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FINAL DECISION ON THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY – DISMANTLING AND DECONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT OF UNITS A-2 AND V-2 OF IGNALINA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

This letter notifies your State of the final environmental impact assessment decision (hereinafter referred to as EIA) on the proposed activity – "Dismantling and decontamination of equipment of Units A-2 and V-2 of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant".

As required by Article 6(2) of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (hereinafter referred to as Espoo Convention) and provisions of national legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, please find enclosed the final decision, which includes the reasons and considerations on which it was based.

We would like to thank you for very successful and constructive bilateral consultations and assure that the Republic of Lithuania will continue its contribution towards the open and transparent transboundary EIAs and the process of decision-making by providing timely opportunities for the public and the institutions of the Republic of Latvia to participate in upcoming EIAs for the projects, related to the decommissioning of Ignalina NPP.

ENCLOSED: Environmental Impact Assessment Decision On The Feasibility Of The Installation And Decontamination Of Units A-2 And V-2 Of The Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (Project 2210, Phase 1) 2021-04-21 No (30.1)-A4E-4922 (unofficial English translation, 9 pages)

Vice-minister Raminta Radavičienė

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DECISION ON THE FEASIBILITY OF THE INSTALLATION AND DECONTAMINATION OF UNITS A-2 AND V-2 OF THE IGNALINA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (PROJECT 2210, PHASE 1) 2021-04-21 No (30.1)-A4E-4922

1. Developer of the proposed economic activity

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2. Author of environmental impact assessment documents

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3. Name of the proposed economic activity

Dismantling and decontamination of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant Units A-2 and V-2 (design phase 2210, phase 1).

Proposed economic activity (hereinafter referred to as PEA) corresponds to the activities referred to in point 3.2 of Annex 1 to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities (as amended by 31 October 2017) (hereinafter 'the Law on EIA'), namely the construction of nuclear power stations or other nuclear reactors and the dismantling or closure of such power stations or reactors, for which an environmental impact assessment (EIA) must be carried out in accordance with Article 3(2)(1) of the EIA Law.

4. Location of the proposed economic activity

Utena, Visaginas Municipality, Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (INPP) territory.

5. Description of the proposed economic activity

Project 2210 is one of the INPP decommissioning projects related to the dismantling of redundant systems of units A-2 and V-2.The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- Dismantling and decontamination of units A-2 and V-2;
- management of all types of waste generated by PEA;
- ensuring the preservation and normal operation of the systems left in operation;
- ensuring that installations, components and construction structures that will not be dismantled have a radiation level no higher than before the start of dismantling and decontamination works.

Units A-2 and V-2 are prefabricated monolithic structures.

Equipment is planned to be dismantled at the time of the PEA: contour of multiple forced circulation (DPCK) pipelines and equipment, including drums, separators; accident localisation systems installations; main circulating pump and auxiliary systems; fresh steam pipe installations and overvoltage DPCK systems; reactor emergency cooling system equipment; equipment for the technical water supply system for the main users and the auxiliary equipment of the reactor unit; control and protection system pumps and heat exchangers; purge and cooling system equipment and piping; pipelines and equipment for the supply of feed water to drum-separator system; the industrial circuits of the reactor division; 'L' and 'D' diagram pumps and heat exchangers; plant for auxiliary systems in the reactor unit.

It is planned that the economic activity of dismantling and decontamination of units A-2 and B-V-2 will continue for 7 years, from 2022 to 2029, with 198 permanent staff. In order to ensure the efficiency and safety of the works to be carried out, maximum use will be made of qualified INPP personnel with experience and knowledge in the operation and repair of the dismantled equipment, as well as trained personnel with working experience in dismantling and decontamination of equipment in other projects in previous years.

