Comment # 145: What is "Ekores" ?

Special enterprise "Ekores" is the part of the Unitary Enterprise "Ekores" that is intended for management of municipal waste. It is the only organization in the country that has license for storage/disposal of radioactive waste generated in industry, medical and research institutions.

Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS

Reporting Year: 2005

Reporting Group:	Military
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2005
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	There are two waste repositories that were used by Russian Federation military units and now are located in sites of their former dislocation.

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Gomel-30	Gomel-30			disposal
Kolosovo	Kolosovo			disposal

Comment **# 9790: Reporting Group Military**

Military storage facilities were constructed in the 1960s in the sites of the Soviet military units. The military units left for the Russian Federation in 1994, and the facilities were abandoned.

The two earlier discovered and examined ones are cylindrical concrete wells with the diameter of approximately 1.5 m and depth up to 6 m loaded with sealed sources that are mostly control sources or sources for dosimeters (Cs-137, Co-60, Sr-90). Storage facilities do not appear on the lists of buildings and facilities that were transferred to the Republic of Belarus when the troops left. There is no documentation on them, which makes judgments on their radiation safety in the long term impossible. However, what is clear is that they do not meet the requirements of the national documents on radioactive waste management. Currently the advanced examination of the sites is being conducted. This aims at the assessment of radiation danger and identification of measures needed to prevent potential negative effect of the facilities on the population and environment.

Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS

Reporting Year: 2005

Reporting Group:	Polesie
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2005
Waste Matrix Used:	ChernDW
Description:	Republican Specialized Unitary Enterprise "Polesie"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Chechersk	Shepetov.			disposal
Complex	Complex	processing		
Khoiniki	Babchin-3			disposal
Narovlja	Khatki			disposal
Vetka	Podkamene			disposal
	Rechki			disposal

Comment # 173: What is Polesie enterprise?

Specialized enterprise 'Polesie' was set up in 1992 under the auspices of the Committee for Liquidation of Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident for conducting activity on clean up of the territory, contaminated by the Chernobyl fall-out in Gomel Region. The work includes removal of contaminated soil, decontamination of installations and industrial equipment, dismantling of structures and buildings being not subjected to clean-up. The waste arised from this activity have been named "the decontamination wastes" (hereinafter ChernDW).

Since 1992 Polyésie has operated four near-surface repositories, constructed from type designs specially for ChernDW in the Gomel region.

The enterprise also operates a facility for immobilization of liquid waste generated in the process of decontamination of ventilation equipment polluted as a consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

Comment # 9712: Reporting Group Polyésie

Decontamination Waste Disposal Site (DWDS) of the first category - special building (container) used for disposal of decontamination waste with specific Cs-137 activity from 100kBq/kg and more that ensures reliable isolation of the waste due to special engineering barriers and hydrotechnical measures and that has a system of constant control over its condition and its affect on the environment.

Decontamination Waste Disposal Site (DWDS) of the second category - building for near surface disposal of decontamination waste with specific Cs-137 activity from 1 to 100 kBq/kg that prevents further migration of radionuclides into the environment due to the use of simple protective clay screens. DWDS equipment should ensure a possibility of control over its condition and its affect on the environment.

Decontamination Waste Disposal Site (DWDS) of the third category - near surface decontamination waste disposal sites set up following the accident without design projects and without taking into account hydrological limitations that require additional measures aimed at their technical improvement and ensuring control over their condition and their affect on the environment.

Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS

Reporting Year: 2005

Reporting Group:	Radon
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2005
Waste Matrix Used:	ChernDW
Description:	Republican Unitary Specialized Enterprise "Radon"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Cherikov	Lysovka			disposal
Kostyukov.	Kolodezsk.			disposal
Krasnopol.	Gatskovic.			disposal
Slavgorod	Kulikovka			disposal

Comment **# 178: What is Radon enterprise ?**

Like the enterprise "Polesie" in Gomel, a specialized enterprise 'Radon' was set up in Mogilev, specially for conducting activity on clean up of the territory, contaminated by the Chernobyl fall-out. The work results in generating "decontamination wastes" (hereinafter ChernDW) which are disposed of in four near-surface repositories, constructed from type designs. According to the existing regulations these repositories are called DWR -2 .They represent territories with one or two reservoirs banked up with embankments 4 m high. The compacted earth bottom and slopes are covered with pugged clay barriers of 0.5 m thick, which are then covered with stabilized polyethylene film. The film is buried with a protective earth layer 0.6 m thick. The repositories are equipped with a net of bore holes along its perimeter.