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Quarante-neuvième session
Point 14 de l'ordre du jour

DROITS DE L'HOMME ET PROGRES DE LA SCIENCE ET DE LA TECHNIQUE

Lettre datée du 2 mars 1993, adressée au Sous-Secrétaire général
aux droits de l'homme par le Représentant permanent
de la République fédérative de Yougoslavie
auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Me référant au point 14 de l'ordre du jour de la présente session de la Commission des droits de l'homme, intitulé "Droits de l'homme et progrès de la science et de la technique", j'ai l'honneur de vous faire tenir ci-joint le texte d'un rapport sur la gestion des déchets radioactifs dans les zones de la Croatie qui sont touchées par la guerre ("Radioactive Waste Management in the Areas of Croatia Affected by War"), rapport que le Gouvernement croate a établi en vue de le présenter à un colloque sur la gestion des déchets ("HLW, LLW, Mixed Wastes and Environmental Restoration - Working Towards a Cleaner Environment") qui doit se tenir à Tucson (Arizona) du 28 février au 4 mars 1993.

L'American Nuclear Society, le Département de l'énergie des Etats-Unis, la New Mexico State University et le Waste-management Education and Research Consortium (WERC), le Comité des systèmes pour les déchets radioactifs de l'American Society of Mechanical Engineers et plusieurs établissements de commerce parrainent et accueillent ce colloque qui est organisé conjointement avec l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique.

*/ Nouveau tirage pour raisons techniques.

Il ressort dudit rapport que le Gouvernement croate a l'intention d'exploiter et de concéder à des entreprises étrangères, contre paiement, des terrains pour la mise en décharge de déchets radioactifs et toxiques dans des zones dont la population est constituée en majorité ou entièrement de Serbes. Certains des territoires visés sont placés sous la protection de la FORPRONU depuis une année (le mont Petrova, le mont Trgovska, le mont Zrinska, les collines Bilogora, le mont Maslovacka, les massifs du Psunj, du Papuk et du Krodija, le mont Pozeska et les contreforts des massifs du Dilj et du Krodija - voir la figure 3). Au cours de cette période, la Croatie n'a pas pu mettre à exécution ses projets de mise en décharge de déchets dans la région. En revanche, des opérations entourées d'un secret absolu ont été menées dans la Slavonie occidentale (désignée sous le nom de secteur Ouest dans le plan Vance pour la Croatie), aussi est-il très probable que des déchets radioactifs y ont déjà été déposés.

Le Gouvernement croate met en danger la vie des habitants de son pays comme de ceux d'autres pays européens par ses tentatives pour réaliser ce très vieux rêve pervers d'une Croatie "ethniquement pure" (c'est-à-dire d'où tout Serbe serait absent).

S'il met ces plans à exécution, le Gouvernement croate exposera les pays de toute la région de la péninsule balkanique et de l'Europe à une catastrophe écologique imprévisible, car les caractéristiques géographiques et naturelles des zones qu'il a retenues aux fins d'y mettre en décharge des déchets radioactifs et toxiques ne satisfont même pas aux exigences minimales en matière de sécurité géologique et sismique, notamment.

La République fédérative de Yougoslavie fera tout son possible pour tenir la communauté internationale dûment informée de cette question. Nous comptons que la communauté internationale prendra des mesures et apportera son appui afin d'empêcher que ce plan monstrueux ne soit traduit dans les faits.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir mettre le texte du rapport ci-joint à la disposition des participants à la quarante-neuvième session de la Commission des droits de l'homme.

L'Ambassadeur et Chargé d'affaires
par intérim

(Signé) Vladimir Pavicevic

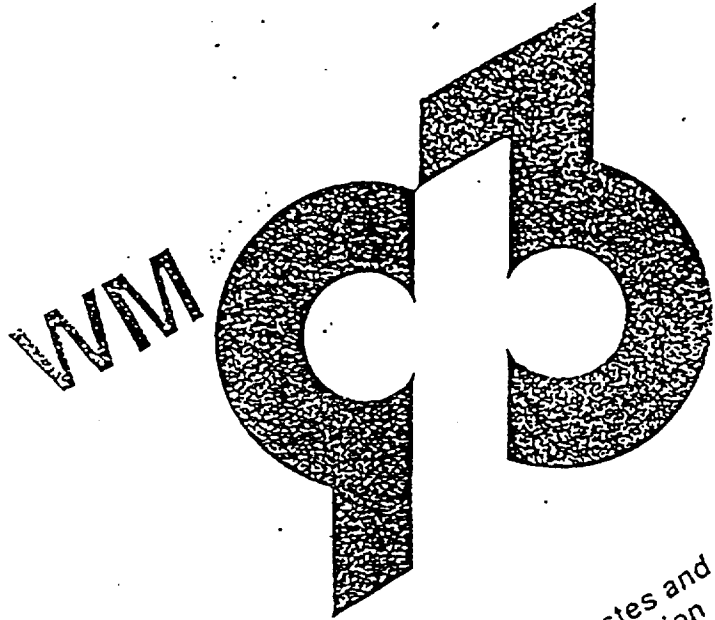
Annexe



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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



"HLW, LLW, Mixed Wastes and
Environmental Restoration
— Working Towards A Cleaner Environment"

Hosted and sponsored by
the University of Arizona, also sponsored by
the American Nuclear Society, the U.S. Department of Energy,
New Mexico State University and the Waste-management Education
and Research Consortium (WERC), the Radwaste Systems
Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers
and numerous commercial institutions. The conference is
organized in cooperation with
the International Atomic Energy Agency.

