

ANOTHER
BRICK IN
THE WALL

NUCLEAR

Grumpy Tardier Sauce



TARD

MARK

HilariousGifts.com

A beach near Dounreay power station in Scotland has become Britain's first officially acknowledged radioactive public landscape after pieces of plutonium fuel rods were found there.

WARNING

RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES ARE BEING FOUND ON THE BEACHES AT SANDSIDE

IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO TAKE CHILDREN OR ANIMALS ON TO OR DIG OR REMOVE MATERIAL FROM THE BEACH OR DUNES

This just discovered in 2006??? Must be more to that story!!!



<http://christophereverard.co.uk/europes-fukushima/>

At 12:20am on 10th May, 1977, a nuclear explosion happened in Scotland – but was hushed-up by the BBC and media. The explosion left part of a nuclear plant “in ruins” and a white “plume” of radioactive gas was seen moving towards the sea. **Ever since, beaches have been contaminated and hundreds of tons of explosive radioactive waste are jammed into a pipe which is leaking into the open sea.**

SCOTTISH FUKUSHIMA

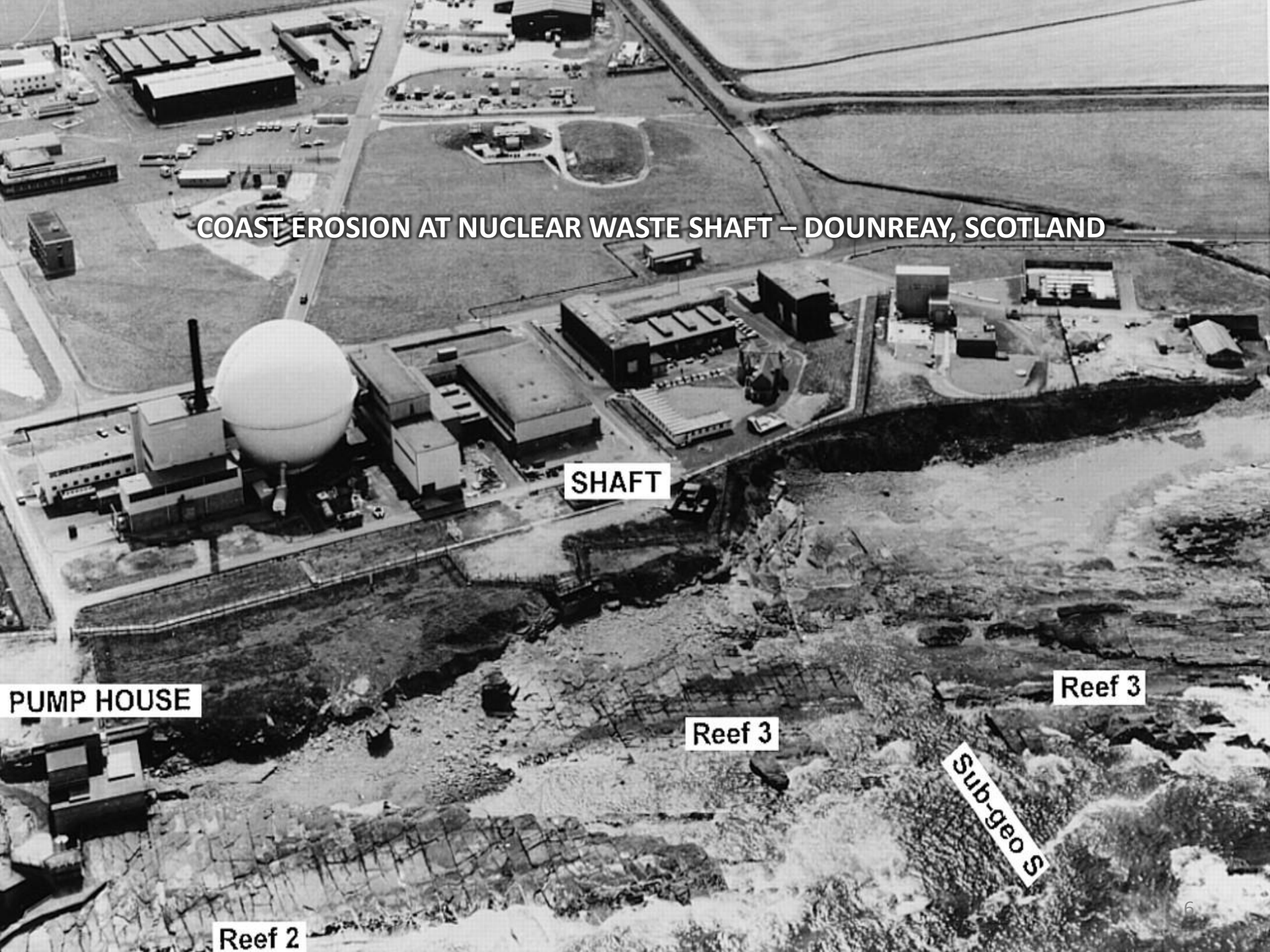


CHRIS EVERARD was the first journalist in the English speaking world to break the story of the Italian Mafia being paid to dump nuclear waste in the Mediterranean sea. Please SHARE this article as a matter of neighbourly duty to your fellow citizens on planet earth.

The Royal Family own 55% of the foreshore beaches of Britain – and it is the Crown Estates who have usually given planning permission for Nuclear Power Stations – the plants usually need to be situated near the sea for two reasons; Sea water is used as a coolant for the radioactive core

The sea is used as a dumping ground with concealed discharge pipes spewing carcinogenic radioactive particles and debris directly into the sea

COAST EROSION AT NUCLEAR WASTE SHAFT – DOUNREAY, SCOTLAND



SHAFT

PUMP HOUSE

Reef 3

Reef 3

Sub-geo S

Reef 2

The Dounreay Nuclear Power plant was built in 1955 – the ‘official’ explanation for the site to be constructed was for the creation of electricity for people’s homes – but in fact the site has been used to develop nuclear technologies for warfare. In 1977 the plant exploded but it was censored from the media.



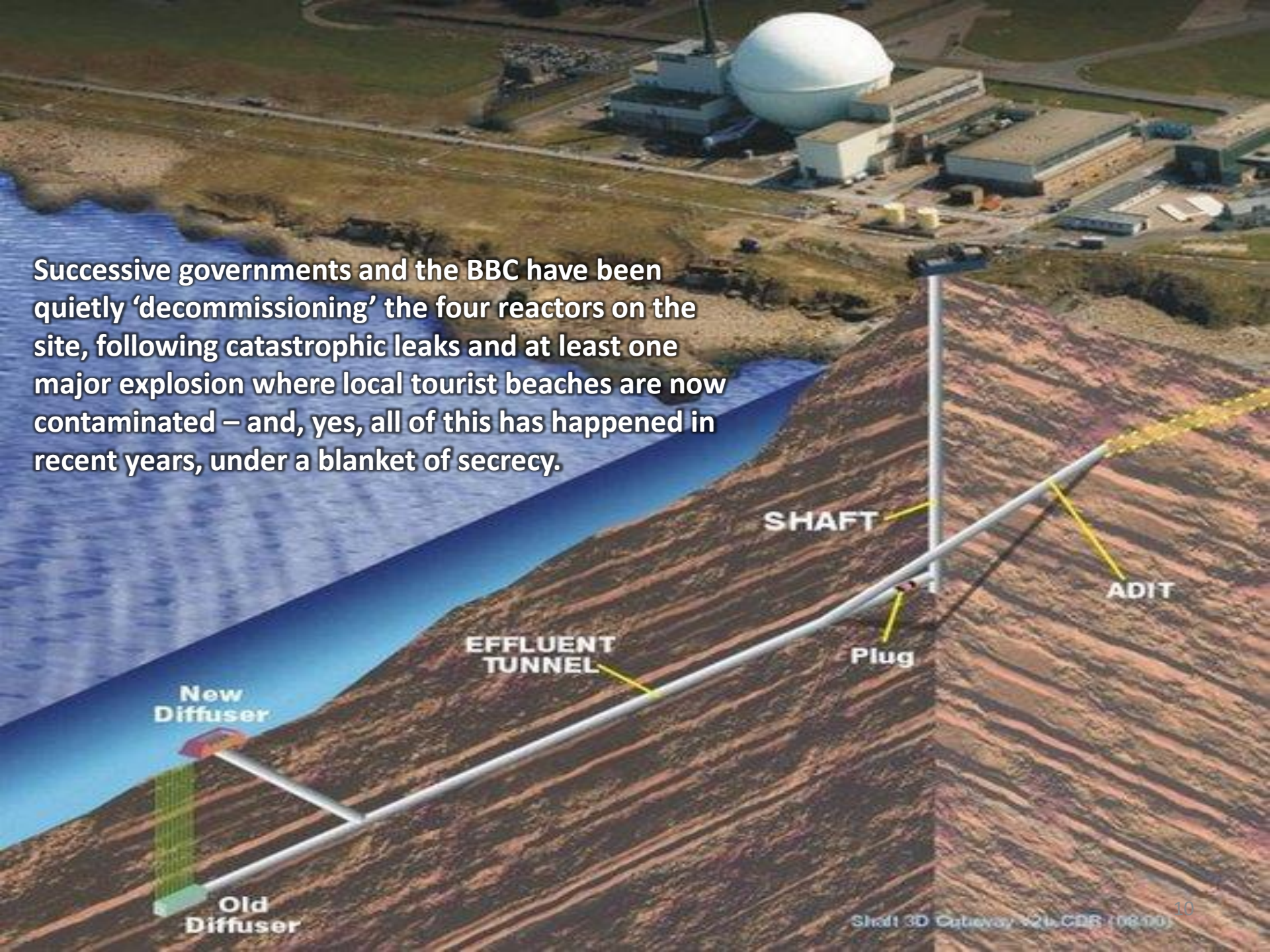


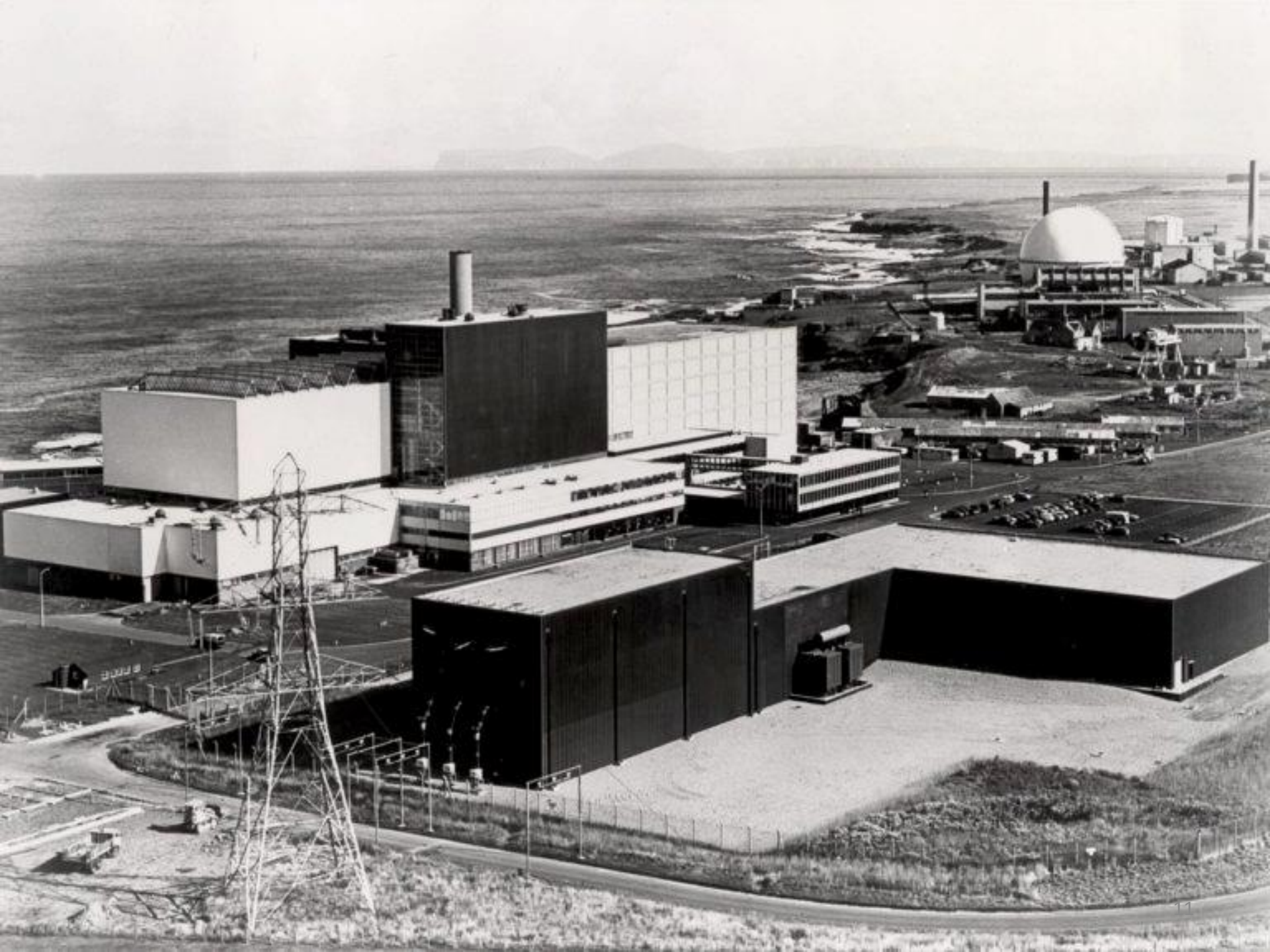
THE SHAFT AND THE SILO IN DOUNREAY, SCOTLAND

Away from the prying eyes of local residents and the whole world, the entire Dounreay beach has been contaminated and a staggering 900 tons of dangerously explosive material is jammed into an outflow pipe. Sodium, if you remember your chemistry classes at school, explodes on contact with water, and gives off huge amounts of Hydrogen Gas which itself is also highly explosive – in fact, sodium could easily explode and catch fire when in contact with moisture in room temperature air.



Successive governments and the BBC have been quietly 'decommissioning' the four reactors on the site, following catastrophic leaks and at least one major explosion where local tourist beaches are now contaminated – and, yes, all of this has happened in recent years, under a blanket of secrecy.





SEA USED AS TOXIC WASTE DUMP: A 200 foot deep shaft filled with potentially explosive nuclear waste is contaminating groundwater, and is threatened by coastal erosion. That means the shoreline is fracturing and crumbling – and this poses a threat that cracks and fissures in the current foundations of the plant may have already happened. The shaft was used to dump highly poisonous and radioactive material on a very ad-hoc and poorly monitored basis, without reliable waste disposal records being kept. This is almost identical to what has happened at Sellafield/Windscale in Cumbria which has the world's most toxic and potentially explosive 'swimming pools' filled with radioactive waste that has been ignored for 50 years.



The assessment of a radiation leak begins after a fire swept through Windscale pile on 10 October 1957



 The Windscale Piles reactors, Sellafield, Cumbria. Photograph: Robert Brook/Alamy. Click the magnifying glass icon for a larger version of this image



**Radioactive milk
is poured away at
Millom, Cumbria,
near Windscale**




The German Bremen University confirmed that radioactive contamination by Americium-241 found in some soil samples taken by Greenpeace 11.5 km south of Sellafield, were 400 times higher than those taken 11 km from Chernobyl. These radiation levels are a result of nearly 50 years of reprocessing and have made the Irish Sea the most radioactively contaminated sea in the world. These levels would not be allowed inside Sellafield and are illegal in BNFL's customer countries.

