

2016-01-18

Beredskapsenheten

Naturvårdsverket
106 48 Stockholm

Underrättelse från Polen gällande kärnkraftverk i norra Polen

Jordbruksverket har getts möjlighet att lämna synpunkter på innehållet i en kommande miljökonsekvensbeskrivning som gäller byggnation av ett kärnkraftverk i norra Polen (ert dnr NV-08364-15).

Jordbruksverkets har tidigare lämnat synpunkter på ”Nationellt program för kärnkraft i Polen” samt ”Tillägget till Polens kärnkraftsprogram”. I enlighet med Naturvårdsverkets önskan presenteras Jordbruksverkets synpunkter på innehåll översatta till engelska.

Comments on the content in the Environmental Impact Assessment

The Swedish Board of Agriculture considers that the Environmental Impact Assessment should include an analysis regarding the discharge of cooling water in an open cooling system. Discharge of cooling water can have a wide range of both physical and biological effects on the aquatic environment and fishery. The analysis should estimate the magnitude of the effects.

Additionally the Environmental Impact Assessment need to further consider the impact of major accident scenarios. As stated in the Environment Scoping Report, the risk of impact from design extension conditions accident are countries as far as 1000 km from Polish borders. The assessment should be supplemented to illustrate how agriculture both in Poland and in neighboring countries may be affected by different types of nuclear accidents and different weather conditions – both typical and extreme conditions – involving the release of different radionuclides to the environment. The results should preferably be presented as maps showing the fallout of at least cesium-134, cesium-137 and iodine-131. The levels of the fallout should be specified as Bq/m². Furthermore, the transfer of the released radionuclides to various crops should be estimated in order to assess if the levels of different radionuclides will exceed the EU limit values for marketed foodstuffs. This is important to investigate because the limit values are relatively low, which means that even a small release of radionuclides can have major consequences for agricultural production. It is also a preferred method to evaluate how the agricultural sector could be affected by an accident where radioactive substances are released into the environment.

I detta ärende har enhetschefen Catrin Molander beslutat. Tomas Sandström har varit föredragande. I den slutliga handläggningen har även verksjuristen Anders Elmström, Anders Landgren och Anna Blomquist deltagit.

Catrin Molander

Tomas Sandström