February 28 - March 4, 1993
Tucson, Arizona

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GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION--Registration will be held at the Main Lobby, TCC, Sunday, February 28, 1993 from 3:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. resuming every morning at 7:15 a.m. Technical registration includes four lunches, Sunday Reception, Wednesday Banquet and one copy of the published proceedings. Advance registration is recommended.

SUNDAY RECEPTION AND REFRESHMENTS--Sunday, February 28, 1993 from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. in the Crystal Ballroom, TCC. Hosted by NUS Corporation, US Ecology, Inc., and JGC Corporation of Japan.

REFRESHMENTS--Drinks and pastries will be served before the sessions and during breaks in the Exhibition Hall while exhibits are open at other times in the vicinity of the sessions. Tea and scones sponsored by BNFL Inc.

EXHIBITION RECEPTION--Monday and Tuesday, March 1 and 2, 1993, 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m., Exhibition Hall, TCC. Tuesday reception is a Minifesta sponsored by Lockheed.

SECOND POLISH-RUSSIAN ROCK'N'ROLL PARTY--Tuesday, March 2, 1993, 5:30-7:30 p.m. in the Holiday Inn Starlight Lounge and Patio. Celebrating the 5th anniversary of the Weapons Complex Monitor and the inauguration of the Post Soviet Weapons Complex and Business Monitor Publications.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE BANQUET AND PARTICIPANT MIXER--A choice will be offered from four banquets on Wednesday, March 3, 1993 from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. These are: Old Tucson (western), Old Tucson (swinging jazz), Gaslight Theater, and racing at the Dog Track. The Gaslight is limited to 225. (Priority on registration date). Sponsors of the banquets, mixer & refreshments are:

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1993 AM

8:30 AM--XXV. Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Materials

Co-chair: Albert E. Castagnacci, Duquesne Light;

Larry Blalock, USDOE-HQ

SO(s): Richard Yoshimura, SNL;

David Boyer, Ian Porter, BNFL

1. Roadmaps: EM's Issue-based Planning Process and How It Supports Transportation Management's Critical Mission-Pat Noblett, Dick Redmond, Audrey McAllister, Nick Sutton, BDM; Larry Blalock, Gerald Boyd, USDOE
2. From DAD to TRAIN: Evolution of State-Federal Relations in Radioactive Waste Transportation-Max S. Power, WA Dept. of Ecology; Bob Robison, OR Dept. of Ecology; Douglas Larson, Jim Miernyk, WSEB
3. LSA & SCO Determinations Key to Managing Low Level Wastes-Dennis L. McCall, WHC
4. Millstone Steam Generator Packaging, Shipment, and Disposal-James Braun, CNSI
5. Trucking Low-Level Radioactive Waste on a Nationwide Scale: Complications and Considerations-Michael Klebe, IL Dept. of Nuc Safety; N. Richard King, RMC
6. The WIPP Transportation System-Refinement in Motion-T. R. Ward, WEC; R. Spooner, USDOE
7. Potential Economic and System Advantages of the Introduction of a Short Legal Weight Truck Cask System into the Federal Waste Management Transportation System-R.W. Peterson, E.J. Bentz, Jr., C.B. Bentz, E.J. B & A
8. Irradiated Fuel Transport-Two Decades of European Experience-L.G.T. Panton, NTL (UK)

8:30 AM--XXVI. Progress in HLW Characterization, Pretreatment and Solidification

Co-chair: Len Sjostrom, USDOE-SR;

Gary Bracken, USDOE-RL

SO(s): Ned Bibler, SRL

Dick Sills, BNFL

1. Characterization of High Level Waste Concentrate-R. Berg, U. Schaarschmidt, M. Weishaupt, D. Fang, WNE (GERMANY)
2. Installation, Start-up, and Operation of a PUREX High-Level Waste Sludge Mobilization and Wash System at the West Valley Demonstration Project-M. A. Schifflauer, S.C. Thompson, WVNS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1993 AM

3. Action of Sodium Hydroxide Dilutions Upon the Properties of Actual and Simulated Double Shell Hanford Tank Waste-B.M. Rapko, Joel Tingey, Sam Bryan, PNL

4. Development of a Nitric/Formic Acid Process to Reduce Hydrogen Emissions During Sludge Treatment in the DWPF. Results with Simulated and Actual Radioactive HLW Sludges Containing Noble Metals-C.W. Hsu, D.M. Ferrara, N.E. Bibler, B.C. Ha, J.A. Ritter, WSRC

5. Calcination of HLW with High Aluminum Content by Low Temperature Plasma-A.S. Aoy, V.Z. Belov, A.V. Sizelnikov, Radium Institute (RUSSIA)

6. Laboratory-Scale Vitrification and Leaching of Hanford High-Level Waste for the Purpose of Simulant and Glass Property Models Validation-E. V. Morrey, M.L. Elliott, J.M. Tingey, PNL

7. Leaching of Borosilicate Glasses Incorporating Simulated High-Level Radioactive Wastes Using Draft ASTM (PCT) Procedure-Horsh K. Manaktala, Prasad K. Nair, SWRI

8. Statistical Acceptance of West Valley HLW Glass-A. Drobot, J.L. Mahoney, WVNS

8:30 AM--XXVII. Status of Nuclear Waste Programs-Part I

Co-chair: Earl McDaniel, ORNL;

Candace Chan, IAEA

SO(s): Earl McDaniel, ORNL;

