

THE HISTORY OF FORSMARK

1965

Vattenfall purchases land at Käftudden in Trosa, the site initially intended for the nuclear power plant.

1970

The parliament decides to relocate the site, mainly for reasons of market policy, and chooses Forsmark for the location of Sweden's fourth nuclear reactor. Vattenfall submits a license application to the government for the power plant.

1971

Domänverket (Swedish Forest Service) purchases land in Forsmark, and the building of Forsmark 1 commences.

1972

Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB is formed by Vattenfall and Mellansvensk Kraftgrupp on 4 December 1972.

1973

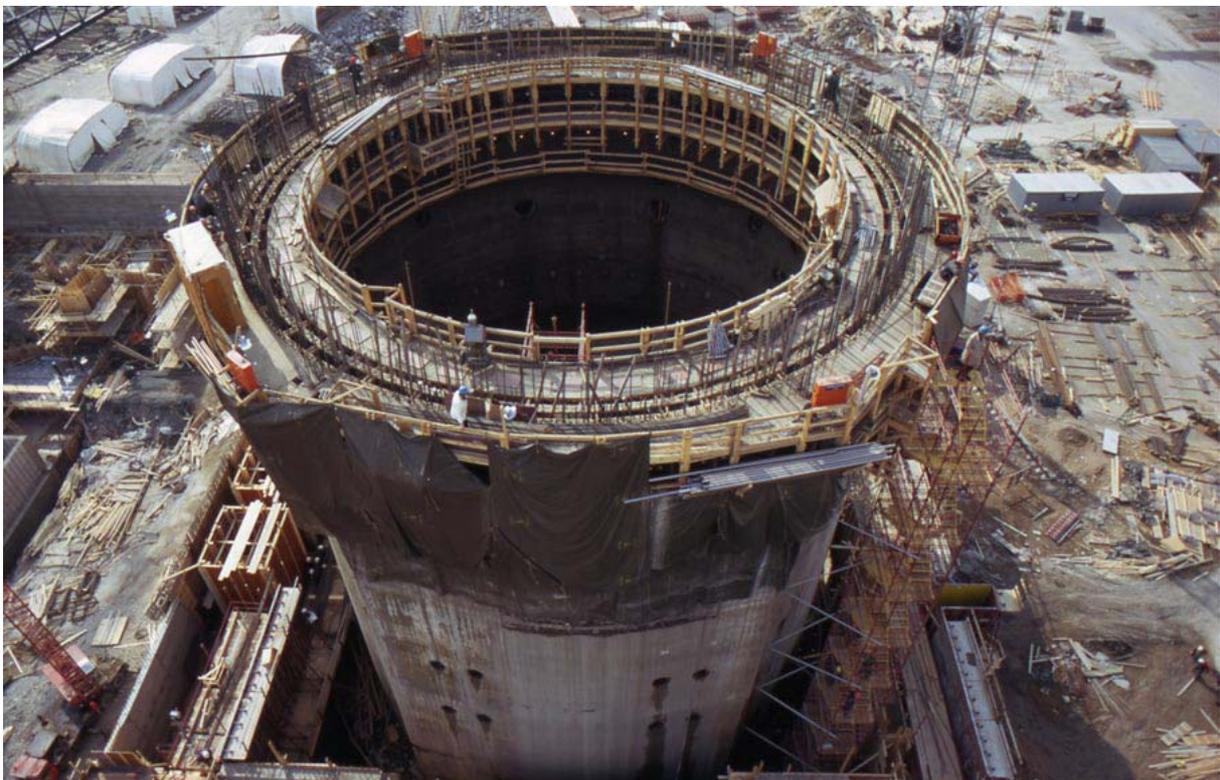
Building commences on Forsmark 2. Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB is registered as a joint-stock company.

1975

Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB purchases Forsmark mill, which is declared a historic site.

1976

Building commences on Forsmark 3. There are now 2,700 people working at the Forsmark site.



Construction work is carried out on Forsmark 1's reactor in 1974.

1980

Forsmark 1 now operating for commercial use.

1981

Forsmark 2 now operating for commercial use.

1983

The Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Company begins building SFR, deep geological repositories for storing nuclear waste. SFR is the world's first repository for waste with low to medium radioactivity.



SFR begins operating in 1988 and is located in Forsmark, 50 metres below the mountain. The image shows the power plant above ground and the harbour.

1985

Forsmark 3 now operating for commercial use.

1986

The effects of the Chernobyl disaster are discovered outside the Soviet Union by Forsmark when radioactive substances are found outside the power plant.

1986-87

Power is increased in Forsmark 1 and 2.

1987

Forsmark's upper secondary school with a natural sciences programme is opened.

1988

SFR now operating.

1989

Power is increased in Forsmark 3.