Information on PEAs' technological processes

The main stages in the execution of the works and the technological operations are as follows:

- preparatory work, including the establishment of buffer storage areas, waste pre-treatment bars (fragmentation, decontamination, packaging) and the organisation of transport routes for waste and dismantling and decontamination equipment;
- dismantling of facilities;
- transport of waste from dismantled installations in accordance with their pre-treatment requirements to shredding, decontamination and packaging sites;
- pre-treatment of dismantling waste;
- carrying out radiation measurements of waste and waste packaging;
- transfer of waste and/or packaging of waste to temporary storage, placement or cessation of subsequent radiological control, taking into account the criteria for the acceptability of waste for the various classes of storage facilities and the requirements of the Lithuanian standards;
- final works, including the dismantling of the equipment installed during the preparatory works, the restoration of in-building infrastructure systems, decontamination of the premises and other work to ensure that the building meets the requirements of the design for the final condition of the dismantling facility.

Information on the nearest populated areas

A sanitary protection zone (SPZ) has been established around the INPP site within a radius of 3 km. No resident areas are within the SPZ, and the economic activity is limited. The nearest residential house is located at a distance of approximately 3.5 km from the PEA site to the south-west.

Information on waste generation and management

Management of radioactive waste

Dismantling and decontamination operations generate primary waste (disassembly waste) and secondary waste. Primary waste is a dismantled facility and its components (solid waste).'secondary waste' means equipment, tools, materials and media which have been used or are generated during dismantling and decontamination operations and which are to be recovered (waste solid, liquid and gas (including aerosols)).Solid secondary waste: decontamination and cutting waste (manure, metal shavings and sawdust, dust, etc.);used cutting elements – abrasive discs, saw blades, etc.; spent decontamination guns; filtering elements; personal protective equipment used – special clothing, respirators, etc.; rags; polyethylene packaging and floor coverings for temporary transport, replaceable lock mats, STOP band and other operational materials used. Liquid secondary waste is mainly water used for the decontamination of equipment with a water-flow unit and for the cooling of the diamond cable by cutting the equipment. 'Basic secondary waste' means welding gases and aerosols (including radioactive) generated during dismantling, fragmentation and decontamination.

According to the results of the measurement of radioactive contamination of solid waste, all waste generated in the controlled area is divided into radioactive waste and conditionally non-radioactive waste at source. Conditionally non-radioactive waste means waste generated in an IPP controlled area with levels of radioactive contamination not exceeding the control levels defined in the INPP procedure: 0.20 PSV/h and 0,20 Bq/cm$^{2\cdot}$ Once confirmed that the conditional non-radioactive waste does not exceed the clearance levels, it shall be classified as Class 0 waste that is managed as non-radioactive waste.

The planned activities will generate around 10923.3 tonnes of primary waste, 473.4 tonnes of secondary solid waste and 2815.5 m^3 secondary liquid waste. According to the classification of radioactive waste set out in the nuclear safety requirements BSR-3.1.2-2017 (State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, 2010, No 22.3-120), waste classes 0, A, B, C will be generated. Dismantling and decontamination of Unit A-2 installations will generate wastes of Classes 0, A, B, C. The dismantling and decontamination of Unit V-2 installations will generate 0, Class A waste. A forecast for the

allocation of waste by CRA class was carried out on the basis of units A1 and V1.

Planned mass of waste by class before pre-treatment and after decontamination:

Waste class	0	A	B	C
Prior to deactivation, t	1559.3	7886.0	1075.0	403.0
After deactivation, t	9348.8	1509.7	64.6	0.2

A larger proportion of radioactive waste is planned to be deactivated to the clearance levels (Class 0). The techniques chosen in the technological project for the decontamination of waste of Class A, B and C will allow a larger proportion of the waste to be treated from radioactive contamination to level until the levels for the cessation of radioactive control are exceeded. For Class 0 waste, after validation of the measurement of the uncontrolled levels of radioactivity in B10 or 159B, the requirements for radiation protection will continue to apply.

Class A waste will be transported in the appropriate packaging to the Buffer Storage Facility (B19-1) and subsequently placed in Landfill (construction according to project B19-2).

Wastes of Class B and Class C are transported in G-2 containers to a storage facility (project B3.4).After appropriate treatment, characterization and packaging in containers (for final disposal) in the Solid Radioactive Waste Treatment Facility and for temporary storage in the Solid Radioactive Waste Storage Facility or will immediately be permanently placed in a surface disposal facility (built in accordance with project B25).