Candace Chan, IAEA

1. Waste Management and Disposal Strategies in IAEA Member States with Nuclear Power Programmes-D.J. Squires, PNL; C.Y. Chan, IAEA (USA/AUSTRIA)
2. Strategy Selection for Management and Rehabilitation of Contaminated Territories in Republic Belarus-V.M. Elromonkov, SCC (BELARUS)
3. Present Practices and Innovative Treatments Developed in Solid and Liquid Waste Management in India-M. Ramaswamy, L.J. Singh, S.K. Samanta, P.K. Watal, BARC (INDIA)
4. Deep Repository Development-Progress in the UK-H. Beale, C.S. Mogg, UK Nirex (UK)
5. Nuclear Waste Program in Ukraine-L. Bogdan, H. Mykolaychuk, (UKRAINE)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1993 PM

6. Laguna Verde Station Approach to Nuclear Waste-
Augusto Vera, CFDE (MEXICO)

7. The Radioactive Waste Management in the Areas of
Croatia Affected by War-Damir Subasic, Antun Saler,
Marijan Gunaric, Mladen Novakovic, CRMA (CROATIA)

8. Design and Licensing of the El Cabril LLW Disposal
Facility-Carmen Ruiz, CSN; Pablo Zuboga, Jesus Alonso,
ENRESA (SPAIN)

1:30 PM--XXVIII. Education, Training and Technology
Transfer

Co-chair: Margery Olson, SAIC;
Ron Bhada, WERC

SO(s): Margery Olson, SAIC;
Albert E. Castagnucci, Yankee Atomic

1. EM Five-Year Plan Education Initiatives: Bringing
Students into the Planning Process-Catherine Voth,
USDOE; L. James, SAIC

2. Sealing Cleanup Technologies to the Public: Watch
Out for the Car Salesman Mentality--It Doesn't
Work-Brenda Flory, WCM; Edward Helminski, Exchange
Publications

3. Transferring Federally-Funded Technologies: New
Strategies for Success-Erik J. Stenohjem, PNL

4. The Environmental Fair: Oak Ridge's Success Story
in Educational Outreach-Gail E. Pymar, MMES

5. Multiple Regulation Training: Integrating a Mixed
Bag of Mixed Waste-Gregory B. Hayward, KE; James E.
Gamin, WHC

6. Training and Qualification of Waste Management
and Remedial Action Personnel at the Oak Ridge
National Laboratory-A.F. Froderick, ORNL

1:00 PM--XXIX. Poster-Defense High-Level Waste

Co-chair: Harry Babad, WHC;
George Mellinger, USDOE-IIQ (PNL)

1. ICPP Waste Management Technology Development
Program-G.W. Hogg, A.L. Gison, D.A. Knoch, WHCO; M.J.
Dankoski, USDOE

2. Development of Waste Cost Manual for Savannah
River Site-G.H. Street, B.K. Taylor, J.P. Hartoy, WSRC

3. Advancing the U.S. Department of Energy's Waste
Tank Remediation Technologies Through the Un-
derground Storage Tank-Integrated Demonstration
Program-T.E. Gates, WHC

4. Study on the Colloids Generated from Testing of
High-Level Nuclear Waste Glasses-Xiangdong Fung,
E.C. Buck, C. Mertz, J.K. Bates, J.C. Cunnane, ANL

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1993 PM

5. Time and Motion Simulation of the WRAP Module
1 Facility-Kenneth D. Van Zanten, UE & C; John R. Weident,
WHC

6. 1/12-Scale Physical Modeling Experiments in Sup-
port of Tank 241-SY-101 Mitigation-James Fort, J.A.
Bamberger, J.M. Bates, Carl W. Enderlin, PNL

7. Access and Isolation of Single Shell Tanks and Tank
Farms-K. Wentzel, D. L. Russell, K&M Engr.; H.R. Johnson,
W.K. Overbey, BOM

8. Low Temperature Aqueous Destruction of Organic
and Ferrocyanide Contaminants in Hanford Tank
Waste-E.O. Jones, H. Babad, L.R. Pederson, A.J. Schmidt,
PNL

9. Remediation of Hanford Tank Waste Using Mag-
netic Separation-Laura A. Wort, Larry R. Avens, Karen J.
de Agiero, F. Coyne Prenger, Walter F. Stewart, Dallas D.
Hill, LANL

10. Development and Demonstration of the TRUEX
Solvent Extraction Process-George F. Vandugriff, D.B.
Chamberlain, C. Conner, J. A. Dow, J.C. Hutter, R. A. Leon-
ard, L. Nunez, D. G. Wygmans, J. Sedlet, J. M. Copple, B.
Srinivasan, M.C. Regalbuto, S. Weber, M. Regalbuto, L.
Everson, ANL

11. Chemical Oxygen Demand of Hanford Storage Tank
Wastes: Information for Pretreatment and Tank
Safety Issues-C.D. Carlson, PNL

12. Destruction of Organics and Decomposition of Ni-
trates in UST Wastes by Steam Reforming-Terry R.
Galloway, ST; R.G. Dosch, J.L. Sprung, SNL

13. Decomposition of Tetraphenylborate Precipitates
Used to Isolate Cs-137 from Savannah River Site
High-Level Waste-D.M. Ferrara, N.E. Bibler, B.C. Ha,
WSRC