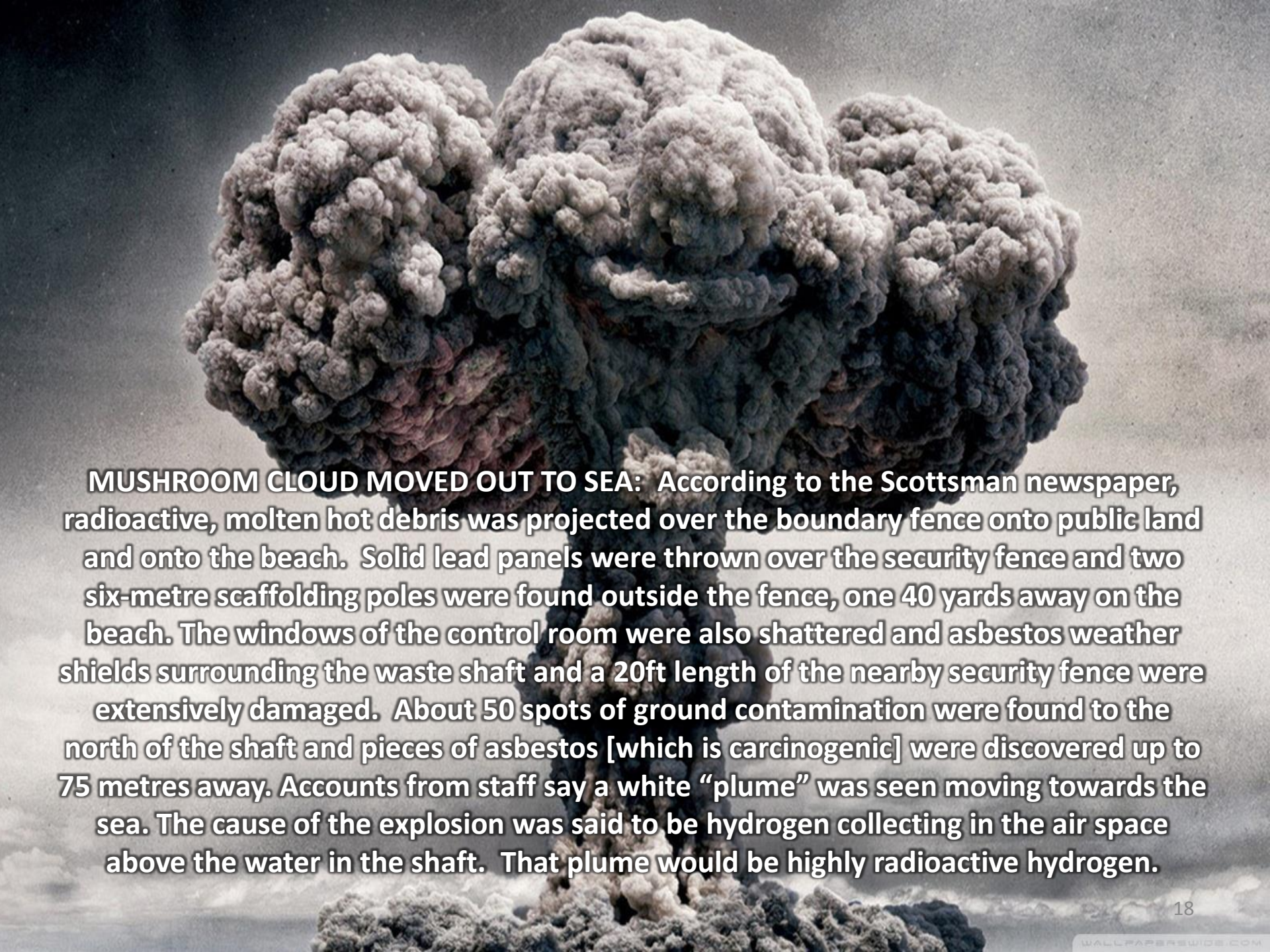


BACK TO DOUNREAY BEACH

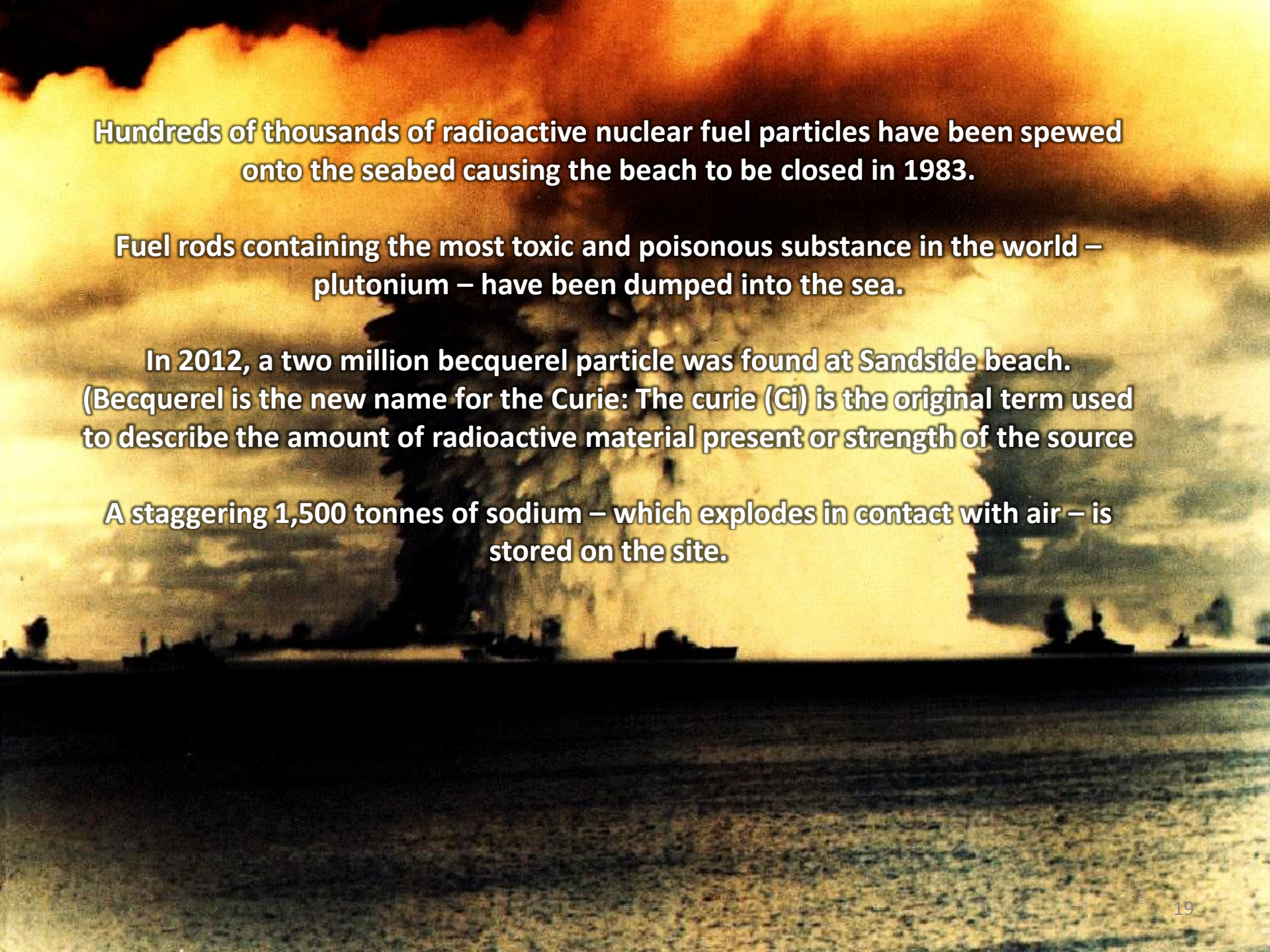
HYDROGEN GAS EXPLOSIONS CENSORED IN THE TV NEWS: Radioactive waste in the shaft has resulted in one hydrogen gas explosion caused by sodium and potassium wastes reacting with water. The only reason we know any hard detail of the explosions is because of a **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT** request. The first major explosion blew a **SEVEN TON PIECE OF CONCRETE** into the sky – exactly the same as what happened at Fukushima. Naturally, like in nearly **100%** of all the world's nuclear disasters, the public were lied to about the intensity of this sodium-atomic explosion. The explosion was dismissed at the time as a "minor incident" by senior staff at the nuclear plant. The **Scottsman** is the only newspaper to have accurately reported that the explosion in 1977 caused extensive damage and propelled material 250 feet into the air.



Documents released under the Freedom of Information Act show that a 93-word press release issued on the day described it as a “Minor Incident at the Solid Waste Facility Dounreay”. It said that a chemical reaction, “probably involving 2.5kg of sodium”, occurred, adding: “The energy generated displaced the concrete cover and some insignificant spots of activity were deposited close to the facility”. However, the papers show the waste shaft’s concrete plug, weighing seven tonnes, was blown 15 feet into the air and thrown against a security fence, while a steel plate, nearly 1.5 metres in diameter, was blasted 40 feet into the air. Think about that for a minute. SEVEN TONS of CONCRETE blown into the air – can you imagine the size of this explosion?



MUSHROOM CLOUD MOVED OUT TO SEA: According to the Scotsman newspaper, radioactive, molten hot debris was projected over the boundary fence onto public land and onto the beach. Solid lead panels were thrown over the security fence and two six-metre scaffolding poles were found outside the fence, one 40 yards away on the beach. The windows of the control room were also shattered and asbestos weather shields surrounding the waste shaft and a 20ft length of the nearby security fence were extensively damaged. About 50 spots of ground contamination were found to the north of the shaft and pieces of asbestos [which is carcinogenic] were discovered up to 75 metres away. Accounts from staff say a white “plume” was seen moving towards the sea. The cause of the explosion was said to be hydrogen collecting in the air space above the water in the shaft. That plume would be highly radioactive hydrogen.



Hundreds of thousands of radioactive nuclear fuel particles have been spewed onto the seabed causing the beach to be closed in 1983.

Fuel rods containing the most toxic and poisonous substance in the world – plutonium – have been dumped into the sea.

In 2012, a two million becquerel particle was found at Sandside beach. (Becquerel is the new name for the Curie: The curie (Ci) is the original term used to describe the amount of radioactive material present or strength of the source

A staggering 1,500 tonnes of sodium – which explodes in contact with air – is stored on the site.

On December 6, 1941 the United States Government committed \$2 billion dollars to the Manhattan Project to build a secret bomb. At that time, only a few scientists around the globe believed it was theoretically possible. In four short years it became a reality and was a significant factor in bringing an end to World War II.



JULY 17, 1944

The only way to be sure you get all of the news news is to have The Tribune delivered to your home. For 10 cents, 40¢ a day. PHONE TUN-1234 OR 5000 NOW!

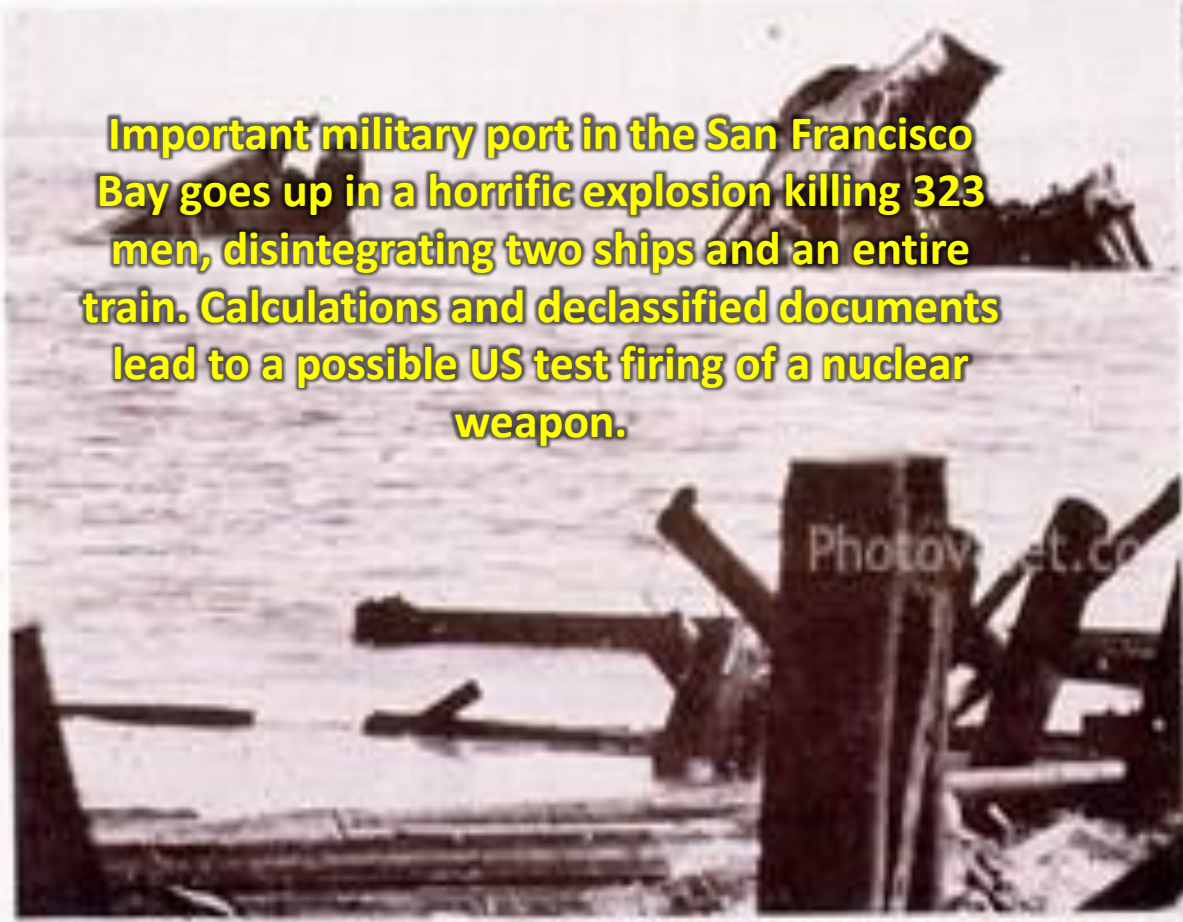
Oakland Tribune

HOME EDITION

VOL. CXXI No. 5457 21 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1944 14c (SUNDAY) NO. 14

300 DIE IN BAY ARMS SHIP BLAST

Important military port in the San Francisco Bay goes up in a horrific explosion killing 323 men, disintegrating two ships and an entire train. Calculations and declassified documents lead to a possible US test firing of a nuclear weapon.



Port Chicago Razed By 2-Ship Explosion

Hundreds Injured in Disaster; Great Wall of Flame Shoots Skyward; Flying Shells Rocket Far Afield as Navy Warns Of Unexploded Mines; Identity of Vessels Is Disclosed

By JOHNNY NOBLE

More than 300 men were killed and hundreds of men and women were injured last night in a terrific explosion that destroyed two ammunition ships loading near Port Chicago, and also homes and business buildings throughout the Bay area.

The Navy, taking account of the tragedy today, found that at least two merchant ships were sunk, two Coast Guard picket boats probably went down, a fireboat was missing and an oil tanker is damaged. More than 2,000 tons of explosives were set off by the blast. The force of the explosion, which shook residents to all their beds and broke windows 10 miles away, centered in the two vessels loaded mostly at the dock between Iron and Port Chicago in San Contra County.

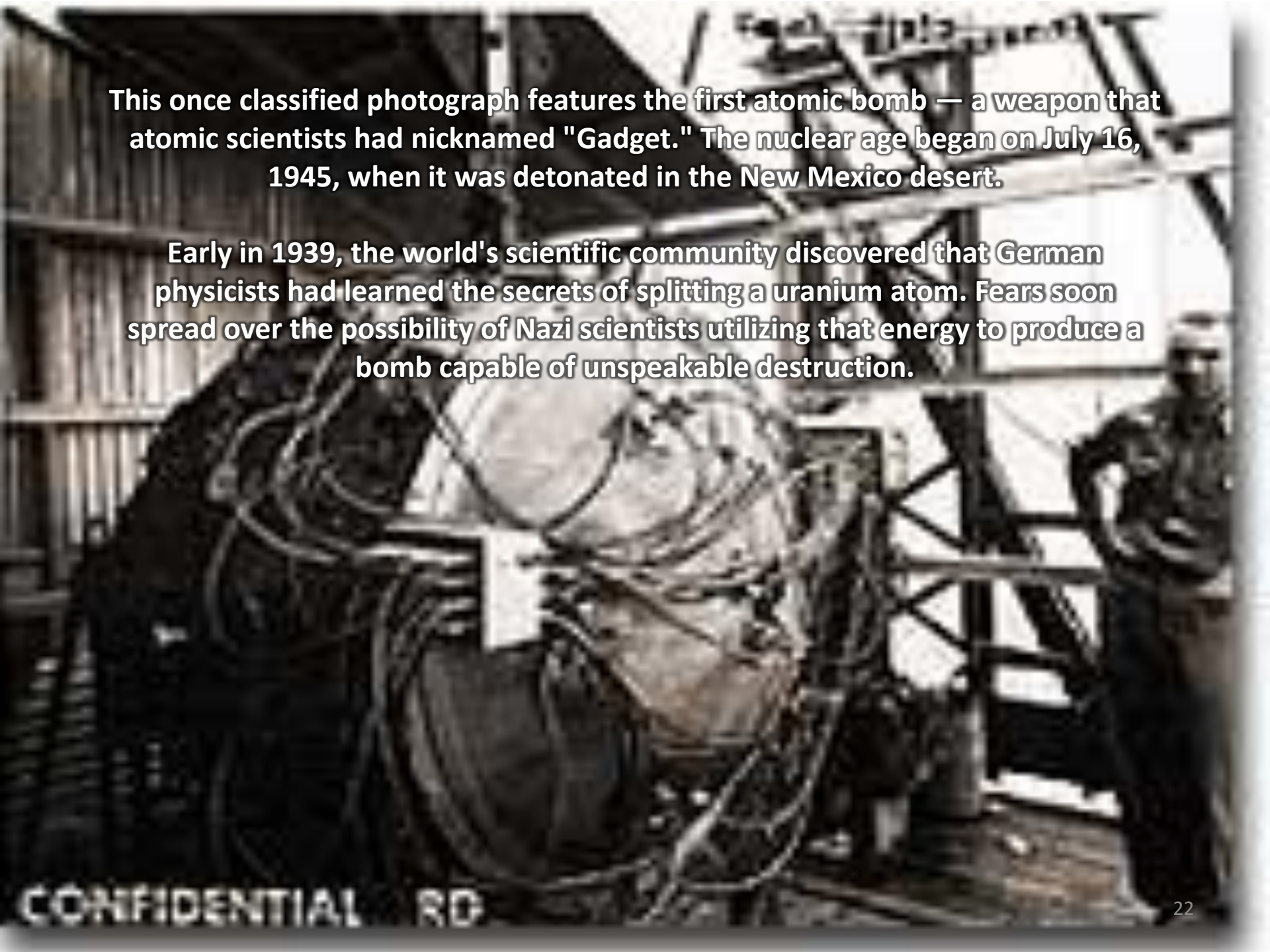
U.S., British Push Through

Tanks Pushed On; Army's Men Cross One Hour Earlier

The news for the front was good, although, and the British were pushing to capture Amiens. A radio broadcast from the front, though, said it was possible that a big attack on which had been expected for the next day to the west had been postponed to the 17th.

The Navy learned that "volunteers will be heard" as a result of what probably will prove to be the end of the war. The American military forces. At least 100 of the American units followed to be involved.

Engineers Digout 'Live' Shell




This once classified photograph features the first atomic bomb — a weapon that atomic scientists had nicknamed "Gadget." The nuclear age began on July 16, 1945, when it was detonated in the New Mexico desert.

Early in 1939, the world's scientific community discovered that German physicists had learned the secrets of splitting a uranium atom. Fears soon spread over the possibility of Nazi scientists utilizing that energy to produce a bomb capable of unspeakable destruction.

CONFIDENTIAL RD



The nuclear device detonated at Trinity on July 16, 1945, nicknamed “Gadget,” was shaped like a large steel globe. Like the Fat Man bomb dropped on Nagasaki, it was a plutonium implosion device. Plutonium implosion devices are more efficient and powerful than gun-type uranium bombs like the Little Boy bomb detonated over Hiroshima.