Information on waste water generation and impact of PEA on water

Surface water will not be used for dismantling and decontamination of units A-2 and V-2. Only artesian water will be used for technological purposes and personnel sanitary and hygiene purposes. As the planned activities will be carried out by INPP personnel, the use of water for technological purposes will not be significant and no changes to the quality of the water used are expected to occur as a result of the proposed activity.

The industrial waste water resulting from dismantling and decontamination operations is intended to be collected and treated as liquid radioactive waste by pumping it into an INPP liquid radioactive waste treatment facility in order to completely prevent the release of radionuclides into the environment. Domestic waste water is intended to be transferred to the waste water treatment plant of Visagino energija by the existing sewage drainage station.

Surface waste water from the NPP site to the environment (Lake Drūkšiai) is discharged through surface sewage channels equipped with mechanical oil containment facilities. In view of this, no negative impacts of PEA on groundwater and surface water are expected.

Information on potential impacts of PEA on ambient air

During the proposed activity, ambient air pollutants will arise from dismantling and decontamination of equipment as well as from the operation of transport transporting dismantling and decontamination materials. The removal of pollutants from PEA into the ambient air is to be achieved through ventilation systems with purification facilities (aerosol filters) through the 101/2 ventilation pipe of the building. According to the EIA report, emission cleaning is carried out with high efficiency aerosol filters FAST- 3500-M, FAST-3500-D (clean efficiency 99.95 %).These filters are also designed to clean radioactive aerosols and toxic aerosols of different origins from releases into the atmosphere. The EIA report concludes that the concentrations of air pollutants in ambient air, taking into account background pollution, will not exceed the air pollution limit values established in accordance with the normative documentation requirements.

Information on the radiological impact of PEA

The main sources of airborne radioactive materials for dismantling and decontamination of facilities are technological operations that generate aerosols (gas and mechanical cutting of disassembly plants).

The EIA report included an assessment of releases of radioactive effluents into the ambient air during the period covered by the EIA. The maximum annual representative effective dose due to the dismantling and decontamination of both units A-2 and V-2 is expected to be between 1.08-10$^{\text{and 7}}$ mSv. According to the information provided in the EIA report, the proposed economic activity for the dismantling and decontamination of units A-2 and V-2 (even if the works are carried out in both units at

the same time) will have an insignificant impact on the load of radioactive releases and the doses of representativeness of the INPP. The monitoring of actual radioactive releases from the 101/2 building to the ambient air, as well as to the working air, will be carried out during the PEA.

Information on the impact of PEA on soil and subsoil

The PEA will be of a temporary nature, the dismantling and decontamination of units A2 and V2 and the pre-treatment of the resulting waste will be carried out in the 101/2 building. Dismantling and decontamination of units A2 and V2 will be carried out in such a way that the soil is not polluted under normal operating conditions and using the proposed technologies. For these reasons, no impact on soil and subsoil is expected.

Information on the impact of PEA on protected areas and biodiversity

According to the information provided in the EIA report, the location of the PEA is outside the Natura 2000 sites of the European ecological network and will not have a negative impact on adjacent sites. The location of the PEA is approximately 0.4 km away from the nearest habitat conservation site and a site important for birds – Lake Drūkšiai (code LTZAR0029, LTZARB003). PEA will not have a thermal effect on Lake Druksiai. According to the information provided in the EIA report, the works related to the dismantling and decontamination of INPP units A-2 and V-2 installations will not affect the Natura 2000 sites of the European ecological network.

Information on the impact of PEA on the landscape and cultural heritage sites

As regards the PEA, the dismantling and decontamination of units A-2 and V-2 does not provide for the dismantling (demolition) and reconstruction of buildings, nor does it foresee any works outside the INPP site and will therefore have no impact on the landscape of the site as well as on the landscape outside the site, including the city of Visaginas.