14. Pretreatment Technology Development Activities
for Resolving Hanford Tank Safety Issues-S.A. Colby,
WHC

15. High-Level Waste Management and Treatment Pro-
gram for Analytical Laboratory-A.G. King, R.T. Steele,
D.L. Baldwin, K.A. Poston, PNL

16. Infrared Scanner Parametric Test Using Heated-
Simulant Tank Waste-LE. Effording, WHC

17. An In Situ Characterization Tool for Waste Tank
Materials Based on Raman Optical Scattering with
Fiber Optic Probes-F.R. Reich, WHC

18. Integrated Instrument Platform for In Situ Charac-
terization of Tank Wastes-S.J. Eberlein, WHC

SITE SELECTION OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

IZBOR LOKACIJE ODLAGALISTA RADIOAKTIVNOG OTPADA
U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

A. Saler

Javno poduzeće za zbrinjavanje RAO
Šavska cesta 41/IV
Zagreb, Croatia

ABSTRACT - The radioactive waste repository site-selection procedure in Croatia is divided into two stages: the first, related to the exclusionary screening of the national territory and comparison of potential areas in order to identify preferred sites acceptable for inclusion into the Regional Plan; and the second, comprising all necessary field investigations as well as additional site-characterization tasks planned to be worked out at a few preferred sites. Several potential areas, representing an intermediate goal of the first stage, are defined till now.

SAŽETAK - Postupak izbora lokacije odlagališta radioaktivnog otpada u Republici Hrvatskoj sastoji se od dvije faze: prva se odnosi na izlučno vrednovanje teritorija države i poredbenu analizu potencijalnih područja s ciljem identifikacije preferentnih lokacija prihvatljivih za uvrstavanje u Prostorni plan RH; dok se u drugoj fazi provode potrebna terenska istraživanja, kao i dodatne aktivnosti predviđene na dvije do tri najprikladnije lokacije. Do danas je utvrđeno nekoliko potencijalnih područja, koja predstavljaju sedmofazni cilj u iznalaženju preferentnih lokacija.

1. Introduction

The Republic of Croatia is faced with an actual problem - the final disposal of radioactive waste - that is closely related to some significant aspects of social life. Development of national economy and environmental preservation are most important of them

. The present quantities of radioactive wastes, generated from the various sources in Croatia-industry, medicine and scientific institutions- do not exceed 53 m³, but the Republic of Croatia is additionally obliged to repose a half of all wastes generated at the Krsko NPP. During the lifetime of this plant, sited in the Republic of Slovenia but being a joint venture of both the republics of Slovenia and Croatia, about 20.000 m³ of low-(LLW), intermediate-level (ILW) and decommissioning radioactive wastes are expected to be generated /1/. Hence, to construct a radioactive waste repository seems to be an inevitable duty of Croatia soon. But, in the same time, it presents a possible benefit for future development of an independent national economy as well. Of course, it should not be neglected that the environment, as a very precious resource, ought to be exploited only in accordance with conservative protection requirements, existing in the world practice.

2. Background

In order to select the radioactive waste repository site, attention should be paid to the repository design options and rock types available. The leading principle in both the objectives is to ensure the environmental safety, and not to save the money. Consequently, a tunnel-type repository in hard rocks seems to be the most acceptable repository design option in Croatia. Due to lack of flat areas having a solid, igneous or metamorphic lithology, as well as a lack of thick layers of clays or marls, the surface or shallow-ground disposal is hard to be expected. Since almost a half of Croatia is not convenient for repository siting due to prevailing karst (in the southern part of the country), and remaining flat areas are mainly unsuitable due to major aquifers having high water-table (along the rivers Sava, Drava and Danube); the regions of interest are the mountains in the interior. The most of them are horst-structures composed to a great extent of granite, gneiss and schists /2/. According to the results of available investigations, the horizontal tunnel, constructed at the slopes of these mountains, seems to be the most probable repository design option /3/.

3. Site Selection

3.1 Concept Description

The global concept of the Radioactive Waste Repository Project in Croatia includes a few main task groups being interferred. Besides Site Selection, it comprises Licencing Activities, Technology & Design Development, Safety Assessment, Economic Evaluation, Transportation Analysis and Waste Characterization. The whole project is supported by activities on Legislation Development.

Since there is an urgent economic need to ensure additional energy sources in Croatia, the site selection of thermo-electric -and nuclear power plants is being taken into consideration in the same procedure as well.

The Site Selection generally includes two stages: the first, site survey stage, terminating with inclusion of candidate sites into the Regional Plan of Croatia, and the second, site evaluation stage, aiming to define the final repository site through field investigations and other necessary actions.

At present, the first stage of the site selection is under way. It includes the actions that are extremely sensitive since defining of site selection methodology and criteria, as well as achieving political and public acceptance for repository siting have to be done before defining and including the candidate sites in to the Regional Plan. The planned activities are projected to be performed through two steps: (1) regional analysis and selection of potential areas; and (2) selection of preferred sites (Figure 1/.

Philosophy of the site selection is, at first, to define exclusionary criteria for the global reconnaissance of Croatia in order to find out potential areas. After comparative and additional exclusionary criteria are defined, potential areas will be subdued to more detailed evaluation aiming to identify a

number of potential sites. Through comparison of potential sites and their internal characterization, a few preferred sites are foreseen to be found out. These preferred sites are supposed to be included into the Regional Plan of Croatia. In the second stage, detailed site investigations will be worked out at two or three preferred sites, resulting with identification of the final repository site.

