

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ATOMIC ENERGY  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:134  
ANSWERED ON:06.03.2013  
SHORE PROTECTION MEASURES  
Shanavas Shri M. I.

**Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of the shore protection measures undertaken for the safety of the atomic power stations located near the sea coast, namely Tarapur, Madras and Kudankulam Atomic Power Stations;
- (b) whether these protection measures are reviewed and retested on regular basis under different technical parameters keeping in view the geographic locations of nuclear plants in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the mechanism put in place to monitor the safety parameters of all the nuclear plants in the country?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.134 FOR ANSWER ON 06.03.2013 BY SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS REGARDING SHORE PROTECTION MEASURES.

(a) Atomic power stations in coastal areas are designed taking into account the technical parameters related to earthquake, tsunami, storm surges, wave run up, floods, tides etc. The shore protection measures provided include construction of civil structures like break waters, bunds, walls etc. to minimize the effect of these natural events.

(b)&(c) The shore protection measures are designed and constructed to withstand the possible impact of natural events. Surveillance of these protection measures is carried out periodically and maintenance activities are undertaken as and when required.

(d) Nuclear power plants in the country are not located in volatile geographic locations. They are sited in stable geographic locations, in low to moderate seismic zones and at sufficient elevations to withstand the maximum postulated extreme natural events. In the context of tsunami, the nearest major tsunamigenic fault lies at a distance of 1300 km from the eastern coast (Kudankulam & Kalpakkam) and 900 km from western coast (Tarapur & Kakrapar) which is too large to cause any significant impact to the nuclear facilities on Indian shores which have been adequately protected against such natural events. Safety is a moving target in nuclear power plants and is continuously evolving based on the reviews by utilities and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) besides internationally evolving standards. A framework to periodically review safety issues in context of national as well as global nuclear industry events and incorporate necessary measures to strengthen the safety, as required, is in place.