The cultural heritage site closest to the INPP site is Stabatiškės village site, situated approximately 1 km from the PEA site. PEA will be located within the boundaries of the INPP industrial site and therefore no impact on cultural heritage sites is expected.

Information on the impact of PEA on the social-economic environment

The proposed economic activity will be carried out on the INPP site with the assistance of INPP staff. INPP provides the necessary labour resources with appropriate qualifications. The EIA report provides information that no significant impact on the socio-economic environment is expected as a result of PEA.

Information on the impact of PEA on public health

A public health impact assessment was carried out in the context of the environmental impact assessment. Taking into account the nature of the PEA, the following public health factors were assessed in the EIA report: radiological impact, ambient air pollution and risks to workers. According to the information provided in the EIA report, the implementation of the PEA does not require changes to the existing sanitary protection zone limits.

Information on monitoring of PEA

The environmental monitoring carried out by INPP consists of monitoring the chemical status of the environment and monitoring of the radiological status of the environment. Monitoring of environmental chemical status controls chemical emissions and discharges from INPP to ambient air and water, including greenhouse gases, cooler water quality, INPP industrial sites and other sites, surface (rain) waste water from the INPP site.

Monitoring of the environmental radiological condition shall control discharges and gas discharges from INPP, radionuclide activity in environmental sites, doses for critical population groups, meteorological parameters. Individual dosimetric control of workers, monitoring of workplaces in accordance with the annual monitoring programme for the exposure of INPP workers and workplaces and the schedule for monitoring the radiation protection of INPP shall also be carried out.

Individual monitoring of the external exposure of personnel in the context of 101/2 Dismantling and decontamination of units A2 and V2 equipment will be carried out in RADOS thermoluminescent dosimeters (main dosimeter), KDT-02M TLD-500K dosimeters (emergency control), individual electronic direct display dosimeters RAD-62, DMC-2000, EPD-Mk2, EPD-N2 (operational control).

Individual monitoring of intra-staff exposure in the context of 101/2For A2 and V2 units I and D,

the gamma spectrometric measurement system of the human radiation calculator "ACCUSCAN 2260-G2KG" will be performed.

Information on the risk analysis carried out

The EIA report carried out a risk analysis and assessment, addressing incidents separately from the exposure of personnel, residents and the environment to radiation.

6. Description of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce, compensate for or eradicate adverse effects on the environment:

6.1. In the section of the EIA report entitled 'Selection and classification of risks in the context of FBOs', the following measures are envisaged:

- Compliance with existing INPP occupational safety and health requirements;
- Use of personal protective equipment;
- Training and instruction of personnel;
- Introduction of warning signs and fencing areas;
- Use of slag traps, fire alarms;
- Audible and visual warning alarms for mobile filtration;
- Radiological monitoring of work areas;
- Conducting air-radiation monitoring of work areas;
- Installation of work area ventilation and air cleaning systems with HEPA filters, etc.

6.2. In order to reduce the impact on ambient air and public health, the EIA report foresees that air pollutants during the cutting will be cleaned with mobile filters as well as with existing aerosol filters installed in the ventilation system.

6.3. In order to reduce the potential radiological impact on the environment and public health, the EIA report provides for the decontamination of installations by chemical and electrochemical means.

6.4. Industrial waste water will be processed as a potential radioactive effluent to prevent the release of radionuclides into the environment by pumping it into an INPP liquid radioactive waste processing facility.

6.5. The EIA report provides for the monitoring of actual radioactive releases to the ambient air, as well as exposure to workplaces.

6^{1}. Significance of the impact of the proposed economic activity on the sites of the European ecological network Natura 2000

There is no link between the sites of the European ecological network Natura 2000 and their immediate surroundings, as the location of the PEA is approximately 0.4 km away from the nearest habitat conservation important site and the site important for birds – Lake Drūkšiai (code LTZAR0029, LTZARB003).The implementation of the PEA will not change the amount of waste water discharged to the environment and will not have a thermal effect on Lake Drūkšiai. For these reasons, the Natura 2000 sites of the European ecological network will not be affected by PEA.

