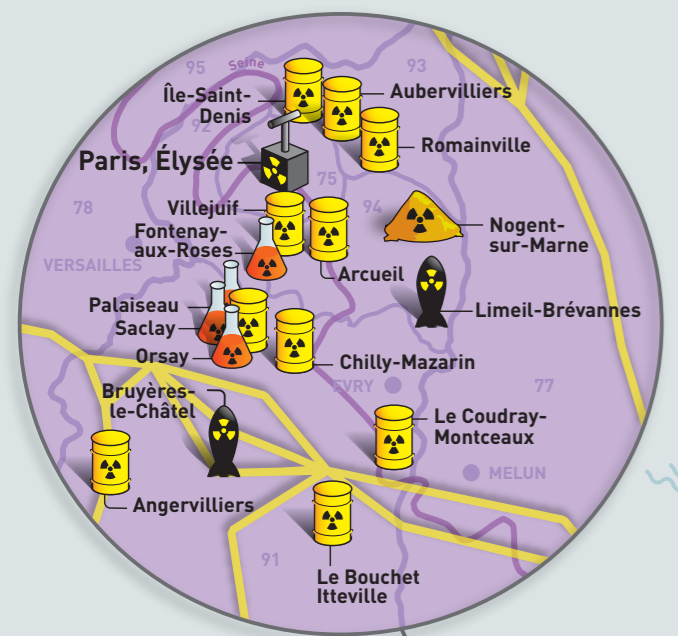
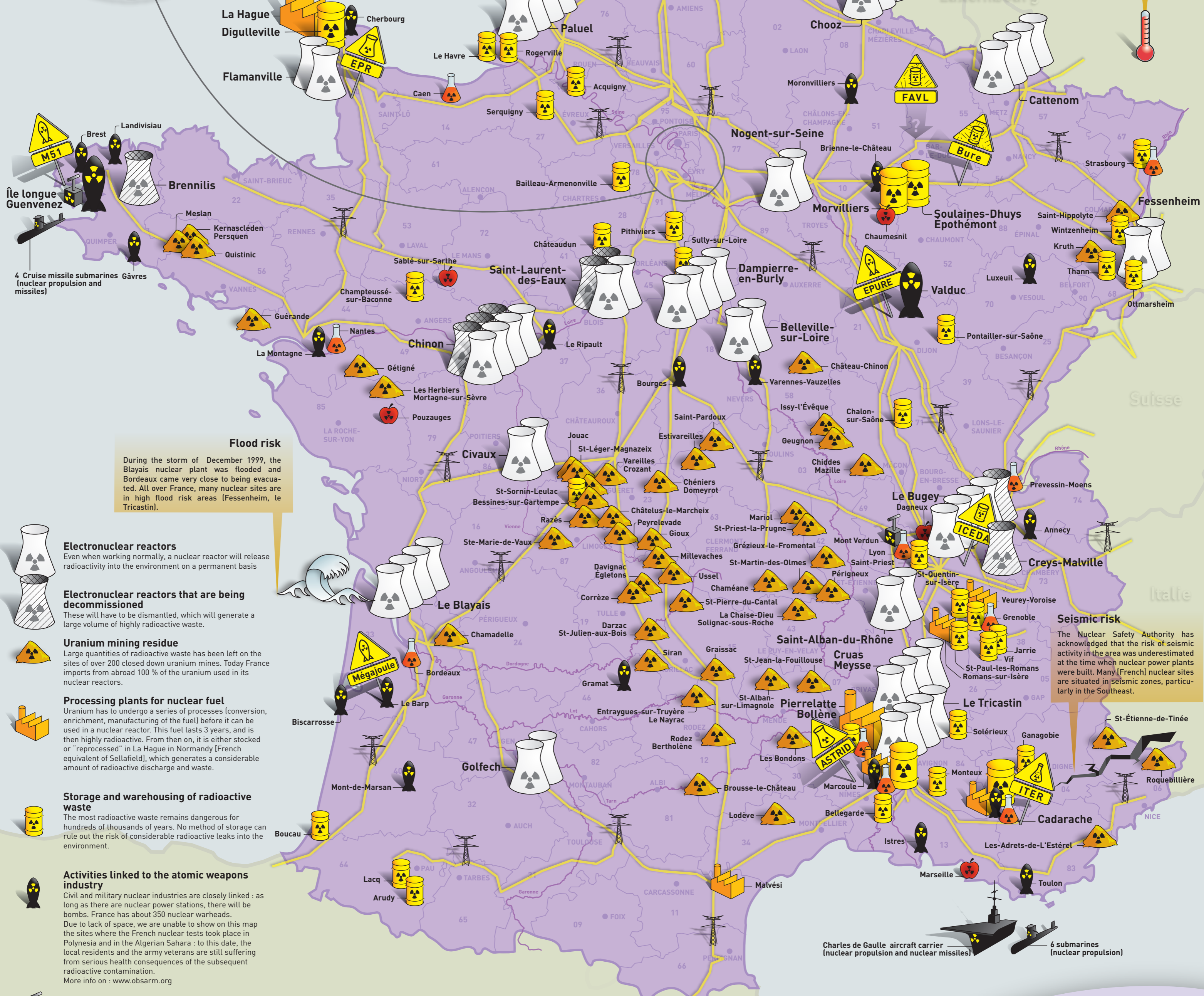


NUCLEAR POWER : PERMANENT DANGER



Risk of a terrorist attack
No nuclear reactor is or has been built to resist a 9/11 type attack. Many other types of terrorist attacks are to be equally feared.