Hiroshima, Japanese city, situated some 8M km. (500 mi.) from Tokyo, on which the first operational atomic bomb was dropped at 0815 on 6 August 1945. Nicknamed 'Little Boy'—a reference to Roosevelt—the bomb was 3 m. (9 ft. 9 in.) long, used uranium 235, had the power of 12.5 kilotons of TNT, and weighed 3,600 kg. (nearly 8,000 lb.).

http://www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/g_l/levine/bombing.htm

Within 1.2 km. (.74 mi.) of the hypocentre there was probably a 50% death rate of the 350,000 people estimated to have been in Hiroshima at the time. Hiroshima City Survey Section estimated a figure of 118,661 civilian deaths up to 10 August 1946 (see Table).

Add to this a probable figure of 20,000 deaths of military personnel and the current figure—for people are still dying as a result of the radiation received—is in the region of 140,000. Among those who survived, the long-term effects of radiation sickness, genetic and chromosome injury, and mental trauma have been catastrophic, even unborn children having been stunted in growth and sometimes mentally retarded.






Photo: Ohmura Navy Hospital

A girl with her skin hanging in strips, at Ohmura Navy Hospital on August 10-11.

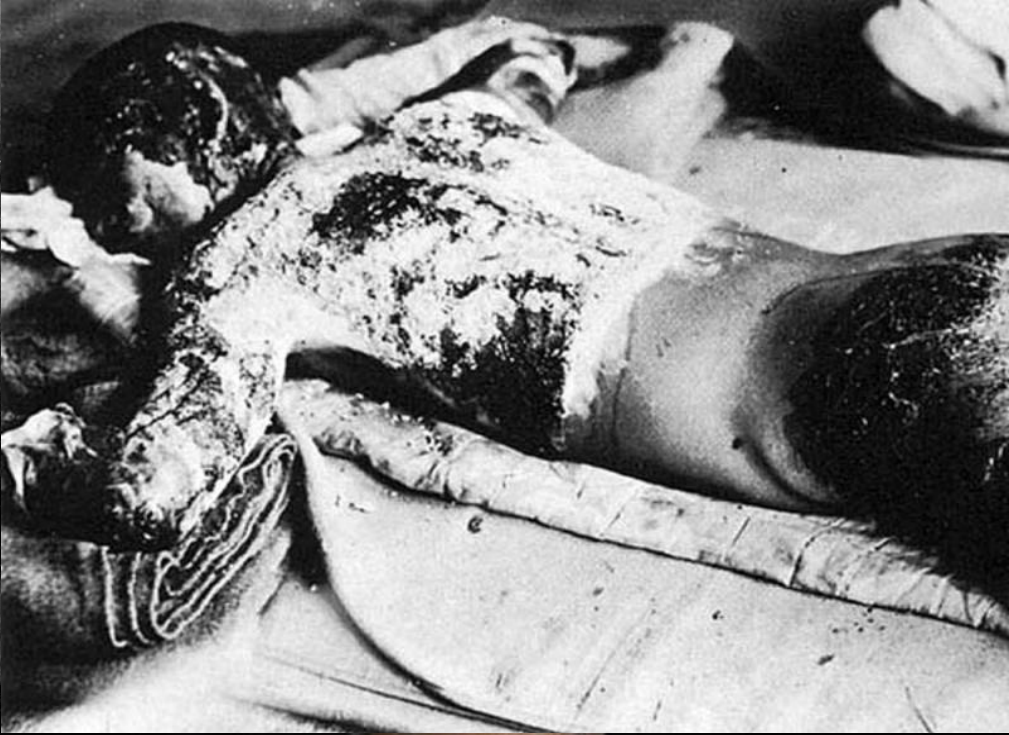


An aerial, black and white photograph of Nagasaki, Japan, showing the city and surrounding landscape. The city is built on a hillside, with a river winding through the lower part of the image. The terrain is rugged, and the buildings are densely packed in some areas. The overall scene is a wide-angle view of the city and its surroundings.

Nagasaki, Japanese city on which the second operational atomic bomb was dropped. Nicknamed 'Fat Man' (a reference to Churchill), the bomb, which used plutonium 239, was dropped by parachute at 1102 on 9 August by an American B29 bomber from the Pacific island of Tinian. It measured just under 3.5 m. (11 ft. 4 in.) in length, had the power of 22 kilotons of TNT, and weighed 4,050 kg. (nearly 9,000 lb.). The aircraft's first target was the city of Kokura, now part of Kitakyushu, but as it was covered by heavy cloud the aircraft was diverted to its second target, Nagasaki.

Among the 270,000 people present when the bomb was dropped, about 2,500 were labour conscripts from Korea and 350 were prisoners-of-war. About 73,884 were killed and 74,909 injured, with the affected survivors suffering the same long-term catastrophic results of radiation and mental trauma as at Hiroshima.





The Post War Test Series

Operation	Year	Location	Number
Crossroads	1946	Bikini Atoll	2
Sandstone	1948	Enewetak Atoll	3
Ranger	1951	Nevada Test Site	5
Greenhouse	1951	Enewetak Atoll	4
Buster-Jangle	1951	Nevada Test Site	7
Tumbler-Snapper	1951	Nevada Test Site	7
Ivy	1952	Enewetak Atoll	2
Upshot-Knothole	1953	Nevada Test Site	11
Castle	1954	Bikini Atoll Enewetak Atoll	6
Teapot	1955	Nevada Test Site	14
Wigwam	1955	Pacific Ocean	1
Project 56	1955	Nevada Test Site	4

Pacific Ocean

BIKINI ATOLL

Operation	Year	Location	Number
Redwing	1956	Bikini Atoll Enewetak Atoll	17
Plumbbob	1957	Nevada Test Site	30
Project 58	1957	Nevada Test Site	2
Project 58 A	1958	Nevada Test Site	2
Hardtack I	1958	Bikini Atoll Enewetak Atoll Johnston Island	35
Argus	1958	South Atlantic	3
Hardtack II	1958	Nevada Test Site	37
Nougat	1961-1962	Nevada Test Site	32
Dominic (with Fishbowl)	1962	Christmas Island Johnston Island Central Pacific	36
Storax (with Sunbeam and Roller Coaster)	1962-1963	Nevada Test Site Nellis Air Force Range	56

1 km³





Bokak

There were 69 above ground atomic bomb testing on Enewetok and Bikini Atolls or islands – which is why the US moved the Marshallese population to various states in America.



Marshall Islands

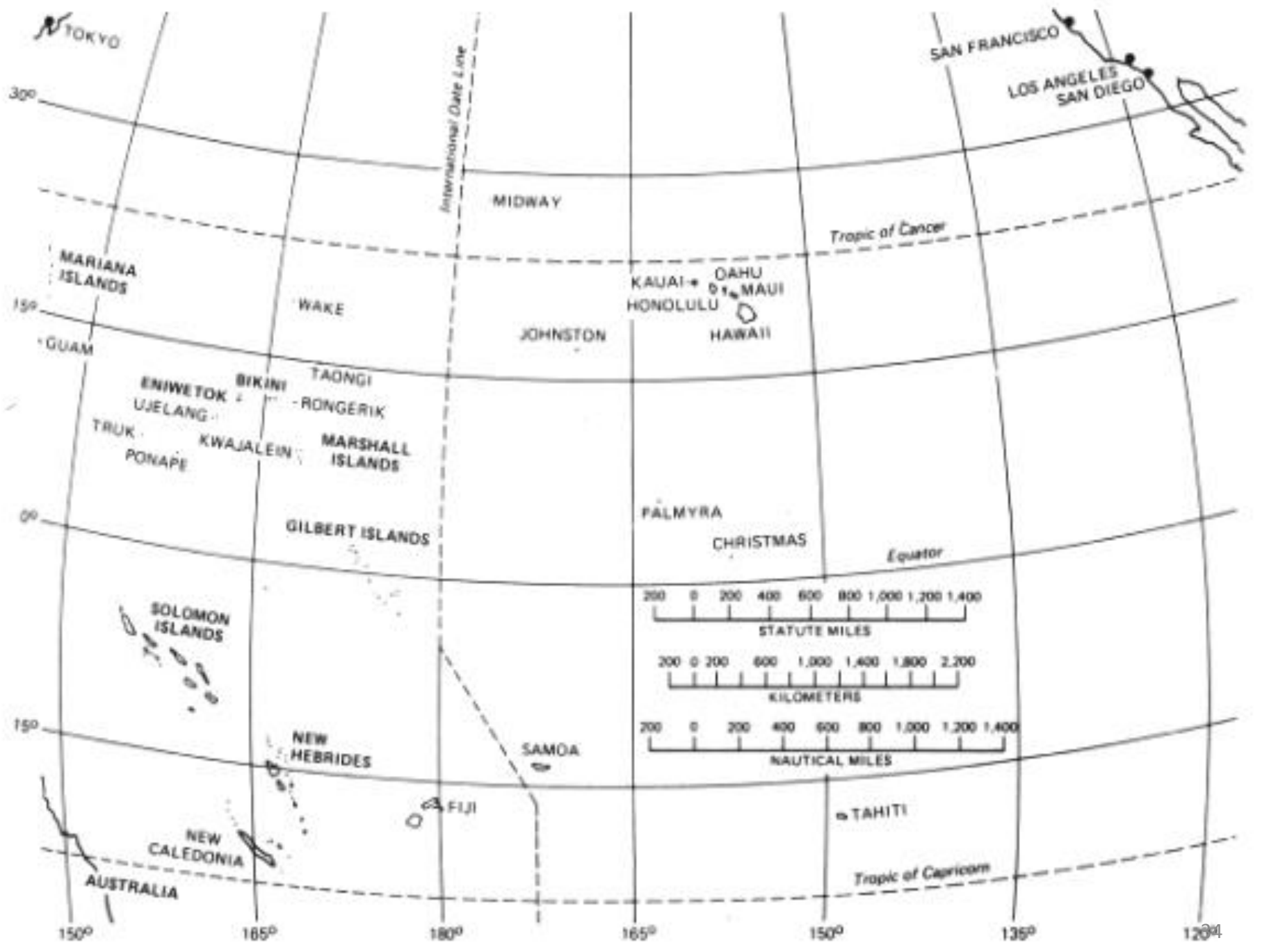
10°N

170°E

JOHNSTON ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC –ABOVE GROUND NUCLEAR TESTING



23



<https://www.bikiniatoll.com/history.html>

Early in the morning on March 1, 1954, the hydrogen bomb, code named Bravo, was detonated on the surface of the reef in the northwestern corner of Bikini Atoll. The area was illuminated by a huge and expanding flash of blinding light. A raging fireball of intense heat that measured into the millions of degrees shot skyward at a rate of 300 miles an hour. Within minutes the monstrous cloud, filled with nuclear debris, shot up more than 20 miles and generated winds hundreds of miles per hour. These fiery gusts blasted the surrounding islands and stripped the branches and coconuts from the trees.

Joint Task Force ships, which were stationed about 40 miles east and south of Bikini in positions enabling them to monitor the test, detected the eastward movement of the radioactive cloud from the 15 megaton blast. They recorded a steady increase in radiation levels that became so high that all men were ordered below decks and all hatches and watertight doors were sealed.

The first nuclear blast in 1946 on the Bikini Atoll



The twenty-three crew-members of the fishing boat *Lucky Dragon*

Intensely radioactive fallout from the first fission-fusion-fission bomb---exploded at Bikini Atoll, March 1, 1954---blanketed the boat, gently snowing down for three hours as the crew went about their business. No safety measures were taken, as they had no idea what the white ash was and ionizing radiation cannot be sensed. The "death ash" (*shin no hai*) stuck tenaciously to things, remaining on hair, fingernails, skin, clothes, and all the surfaces on the boat for their two week journey home. Breathing, drinking, and eating brought the radioactivity inside of their bodies. One man slept with a sample of the novel substance under his pillow.

<http://www.nukes.org/MAp/bikini--1954.html>

The background of the slide is an underwater photograph of the wreckage of the USS Arizona, the battleship that was destroyed during the attack on Pearl Harbor. The ship's hull is visible, heavily rusted and covered in coral and other marine life. The water is dark and murky, with some light reflecting off the ship's structure.

REMAINS OF VARIOUS SHIPS -- CASTLE BRAVO – THE BIGGEST ATOMIC BOMB TESTED ON THE BIKINI ATOLL

EARLY:

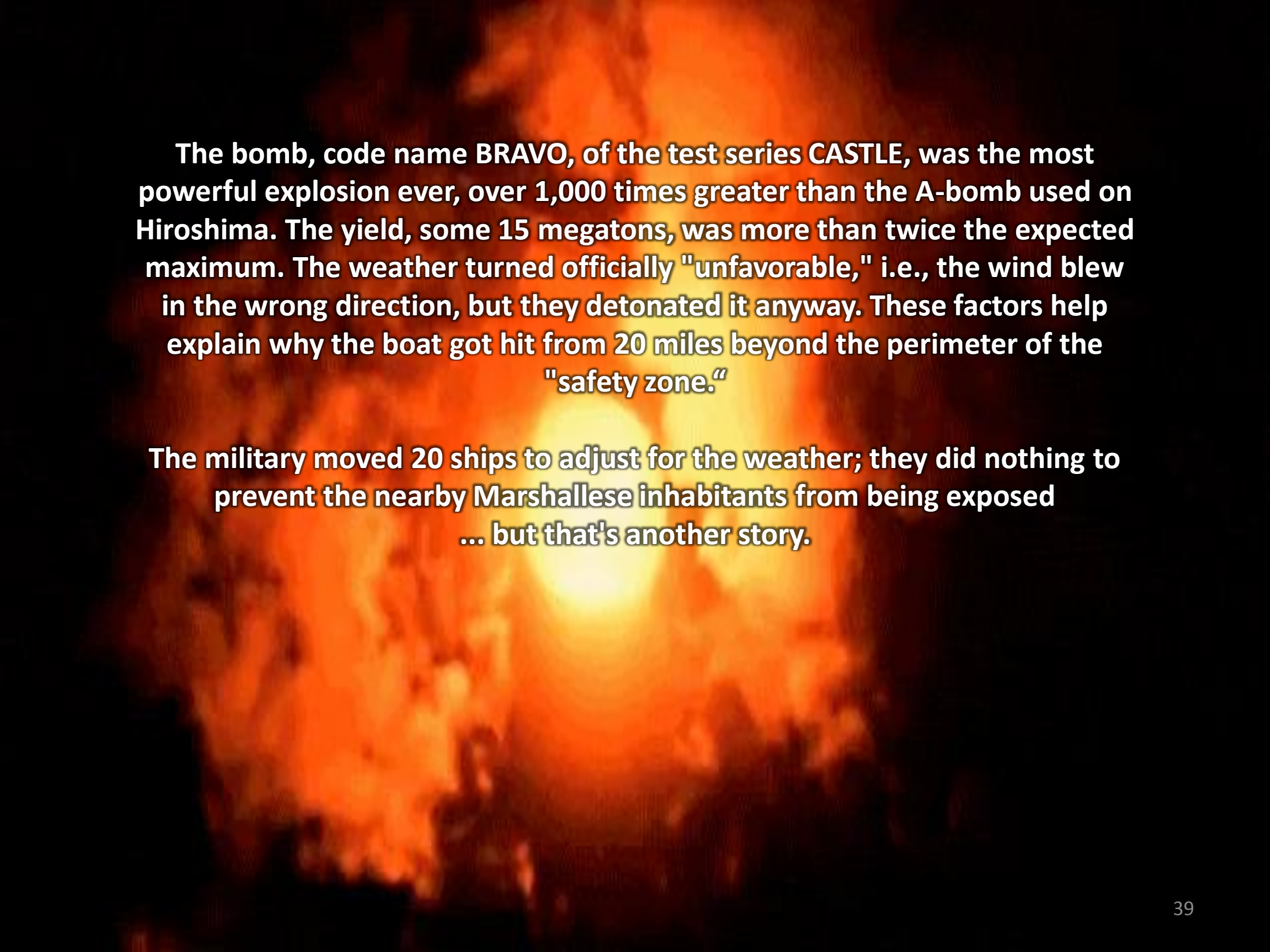
nausea and vomiting; loss of appetite; fatigue; skin became itchy, painful, and inflamed; painful eyes.

LATER:

sores developed; loss of hair; temporary sterility; beta ray burns turned exposed areas of skin dark brown; discharge from the eyes and ears; jaundice; swollen livers; depressed counts of white and red blood cells, platelets, and bone marrow cells.

