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Reading instructions

The following documents constitute the background material for consultation under the Espoo Convention regarding the facilities in an integral system for final disposal of spent nuclear fuel and nuclear waste:

- A. EIS (Environmental Impact Statement. March 2011)
- B. EIS for the KBS-3 system - Non-technical summary. Updated October 2015
- C. SR-Site, assessment of long-term safety (volume 1, 2 and 3)
- D. The barriers in the KBS-3 repository for spent nuclear fuel in Forsmark
- E. Additional EIS regarding changes in Clink and increased interim storage in Clab
- F. Adjustments and corrections in the EIS
- G. Compilation of petitions (Petitions in Case No. M 1333-11)

The corresponding documents are as well enclosed in Swedish. The Non-technical summary is also enclosed in Finnish, German, Polish, Lithuanian and Russian.

The original environmental impact statement (EIS) for interim storage, encapsulation and final disposal of spent nuclear fuel is a part of SKB's applications for permissibility and permits under the Environmental Code and the Nuclear Activities Act, which were submitted in 2011. The EIS included a non-technical summary, which was updated in autumn 2015. The original EIS and the updated non-technical summary are enclosed, see documents A and B.

A key document in the applications is SR-Site, which is an assessment of long-term safety for the final repository for spent nuclear fuel, see document C. The document is very comprehensive, but begins with a summary of about 35 pages.

The application under the Environmental Code has been supplemented several times. In September 2014 it was supplemented with an easily accessible summary about the barriers based on the reports that form the basis for the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM) examination of the application under the Nuclear Activities Act. The document is attached, see document D.

The supplement in March 2015 included an additional petition to extend the interim storage in Clab from the current 8,000 tonnes of spent nuclear fuel to 11,000 tonnes. The supplement included a so-called additional EIS which describes the consequences of extended interim storage in Clab and the changes in the Clink (Clab extended with an encapsulation section), see document E.

Adjustments and corrections in the EIS are described in document F.

SKB's petitions in the application under the Environmental Code are summarised in document G.