Risk of heatwave
Every nuclear reactor needs to be cooled down on a permanent basis, otherwise it would go into meltdown. Because of climate change, heatwaves are becoming more and more frequent and this is increasing the risk of a major nuclear accident. For example, during the summer of 2003, EDF S.A. had to close down one of the two reactors of the Fessenheim plant [situated in the Alsace region] and one quarter of all French nuclear reactors had to be stopped!



Flood risk
During the storm of December 1999, the Blayais nuclear plant was flooded and Bordeaux came very close to being evacuated. All over France, many nuclear sites are in high flood risk areas (Fessenheim, le Tricastin).

Seismic risk
The Nuclear Safety Authority has acknowledged that the risk of seismic activity in the area was underestimated at the time when nuclear power plants were built. Many [French] nuclear sites are situated in seismic zones, particularly in the Southeast.

- Electronuclear reactors**
Even when working normally, a nuclear reactor will release radioactivity into the environment on a permanent basis
- Electronuclear reactors that are being decommissioned**
These will have to be dismantled, which will generate a large volume of highly radioactive waste.
- Uranium mining residue**
Large quantities of radioactive waste have been left on the sites of over 200 closed down uranium mines. Today France imports from abroad 100 % of the uranium used in its nuclear reactors.
- Processing plants for nuclear fuel**
Uranium has to undergo a series of processes (conversion, enrichment, manufacturing of the fuel) before it can be used in a nuclear reactor. This fuel lasts 3 years, and is then highly radioactive. From then on, it is either stocked or "reprocessed" in La Hague in Normandy [French equivalent of Sellafield], which generates a considerable amount of radioactive discharge and waste.
- Storage and warehousing of radioactive waste**
The most radioactive waste remains dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years. No method of storage can rule out the risk of considerable radioactive leaks into the environment.
- Activities linked to the atomic weapons industry**
Civil and military nuclear industries are closely linked : as long as there are nuclear power stations, there will be bombs. France has about 350 nuclear warheads. Due to lack of space, we are unable to show on this map the sites where the French nuclear tests took place in Polynesia and in the Algerian Sahara : to this date, the local residents and the army veterans are still suffering from serious health consequences of the subsequent radioactive contamination. More info on : www.obsarm.org
- Command centres for nuclear strike force**
- Installations for nuclear research**
Experimental reactors, particle accelerators, laboratories...These all generate radioactive discharge and waste.
- Installations for food irradiation**
Industrial irradiation of "fresh" food items is used to enable long-distance transport and long shelf life. The potential health impacts of eating irradiated food have never been studied. More info on : www.irradiation-aliments.org
- Very High Voltage lines at 400,000 volts**
The nuclear industry produces electricity in a very centralized way, therefore it has to be transported for very long distances at a very high voltage. But prolonged exposure to electro-magnetic fields is a health risk.
- Principal current nuclear projects :**
EPR : European Pressurized Reactor, being built in Flamanville (Normandy).
ITER : International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, a research reactor, currently being built to work on nuclear fusion [in Cadarache, Southeastern France].
ASTRID : Sodium-cooled fast reactor project.
CIGEO Bure : Planned geological disposal facility for nuclear waste, [in the Meuse département].
ICEDA : Planned storage facility for nuclear waste.
FAVL : Underground disposal facility for low level, long life nuclear waste, location as yet to be decided.
M51 : New nuclear missile, currently being developed in total violation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which France has ratified.
Mégajoule : Laser research facility on thermonuclear weapons
EPURE : Radiography facility for upgrading nuclear weapons

Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier (nuclear propulsion and nuclear missiles) 6 submarines (nuclear propulsion)

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Join us to fight for a world without nuclear

You can find detailed information and high quality photos of nuclear sites on our interactive map : <http://www.sortirdunucleaire.org/carte>

Information about nuclear installations is generally kept secret or is difficult to find out. Therefore, this map is probably not exhaustive. This map is under "Creative Commons" license, and can be circulated and reused freely, provided the following conditions are adhered to : no modification, no commercial use, mention of the "Sortir du Nucléaire" network.

Translation : Marie-Pierre Gaudes.