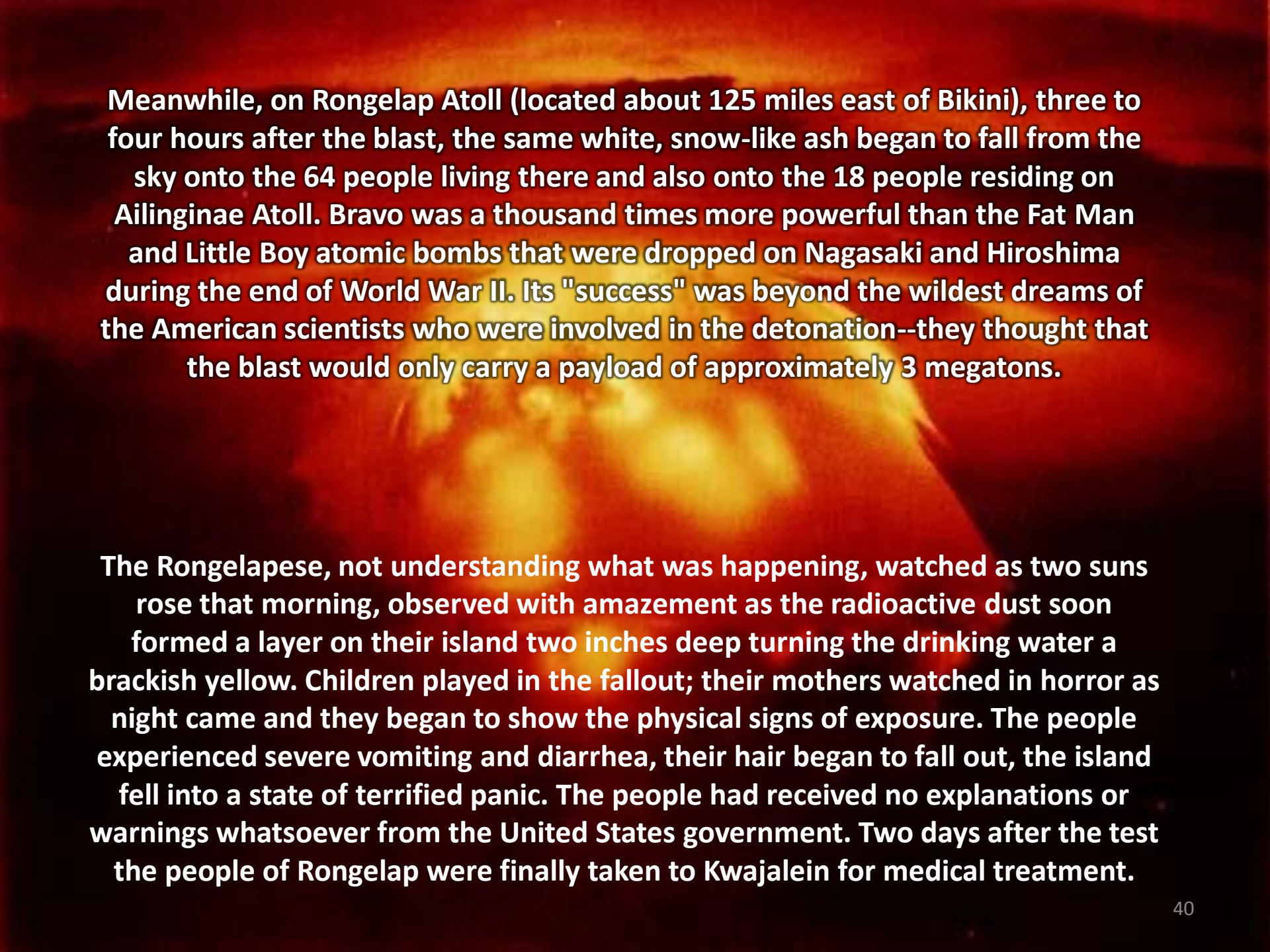
FINAL:

Aikichi Kuboyama died six months after exposure, from liver and blood damage, despite intensive medical treatment. Everyone else was hospitalized for over a year and lived with increased probabilities of cancer and shortened life-span. Seventeen members of the crew remain alive today.



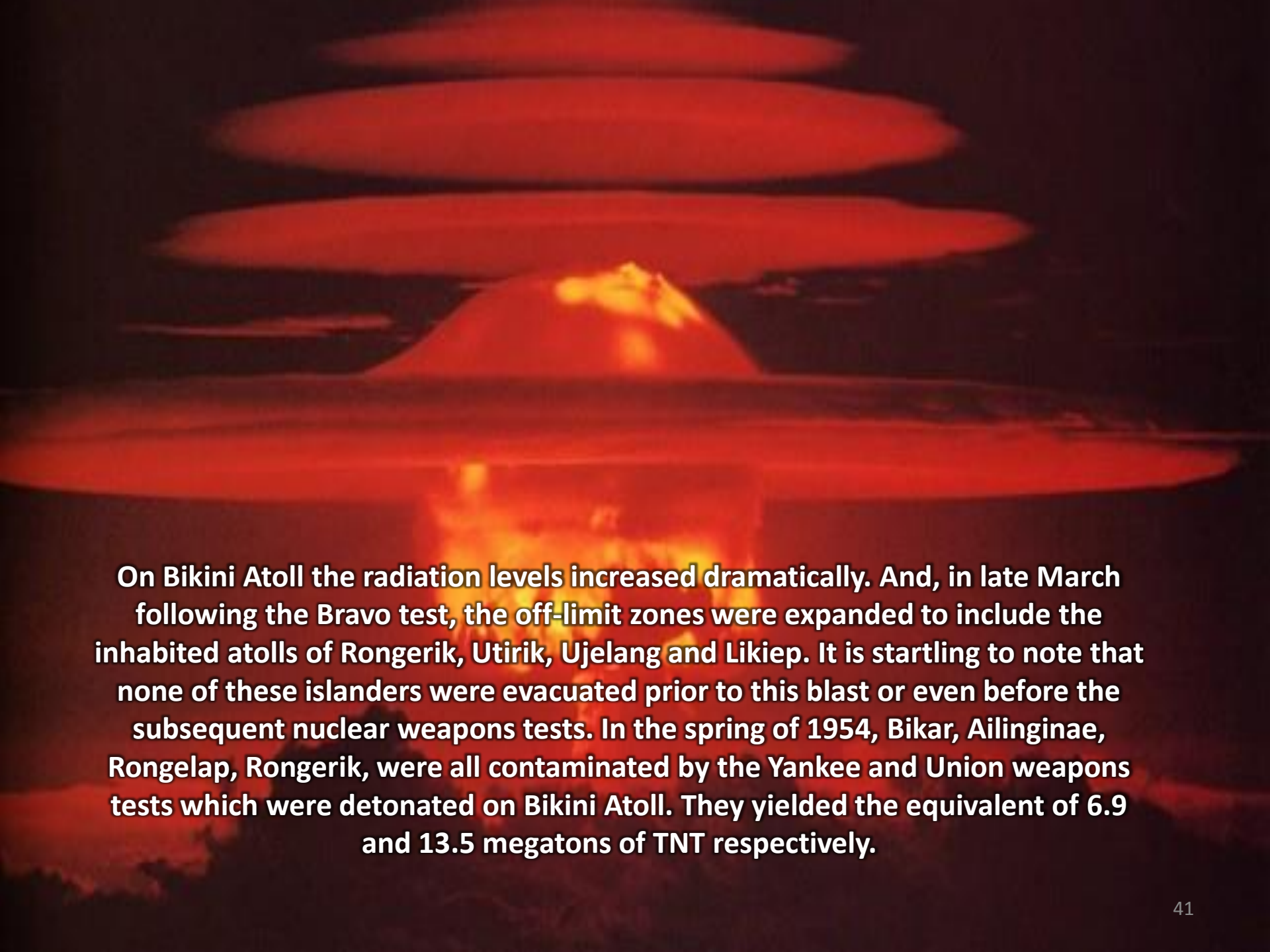
The bomb, code name BRAVO, of the test series CASTLE, was the most powerful explosion ever, over 1,000 times greater than the A-bomb used on Hiroshima. The yield, some 15 megatons, was more than twice the expected maximum. The weather turned officially "unfavorable," i.e., the wind blew in the wrong direction, but they detonated it anyway. These factors help explain why the boat got hit from 20 miles beyond the perimeter of the "safety zone."

The military moved 20 ships to adjust for the weather; they did nothing to prevent the nearby Marshallese inhabitants from being exposed ... but that's another story.

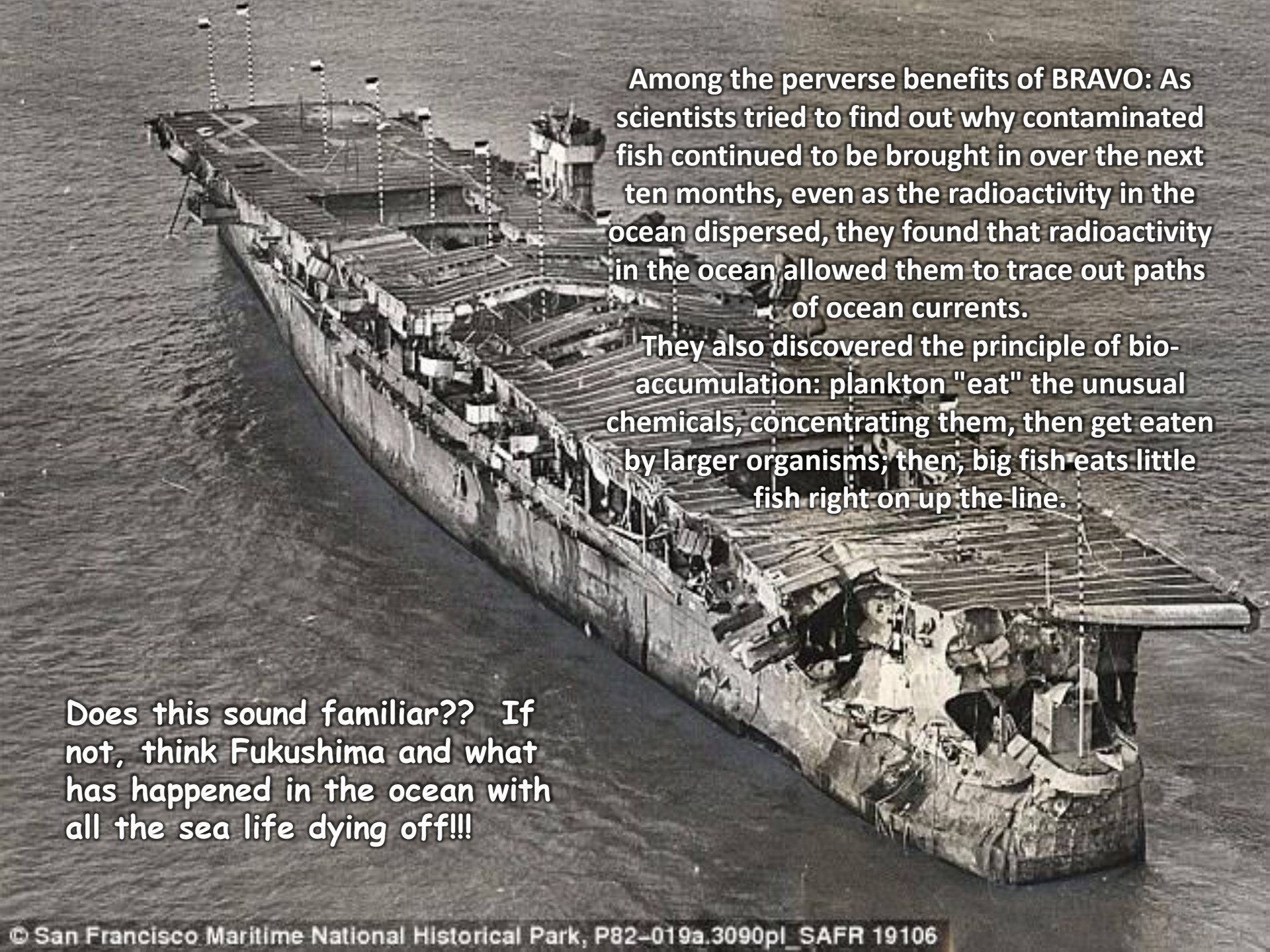


Meanwhile, on Rongelap Atoll (located about 125 miles east of Bikini), three to four hours after the blast, the same white, snow-like ash began to fall from the sky onto the 64 people living there and also onto the 18 people residing on Ailinginae Atoll. Bravo was a thousand times more powerful than the Fat Man and Little Boy atomic bombs that were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima during the end of World War II. Its "success" was beyond the wildest dreams of the American scientists who were involved in the detonation--they thought that the blast would only carry a payload of approximately 3 megatons.

The Rongelapese, not understanding what was happening, watched as two suns rose that morning, observed with amazement as the radioactive dust soon formed a layer on their island two inches deep turning the drinking water a brackish yellow. Children played in the fallout; their mothers watched in horror as night came and they began to show the physical signs of exposure. The people experienced severe vomiting and diarrhea, their hair began to fall out, the island fell into a state of terrified panic. The people had received no explanations or warnings whatsoever from the United States government. Two days after the test the people of Rongelap were finally taken to Kwajalein for medical treatment.

A large, glowing red and orange mushroom cloud from a nuclear explosion, with a bright yellow and orange core at the base of the stem. The cloud is set against a dark background.

On Bikini Atoll the radiation levels increased dramatically. And, in late March following the Bravo test, the off-limit zones were expanded to include the inhabited atolls of Rongerik, Utirik, Ujelang and Likiep. It is startling to note that none of these islanders were evacuated prior to this blast or even before the subsequent nuclear weapons tests. In the spring of 1954, Bikar, Ailinginae, Rongelap, Rongerik, were all contaminated by the Yankee and Union weapons tests which were detonated on Bikini Atoll. They yielded the equivalent of 6.9 and 13.5 megatons of TNT respectively.

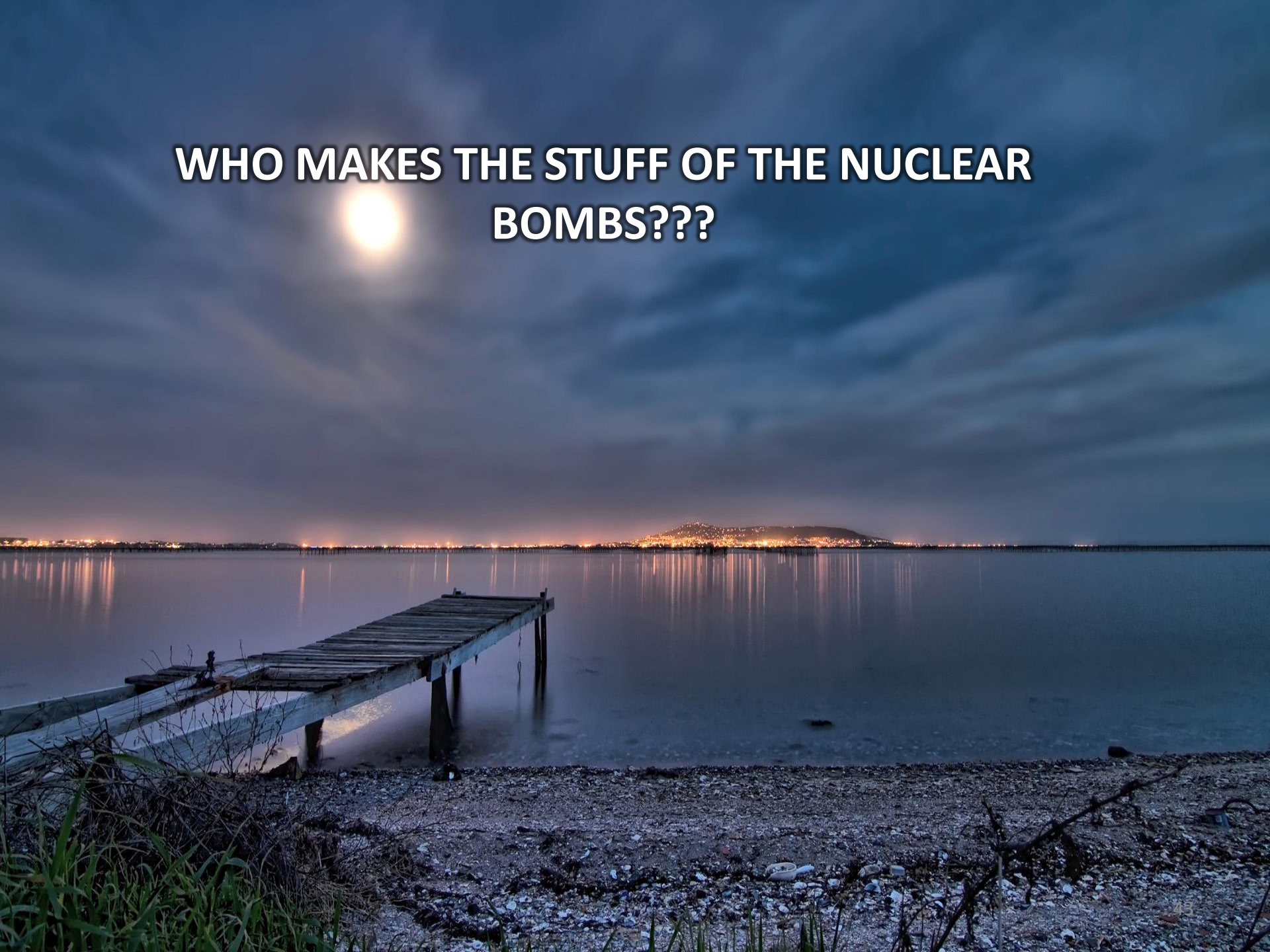


Among the perverse benefits of BRAVO: As scientists tried to find out why contaminated fish continued to be brought in over the next ten months, even as the radioactivity in the ocean dispersed, they found that radioactivity in the ocean allowed them to trace out paths of ocean currents.

They also discovered the principle of bio-accumulation: plankton "eat" the unusual chemicals, concentrating them, then get eaten by larger organisms; then, big fish eats little fish right on up the line.

Does this sound familiar?? If not, think Fukushima and what has happened in the ocean with all the sea life dying off!!!

