

Reference note on the number of independent settlers in the Chernobyl exclusion zone

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Secret

Reference note about the radiological situation in the Ivankovsky District

The Ivankovsky District covers an area of 3,400 square kilometres, 42,244 people live in 84 settlements.

In 14 villages (Kovalevka, Domanovka, St. Sokoly, Potoka, Gornostaypol, Fruzinovka, Gubin, Laputki, Z. Mys, Medvin, Zorin, Piski, Dityatki, and Oranoye), with a population of 5,643, habitation is permitted provided all radiation safety measures are observed.

There are 1,126 permanent residents, including 18 minors, in 14 villages located within the 30-kilometer exclusion zone of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, where residence is prohibited.

These are:

Terekhi village – 64 people

Andreyevka village – 41 people

Ladyzhichi village – 51 people

Teremtsy village – 83 people

Zoltyshev village – 2 people

Paryshev village – 151 people

Razyezzheye village – 17 people

Ilyintsy village – 253 people

Rudnya Ilynetskaya village – 45 people

Stechanka village – 9 people

Gorodishche village – 26 people

Otashev village – 28 people

Kupuvatoye village – 109 people

Opachichi – 98 people.

The Ivankovsky District's water supply comes from closed sources, but due to the dilapidated state of the pipelines and their frequent damage, the water does not comply with GOST 2874-82 "Drinking Water." Pipeline reconstruction will be completed in 1989. There is one municipal and 23 departmental water supply systems.

Villages located within a 30-kilometer zone have no water supply systems.

Radiometric and dosimetric monitoring of the Ivankovsky District is carried out by nine departmental and one state radiological laboratories, as well as several industrial enterprises and village councils, which have received measuring equipment.

In 1986–1988, the radiological group of the Ivankov SES conducted analyses of food products for specific beta activity:

Year 1986			Year 1987			Year 1988		
No of tests	Non-compliant number	Non-compliant %	No of tests	Non-compliant number	Non-compliant %	No of tests	Non-compliant number	Non-compliant %
13,667	2,096	15.3	4,606	357	6.7	2,671	701	26.4

In 1988–1989, 604 spectrometric studies (for total caesium) were conducted, of which 67 cases of exceeding the maximum permissible level were detected.

Gamma radiation levels for 1988–1989 across the district varied as follows:

less than 0.5 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$ – populated areas;

from 0.5 to 1.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$ – 11 villages (Kovalevka, Domanovka, St. Sokoly, Potoka, Gornostaypol, Fruzinovka, Gubin, Laputki, Z. Mys, Medvin, Zorin);

Above 1.0 $\mu\text{Sv/hr}$ – populated areas (Piski, Dityatki).

The issue of resettling 1,126 people, including 18 children, from the 30-kilometer exclusion zone around the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant remains unresolved.

For three years, the status of the 30-kilometer exclusion zone around the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant has remained unresolved. This prolonged uncertainty is having a serious impact on the operational situation.

The self-settlers are of the opinion that the decisions of various resettlement commissions can be ignored. This has led to a current trend toward an increase in the number of people living within the 30-kilometer zone, and among the population resettled to the villages of Novi Ladyzhichi, Olizarovka, and elsewhere, according to operational sources, leaders are re-emerging who are agitating for people to return to their former places of residence.

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