



Environmentalists rethinking Nuclear Energy
Bruno Comby
Brussels, 3 february 2015



The old and new vision of ecology

Considering the environmental benefits of nuclear energy





The life of an environmentalist

- Childhood in nature
- Director of the Comby institute (IBC)
- President of EFN (Environmentalists For Nuclear Energy)

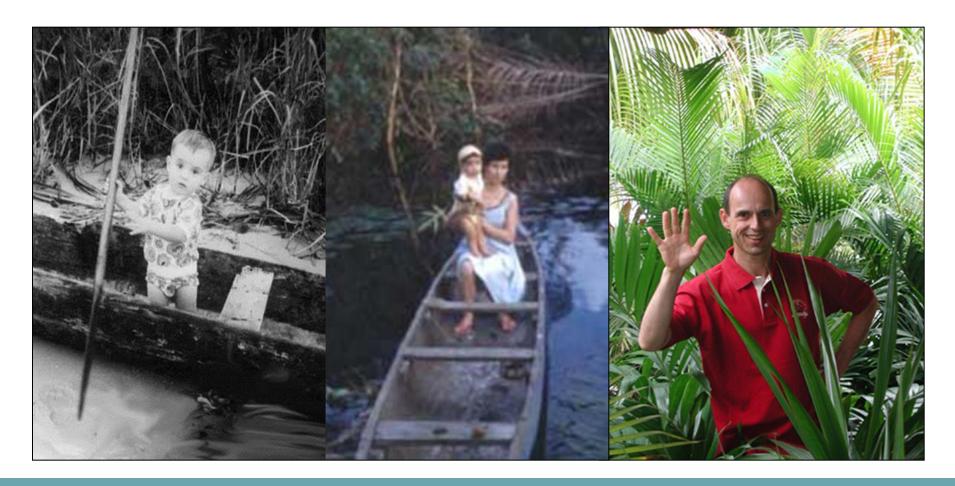
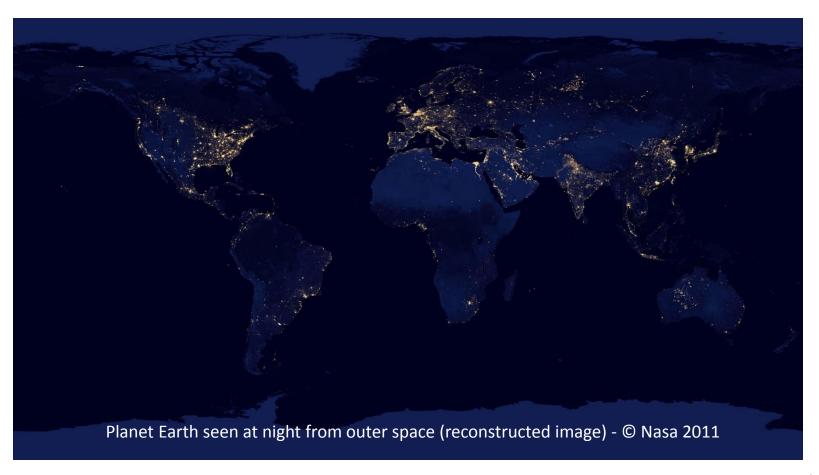