**WHO MAKES THE STUFF OF THE NUCLEAR
BOMBS???**





United States
Department of Energy

Hanford Site

RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT AREA



NATIONAL DEFENSE STATE OF WASHINGTON

UNITE REGULATIONS APPLY

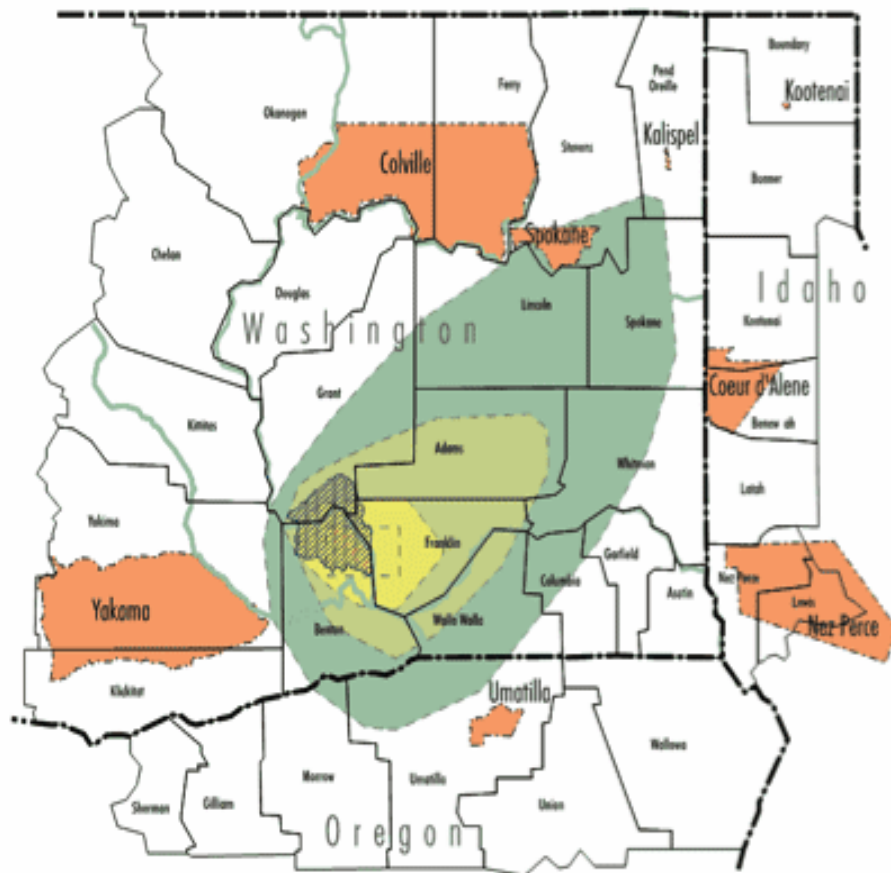
PERSONS & VEHICLES SUBJECT TO SEARCH

PROHIBITED ARTICLES

IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Hanford General Exposure Areas

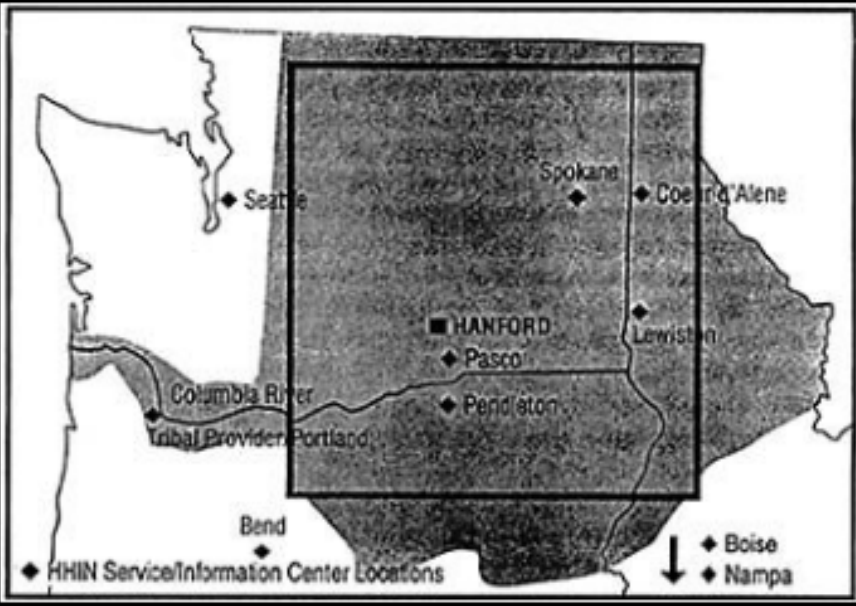
Extent of 10-Rad I-131 Thyroid Dose to Children



- 0 to 4 Year Old Children - 1945
- 5 to 19 Year Old Children - 1945
- 0 to 4 Year Old Children - 1946-51 (cumulative)
- 5 to 19 Year Old Children - 1946-51 (cumulative)
- Native American Reservation
- Hanford Nuclear Reservation



Source: HEDR Median Thyroid Dose Estimates, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



WHO MAY HAVE BEEN EXPOSED?

The box on the map indicates the study area for which the Hanford Environmental Dose Reconstruction Project estimated the amounts, or "doses," of radiation that people living in this area may have received from Hanford's releases to air. The shaded area outlines the counties which include the Project's study area. It also shows areas of the Columbia River below Hanford. People living along the river and in other areas may have been exposed to radioactive materials through water from the Columbia River. This does not mean that radiation harmed the health of everyone living in these areas. It does mean that these people may be more at risk for health problems related to radiation than people who do not live in these areas. Some of the radioactive materials released from Hanford went beyond the shaded area into Montana and Canada.

HANFORD'S HISTORIC REACTOR IS NOW A NATIONAL PARK!!!

1943

Jan: Groves visits the site and established the Hanford Engineer Works, codenamed "Site W."

Federal government acquires more than 600 square miles of land under eminent domain authority. Over 1500 people were relocated within 30 days. This includes residents of the towns of Richland, Hanford and White Bluffs, and members of the Wanapum and other tribes using the area.

Mar 1943: The Manhattan District of the Army Corps of Engineers begins construction of the Hanford plutonium processing complex and the government-owned city of Richland. Almost 50,000 workers live in a construction camp near the old Hanford townsite, while administrators and engineers live in the government town, Richland Village.

New Radiation Leaks Hanford, WA | 2012

1944

Sept: B reactor, the world's first full-scale plutonium production reactor, starts operating and Hanford begins to produce plutonium. Plutonium is produced when a uranium-238 atom in a fuel slug absorbs a neutron to form uranium 239. Radioactive byproducts of plutonium production begin to be released into the river.



1945

Jan: Installation of 64 underground, single-shell waste tanks.

Feb: start up of F reactor, and of B plant. Construction of HEW complete.

Feb: first plutonium shipment leaves Hanford

April: President Roosevelt dies, Harry Truman becomes president

July: Trinity Test, first test of atomic bomb, using plutonium produced at Hanford, at Alamogordo, NM

Aug: Little Boy dropped on Hiroshima, August 6. Fat Man is dropped on Nagasaki August 9. Japan surrenders. Over 70,000 killed in Nagasaki alone. Fat Man used plutonium produced at Hanford.

An aerial photograph of a large industrial site, likely a nuclear reactor facility. The image shows several large, circular, corrugated metal tanks or structures. In the background, there are cranes and other industrial equipment. The terrain appears to be a flat, open area with some distant hills or mountains. The overall scene is one of a major construction or industrial project.

1947

Jan: Atomic Energy Commission assumes control of US nuclear program.

Mar: President Truman sets forth Truman Doctrine stating US would support Greece and Turkey economically and militarily to keep them from falling under Soviet influence. Start of containment policy to stop Soviet expansion.

Hanford becomes civilian operation, controlled by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and later, US Department of Energy. Manhattan Project ends.

Sept: GE becomes primary site contractor at Hanford, taking over from E. I. DuPont.

Over the period 1947-56: \$350 million expansion at Hanford accompanies beginning of Cold War effort. Five plutonium production reactors, two chemical reprocessing plants and 81 underground waste storage tanks constructed.



1949

July: REDOX (C plant) started up, Z plant (plutonium finishing) completed

Aug: First Soviet atomic detonation, RDS-1, also known as Joe-1 (in reference to Joseph Stalin)

Dec: Green Run, intentional release of approx. 8000 curies of radioiodine, 20,000 curies of xenon-133, into the atmosphere from Hanford.

HANFORD HAS 56 MILLION GALLONS OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE



1950

Eighteen underground, single-shell waste tanks installed at Hanford.

Oct: Start-up of DR Reactor

Dealing with Hanford's Lethal Legacy



THE MOST CONTAMINATED SITE IN AMERICA

1951

Jan: Atmospheric atomic testing at Nevada Test Site begins, using plutonium produced at Hanford. From 1951-58, 119 atomic tests take place, most of them above ground. A few above ground, near surface or surface tests take place 1962-68. Fallout from the atmospheric tests release approximately 150 million curies of I-131, with peaks in 1953, 1955, and 1957.

Mar: Camp Hanford established by the Army to coordinate air defense for the Hanford facility.

July: Iodine filters on Hanford's processing plants begin to fail. Before they were replaced, as much as 92,100 curies of I-131 may have been released.

1952

REDOX (S Plant) started up, to recover uranium from T and B Plants. Experimental Animal Farm and Aquatic Biology Lab established.

1953

July-Sept: Almost 250 curies of ruthenium-103 and ruthenium-106 released from Hanford due to processing problems



BURYING CONTAMINATED DEBRIS

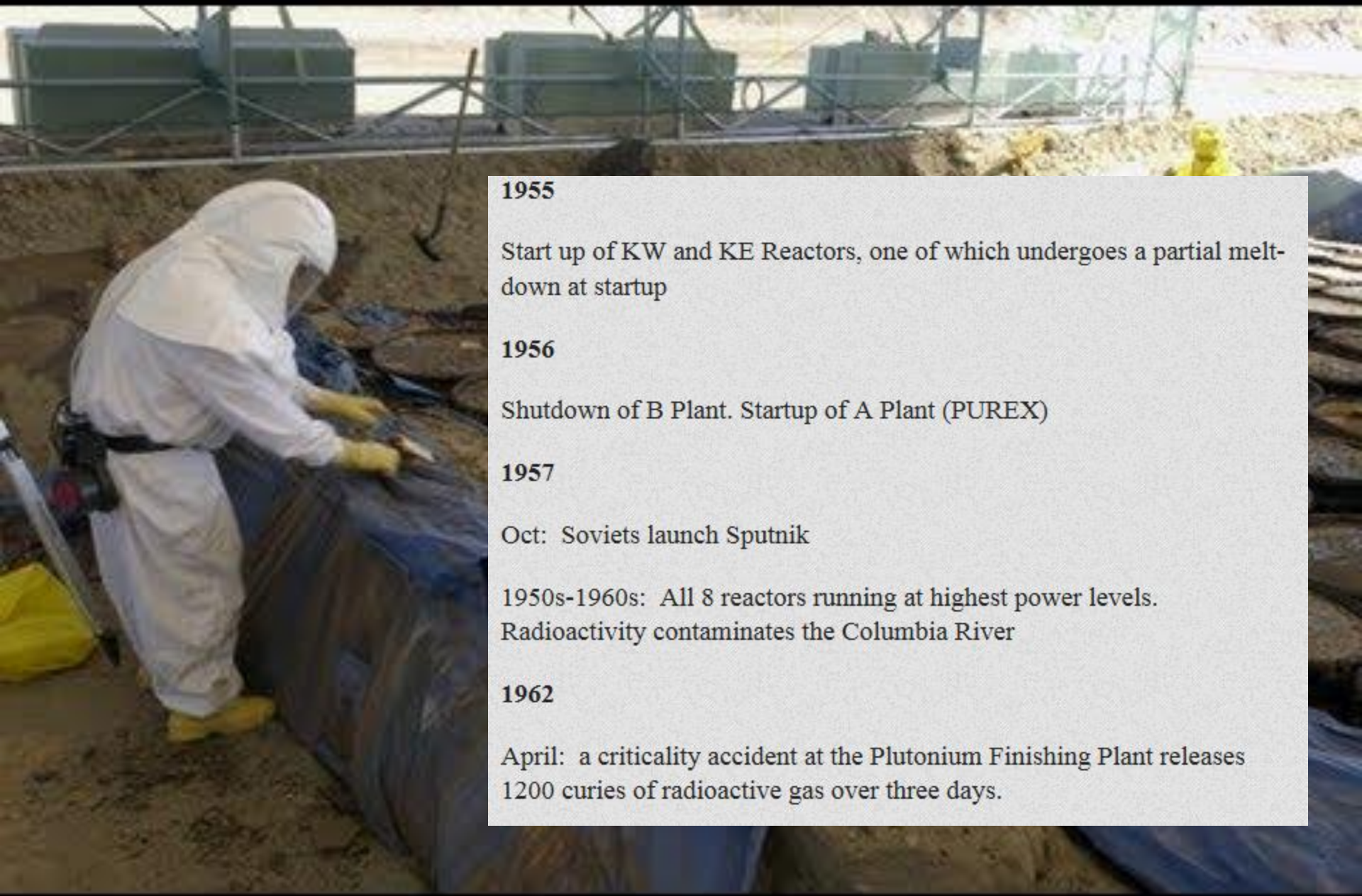


1954

Atomic Energy Act passed. Allows nuclear weapons facilities to operate without independent oversight

Installation of supersonic Nike missile sites at Hanford to protect against possible enemy bombing attacks. Hanford was also guarded by anti-aircraft guns, interceptor fighter aircraft, and, starting in 1954, Nike supersonic missiles. Long-range radars supported these defenses.

Feb: Over 300 curies of radioactive ruthenium-106 were released from Hanford's REDOX plant. Some travelled as far as Spokane.



1955

Start up of KW and KE Reactors, one of which undergoes a partial melt-down at startup

1956

Shutdown of B Plant. Startup of A Plant (PUREX)

1957

Oct: Soviets launch Sputnik

1950s-1960s: All 8 reactors running at highest power levels.
Radioactivity contaminates the Columbia River

1962

April: a criticality accident at the Plutonium Finishing Plant releases 1200 curies of radioactive gas over three days.



1963

President Kennedy attends ground-breaking for Hanford's 9th reactor (N-reactor) which produces both plutonium and electricity (from its excess steam)

1964:

President Johnson orders gradual shutdown of Hanford operations. Three reactors are closed.

1971

AEC closes last of the 8 original reactors, leaving only the N reactor.

1972:

AEC closed PUREX, the last of Hanford's four separations plants.

P 6147

SECRET

<http://www.trishapritikin.com/hanford-facts/>



1973:

May: Seattle Post Intelligencer reported 100 billion gallons of low-level liquid waste was discharged into the ground during 30 years of Hanford operations

June: Hanford officials announce detection of 115,000 gallon leak from nuclear waste tank 106-T

GE has a lengthy record of criminal, civil, political and ethical transgressions, some of them shocking in disregard for the integrity of human beings. Here are a few examples:

In 1995, with the establishment of a Presidential Advisory Commission, the full extent of GE's human experiments with nuclear radiation were revealed. General Electric ran the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Richland, Washington as part of the U.S. weapons program. Beginning in 1949, General Electric deliberately released radioactive material to see how far downwind it would travel. One cloud drifted 400 miles, all the way down to the California-Oregon border, carrying perhaps thousands of times more radiation than that emitted at Three Mile Island.

In 1986, Representative Edward Markey, D-Massachusetts, held hearings in which it was disclosed that the United States and General Electric had conducted experiments on hundreds of United States citizens who became "nuclear calibration devices for experimenters run amok." According to Markey: "Too many of these experiments used human subjects that were captive audiences or populations ... considered 'expendable' ... the elderly, prisoners and hospital patients who might not have retained their full faculties for informed consent."

One of GE's most gruesome experiments — disclosed in the Markey hearings — was performed on inmates at a prison in Walla Walla, Washington, near Hanford. Starting in 1963, 64 prisoners had their scrotums and testes irradiated to determine the effects of radiation on human reproductive organs. Although the inmates were warned about the possibility of sterility and radiation burns, the forms said nothing about the risk of testicular cancer. Markey's committee heard allegations that, at the time of the experiments, General Electric violated both civil and criminal laws.

Met-Ed / GPU

**THREE MILE ISLAND
NUCLEAR
GENERATING STATION**

Authorized Personnel Only

**OBSERVATION CENTER
3/4 Mile Ahead**

<https://www.pddnet.com/news/2016/03/to-day-engineering-history-three-mile-island-nuclear-accident>

On this day in 1979, a pressure valve at the Unit-2 Three Mile Island nuclear facility failed to close, leading to overheating at the facility and, eventually, an evacuation of surrounding areas in Pennsylvania.

The accident began in the morning, when cooling water drained from a broken pressure valve into nearby buildings. With the water drained, the nuclear core of the power plant began to overheat. Emergency cooling pumps were in place, but human operators shut them off during the initial confusion of the accident. It took until 8 p.m. for the operators to return cooling water to the core and begin lowering the pressure in the reactor.

The Nuclear Accident

Radiation Continues To Leak From Crippled Plant

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — Radiation leaks from the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant continued today, authorities said, as a debate grew over what was described as one of this most serious such incidents in this country's history.

"The vapor that is now going into the atmosphere is from a sump pump and is only mildly radioactive within accepted limits," said Don Curry, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Edison Co., owner of the plant. The pump is designed to remove water after it has cooled the reactor.

"We concede that it's not just a little thing," Curry said. "In terms of publicity it will probably surpass the Browns Ferry incident."

Until now, a March 1975 fire in the control room of the Browns Ferry nuclear plant in Alabama has generally been considered this nation's most dangerous incident involving a nuclear reactor.

