



US NUCLEAR ENERGY FOUNDATION

“Nuclear Advocacy through Grassroots Education”

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World Energy Related Disaster Totals

Nuclear, 2,890 – all other fossil fuels, 465,200

The take away from this data is to understand given these factual numbers that no matter how we have been misled by governments, media, etc. The numerical facts prove that nuclear energy is the safest volume producing power available on the planet, and also, remember that China is switching to nuclear from coal to reclaim their clean air needs for China's population.

Few sources provide documented statistical information on the cost of lives for energy production which include nuclear energy into the total calculations. This is a very revealing document which does include all. This data is compiled by Piero Scaruffi, mathematics (summa cum laude) in 1982 from University of Turin, where he did work in General Theory of Relativity. Additional contributions are from Dr. Bernard Cohen's book, "The Nuclear Energy Option", (1990) Loss of Life Expectancy Due to Various Risks".

Dr. Bernard Cohen's book The Nuclear Energy Option goes into great detail comparing health risk analysis of accidents, medical illness, socioeconomic environments, etc. to the radiation environment of nuclear power plants. This table is in Chapter-8 Pg-128 in his book. The table represents Loss of Life Expectancy in DAYS based on the research gathered. Table items in BOLD are directly related to ENERGY development. A couple paragraphs follow the table relative to these comparisons are to further explain the comparisons in Cohen's book.

Hydro - Dams: Johnstown, USA (1889): **2,200 dead** Shimantan, China (1975): **85,000 dead**

Chemical: Bhopal, India (1984): **14,000 dead**.

Coal USA: In the US alone, more than **100,000 coal miners have been killed in accidents over the past century.** / **China, 1950-through today:** between 4,000 and 6,000 miners die every year in coal-mine accidents in China. If we take **1950 to 2016 = 66 years**, assuming the "low estimate" of 4,000 x 66 years totals **264,000**.

Nuclear Chernobyl, (1986): **30 dead in 1986, 19 dead (49 tot.)** in following years from radiation, 15 children who died of thyroid cancer by 2002, several killed building the sarcophagus in later years. Estimate **total direct, 50-60**. United Nations report of 2006 **estimated 9,000 direct and indirect victims of the explosion over 20 years**.

Three Mile Island, USA, **1979 - No direct deaths**. The partial meltdown resulted in the release of radioactive gases and radioactive iodine into the environment. Epidemiological studies analyzing the rate of cancer in and around the area since the accident, determined there was a **small statistically non-significant increase** in the rate and thus **no casualty connection** linking the accident with these cancers has been substantiated.

Fukushima: Given the uncertain health effects of low-dose radiation, cancer deaths cannot be ruled out. However, studies by the **World Health Organization** and Tokyo University have shown that **no discernible increase in the rate of radiation cancer deaths is expected**. Predicted future cancer deaths due to accumulated radiation exposures in the population living near Fukushima have ranged in the academic literature from **none to maybe 700**.

Fukushima, non-radiation long-term displacement, **(mostly sick and elderly) died at an increased rate while in temporary housing and shelters**. Degraded living conditions and separation from support networks are likely contributing factors. As of 27 February 2017, the Fukushima prefecture government counted **2,130 "disaster-related deaths"** in the prefecture.