Photo of the world at night

Today, 20% of the world's population consumes 60% of the energy

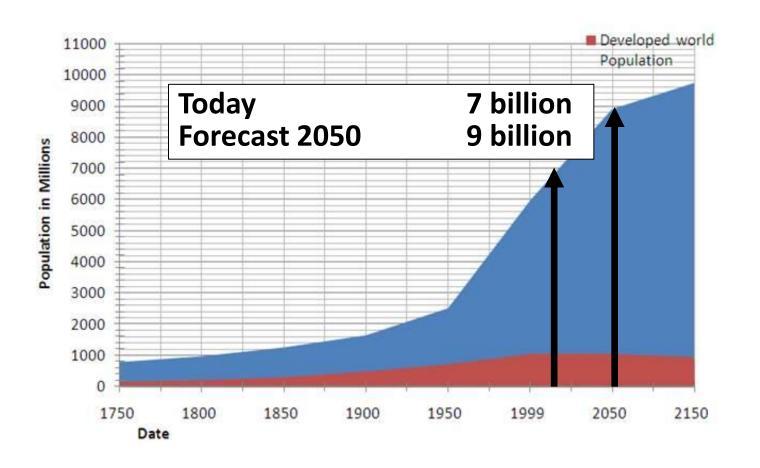




World population



■ Developing World

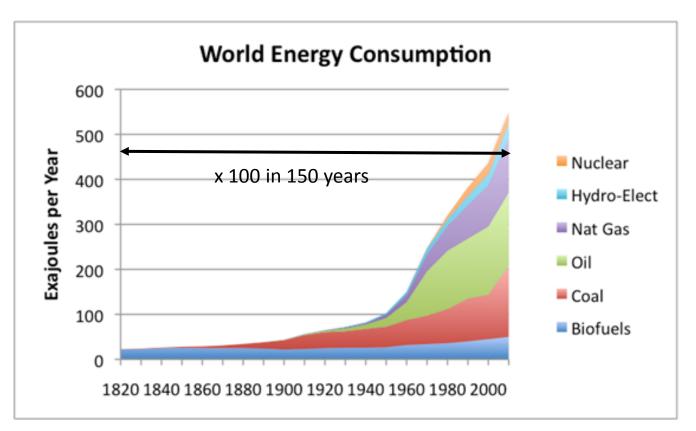


Source: Worldbank



World Energy Consumption since the Industrial Revolution

- Energy consumption has greatly increased since 1850
- Today, energy consumption is increasing rapidly in developing countries, and is stabilizing in industrial countries



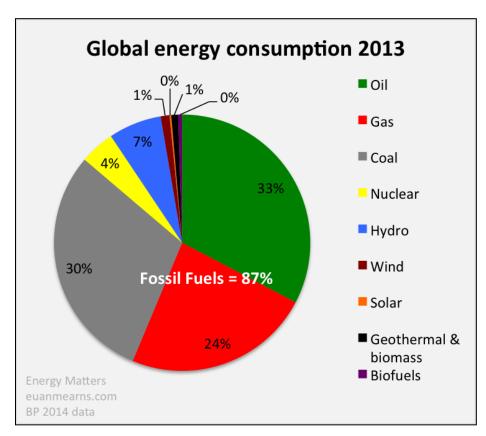
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Energy sources (world)

excluding biomass & fire wood

- 87% of the energy is fossil (coal, oil, gas) and contributes to the greenhouse effect
- Wind + geothermal + solar = 1%
- 9,1 Gtoe/yr + biomass ~> 10 Gtoe/yr