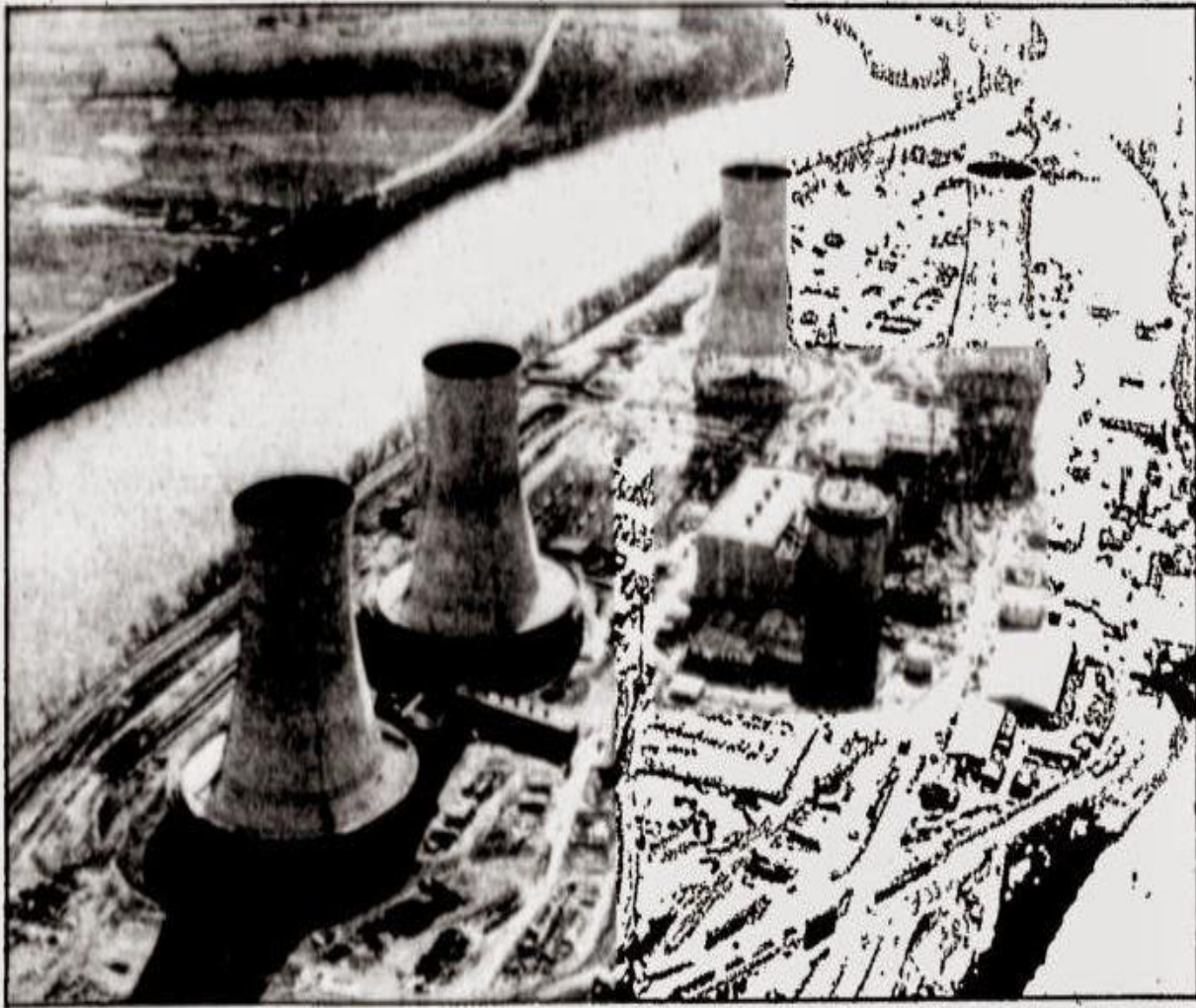
Low level radiation was detected in the air as far as 16 miles away after an apparent valve failure Wednesday morning resulted in excessive pressure being built up in the water used to cool the reactor core at Three Mile Island.

"Some of the water vapor, through the venting system, went into the atmosphere," Curry said.


Curry said the latest radiation measurements outside the plant were at two to three millirems. Individuals are exposed to up to 30-millirems in a single X-ray examination.

Walter Creitz, president of Metropolitan Edison, said on ABC-TV's *Good Morning America* show this morning that the plant shut down safely and that the level of radiation released "would not endanger or injure any people."

Creitz said his company did not know what equipment had been disabled or what precisely caused the accident.



An aerial view of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.



Although the Three Mile Island power plant was commended as a strong, dependable source of alternate energy, its failure is marked as the worst nuclear accident in the United States. The real crisis in the cooling water incident came two days later on March 30, when operators found a dangerously volatile bubble of hydrogen gas had leaked radiation out of the plant. Pregnant women and young children in the surrounding area were advised to evacuate.

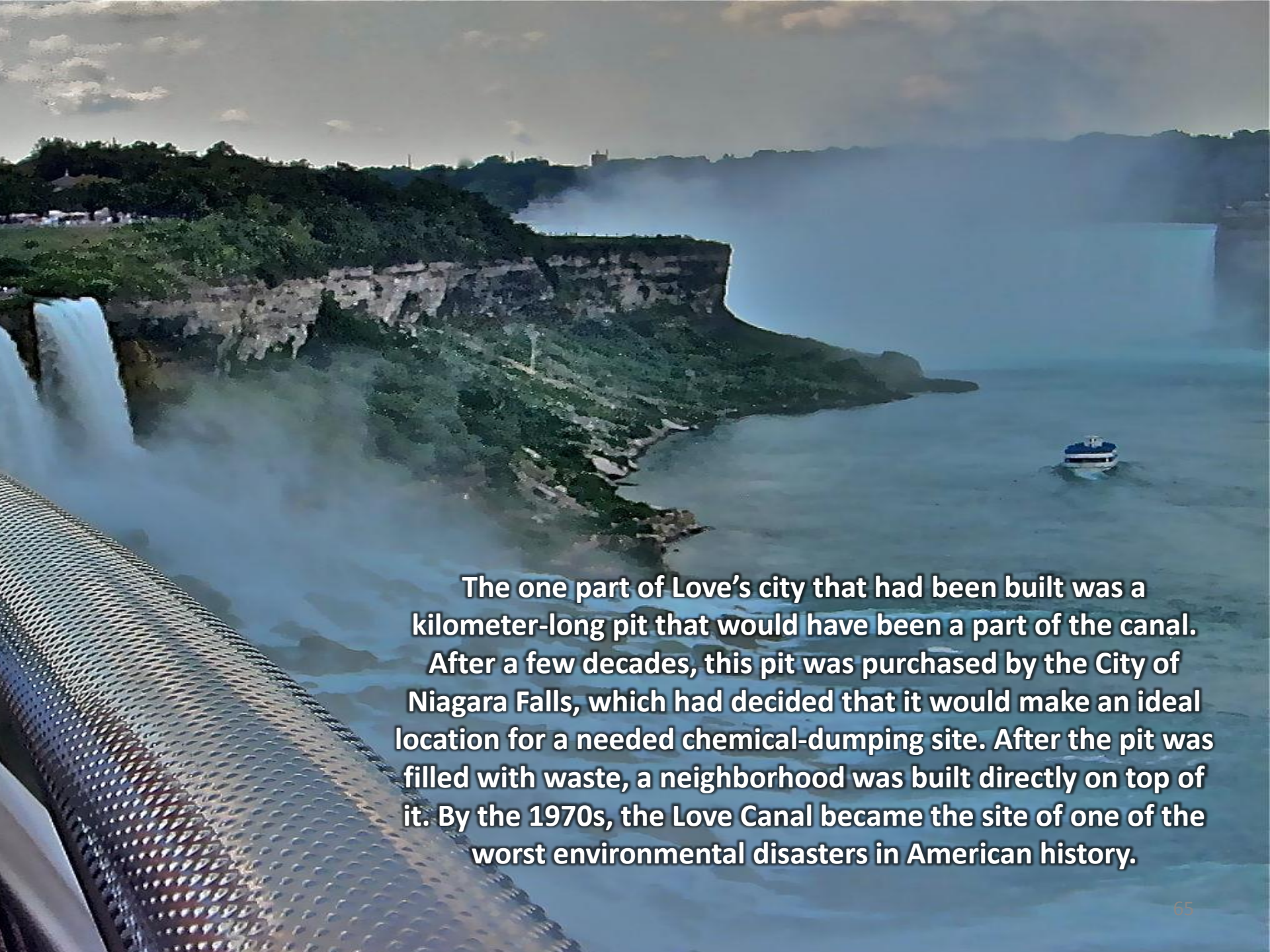
<http://www.nukefree.org/news/peoplediedatthreemileisland>

Data unearthed by radiologist Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the University of Pittsburgh, and statisticians Jay Gould (now deceased) and Joe Mangano of New York have led to strong assertions of major public health impacts. According to Mangano, one major study "found that the number of cancers within 10 miles of TMI rose from 1731 to 2847 between 1975-79 and 1981-85. A 64% increase. But they 'didn't find any link' with the accident, and suggested the rise might be due to stress." On-going work by Sternglass and Mangano clearly indicates that "normal" reactor radiation releases of far less magnitude than those at TMI continue to have catastrophic impacts on local populations.

Anecdotal evidence among the local human population has been devastating. Large numbers of central Pennsylvanians suffered skin sores and lesions that erupted while they were out of doors as the fallout rained down on them. Many quickly developed large, visible tumors, breathing problems, and a metallic taste in their mouths that matched that experienced by some of the men who dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, and who were exposed to nuclear tests in the south Pacific and Nevada.

The Tragedy of the Love Canal

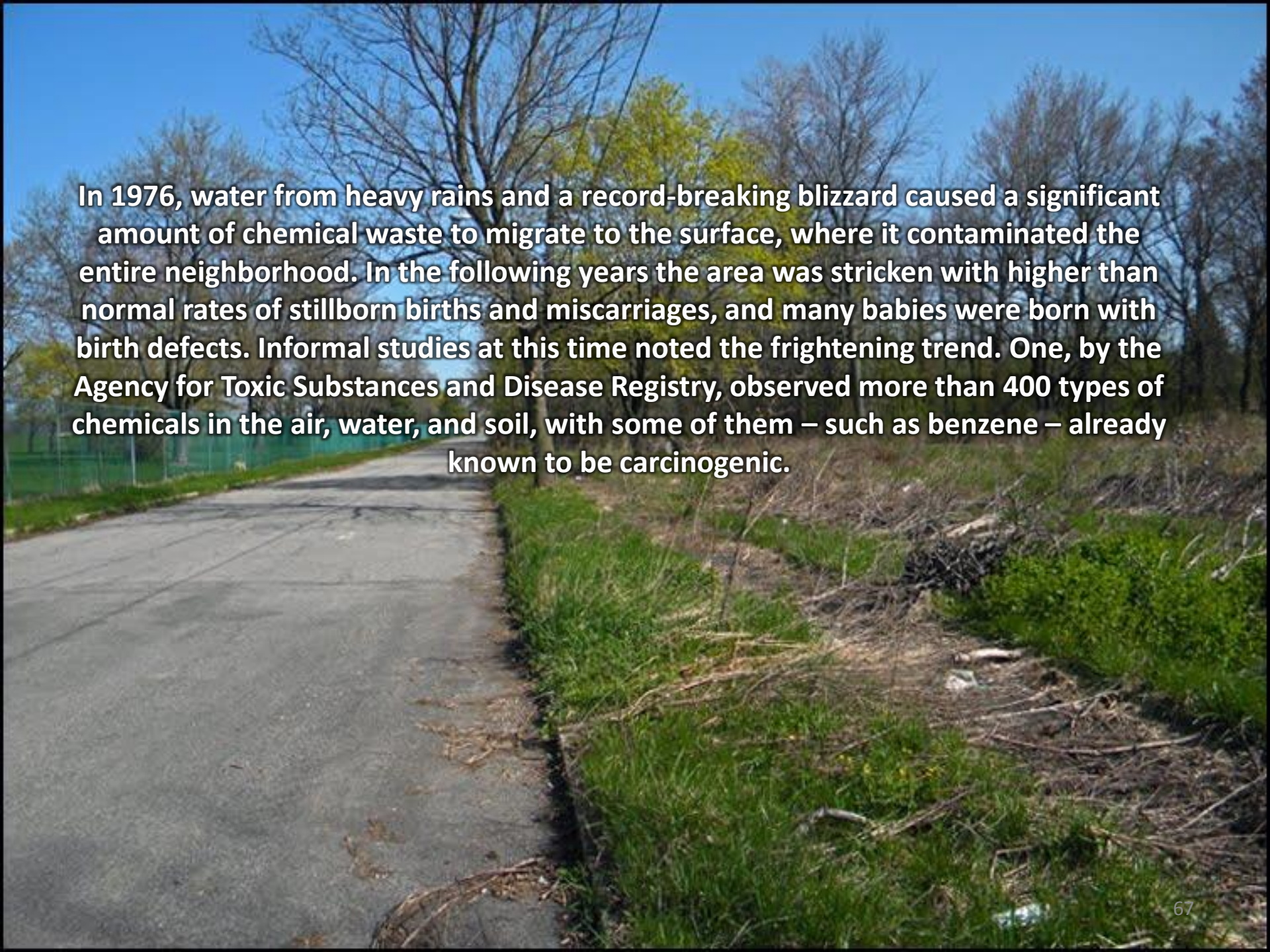
William T. Love came to 1890s Niagara Falls, New York, with hugely ambitious plans. The landowner and entrepreneur envisioned the creation of an enormous utopian metropolis. His city would be home to enviable industry, and housing for more than a million people. Thousands of acres would become “the most extensive and beautiful [park] in the world”. He planned to power the city using hydroelectric dams on a new 11-kilometer canal between the upper and lower Niagara Rivers. Within a year, however, Love’s plans failed, and would quickly have been forgotten if it weren’t for one problem.




The one part of Love's city that had been built was a kilometer-long pit that would have been a part of the canal. After a few decades, this pit was purchased by the City of Niagara Falls, which had decided that it would make an ideal location for a needed chemical-dumping site. After the pit was filled with waste, a neighborhood was built directly on top of it. By the 1970s, the Love Canal became the site of one of the worst environmental disasters in American history.

The pit remained, filling with rainwater and becoming a local recreation area: swimming in the summer, skating in the winter. In 1920 the land was sold to nearby Niagara Falls, a growing industrial town that immediately started using the pit as a dumping ground for chemical wastes. This continued for more than twenty years, after which the Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corporation (now a part of Occidental Petroleum or OxyChem) purchased the land for their *own* chemical disposal. By 1953, the company had buried nearly 22,000 tons of waste, and the pit was virtually full.





In 1976, water from heavy rains and a record-breaking blizzard caused a significant amount of chemical waste to migrate to the surface, where it contaminated the entire neighborhood. In the following years the area was stricken with higher than normal rates of stillborn births and miscarriages, and many babies were born with birth defects. Informal studies at this time noted the frightening trend. One, by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, observed more than 400 types of chemicals in the air, water, and soil, with some of them – such as benzene – already known to be carcinogenic.

A photograph of a wooded area with several discarded metal cans and other debris scattered on the ground among dry leaves and twigs. The cans are blue, red, and white, and appear to be crushed or damaged. The ground is covered with dry, brown leaves and twigs, suggesting an autumn or winter setting. The background shows more trees and branches, some with bare leaves and some with green foliage.

There is a sad irony in the fact that the site of William T. Love’s “most perfect city in existence” became home to such a disaster. In the last fifteen years, however, there has been some gradual resettlement of the Love Canal site. In the early 1990s parts of the area were declared safe again, and now make up a neighborhood known as Black Creek Village. The area was taken off the Superfund list in September 2004 at the announcement that certain clean-up goals had been reached. Much of the Canal itself, however, remains sectioned off by a chain-link fence, which to any local passersby must serve as a poignant reminder of the whole catastrophe

<https://www.damninteresting.com/the-tragedy-of-the-love-canal/>

**April 26, 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant
explodes**



filming on the roof Chevchenko got his

Even after many years of scientific research and government investigation, there are still many unanswered questions about the Chernobyl accident — especially regarding the long-term health impacts that the massive radiation leak will have on those who were exposed.

Just how STUPID are these people? They still DON'T know the LONG TERM HEALTH IMPACT!!

lethal dose of radiation



LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF CHERNOBYL



here is MI-8 helicopter pilot losing his bearings

At 1:23 a.m. on April 26, when extremely hot nuclear fuel rods were lowered into cooling water, an immense amount of steam was created, which — because of the RBMK reactors' design flaws — created more reactivity in the nuclear core of reactor number 4. The resultant power surge caused an immense explosion that detached the 1,000-ton plate covering the reactor core, releasing radiation into the atmosphere and cutting off the flow of coolant into the reactor.

A few seconds later, a second explosion of even greater power than the first blew the reactor building apart and spewed burning graphite and other parts of the reactor core around the plant, starting a number of intense fires around the damaged reactor and reactor number 3, which was still operating at the time of the explosions.

hitting the gibbet and falling down



all crew members died

Some experts have claimed that unsubstantiated fear of radiation poisoning led to greater suffering than the actual disaster. For example, many doctors throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union advised pregnant women to undergo abortions to avoid bearing children with birth defects or other disorders, though the actual level of radiation exposure these women experienced were too low to cause any problems.

Even the United Nations published a report on the effects of the Chernobyl accident that was so "full of unsubstantiated statements that have no support in scientific assessments," according to the chairman of UNSCEAR, that it was eventually dismissed by most authorities.

OUT OF THE LAND OF THE DELUSIONAL WE SEE MORE BIRTH DEFECTS IN CHILDREN DUE TO CHERNOBYL! BUT THEN AGAIN WE HAVE SEEN WHERE TIME AND TIME AGAIN, THE POWERS THAT BE SAY RADIATION HAS "NO EFFECT" BUT THEN AGAIN THEY SAY RADIATION IS EDIBLE!



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Westlake landfill in the town of Bridgeton, Mo.

<http://www.workers.org/2016/03/10/epa-ignores-fire-threatening-nuclear-waste-landfill/#.V-qSTqRTEiQ>

EPA ignores fire threatening nuclear waste landfill

By Betsey Piette posted on March 10, 2016

In 1973, thousands of tons of toxic radioactive waste from processed uranium for nuclear weapons were illegally dumped into the Westlake landfill in the town of Bridgeton, Mo., next door to Ferguson. The waste material from the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works in St. Louis originated as part of the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb.