In accordance with the above mentioned site selection performance, the aiming areas are defined as follows: potential areas represent larger areas (100-600 sq.km), characterized by acceptable isolation properties, potential sites are smaller areas (5-20 sq. km) derived from potential areas, having homogeneous structure favourable for siting radioactive waste repository, and preferred sites are small areas (2-20 sq. km), highly acceptable for the repository siting and able to be nominated for the Regional Plan /3/.

3.2. Description of the Performed Activities

The activities on radwaste repository site selection in Croatia began in 1988. Until Slovenia and Croatia have not been proclaimed as independent states, the preliminary activities on repository site selection in both republics (i.e. states) were being managed by the Inter-republic Co-ordination Commission in order to harmonize the site selection procedure in both countries. In Croatia, the Ministries of Energy and Regional Planning, through the Croatian Electricity Management Board, committed to the institute for Urban Planning of Croatia to perform the study Site Screening, Investigation and Assessment of Site Suitability of Fossil Fuel power Plants and Nuclear Facilities on the Territory of the Republic of Croatia. The goal of the Study is identification of preferred sites for thermal- and nuclear power plants as well as radioactive waste repository in order to nominate them for the Regional Plan of Croatia. Until July 1989 the set of exclusionary criteria was defined. Validation of criteria was carried out by the Croatian Government. Using the method of exclusionary screening of the

whole territory of Croatia /Figure 2/, eight potential areas were identified in autumn 1990 /Figure 3/. Collecting of additional data on potential areas and defining comparative criteria were main project activities being worked out during the rest of 1990 and terminated in August 1991. Methodology and criteria were assessed by the IAEA Radioactive Waste Management Advisory Programme (WAMAP) as high graded /1/. Due to war operations in our country, the validation of these criteria, being committed to the Government is still under way.

4. Site Acceptable Assessment

In the site selection process it would be insufficient to find out only the host-rock able to provide waste containment i.e. to keep water away from the waste. According to accepted approach it is recognized that it is the entire system - waste form and package, host-rock units, surrounding host-rock units, and environment in the region - that provides waste containment and isolation. In keeping with this philosophy the applied criteria try to address all site characteristics which contribute to waste containment and isolation. These characteristics include geo-technical and socio-economic concerns. In applying these criteria, greater consideration is given to those criteria that directly influence the safety of the repository than to criteria which affect only repository cost and timeliness.

In the final analysis, repository licencing and operation can only proceed when it can be demonstrated that the total repository system, including the waste form and its packaging, the design of the engineered facilities and barriers, and the multiple natural barriers, performs adequately to protect public-health and safety and to preserve the quality of the environment /4/.

In the performed stage of site selection and characterization, the following exclusionary criteria have been applied:(1)Lithology & geomorphology; (2) Hydrogeology - aquifer

protection: (Neotectonics- fault activity: (4) Seismicity-maximum acceptable earthquakes; (5) Hidrology - flooding protection; (6) Demography-population density; (7) Mineral and ore exploitation; (8) Nature preservation; (9) Culture heritage protection; and (10) National defense /5/.

For the further site selection i.e. identification of potential sites, series of comparative site-acceptance criteria considering all necessary geotechnical and regional-planning requirements will be applied to /Figure 4/. According to their individual site-acceptance roles, the specific weighting factors will be given to each criterion. Weighting factors will be defined by the expert team.

5. Conclusion

The construction of radioactive waste repository in Croatia is going to be "condition sine qua non" in near future. Due to existing and foreseen radwaste quantities - generated at various sources - that Croatia is obliged to repose, there is no dolemma "whether to construct the radioactive waste repository or not", but "where and how to construct it in order to preserve the environment and human health". Hence, the cooperation of experts and the public in the affairs related to radioactive waste management in general, is a real assumption leading to the satisfying solution of the problem i.e. to attain an efficacious isolation system for radionuclides contained in disposed waste. In order to achieve this goal, the world practice related to site-selection, repository design options, licencing and economic evaluation of radioactive waste disposal, will offer a valuable support.

R e f e r e n c e s

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- /5/ "Kriteriji za izbor lokacija za termoelektrane i nuklearne objekte", Vlada RH, Zagreb, 1991.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY SITE-ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA APPLIED IN CROATIA

