

conducted at this site, for the Kureika GES is a "turnkey" project.

In all fairness, we must point to some of the experiment's negative aspects. Concentrating all rights in the builders' hands put the operators in a position of dependence, thereby restricting their initiative in quality control, and in personnel recruitment and training. Many of the errors and stoppages can be explained precisely by the contractor's management dictatorship. It is obvious that the practice of "turnkey" projects needs to be improved.

The second GES unit is going into production on schedule, adding to the energy potential of the towns of Noril'sk and Igarka, and of Svetlogorsk settlement, which has sprung up in Kureika in recent years. Water supply in the Kureika "sea" is sufficient for productive operation of both power units.

The builders are continuing their work, with a view to advancing the delivery dates of all five units of one of the most northerly GES. A hard frost in winter can bring the thermometer down to minus 64 degrees. Experience gained from building the Khantaiskaya GES, new technology for driving tunnels through hard dolerite rock, and other technical innovations are being used to speed up the work.

The Kureika GES will become fully operational in 1991. Its total capacity will be 600 megawatts, and the station will produce an annual 2.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, so sorely needed for the development of North Enisei.

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P. 2 (full text)