

Impacts of nuclear energy and the lack of strategic governance for the elimination of the explosions and the decrease of collateral risks

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Nuclear weapons are the only devices created with a destructive capacity never seen by humans; it is capable of killing all complex forms of life on earth in a short period.

It is estimated that there are over 20,000 nuclear weapons, of which, 2,000 are on instant alert, ready for immediate use. A war with 1,000 nuclear weapons would make the planet completely uninhabitable. Even relatively small nuclear arsenals could cause global damage to all the ecosystems around the globe. (ICAN, 2013).

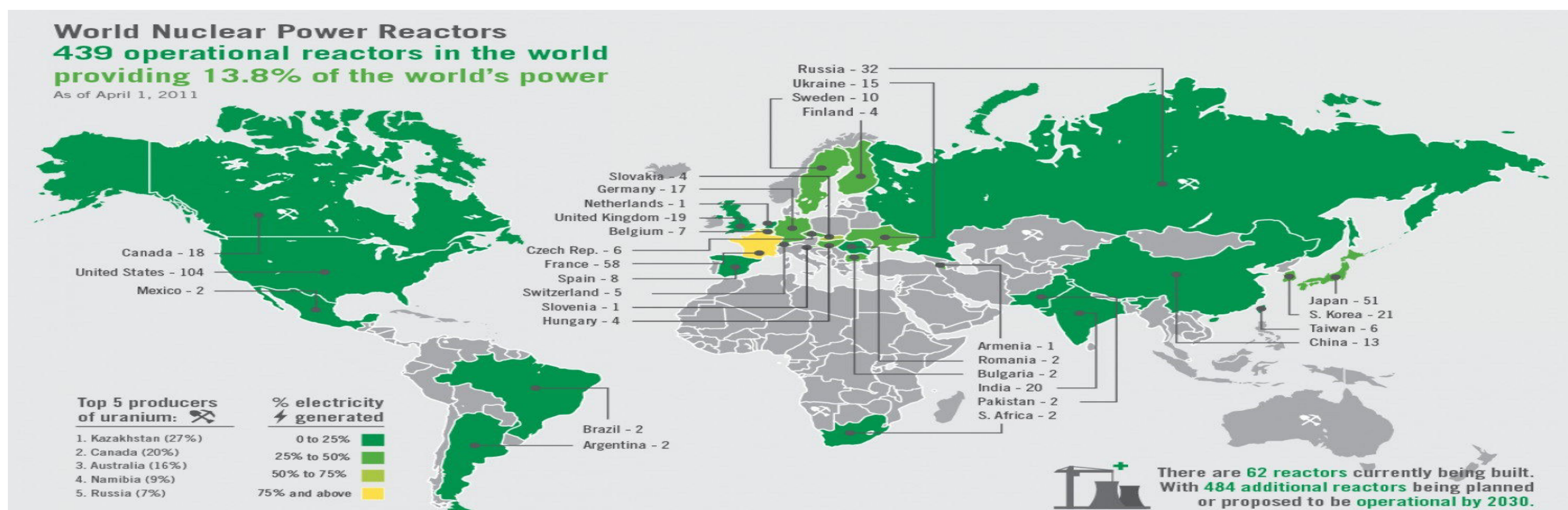
The consequences of using nuclear weapons are:

- . Destruction of agriculture.
- . Generalized famines.
- . Elimination of the ozone layer.
- . Radioactive incineration of cities.
- . Collapse of services in general, including Health services.
- . Elimination of the human, animal and plant species, on zero zones of the explosions, and death in the short and medium term in the radius of the radiation affection.

There are arguments that the production of nuclear energy does not contribute to the generation of CO2 and reduces dependence on the use and exploitation of hydrocarbons. However, there are important cost of further collateral damage to human health and the planet's ecosystems, which are even more serious.

Better forms of global governance led by the United Nations, to influence government policies in favor of better energy production strategies for global sustainability and the elimination of nuclear plants that are subtle to human failures, sudden changes in the environment, as has already been shown in the numerous nuclear accidents in some regions of the world.

Radiological surveillance of RENAMORA in Mexico



Source: https://thumbnails-visually.netdna-ssl.com/world-nuclear-power-reactors_502913f90e60c_w1500.png



Source: <http://www.gob.mx/cnsns/acciones-y-programas/red-nacional-automatica-de-monitoreo-radiologico-ambiental-en-mexico-renamora>

Since the world's first nuclear reactor was built on December 2, 1942, nuclear energy has made an impact on mankind in several areas; Whether for its political or economic dimension, or for its health, environmental, scientific and social implications, nuclear energy applications must remain under global control and regulation.