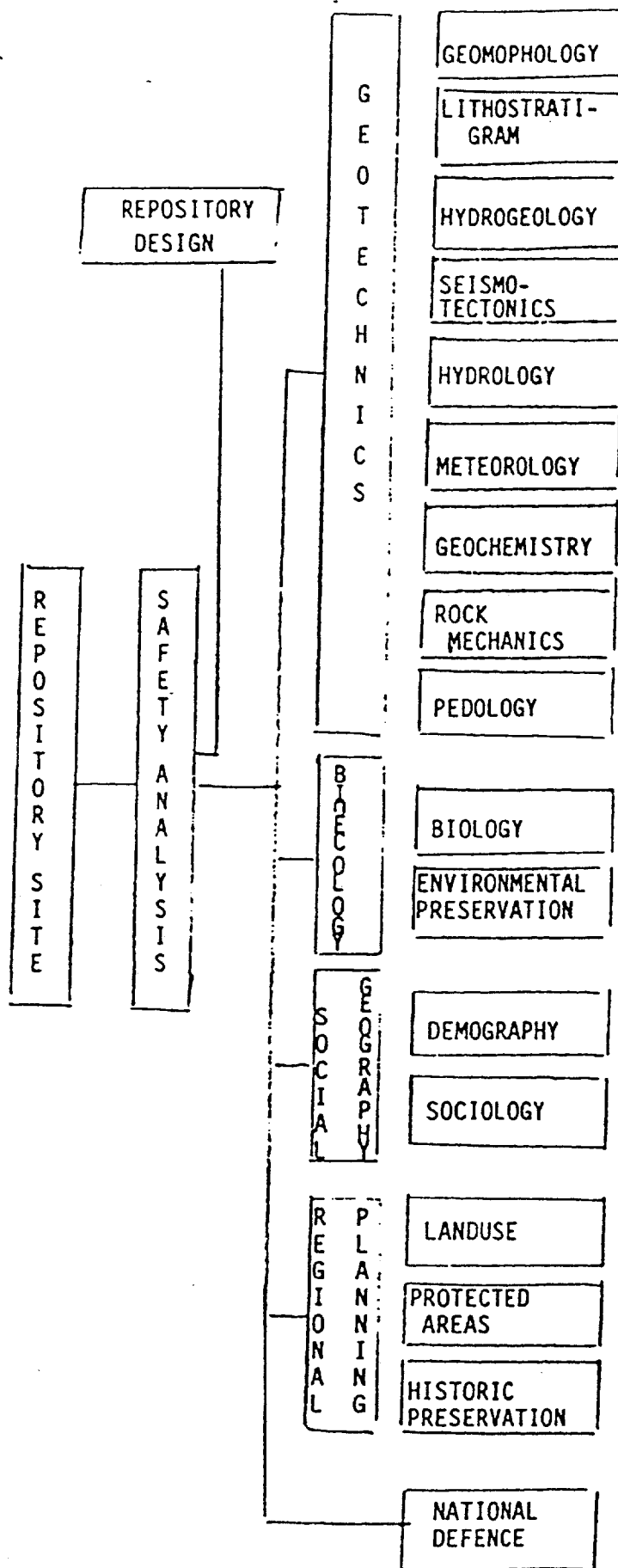
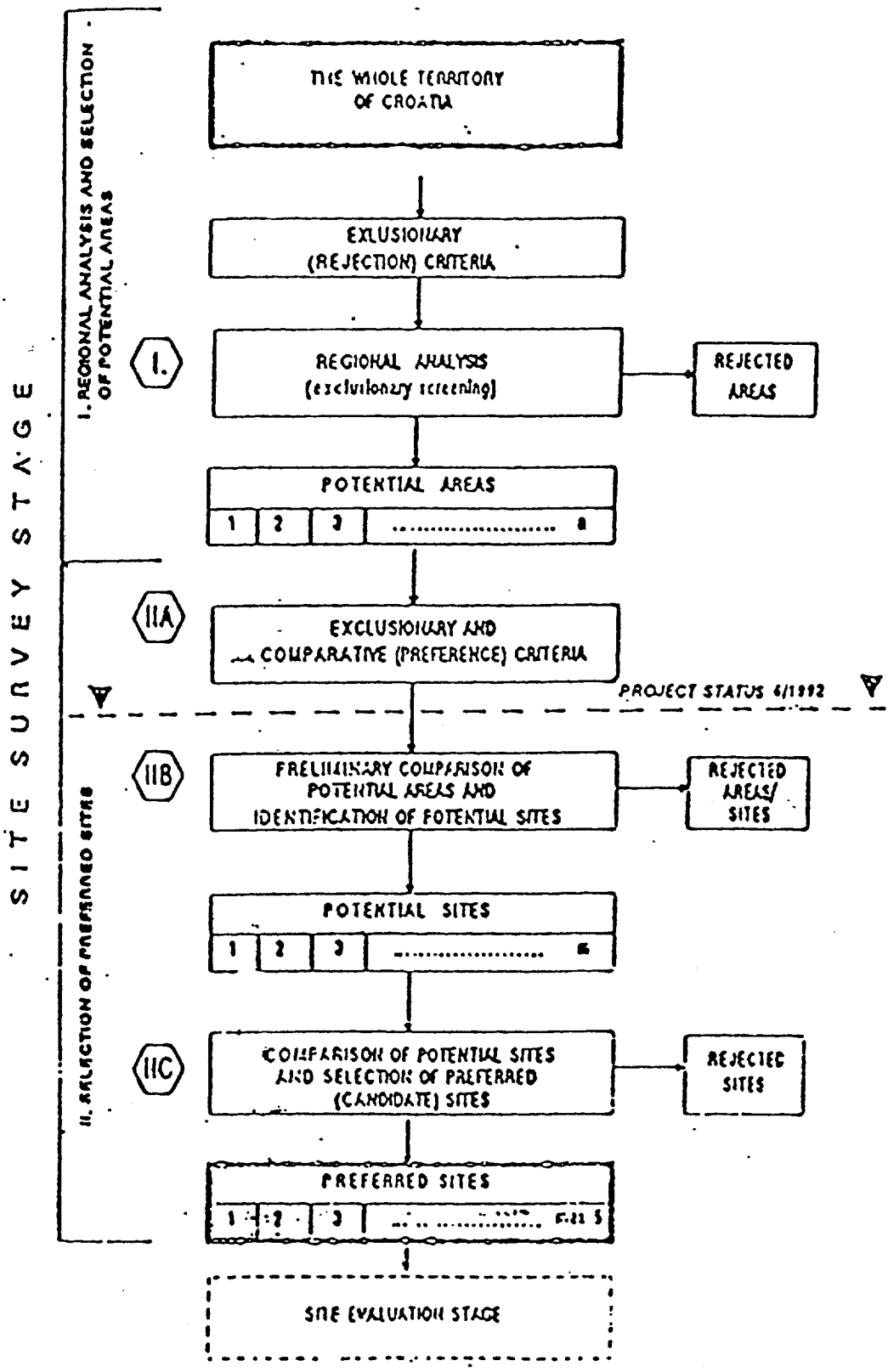
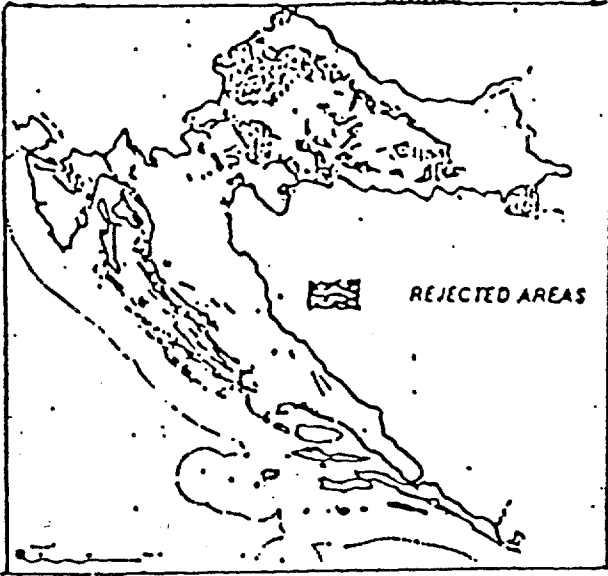