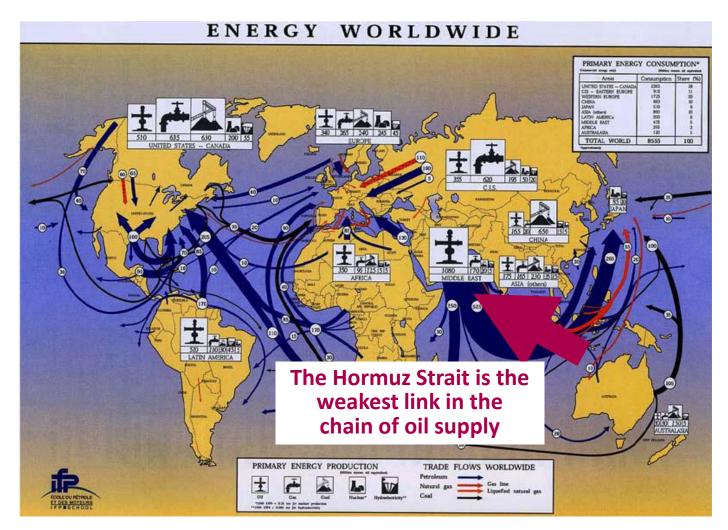


Source : BP, 2014⁷



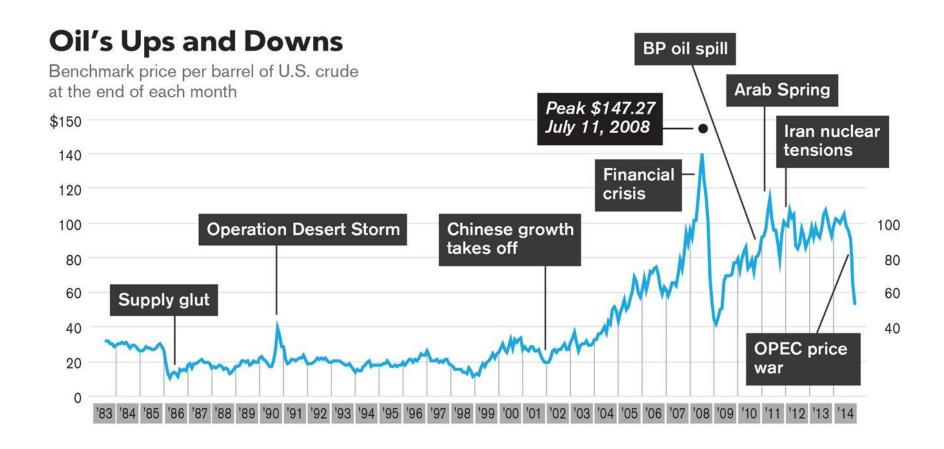
70% of the world's oil supply comes from the Middle East

with all its geopolitical implications





Price of crude oil

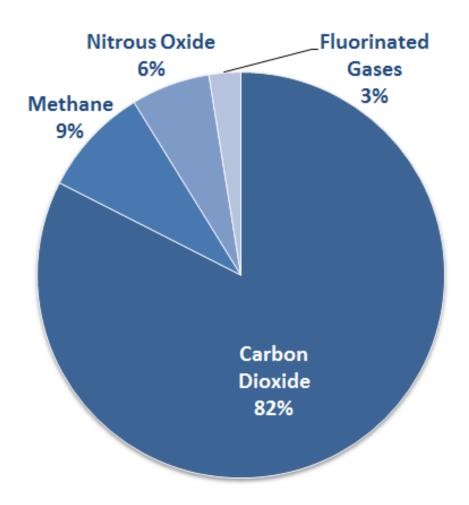


Source: Bloomberg, 2014



Contribution to climate change

Share in the emission of greenhouse gases



Source: EPA 2013

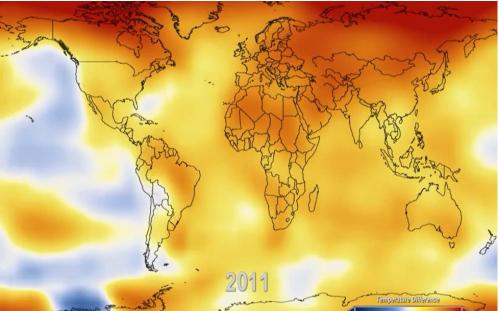
Ref: USA Greenhouse Gas emissions 2012



Greenhouse gas effect

- 20th century : **0,5 to 1 Celsius increase**
- 21st century: 1,5 to 2 Celsius increase
- Let's suppose we stop emitting greenhouse gases today, what impact will it have on climate change?
- A GLOBAL EFFECT with a long time constant
- URGENT action is required

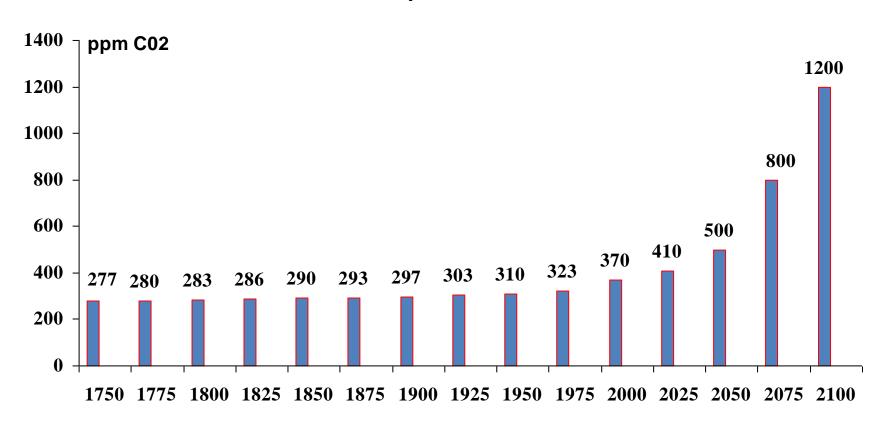






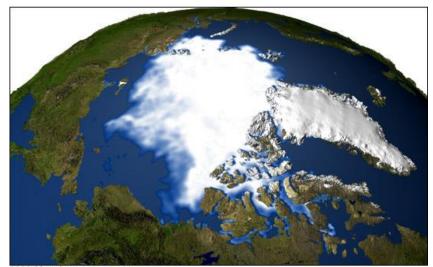
CO2 concentration in the atmosphere

The CO2 content of the atmosphere is higher than it has ever been in the last 400,000 years, and it continues to rise

