

MEETING SUMMARY
FACT FINDING WORKSHOP ON THE ACTIVE TECTONICS OF THE
KRŠKO REGION, SLOVENIA

The Austrian Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment, and Water Management, and the Land Kärnten sponsored the subject workshop on 7 April 2016 in Klagenfurt, Austria. The purpose of the workshop was to provide a forum for an exchange of information related to the current understanding of the tectonic framework and associated seismic hazards in the Krško region and the status of current investigations to address potential seismic hazards significant to the proposed second nuclear power plant (NPP) at Krško, Slovenia. The Ministry invited scientists and engineers from Slovenia and neighboring countries who have been investigating active tectonics and seismic hazards in the Krško region (includes the neighboring countries to Slovenia). Most of the participants gave presentations that focused on current investigations within their respective countries and not directly related to potential seismic hazards significant to the proposed second NPP at Krško; however, there were opponents to the Project who expressed their concerns.

Coordinators of the Workshop from the University of Vienna requested that representatives of the team made up of RIZZO Associates (RIZZO) and Geološki zavod Slovenije (GeoZS), currently conducting investigations on behalf of GEN energija d.o.o to address potential seismic hazards for assessing the suitability of the proposed sites for a second NPP at Krško (JEK2), to make presentations. The presentations focused on previous work performed and the status of ongoing work. The presentations were generally well received.

Of the 12 presentations only two specifically expressed concerns related to the safety of the existing and proposed NPPs at Krško. The first was a presentation by an employee of the Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire (IRSN). The IRSN presenter maintained that the Libna Fault is capable; however, he also indicated that IRSN scientists have not done any additional investigations nor have they reviewed any newer information since terminating investigations in 2011. GeoZS provided some counter arguments to the position of the IRSN investigator on the issues of the Libna Fault stating that more recent investigations indicate that the potentially faulted sediments on the top of Libna Hill are not as young as the IRSN investigator has suggested.

A second presentation by a researcher from the Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (OGS) was very critical of the existing nuclear power plant at Krško and

the previous work performed by RIZZO and GeoZS on the Libna Fault. The presenter provided no firm scientific basis for his position related to the safety of the existing NPP or the work performed by RIZZO and GeoZS on the Libna Fault and seismic hazards in the Krško basin.

Most of the presentations were informative. Open and constructive discussions generally followed each presentation. The Workshop coordinators appreciated GEN's willingness to allow for information on past and current investigations to be presented at the Workshop and were pleased to learn that GEN continues to evaluate potential seismic hazards in the Krško region.

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