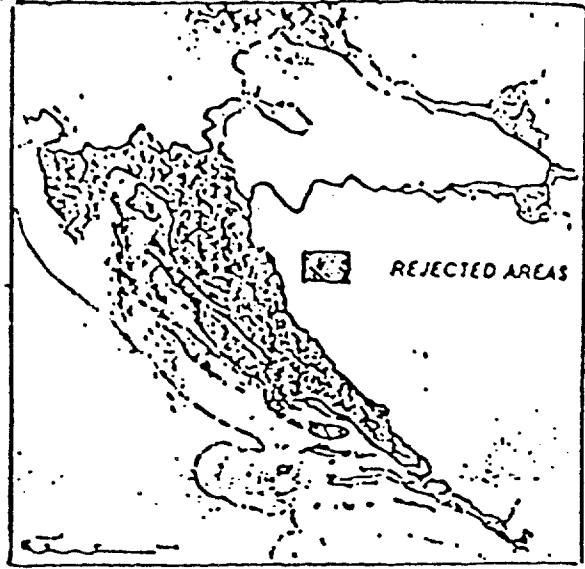
FIG. 1. SCHEME OF THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY SITE SELECTION IN CROATIA



GLIOMORPHOLOGY: Slope dynamics



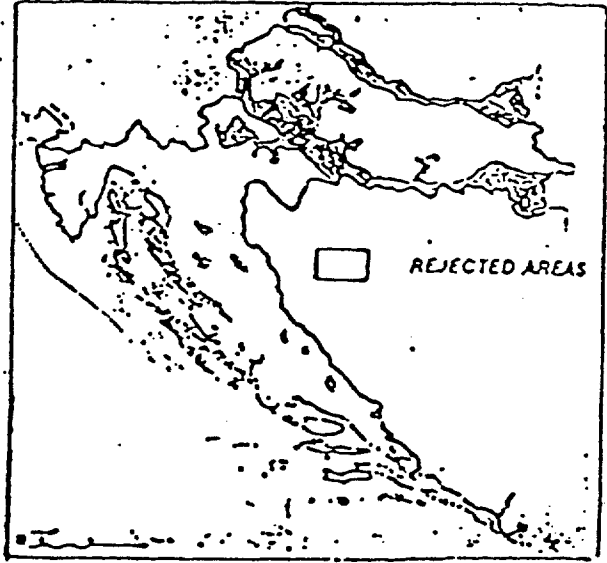
HYDROGEOLOGY: (solution to groundwater)



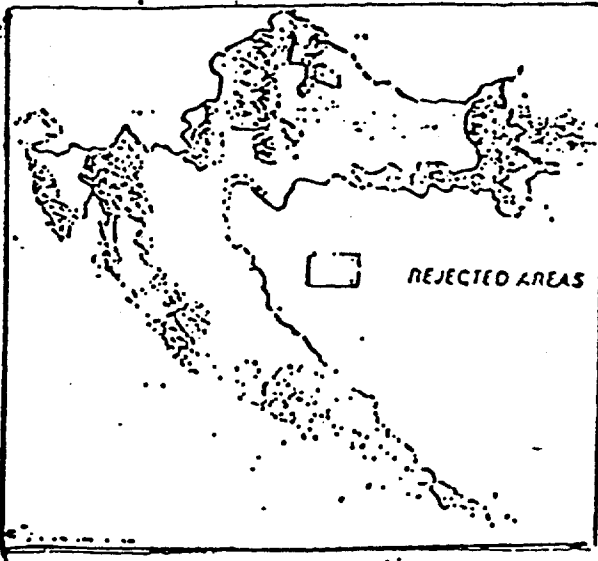
SEISMICS & TECTONICS: Earthquake intensity and faulting