Monitoring Goals in Mexico.

- . Establish the doses allowed by Gamma radiation based on the doses of environmental exposure, which are of nature, compared to those of nuclear plants, which are lethal doses.
- . Prompt identification of abnormal threatening levels of radiation that deserve investigation or, moreover, merit intervention.
- . Maintain continuous surveillance.

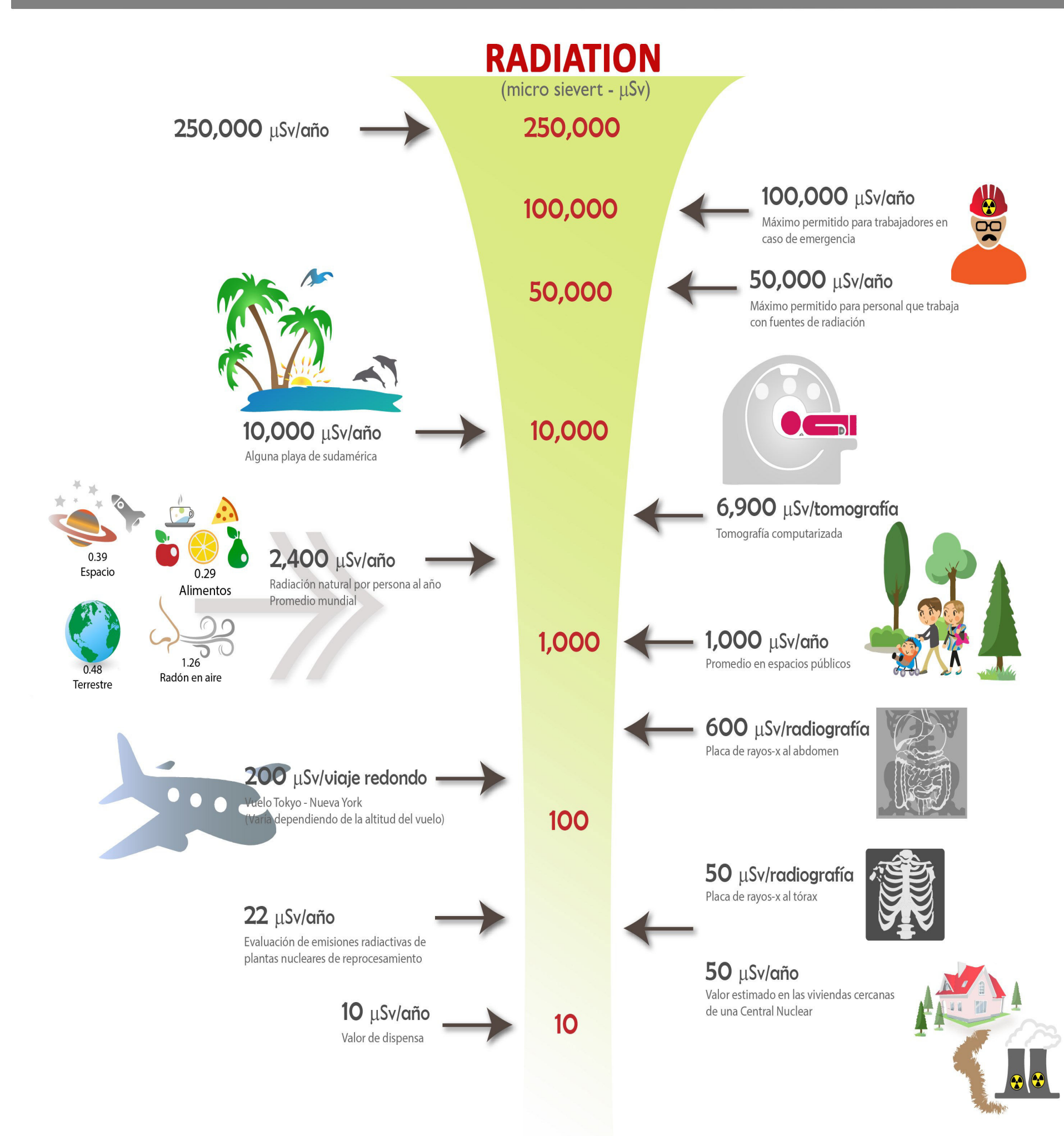
One station:

- . For each capital state and department of the Metropolitan Zone.
- . For each city with more than 100,000 inhabitants.
- . Survey national coasts and frontiers (customs).
- . Survey radiological spots of importance like Laguna Verde Nuclear Central (5 stations around).

