

"The questions of radiation safety and the radiation situation on the icebreaker were especially important to us," said D. Dudnikov. "It was necessary to explain how the potentially ionizing effects of the nuclear-powered vessel on the water and the atmosphere of the Arctic would be monitored."

L. Pankratov, a radiation hygiene physician of the Krasnoyarsk Regional Sanitary and Epidemiological Station carried out a whole complex of careful investigations with the appropriate instruments at various points on board the nuclear-powered vessel. The commission also studied the results of the thirty-year monitoring of the crews of the first nuclear-powered icebreaker, the "Lenin," which had been conducted at the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Maritime Transport by the laboratory of Doctor of Medical Sciences V. Baranovaya.

At the base used by the atomic fleet the Siberians became familiar with the procedures for receiving and burying the residues of nuclear fuel and liquid radioactive wastes.

"The specialists on board the "Taymyr" made available to us the necessary documentation during the trip and they gave exhaustive written answers to all questions," continued Dudnikov. "Together with the crew we decided that it would also be necessary in the future to conduct investigations into the problems of operating an atomic icebreaker on the river, which made it expedient to enlist the help of scientific-research organizations."

Thus, the commission came to the conclusion that the ship was operating under conditions of complete ecological and radiation safety and that it complied with the requirements of the IAEA. On the basis of this conclusion, the Executive Committee of the Okrug Council