

Report on the radiation situation and the progress of the investigation into the accident at the Chernobyl NPP

May 14, 1986

Secret

On May 14th, using a thermal imaging camera, a significant amount of hot active material remaining after the explosion was discovered in the Unit 4 reactor, on the roof of the adjacent turbine hall, and in the rubble. To cool it, 70 tons of lead pellets were dropped into the reactor crater. The possibility of fuel burning through the turbine hall roof is being investigated, and undesirable consequences are being predicted. Attempts to enter the turbine hall are being made. Approximately 5,000 cubic meters of concrete have been poured into the rubble, but due to a powerful heat source beneath the concrete and the possibility of steam escaping, the pouring work has been halted.

The radiation situation remains stable. In some areas, radiation levels have increased by up to five times, due to changing weather conditions. Within the nuclear power plant, radiation levels range from 4,000 to 10,000,000 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, in the clean-up zone from 8,000 to 2,000,000 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, in the towns of Pripyat from 600 to 3,500 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, in Chernobyl 80 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$, and at the boundary of the 30-km zone from 20 to 100 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$.

Surfaces in the plant area and in the town of Pripyat are being covered with special film and concrete. Construction of a stormwater drainage system for wastewater in the liquid-solid waste storage facility of Unit 5 has been completed. Two pumping stations for this system are under construction.

A 30-kilometer perimeter has been fenced off. All roads except two are closed. Checkpoints have been established. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has set up 12 double-shift posts.

It is imperative to organise a timely registration of persons within the zone and monitor their radiation doses, which will help avoid potential social conflicts in the future should they become incapacitated.

The issue of training engineering and technical personnel to replace incapacitated plant personnel, who are currently exposed to maximum permissible radiation levels, requires urgent consideration.

The investigative team has identified and is identifying five new eyewitnesses, as well as two specialists who, during the pre-accident period, believed the experiment on the turbine generator of power unit No. 4 was erroneous and dangerous, and allegedly reported this to the NPP management (Kirkan, Kryat).

Social and welfare deficiencies are being addressed through the NPP administration.

The situation is under control.

Deputy Chief of the 6th Directorate of the USSR KGB

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