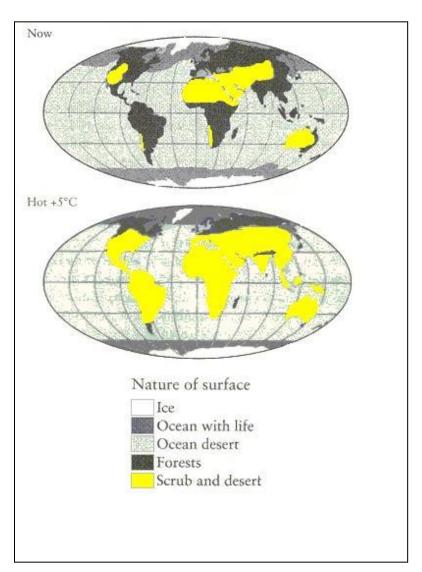




1979 SSMI Composite Data



2003 SSMI Composite Data



Source: The Revenge of Gaia / James Love Jack

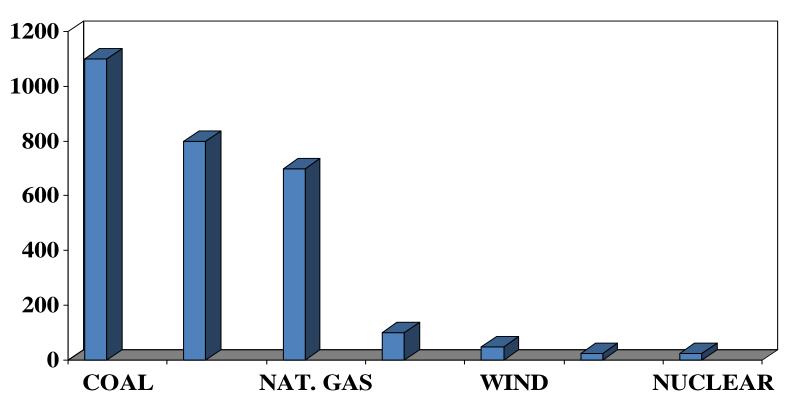


Greenhouse gas emissions of various energy sources

(in grams of CO2/kWh)

RENEWABLE ENERGIES AND NUCLEAR : VERY SMALL CONTRIBUTION TO THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

(10 to 40 times less per kWh than fossil energies)





What can we do?

- ENERGY CONSERVATION
- ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- CLEANER ENERGIES
- EU leaders agreed on 23 October 2014 the domestic 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40% compared to 1990





Clean electricity

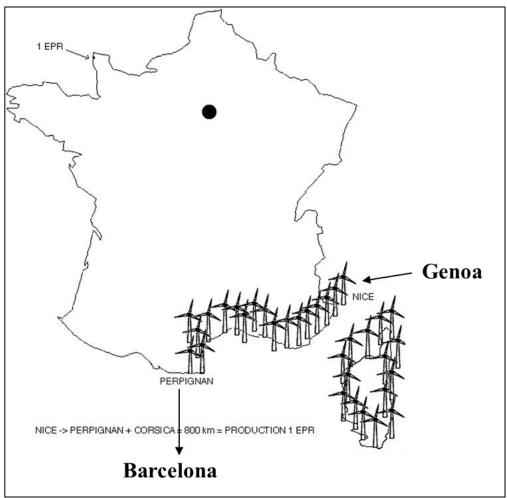
- Let's ban carbon from electricity production
- This leaves us with:
 - Renewables
 - Nuclear





