

Information on the construction of objects of socio-cultural importance and the radiation situation in Slavutych

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Secret

Regarding the situation in Slavutych

While studying the situation in Slavutych and monitoring its changes in July of this year, the following data was obtained.

The population of Slavutych is 17,583, including 6,345 children and 7,133 plant employees and their families. Over the course of the month, 12 housing orders were issued to Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant personnel and 13 to employees of city organisations and services (through the exchange, redistribution, and renovation of housing previously rented for dormitories).

The situation in the construction of social and cultural facilities, industrial zones, and housing continues to deteriorate. At the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy, the client's half-year plan for capital investment has been reduced to 15 million roubles and for construction and installation work to 7 million roubles.

According to experts, critical infrastructure projects for the city, such as the main hospital building, the semi-finished product factory, warehouses for food and industrial goods, the community centre, the kindergarten, the central square, the city park, the indoor market, and a significant portion of the housing stock, will not be completed this year.

The central and national governments continue to pay less attention to the fate of the city and its residents, which, coupled with the negative developments occurring in the country, is contributing to the creation of a poor environment among Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant personnel and their families.

According to available data, the sanitary conditions of public catering facilities significantly deteriorated in the second quarter of this year.

Following an inspection, Store No. 3, "Ovoshchi-Meat," was not permitted to operate during the spring and summer. The ORS administration has weakened its oversight of the facilities. The performance of the refrigeration equipment has sharply deteriorated, and no measures are being taken to repair it. In the second quarter, 14 sanitary violation reports were filed against ORS employees for violating sanitary and hygienic regulations and failing to comply with the terms and conditions for the sale of highly perishable products, and nine fines were issued.

There is an unsatisfactory food supply to preschool institutions (PDIs). Dairy products are delivered from the Chernigov Dairy Plant in normal, rather than refrigerated, vehicles. The temperature inside the vehicle reaches 18-20°C, and delivery time is 12 hours. All products are delivered to the PDIs in a single vehicle, which is a serious violation of sanitary

requirements and can lead to potential food deterioration and cross-contamination. The quality of dairy products is sharply deteriorating; milk often curdles when boiled.

The situation with fruit and vegetable supplies is even worse. On average, each kindergarten receives 100-130 kg of fruit less than it needs monthly, and the selection is insufficient. Childcare facilities place orders for vegetable supplies based on required nutritional standards. However, the vegetables arriving are rotten and of poor quality, leading to waste. As a result, various vegetable dishes are replaced with cereals and pasta, meaning that carbohydrate-rich foods predominate in the children's diet. State sanitary supervision has also identified instances of vegetables containing elevated nitrate levels.

In early July of this year, a comprehensive medical examination of all Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (CNPP) workers began to assess their health in depth. Part of this work includes a questionnaire survey conducted by Moscow State University and the clinic of the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health. This survey is aimed at studying the socio-psychological and medical factors closely related to the overall health of Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (CNPP) personnel, their work at the plant, and their life in Slavutych.

According to experts, a comprehensive analysis of the medical examination and questionnaire results will enable the development of specific recommendations for the plant's management and the medical and social unit, defining the content of medical and social measures to preserve the health and improve living conditions of workers. The survey is scheduled for completion in December 1991.

The radiation situation in July of this year did not undergo significant changes. The Pripyat Scientific and Production Association, Spetsatom, and, to some extent, city construction organizations are continuing to carry out the second stage of clean-up in the city at a slow pace.

Efforts to eliminate radioactive stains within city blocks are nearing completion.

According to the Ukrainian National Hydrometeorological Administration, the soil contamination level with cesium-137 in the city area ranges from 4,070,000,000 to 773,300,000,000 Bq/km² [4.07-773.3 GBq/km²], with an average of 93,610,000,000 Bq/km² [93.61 GBq/km²].

Currently, external gamma radiation doses average 0.16 µSv/hr, or 1.5 times higher than the natural background level for the area.

During the first half of 1991, specialists at the External Dosimetry Laboratory (EDL) identified more than 30 food samples exceeding the "Temporarily Permissible Levels..." (TPL-91). As in the previous year, these included greens, mushrooms, meat, and dairy products. A human radiation counter (HRC) screening of the population revealed 15 people, including four children, with elevated levels of radionuclides in their bodies, caused by the consumption of contaminated foods, particularly mushrooms and fish.

The Radiological Department of the Chernigov Regional Sanitary and Epidemiological Station recommends against picking berries and mushrooms in the forests near the villages of Pakulya, Boroviki, Mnev, Dneprovsky, Vediltsi, Nedanchichi, Redkova, Mysy, and Komarovka, i.e., within a 15–20 km radius of Slavutych, where radio-caesium contamination exceeds 74,000,000,000 – 111,000,000,000 Bq/km² [74-111 GBq/km²].

The External Dosimetry Laboratory strongly recommends against unsupervised consumption of mushrooms, game, and predatory fish (pike, perch, and pike perch), especially from the Kiev Reservoir.

The situation at the City Department of Internal Affairs is characterised by the following indicators. Seventeen criminal cases have been opened, including 11 by the Criminal Investigation Department and five by the Economic Crimes and Social Protection Department. Seventy-nine people have been brought to administrative responsibility for various offenses, including 32 Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant workers.

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