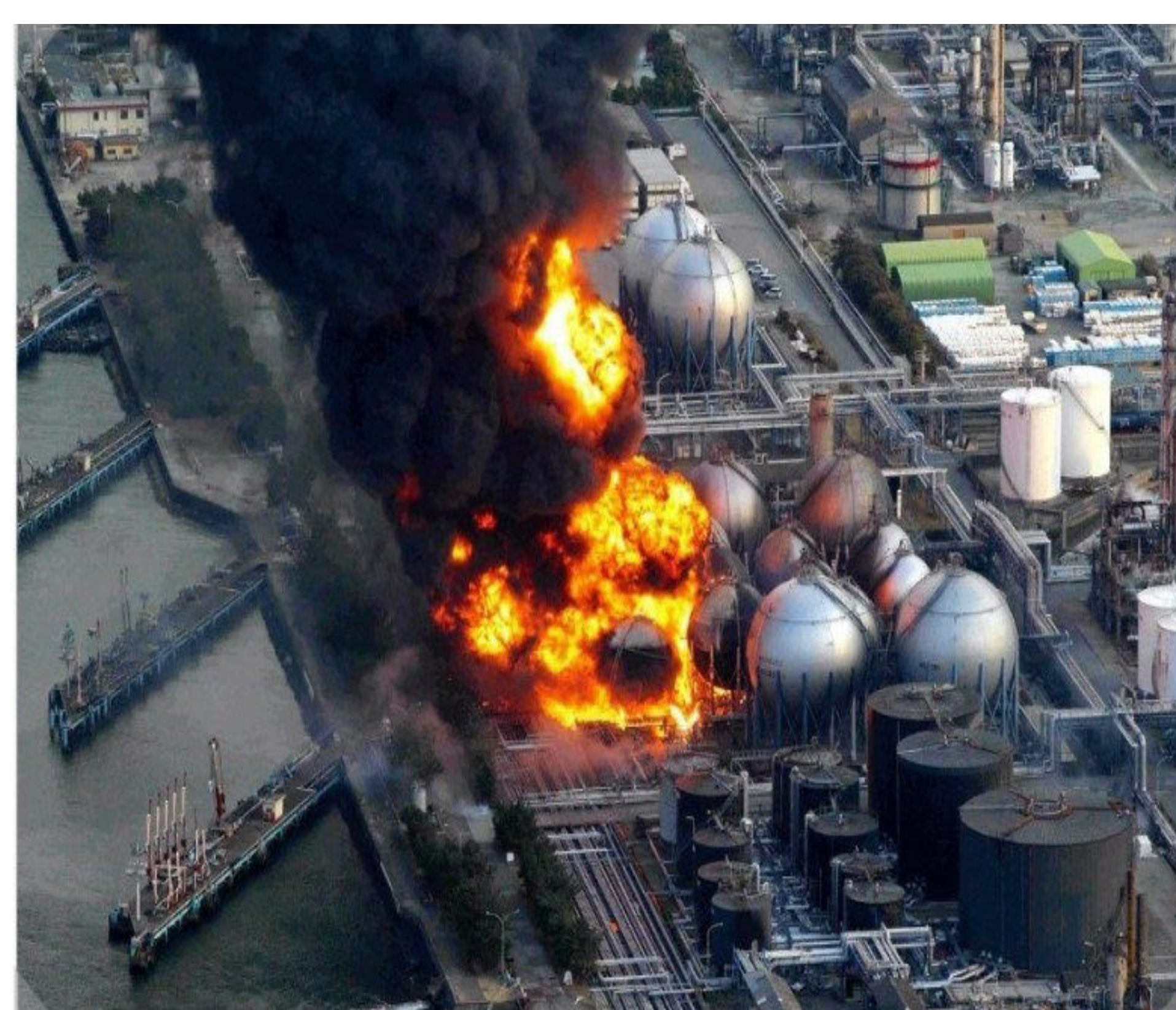
Recommendations:

- . The prohibition of nuclear testing, as well as the dumping of nuclear wastes on the environment.
- . Prohibition of weapons that violate human rights and ecosystems.
- . Universal Treaty against the production, testing and detonation of nuclear weapons.
- . Imminent revision of damage standards due to the exposure of nuclear waste from power plants of some type of nuclear production.
- . Diversification of the energy matrix, with clean energies and the dismantling of nuclear power plants.

Exposure to radiation in everyday life



Fukushima Accident



Source: <http://m.blog.naver.com/jooroogol/220645888000>