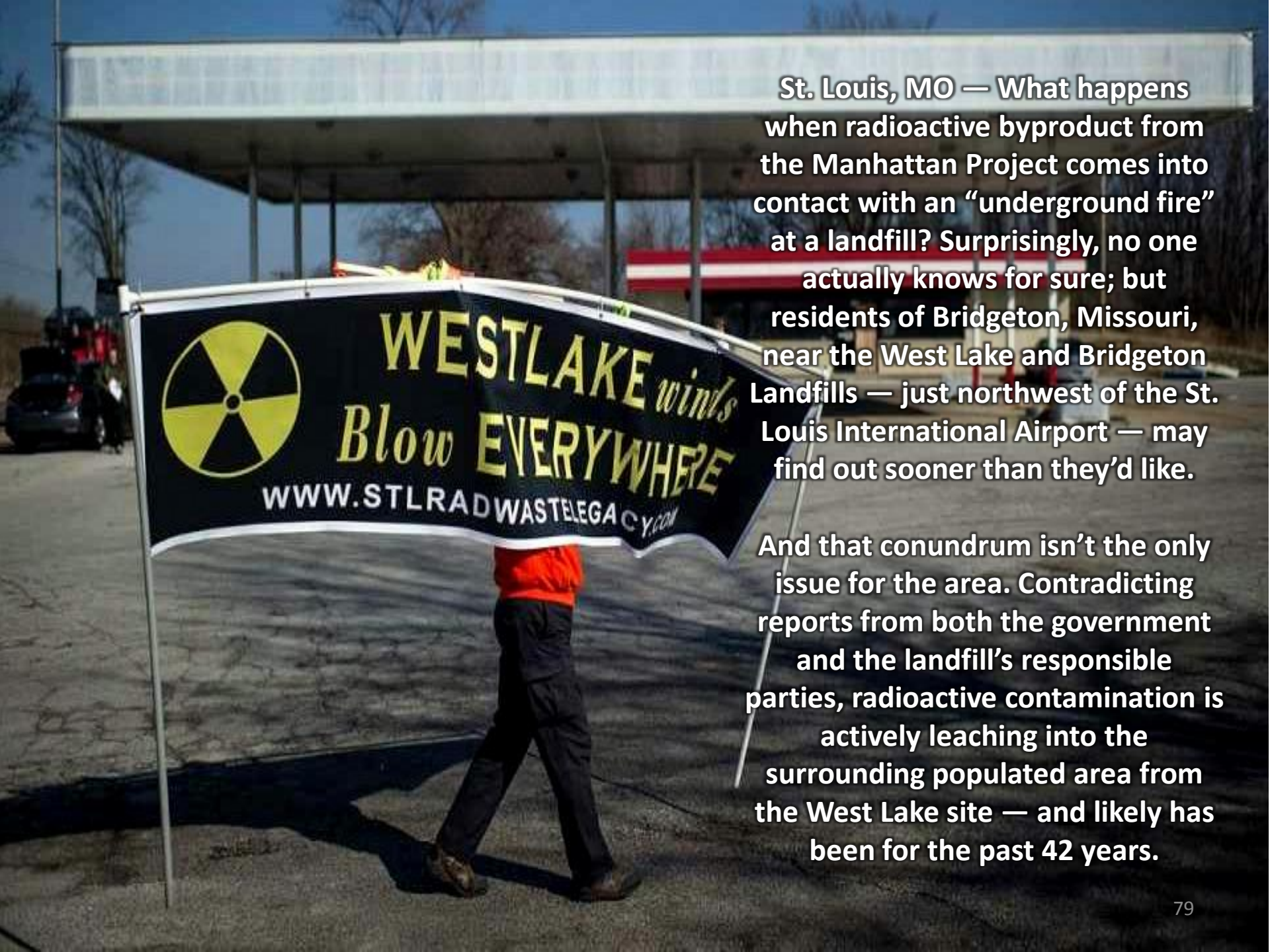


The landfill, approximately 200 acres of property within the city limits of Bridgeton, was placed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund National Priorities List in 1990, when evidence of nuclear contamination began to surface. Toxic nuclear waste was polluting the creek waters and playgrounds where children played

However, while the EPA monitored the site, it has done little to contain the problem or clean up the mess.

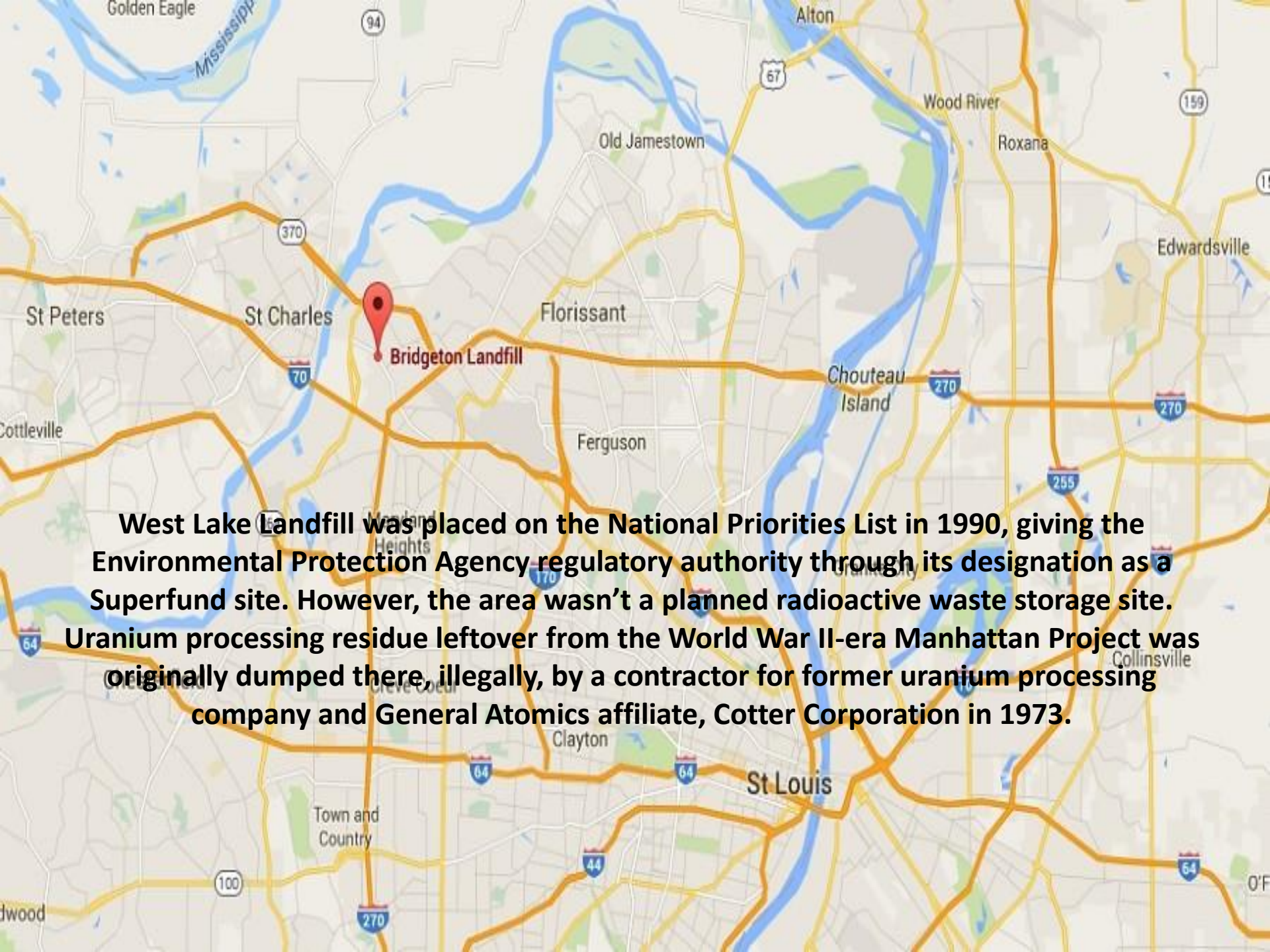
For more than 30 years, Bridgeton residents voiced concerns over cancer clusters and the prevalence of birth defects. Department of Health surveys of eight zip codes surrounding the site confirmed the higher rates of cancer, including rare forms of leukemia among children.





St. Louis, MO — What happens when radioactive byproduct from the Manhattan Project comes into contact with an “underground fire” at a landfill? Surprisingly, no one actually knows for sure; but residents of Bridgeton, Missouri, near the West Lake and Bridgeton Landfills — just northwest of the St. Louis International Airport — may find out sooner than they’d like.

And that conundrum isn’t the only issue for the area. Contradicting reports from both the government and the landfill’s responsible parties, radioactive contamination is actively leaching into the surrounding populated area from the West Lake site — and likely has been for the past 42 years.



West Lake Landfill was placed on the National Priorities List in 1990, giving the Environmental Protection Agency regulatory authority through its designation as a Superfund site. However, the area wasn't a planned radioactive waste storage site. Uranium processing residue leftover from the World War II-era Manhattan Project was originally dumped there, illegally, by a contractor for former uranium processing company and General Atomics affiliate, Cotter Corporation in 1973.



For months, fires have been burning in 200 feet of rotting garbage in an underground landfill dangerously close to the radioactive waste fill. In a response that echoes the government’s callous treatment of Flint, Mich., residents when lead was discovered in their water, local Bridgeton officials sent letters to parents advising them to “shelter in place” should the fires reach the nuclear waste.



An underground fire is burning near a nuclear waste dump, and officials say EPA has been too slow to react

By **Darryl Fears** February 16 

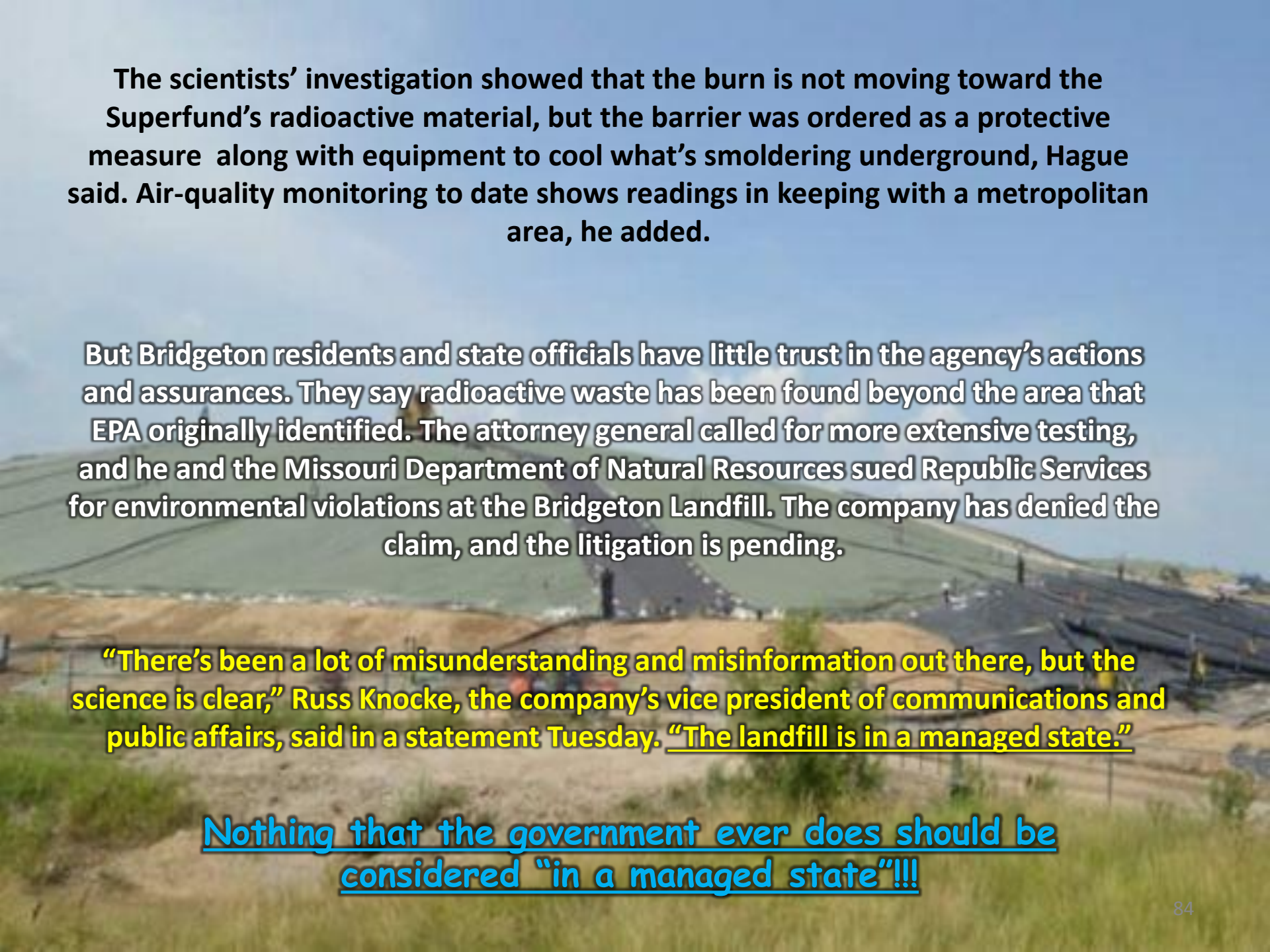


https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2016/02/16/an-underground-fire-is-burning-not-far-from-a-radioactive-superfund-site-the-epa-says-theres-no-danger/?utm_term=.761335566cb8

The federal Superfund program addresses large and highly toxic hazardous waste sites. Although no credible link has been established between air quality near the landfills and prevalence of disease, residents are concerned about adverse health impacts. Mothers such as Beckermann, whose 6-year-old son Trevor now has no hair on his entire body, worry about the possible effects of the West Lake site's contaminants on their children. Some people have been diagnosed with thyroid cancer.



And so it continues, deny, deny, deny and say that nothing has been established as a causal link -thyroid cancer, apparently is as normal as can be..when that kind of cancer is caused by radiation!!

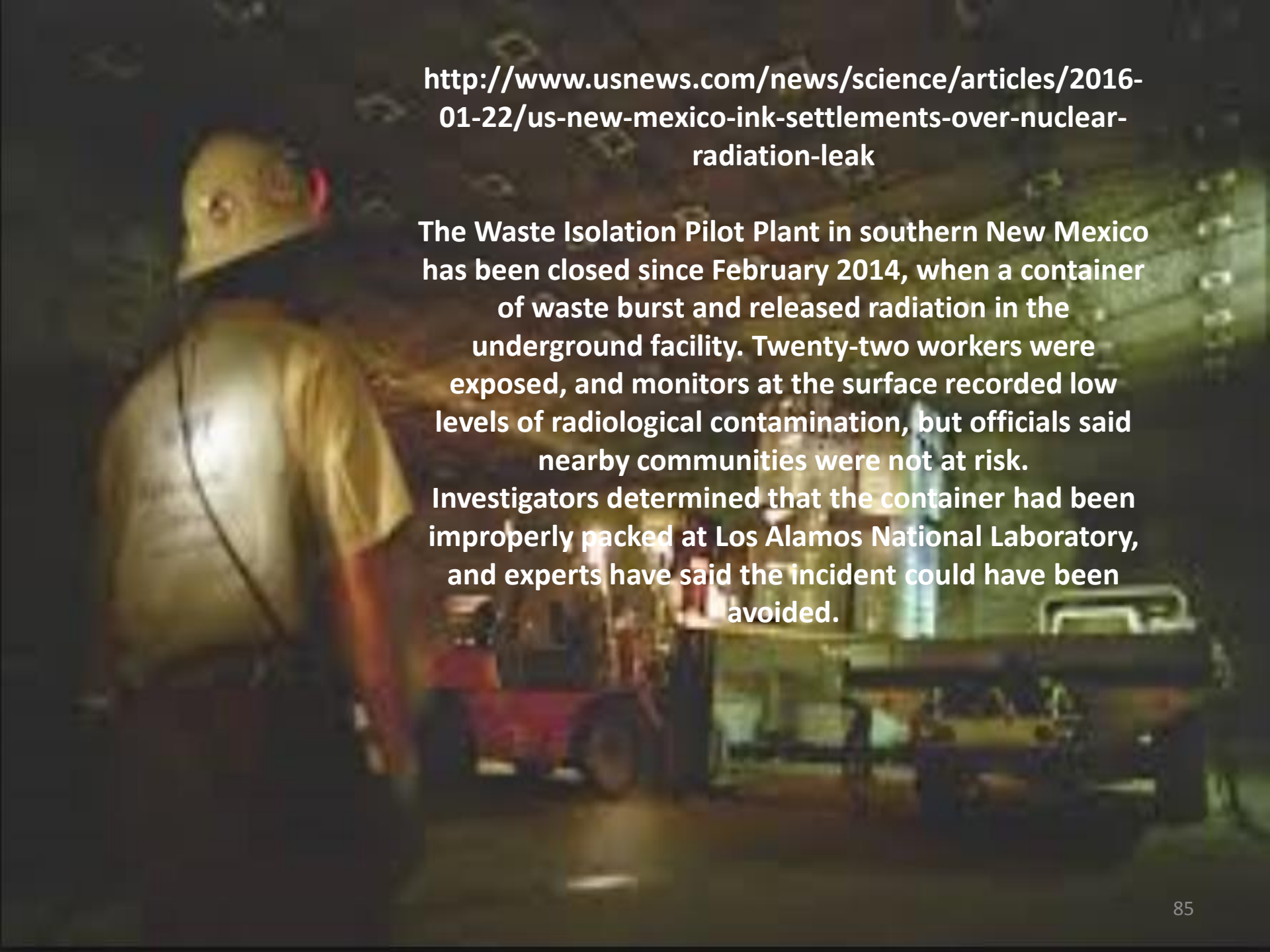


The scientists' investigation showed that the burn is not moving toward the Superfund's radioactive material, but the barrier was ordered as a protective measure along with equipment to cool what's smoldering underground, Hague said. Air-quality monitoring to date shows readings in keeping with a metropolitan area, he added.

But Bridgeton residents and state officials have little trust in the agency's actions and assurances. They say radioactive waste has been found beyond the area that EPA originally identified. The attorney general called for more extensive testing, and he and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources sued Republic Services for environmental violations at the Bridgeton Landfill. The company has denied the claim, and the litigation is pending.

“There’s been a lot of misunderstanding and misinformation out there, but the science is clear,” Russ Knocke, the company’s vice president of communications and public affairs, said in a statement Tuesday. “The landfill is in a managed state.”

Nothing that the government ever does should be considered “in a managed state”!!!

A worker wearing a yellow protective suit and hood is visible on the left side of the image, standing in a dark, industrial environment. The background shows various pieces of equipment and structures, possibly part of a nuclear facility.

<http://www.usnews.com/news/science/articles/2016-01-22/us-new-mexico-ink-settlements-over-nuclear-radiation-leak>

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in southern New Mexico has been closed since February 2014, when a container of waste burst and released radiation in the underground facility. Twenty-two workers were exposed, and monitors at the surface recorded low levels of radiological contamination, but officials said nearby communities were not at risk. Investigators determined that the container had been improperly packed at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and experts have said the incident could have been avoided.

