



## NUCLEAR POWER

EXTRA:

THE AUTHORS' SOURCES & CITATIONS FOR:

### WHY WE SHOULD SAY YES TO NUCLEAR POWER

SOURCES AND CITATIONS FOR:

A. *Barry Brook's* main argument

B. *Ian Lowe's* rebuttal

THIS CONTINUES THE AUTHORS' DEBATE ON THIS HOT TOPIC, & IS PART OF **WHY vs WHY™ NUCLEAR POWER**

### A. **BARRY BROOK'S SOURCES & CITATIONS FOR HIS MAIN ARGUMENT IN WHY vs WHY™ NUCLEAR POWER:**

The **numbers** below match the note-numbers in the **WHY vs WHY™** book text of *Barry Brook's main argument*:

1. Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/p2k0data.asp>
2. Lang, P. 2009. *Does wind power reduce carbon emissions?* <http://wp.me/piCII-pE>
3. Lang 2009. *Does wind power reduce carbon emissions?* <http://wp.me/piCII-pE>
4. For more information on this critical topic, read my website <http://bravenewclimate.com>, and references four, seven and 10 of the online "What to read next" section, although all 10 address this problem in various ways.
5. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/reactors.html>
6. Energy Information Administration: <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/energyexplained/index.cfm>
7. <http://sciencelinks.jp/j-east/article/200704/000020070407A0057435.php>
8. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/inf03.html>
9. <http://www.phyast.pitt.edu/~blc/book/chapter11.html>
10. Energy system build rates and material inputs: <http://wp.me/siCII-rcase4>
11. Wind has a far larger footprint if large-scale energy storage, or fossil fuel backup from gas, is considered, see: [http://www.isa.usyd.edu.au/publications/documents/ISA\\_Nuclear\\_Report.pdf](http://www.isa.usyd.edu.au/publications/documents/ISA_Nuclear_Report.pdf)
12. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2007.01.008>
13. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/nshare.html>
14. <http://www.externe.info/>
15. <http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Focus/Chernobyl/> The 4,000 figure depends on acceptance of the default "linear no-threshold" model for low level radiation exposure, which is theoretical and not evidence-based.
16. "Reactor Safety Study", Nuclear Regulatory Commission Document WASH-1400, NUREG 75/014 (1975).
17. [http://www.ne.doe.gov/pdfFiles/AP1000\\_Plant\\_Description.pdf](http://www.ne.doe.gov/pdfFiles/AP1000_Plant_Description.pdf)
18. <http://www.aps.org/units/fps/newsletters/2002/april/a1ap02.html>
19. <http://www.world-nuclear.org/reference/pdf/wigg-radiation.pdf>
20. <http://www.unscear.org/docs/reports/annexc.pdf>
21. <http://www.ornl.gov/info/ornlreview/rev26-34/text/colmain.html>

22. <http://www.nyindianpoint.org/images/Full%20Report.pdf>
23. Lightfoot et al 2006, "Nuclear fission fuel is inexhaustible," <http://bit.ly/3CYS3W>
24. <http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/energyefficiency/buildings/publications/energyuse.html>
25. Lightfoot et al 2006, "Nuclear fission fuel is inexhaustible," <http://bit.ly/3CYS3W>

## B. IAN LOWE'S SOURCES & CITATIONS FOR HIS MAIN ARGUMENT IN WHY vs WHY™ NUCLEAR POWER:

The numbers below match the note-numbers in the WHY vs WHY™ book text of Ian Lowe's rebuttal:

1. E.von Weiszacker, A. Lovins & H. Lovins, *Factor Four*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1997
2. P. Allan, *Zero Carbon Britain*, [www.zerocarbonbritain.com](http://www.zerocarbonbritain.com), 2006; G.B. Olesen, [www.inforse.org/europe](http://www.inforse.org/europe)
3. See <http://www.ret.gov.au/Documents/mce/energy-eff/nfee/about/stage1.html>
4. See Public Transport Users Association (2008), *Common Urban Myths about Transport*, citing Australian Bureau of Statistics data from 1963 to 2007, [www.ptua.org.au/myths/efficient.shtml](http://www.ptua.org.au/myths/efficient.shtml)
5. See S. Plotkin (2007) *Examining Fuel Economy and Carbon Standards for Light Vehicles*, Discussion Paper No. 2007-1, December 2007, OECD/ITF Joint Transport Research Centre at <http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/jtrc/DiscussionPapers/DiscussionPaper1.pdf>
6. M.Z. Jacobson & M.A. Delucchi (2009), "A Path to Sustainable Energy by 2030", *Scientific American* 301, 5, 38-45
7. P. Wolfs (2009), "Coordinated approach to transmission", *Electrical News* 22, 3-4, <http://www.engaust.com.au/magazines/en/pdf/en1009.pdf>
8. "Spain to have 1 million electric cars by 2014," <http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKARO04096020080730>
9. G.R. Hoste, M.J. Dvorak & M.Z. Jacobson, *Matching Hourly and Peak Demand by Combining Different Renewable Energy Sources, a case study for California in 2020*, <http://www.stanford.edu/group/efmh/jacobson/HosteFinalDraft.pdf>
10. P. Allan, see note 2 above
11. The 2006 *Switkowski Report* was commissioned by the Australian Government to investigate the feasibility of nuclear power. The report took its name from its chairman, Dr Ziggy Switkowski, who also chairs the board of Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation and is a prominent advocate of nuclear energy,
12. See <http://usgovinfo.about.com/b/2009/02/28/obama-begins-the-end-of-yucca-mountain.htm>
13. P.F. Chapman, *Fuel's Paradise: Energy options for Britain*, Penguin Harmondsworth, 1974