HYDROLOGY: Risk of flooding



DEMOGRAPHY: Population density



RESULTS OF EXCLUSIONARY SCREENING

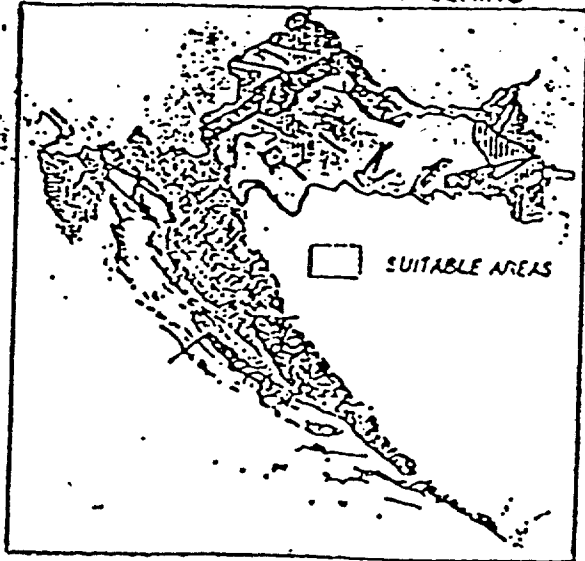
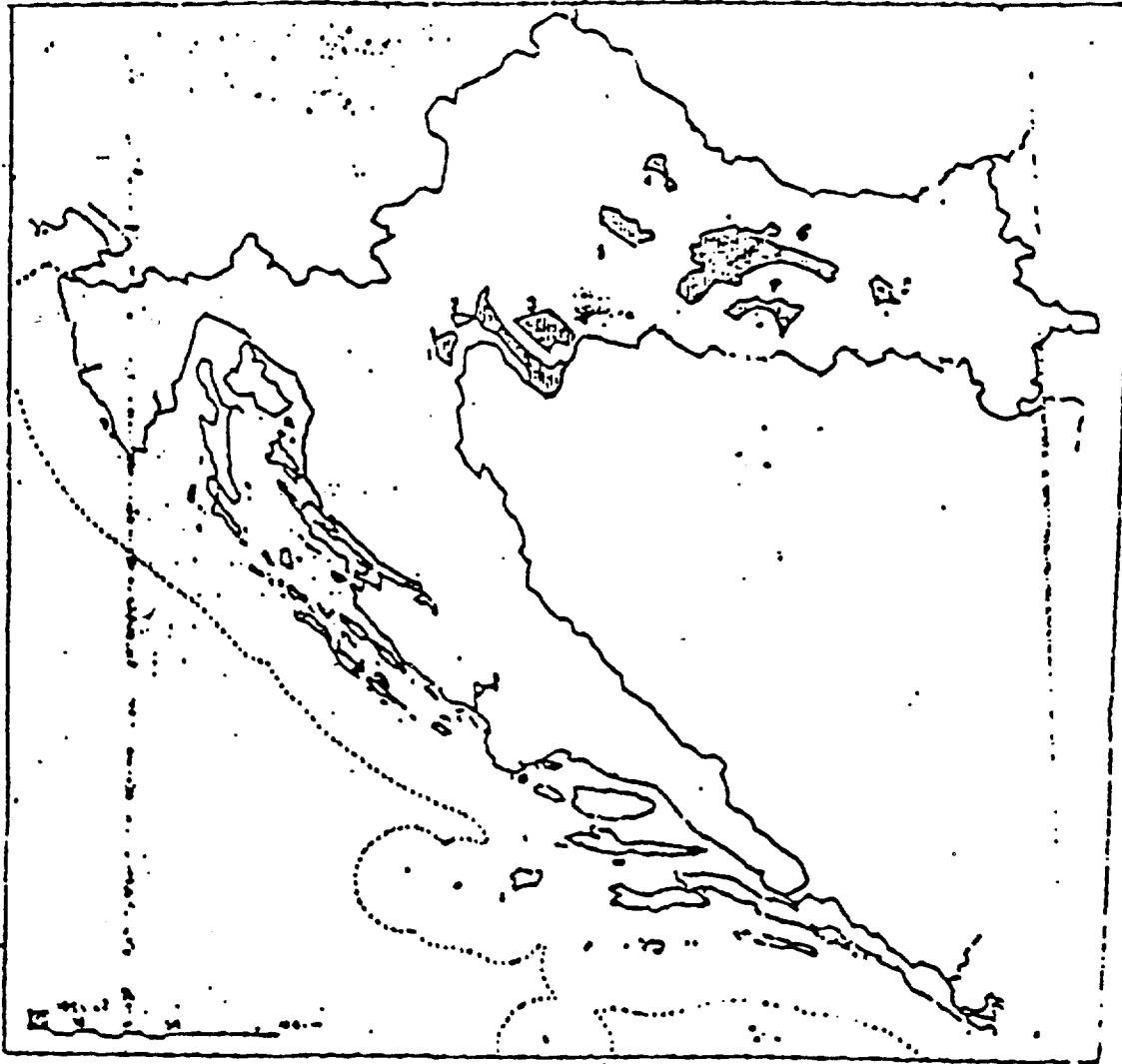


FIG. 3 RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPOSITORY SITE SELECTION STAGE I: IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL AREAS



- 1 • *Pelova gora mountain*
 - 2 • *Trgovačka gora mountain*
 - 3 • *Zrinska gora mountain*
 - 4 • *Bišogora hills (NE slopes)*
 - 5 • *Moslavačka gora mountain*
 - 6 • *Psunj, Papuk and Križnja mountains (me. or part)*
 - 7 • *Požeška gora mountain*
 - 8 • *Eastern foothills of Uč and Križnja*
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