7. The findings of the environmental impact assessment entities are as follows:

7.1. By letter No (13.5-43)22.1-607 of 28.08.2019, the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate informed that it did not have any comments or proposals for the EIA report.

7.2. The Utena Department of the National Public Health Centre under the Ministry of Health approved the EIA report by letter No (9-11-14.3.3-E)2-37422 of 01.08.2019 on the environmental impact assessment report on proposed economic activities.

7.3. The Radiation Protection Centre concluded by letter ref. 1.28E-2-2089 of 12/07/2019 on the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities (project 2210) that the activity could be carried out.

7.4. The Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior by letter ref. 9.4-1714(10.18E) of 15.10.2019 on the conclusions of the environmental impact assessment of planned economic activities supported the EIA report and the options available to the PEA.

7.5. The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture informed the Utena Department by letter No (9.38.-U)2U-476 of 15/07/2019 on the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities (project 2210) that it had no comments on the EIA report.

7.6. By letter No (4.17E)1-2777 of 18 May 2019 on the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities (project 2210), the administration of the municipality of Visaginas approved the EIA report and the proposed economic activity.

8. Public information and participation

The public presentation of the EIA report was published on the notice board and website of the Visaginas municipal administration (2019-06-04), "Lithuanian rytas" (2019-05-30), on the INPP web page http://www.iae.lt. The EIA report was made available at the Visaginas municipal administration, the INPP information centre and at www.iae.lt. A public meeting on the EIA report took place on 20/06/2019 at 17.00 in the Visaginas municipal administration hall. The meeting was attended by representatives of the public, the author of the EIA documents, the organiser of the proposed economic activity. The author of the EIA dossier did not receive any comments or suggestions from the public concerned.

On 25/10/2019, the Environmental Protection Agency made the EIA report available to the public on its website www.gamta.lt. No proposals for the EIA report were received from the public concerned within the prescribed period. Prior to the decision, the participants in the EIA process did not provide information on possible irregularities in the identification, characterisation and assessment of potential environmental impacts of PEA or during EIA procedures.

9. Transboundary consultations

In accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Impact Assessment of proposed economic activities and other national legislation, the Ministry of the Environment, by letter No (10)-D8-207 of 06.02.2020, provided the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Latvia with information on the environmental impact assessment of the proposed economic activities of the dismantling and decontamination of installations in units A-2 and V-2 of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (ISPP) (Project 2210, Phase 1).

The Republic of Belarus did not reply to the letter from the Ministry of the Environment. In its letter No DOOS-TSOOS.442.1.2020 of 06.03.2020, the Republic of Poland stated that Poland sees no need to participate in transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures according to the information provided. By letter No 5-01/230 of 12/03/2020, the Republic of Latvia referred to the need to enable the Latvian public to participate in the EIA process and expressed its wish to participate in transboundary EIA procedures.

The Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant has prepared information on PEA in accordance with the requirements of Annex IV to Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011, which was submitted to the Latvian State Environmental Protection Bureau (hereinafter 'the Bureau') for notification. The Bureau announced the need for a meeting involving members of the public. On 05/02/2021, a public hearing of the project and bilateral consultations involving the organiser of the PEA, the authorities of the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Latvia, the public and experts were organised remotely. The remote public presentation included an introduction to the PEA and answers to additional questions from the public and experts. In its letter No 5-01/341 (hereinafter 'the letter') sent on 22/03/2020, the Bureau did not submit any comments or proposals to the EIA report of the EIA. In its letter, the affected State – the Republic of Latvia informed the country of origin – Republic of Lithuania about the completion of the transboundary environmental impact assessment procedures for dismantling and decontamination of installations of units A-2 and V-2 of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant.

10. The Decision lays down the following conditions:

10.1. The developer of a PEA must inform the public of the EIA decision in accordance with the procedure laid down in Lithuanian legislation.

10.2. The dismantling and decontamination project must include measures to ensure the safety of works at the time of dismantling and decontamination, as foreseen in the EIA report.

