

De: Robert Fortin <robertfortin67@gmail.com>
Envoyé: 1 octobre 2014 17:10
À: Leblanc, Rita (BAPE)
Cc: mommacarm
Objet: [POLLURIEL (Bayes)] Uranium bape

OUR REASONS TO JUSTIFY OUR POSITION CLEARLY

The exploration and exploitation of uranium in Quebec would have major adverse effects on the environment and on the health of communities. The interconnection of the watershed resulted in the contamination of water is a risk whose magnitude will be far greater profits that may result from a uranium mine. Moreover, uranium is of no considerable economic advantage. Finally, Quebec is experiencing energy sufficiency, there is no necessity that the uranium industry is developed. There are also a wide variety of alternatives to nuclear energy. Here, major themes, a list of our concerns:

environment

Management of mining waste

- For each ton of uranium extracted, thousands of tons of mining waste are generated
- Approximately 85% of the radioactivity extracted deposits remain in mine wastes
- Mining waste remains radioactive for thousands of years
- There is still no known way to legislate or manage a site over a long period

Contamination

- Even the most modern uranium mines, are not immune to failure (zero risk does not exist)
- There are several technological accidents and spills of uranium mining for over 50 years
- Uranium mining poses risks of toxicological and radiological contamination
- More than 53 radiological and chemical contaminants have been identified
- The primary contaminants include thorium, radium, radon, polonium, selenium and uranium
- There are insufficient data on the risks to many chemical contaminants
- There is insufficient evidence to conclude on the contamination zone around the uranium sites

health

Health Risks

The main risks identified are:

- Increased risk of leukemia Population
- Increased risk of genetic (mutations) and adverse pregnancy
- Increased risk of lung cancer among mine workers

The risks for the population are likely to:

- to increase the regional background noise

- increase with the feed
- exceed the standards and criteria recognized

Even today, there are insufficient data to conclude on the risks:

- technological accidents
- management of radioactive waste in the long term
- transport of the reagents and UOC
- risks to the health of nearby populations

social Impacts

- Anxiety felt in several individuals in connection with radioactivity and its effects (actual or anticipated)
- Alteration of the social climate and loss of confidence by some citizens against public authorities
- Some social groups are more vulnerable and indigenous communities may be particularly affected by these changes

economy

The uranium market

- Uranium is mainly used to produce nuclear energy for military purposes
- The price of uranium has fallen 25% since 1 year and 60% since the Fukushima accident in 2011
- Quebec has low levels of deposits, 10 to 200 times poorer than those in Saskatchewan

The cost of nuclear power

- Nuclear energy is increasingly expensive and faces many technical and security challenges
- It is in decline with 10% of global energy in 2013 vs. 17% in 1993
- Nuclear energy is 2-4 times more expensive than hydro or wind energy
- It emits 10-20 times more greenhouse gas emissions than wind energy

Alternatives to uranium

The myth of medical isotopes

- The production of medical isotopes is not dependent on uranium mining
- Less than 1% of the nuclear reactors in the world produce medical isotopes
- Medical isotopes can be reproduced from particle accelerators

Renewables

- Solar Energy
- Wind Power
- Hydropower
- Geothermal
- Biomass
- Natural Gas

Sent from my iPhone