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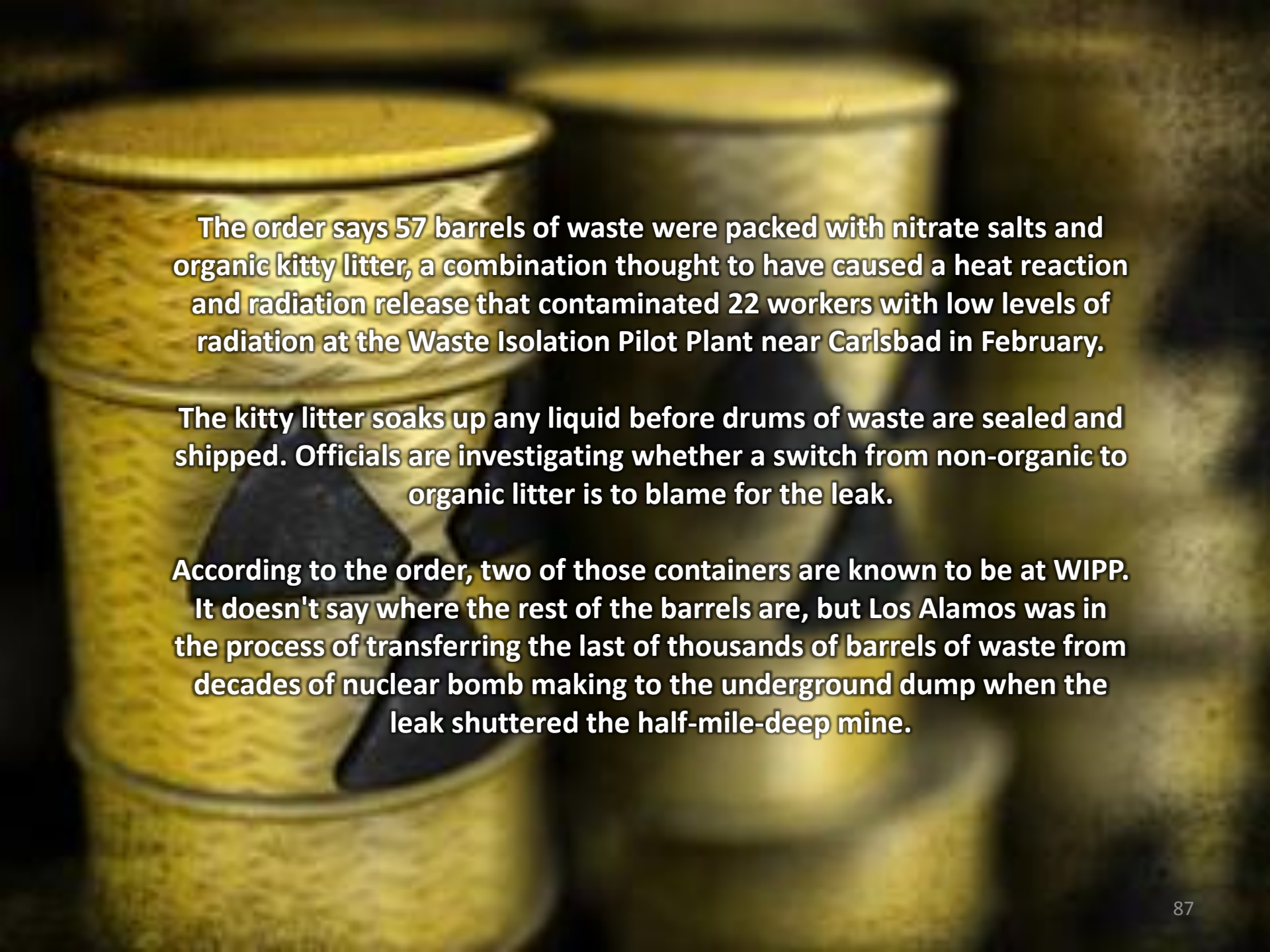
COMMU

New Mexico says 57 nuke containers could be threat

Published: Tuesday, May 20th 2014, 10:27 am CDT

Updated: Tuesday, May 20th 2014, 10:27 am CDT

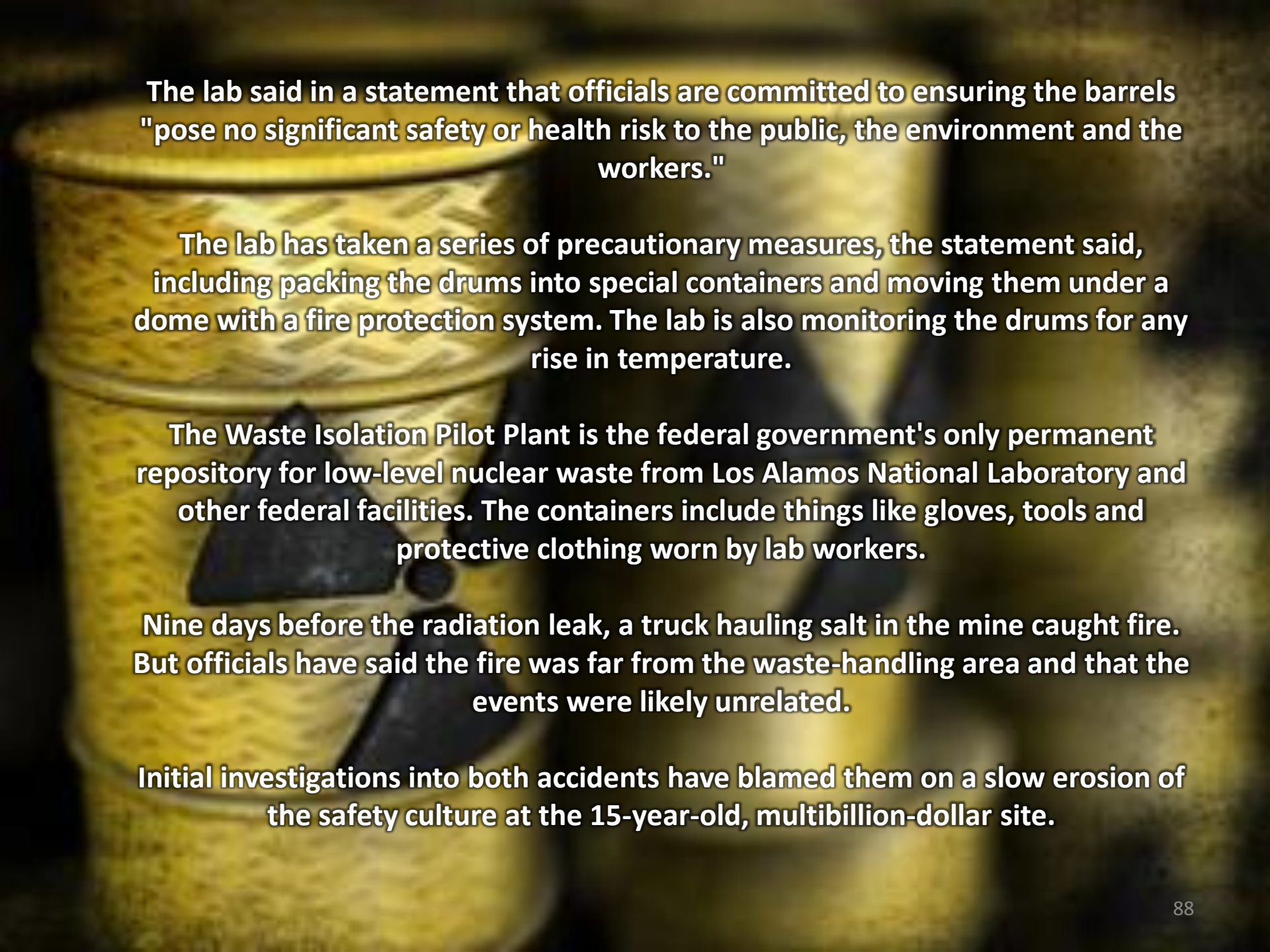
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP) - Los Alamos National Laboratory packed 57 barrels of nuclear waste with a type of kitty litter believed to have caused a radiation leak at the federal government's troubled nuclear waste dump, posing a potentially "imminent" and "substantial" threat to public health and the environment, New Mexico officials said Monday.



The order says 57 barrels of waste were packed with nitrate salts and organic kitty litter, a combination thought to have caused a heat reaction and radiation release that contaminated 22 workers with low levels of radiation at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad in February.

The kitty litter soaks up any liquid before drums of waste are sealed and shipped. Officials are investigating whether a switch from non-organic to organic litter is to blame for the leak.

According to the order, two of those containers are known to be at WIPP. It doesn't say where the rest of the barrels are, but Los Alamos was in the process of transferring the last of thousands of barrels of waste from decades of nuclear bomb making to the underground dump when the leak shuttered the half-mile-deep mine.



The lab said in a statement that officials are committed to ensuring the barrels "pose no significant safety or health risk to the public, the environment and the workers."

The lab has taken a series of precautionary measures, the statement said, including packing the drums into special containers and moving them under a dome with a fire protection system. The lab is also monitoring the drums for any rise in temperature.

The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant is the federal government's only permanent repository for low-level nuclear waste from Los Alamos National Laboratory and other federal facilities. The containers include things like gloves, tools and protective clothing worn by lab workers.

Nine days before the radiation leak, a truck hauling salt in the mine caught fire. But officials have said the fire was far from the waste-handling area and that the events were likely unrelated.

Initial investigations into both accidents have blamed them on a slow erosion of the safety culture at the 15-year-old, multibillion-dollar site.

Isaiah 24:19

רָעָה הַתְּרַעֲעָה הָאָרֶץ פֶּן הַתְּפֹרְרָה

The earth is utterly broken; the earth is torn asunder; the earth is shaken violently. | LEB

אָרֶץ מֹוֹט הַתְּמוֹטָטָה אָרֶץ: | LEB OT RI

The earth has come to ruin, suffered harm and in distress, separated into pieces by the wickedness and evil; the earth is torn, teetering backwards and forwards, split asunder by violence and harm; the earth is shaken violently like a tremor, to be toppled in an unfavorable circumstance.

Isaiah 24:20

נִנּוּעַ תִּנּוּעַ אֶרֶץ כַּשְׂכּוֹר וְהִתְנוּדָדָה
כַּמְלוּנָה וְכַבֵּד עָלֶיהָ פִּשְׁעָהּ וְנִפְלָה
וְלֹא־תִסְיֶף קוּם: | LEB OT RI

The earth *staggers to and fro* like the drunkard, and it sways like a hut, and its transgression is heavy upon it, and it falls and does not rise again. | LEB

The earth staggers, trembles, and quivers to and fro like the drunkard, and it sways, mourns, and flutters like a hut, and its transgression, rebellion, and crime is heavy, weighty and burdensome upon and against it, and it falls from its higher position to its lower position and does not rise up against its foes or be exalted again.

Isaiah 24:21

וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִפְקֹד יְהוָה עַל-צָבָא
הַמָּרוֹם בַּמָּרוֹם וְעַל-מַלְכֵי הָאָדָמָה

And this shall happen on that day: Yahweh
will punish the host of heaven in heaven, and
the kings of the earth on the earth. | LEB

עַל-הָאָדָמָה: | LEB OT RI

Then this shall happen, transpire and come to pass on that day: Yahuah will call to account, examine, evaluate, judge and impose a penalty or inflict punishment on the host, spirit beings of the shamayim whose loftiness with an improper haughty attitude of arrogance and exaltation in the shamayim, and the kings, rulers of the earth on the earth.

Isaiah 24:22

וְאִסְפוּ אֶסְפָּה אֲסִיר עַל-בּוֹר וְסֻגְרוּ

עַל-מִסְגָּר וּמֵרַב יָמִים יִפְקְדוּ: | LEB OT RI

And they will be gathered in a gathering, like a prisoner in a pit. And they will be shut in a

prison and be punished after many days. |

LEB

Then they will be gathered, brought and assembled in a gathering or collection, as prisoners or captives in a pit or prison. They will be confined, isolated and imprisoned and be summoned, counted and punished after many days.

Isaiah 24:23

וְחִפְרָה הַלְבָנָה וּבֹשָׁה הַחֲמָה כִּי־מֶלֶךְ
יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת בְּהַר צִיּוֹן וּבִירוּשָׁלַם וְנִגְדָה
לְפָנֵי זְקֵנָיו כְּבוֹד׃ | LEB

And the full moon will be ashamed and the sun will be ashamed, for Yahweh of hosts will rule on Mount Zion and in Jerusalem, and before his elders in glory. | LEB

So the full moon will be disgraced, dismayed and ashamed and the sun will be disgraced, dismayed and ashamed, for Yahuah of hosts will rule and reign on Mount Zion and in Yahrushalam, before and in front of His dignitaries in honor and esteem.

Isaiah 65:17

כִּי־הֲנִי בּוֹרֵא שָׁמַיִם חֲדָשִׁים וָאָרֶץ
חֲדָשָׁה וְלֹא תִזְכְּרֶנָּה הָרְאשֹׁנוֹת וְלֹא
תַעֲלִינָה עַל־לֵב: | LEB OT RI

For look! I am about to create new heavens
and a new earth, and the former things shall
not be remembered, and *they shall* not come
to mind. | LEB



Indeed, behold! I am about to cause to happen and create, form and shape a new, fresh shamayim and a new, fresh earth, so that the first and former things shall not be remembered, mentioned or proclaimed, and they shall not come to mind as thoughts or in feelings.

Isaiah 66:22

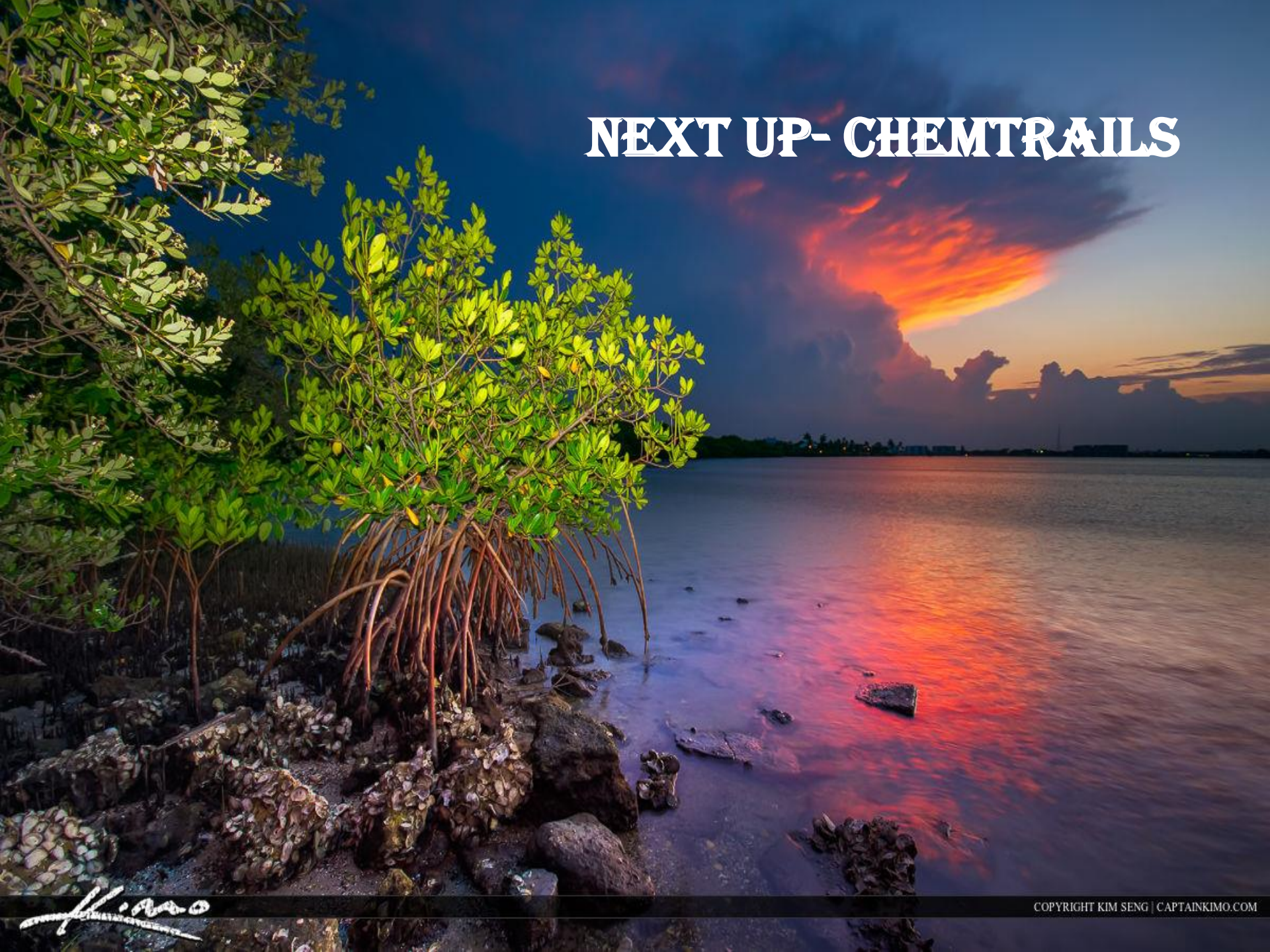
כִּי כַאֲשֶׁר הַשָּׁמַיִם הַחֲדָשִׁים וְהָאָרֶץ
הַחֲדָשָׁה אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי עֹשֶׂה עֹמְדִים לְפָנַי
“For just as the new heavens and earth that I
am about to make shall stand before me,”
declares Yahweh, “so shall your descendants
and your name stand. | **LEB**

נְאֻם־יְהוָה כִּן יַעֲמֵד זִרְעֵכֶם וְשִׁמְכֶם | **LEB**

OT RI

“For just as the new shamayim and earth that I am about to make and create shall stand and continue to exist before Me”, declares Yahuah, “so shall your descendants and your name, reputation, and renown stand and continue to exist.”

NEXT UP- CHEMTRAILS



Kim