1990

Fennoskan, the direct current cable system between Sweden and Finland, is inaugurated by the king and queen who also visit the power plant.

1993

Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB is named "Power Plant of the Year", a world-wide acknowledgement.

Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB is made a subsidiary of Vattenfall.

1994

A record year for Forsmark, with production of 24.3 billion kWh (kilowatt hours). Availability, or productivity, expressed in percentages, increases to 92.6 %.

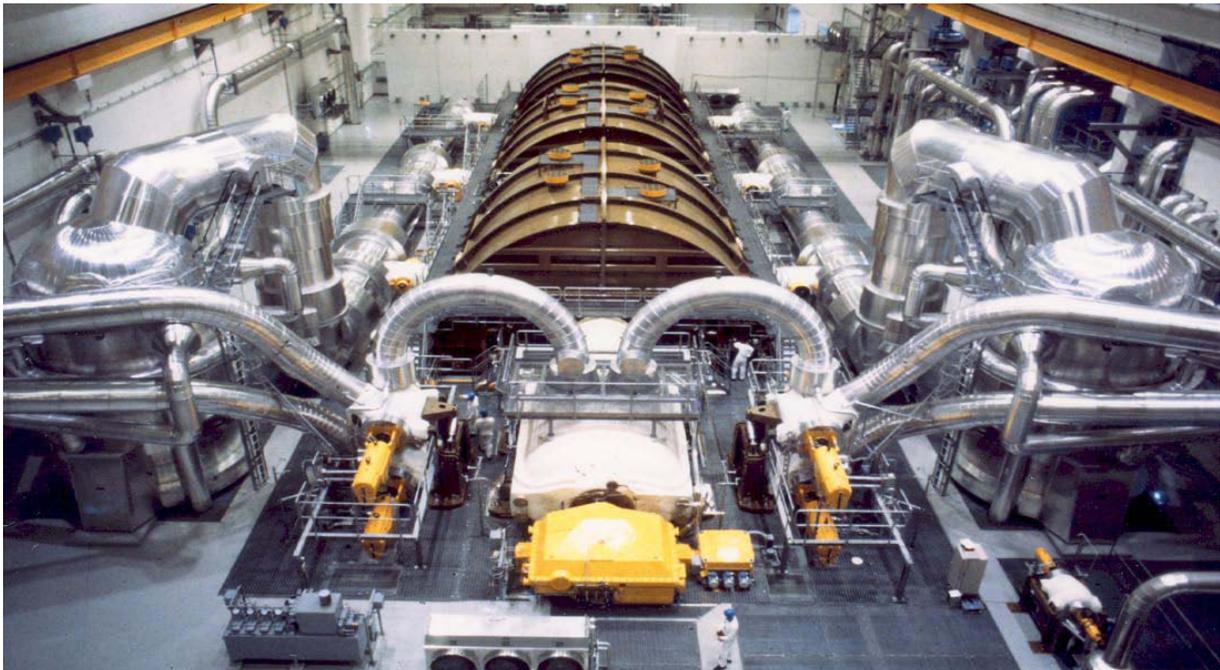
1998

The Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Company presents a preliminary study on a potential repository for nuclear waste in Östhammar Municipality.

Forsmark is environmentally certified according to ISO 14001 and registered according to the EU regulation EMAS (Eco Management and Audit Scheme).

2004

Forsmark 3 exchanges its low-pressure turbines, thereby increasing its power. A record year for Forsmark, which produces nearly 25 billion kWh (kilowatt hours). Productivity increases to 94.3%.



The turbine pit at Forsmark 3 has a high-pressure turbine and three low-pressure turbines on a 70 metre long turbine shaft.

2005

Forsmark celebrates 25 years of operating for commercial use. The king and queen pay a visit to Forsmark.

Forsmark 1 exchanges its low-pressure turbines.

2006

On 25 July, a major interference occurs at Forsmark 1. As a result of the interference, technical deficiencies and deficiencies in the security culture are noted.

Forsmark 2 exchanges its low-pressure turbines.

2007

Substantial efforts to improve security and reliability commence.

The idea for an evaluation by the UN International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is hatched. The government officially asks the IAEA to carry out an independent evaluation of security and reliability in operations, amongst other things; a so-called OSART (Operational Safety Review Team) evaluation. The government also applies for an evaluation of Oskarshamn and Ringhals, due to take place in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

2008

In February, the IAEA carries out a three week long OSART evaluation of Forsmark. The OSART team consists of international experts, and the evaluation takes place at Forsmark 1 between 12-28 February.

Results indicate that Forsmark maintains a good international standard. The OSART team concludes that management and co-workers have improved operations reliability and the security culture.

The Environmental Court grants Forsmark permission to increase power at all three reactors.



Forsmark 1 and 2 are beautifully situated by the Uppland coast.