Wind energy can help but it will not suffice

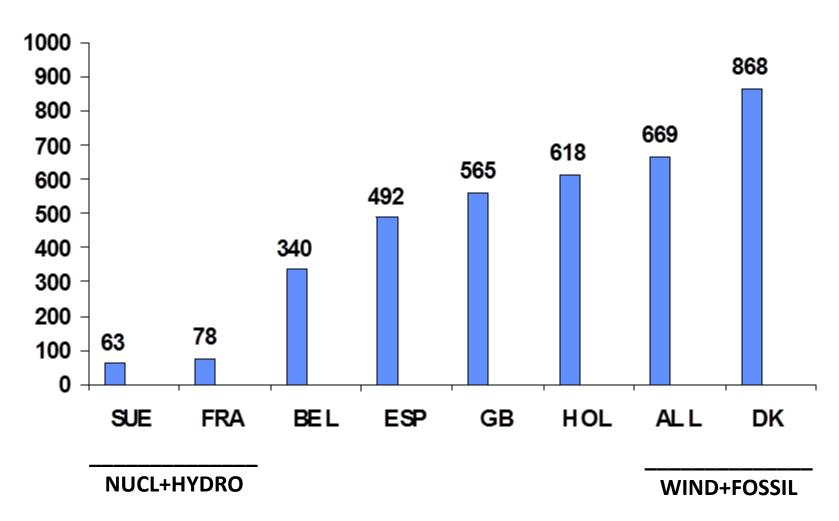






CO2 emissions in Europe

(TONS of CO2 /GWh)



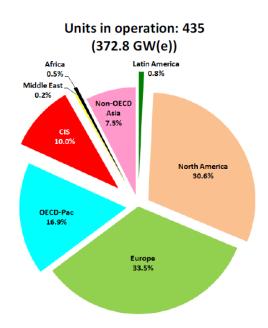
Solar energy can help meet the demand, but only when the sun shines

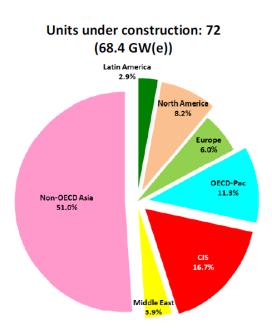




Nuclear energy growing worldwide

- **Positive news from** France, UK, USA, Russia, China, India, Canada, Poland, Emirates, Turkey, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Finland, ...
- Nuclear phase out in Germany
- In Europe: 30 % of energy produced is nuclear
- In the world: nuclear is 3rd largest source of electricity (11% of global electricity production)





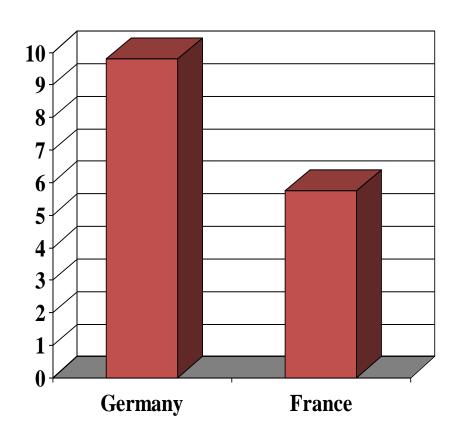


CO2 emissions France and Germany

(per person, per year)

The example to be followed is France, not Germany:

- CO2 emissions (source IEA 2008)
 - DE = 9.79 Tons CO2/hab
 - FR = 5.74 Tons CO2/hab
- Cost of electricity to families
 - DE = 23.6 cts/kWh
 - FR = 12.0 cts/kWh
- Cost of electricity to industry
 - DE = 12 cts/kWh
 - FR = 8 cts/kWh





All clean energies and efforts are necessary

- The world needs more energy
- There is no fundamental contradiction between energy conservation, eco-construction, eco-transportation, ecothinking, nuclear energy and renewable energies
- All clean energies should be developed









Nuclear energy

- Is quite compact
- Factor 1 million (1g U = 1 ton oil)
- Consumes very little uranium (20 T=1m3 per year)
- Produces very small volumes of waste







Nuclear waste is not a problem

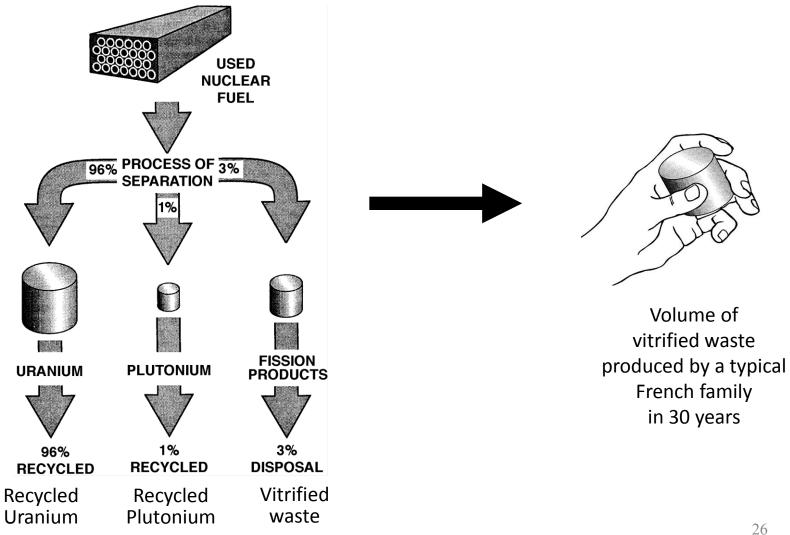
- The volume of the waste is small
- Nuclear waste is confined not rejected
- Nuclear waste decays spontaneously
- Initial toxicity decreases very rapidly
- Few meters of earth stops the radiation
- Used fuel can be reprocessed