10.3. The operator must ensure the radiological control (including waste water from sanitary sites) of all waste water from the control area.

10.4. Given that the EIA report assessed radionuclide activity in air emissions on the assumption that the cleaning efficiency of aerosol filters would be 99.95 %, the developer must ensure that such efficiencies are achieved during their operation or that the radionuclide activity reported in the EIA report does not exceed that calculated.

10.5. The developer must implement, at his own expense, the measures provided for in the EIA

report to prevent, reduce, offset or eliminate the adverse effects on the environment.

11. The main reasons on which the decision was based are as follows:

11.1. Having examined the EIA report and submitting the conclusions, the EIA entities agreed to the EIA report and did not object to the PEA.

11.2. The EIA organizer duly informed the public in accordance with the requirements of the Public Information Procedure and no comments and suggestions were received from the public on the EIA Report and on the possibility for the PEA.

11.3. According to the information provided in the EIA report, the use of mitigation measures and compliance with the conditions set out in paragraph 10 of the decision do not lead to significant adverse effects on ambient air, water, soil and subsoil, protected areas and biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage sites, public health and interaction between these components of the environment.

11.4. Potential radiological effects on the environment outside the INPP industrial site due to radioactive releases are expected to be negligible. The PEA will also not adversely affect the current radiological situation on the INPP site and will not adversely affect workers.

11.5. The proposed economic activity will not affect the socio-economic and natural environmental components of the neighbouring countries (Poland, Belarus, Latvia), as well as the health of the population in these countries. Following the transboundary consultation, the neighbouring countries did not submit comments or suggestions for the EIA report.

11.6. According to the information provided in the EIA report, waste management complies with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Radioactive Waste Management, the Law on Waste Management and other waste legislation.

11.7. INPP has extensive experience in previous dismantling and decontamination projects (B9-1, B9-0, B9-2, B9-5, B9-1(2)).

12. Nature of the decision:

In the light of the above considerations and in accordance with Article 10(1)(2) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities, the following decision is made: the proposed economic activity – dismantling and decontamination of the installations of units A-2 and V-2 of the Ignalina nuclear power plant (project phase 2210, phase 1) is permissible under the EIA report.

The decision on the environmental effects of the proposed economic activity is taken on the basis of the submitted EIA report as published on the Environmental Protection Agency's website www.gamta.lt (*Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) > 2019 > Information on the EIA reports received in 2019),* which is an integral part of the decision.

You have the right to appeal against this decision to the Lithuanian Administrative Disputes Commission (Vilniaus g. 27, 01402 Vilnius) in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Procedure for Pre-trial Administrative Disputes or to the Vilnius Regional Administrative Court (Žygimantų g. 2, 01102 Vilnius) in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Law on Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Lithuania within one month of its publication or delivery.

Director Rimgaudas Špokas

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Fire Protection and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior *sent via e-delivery*

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For information
The Environmental Protection Department of the Republic of Lithuania under the Ministry of the Environment *shall be sent via the e-delivery system*

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Informacija apie sertifikavimo paslaugų teikėją	RCSC IssuingCA
Sertifikato galiojimo laikas	2021-01-07 - 2023-01-07
Pagrindinio dokumento priedų skaičius	1
Pagrindinio dokumento pridedamų dokumentų skaičius	0
Programinės įrangos, kuria naudojantis sudarytas elektroninis dokumentas, pavadinimas	Elektroninė dokumentų valdymo sistema VDVIS, versija v. 3.04.02
El. dokumento įvykius aprašantys metaduomenys	
Informacija apie elektroninio dokumento ir elektroninio (-ių) parašo (-ų) tikrinimą (tikrinimo data)	El. dokumentas atitinka specifikacijos keliamus reikalavimus. Visi dokumente esantys elektroniniai parašai galioja. Tikrinimo data: 2021-05-18 09:25:05
Elektroninio dokumento nuorašo atspausdinimo data ir ją atspausdinęs darbuotojas	2021-05-18 atspausdino Beata Vilimaitė Šilobritienė (AM)
Paieškos nuoroda	