Reprocessing of nuclear waste is highly ecological





Radioactivity is natural

Airplane: 5 μSv/hour

• In Guarapari (Brazil): up to 50 μSv/hr on beach

• In Ramsar (Caspian Sea): up to 150 μSv/hr in houses

• La Hague NPP: 0.001 μSveq/h

• La Bourboule: 0,2 to 3μSv/h

• **U@home:** 10 kg/meter (3ppm)

>> To protect the populations more efficiently, radioprotection rules should include natural radiation, not just industrial exposure







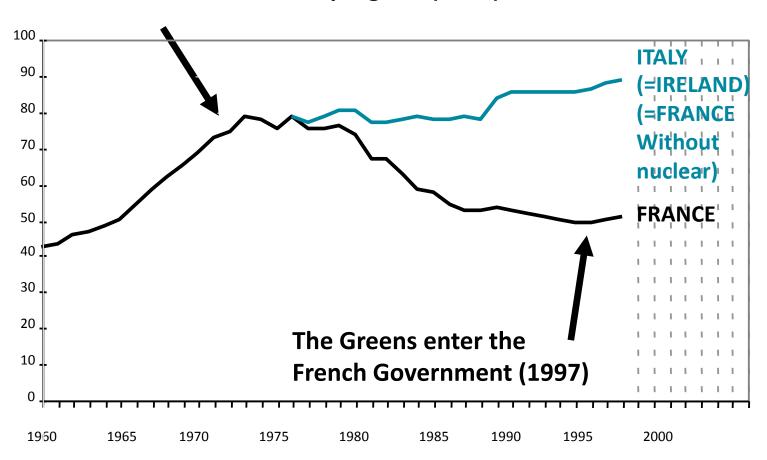




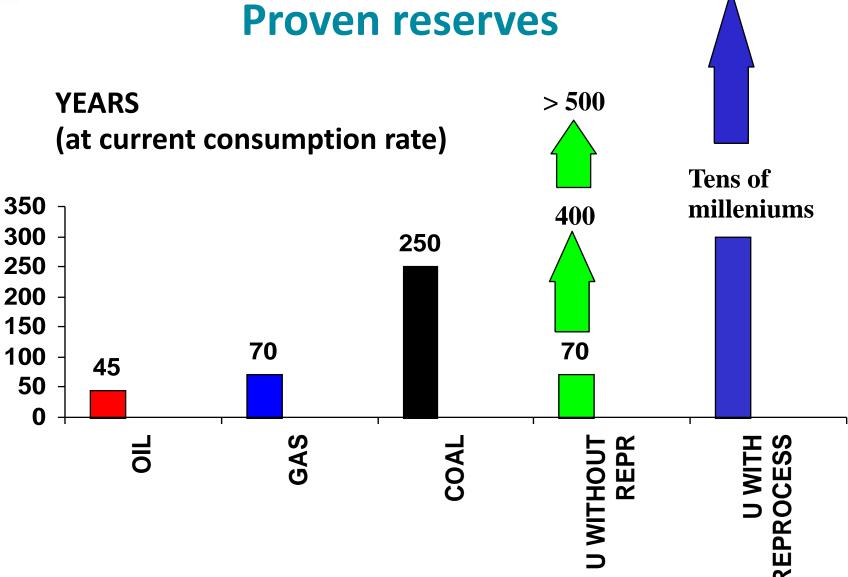


Energy dependance

Start of the French nuclear program (1973)



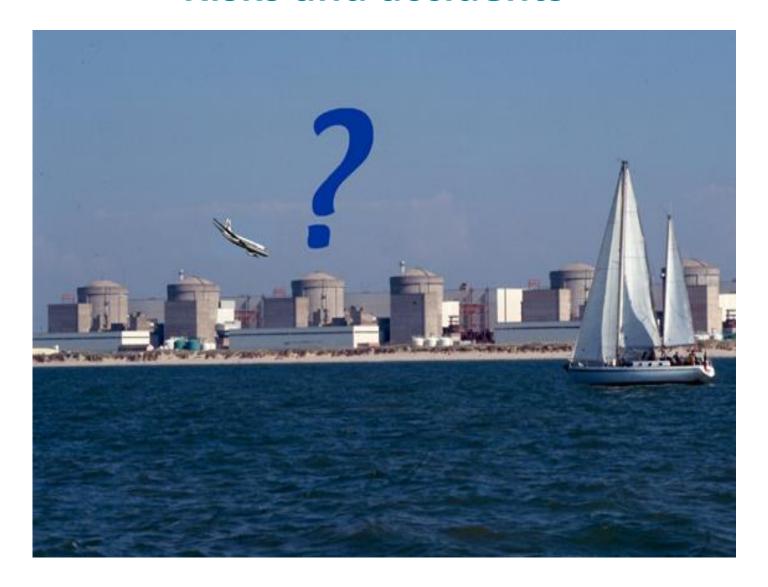




Source : Oil and Gas Journal : CME 2001 / DGEMP 2002 /NEA RED BOOK 2003



Risks and accidents





No energy source is free of risks

• Hydro:

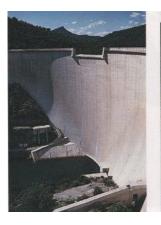
Malpasset, 1959 : 423 died

Morvi, 1979 : 30 000 died

world average = hundreds/year

• **Gas**: Ghislenghien, 2004: 22 died

• **Steam :** Mississipi, 1865 : 1547 died











The Chernobyl accident

- Man-made disaster, perfect example what not to do:
- **Major mistakes:** faulty design, no containment, safety systems bypassed, incorrect training, forbidden test, ...
- WHO report: 4,000 casualties (1986-2006)





The Fukushima accident

- A natural disaster: wave above expectations
- 20,000 died from tsunami (only 2 in NPP to date)
- All reactors stopped automatically
- 4 reactors destroyed, 3 melted cores, 2 H2 explosions
- Early evacuation, limited public health impact
- 4 workers died (none from radiation)
- 6 workers > authorized 250 mSv (no health impact)
- Tsunami predictions inadequate (wave 5.7m -> 14 m)
- Emergency cooling systems not sufficient + inundated
- Lessons learned & stress-tests : safety is now improved around the world



Risk of terrorist attack

CONCLUSION EU STRESS TESTS:

- Specifically, the tests measured the ability of nuclear facilities to withstand damage from hazards such as earthquakes, flooding, terrorist attacks or aircraft collisions
- The safety standards of nuclear power plants in Europe are generally high, the plants are robust

CONCLUSION DRONES:

- Drones are not capable to impact on the nuclear part of an NPP
- Potential drone attacks might have targeted the (unprotected)
 transformers
- These attacks would rather aim a black-out or power cut than a nuclear accident



Mortality rate different energy sources

(deaths/trillionkWhr)

• Coal 170,000

• Oil 36,000

• Biofuel/Biomass 24,000

• Natural Gas 4,000

Hydro

Solar (rooftop)

Wind

Nuclear

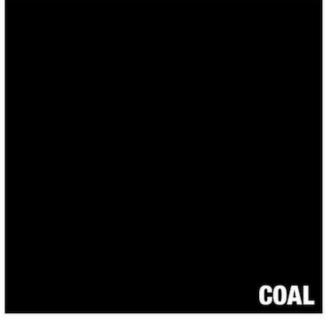
1,400

440

150

90





NUCLEA

death rate per watts produced



Conclusions

A major energy crisis is down the road

The world needs more clean energy

Conservation, renewable energies and clean nuclear energy

are a perfect match

COP21 Paris





EFN: Environmentalists for Nuclear

 An international network gathering over 12,000 members and supporters in favour of clean nuclear energy

• **EFN's mission**: information about energy and the

environment

- Growing rapidly
- In 65 countries
- On 5 continents





More information

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The book : www.comby.org

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You are kindly invited to visit the ecohouse (near Paris)

