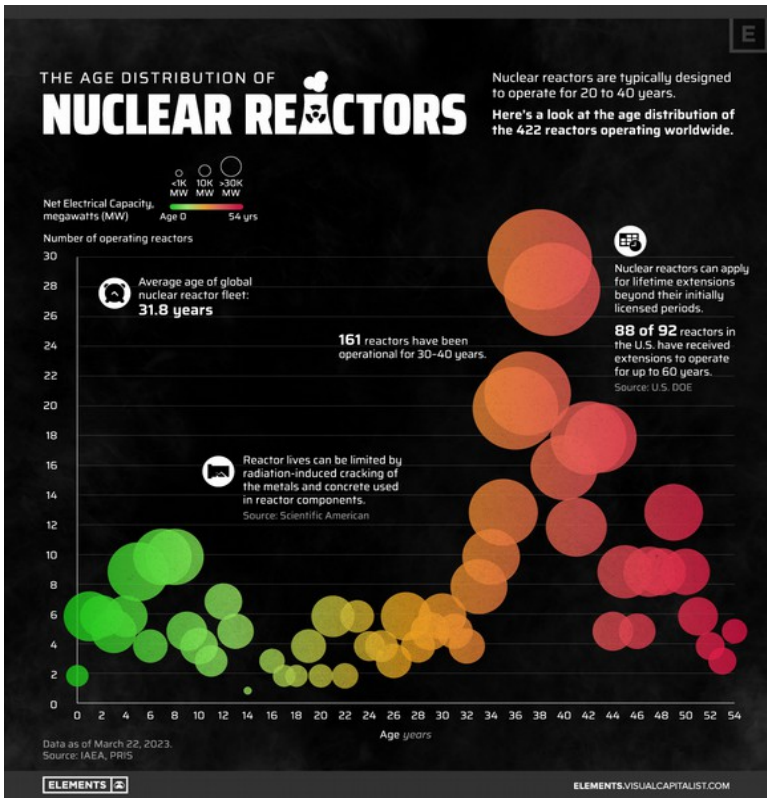
More Indication Nuclear Power is a Fraud



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First published July 2, 2023

This article at VisualCapitalist is a dead giveaway to the entire fraud, in my opinion. Especially when you check the numbers. They give you all the clues, but don't read them for you. You have to do that yourself. Note it says in the graphic

88 of 92 reactors in the US have received extensions to operate for up to 60 years.

That's convenient, right? Despite admitting that reactors are designed to operate from 20-40 years, and that reactor lives are limited by cracking of metals and concrete, we are supposed to believe that lifespan can be doubled or tripled just by applying for an extension.

There are 125 reactors over 40 years old, and as you can see the oldest are 54 years old. The article tells us 262 are over 30 years old, but that is wrong. Their own chart tells us the number is 280, so the percentage of reactors that old is not 62%, it is 66%, or 2/3rds. The US has two of the oldest reactors from 1968, which would be the Arkansas Nuclear One pair. On its Wiki page, we find it is licensed through 2038, which is fifteen more years, which takes it up to 69 years, not 60. So we have another major error in this report. Error, or lie? Lie, since the whole thing is a lie.

The Wiki page has no mention of major overhauls or upgrades at Arkansas One, so any extension was created on paper.

There's a pic of Arkansas One from 2010. I don't see any signs of recent construction there. No new cutting-edge tech installed. But we do see the usual electrical array right next door. Funny how nuclear plants look just like normal power plants, except for the cooling tower. And we see steam. Oooh, steam! Must be a sign of nuclear power generation. Yeah, that or boiling water.

And we find more "errors" by checking Wiki. Wikipedia tells us the three reactors from Brown's Ferry, Tennessee, from 1967 are still operational. Meaning, they are even older than the two in Arkansas, and were left off the list in the recent article.

At Brown's Ferry, they didn't even bother building the fake cooling towers. Though we do get this:

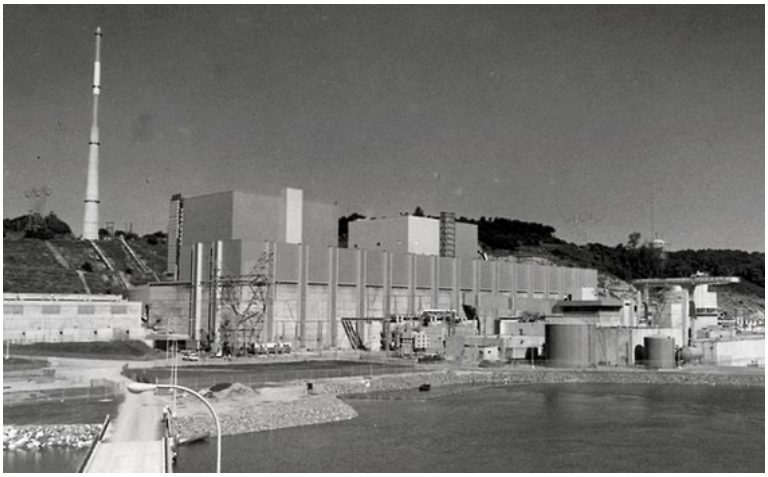
Shaped kind of like the cooling tower, so you are supposed to think that is what is inside those towers. Though we have looked inside other towers and there is nothing like that there. But where is that located in the previous picture? Is it supposed to be inside the big square building with no vent on top?

We also find the two reactors at Calvert Cliffs, MD, are dated 1968 at Wikipedia, so they missed those as well. Also one at Cooper, Nebraska. Also one at Diablo Canyon. Also two at Dresden, Illinois, from 1966, age 57 years. Also one at Edwin I. Hatch from 1968. Also one at Ginna from 1966. Also one at H. B. Robinson from 1967. Also one at James A. Fitzpatrick from 1968. Also one at Monticello from 1967. Also one at Nine Mile Point from 1965. Also three at Oconee from 1967. Also two at Peach Bottom. Also two at Point Beach. Also one at Prairie Island. Also two at quad cities from 1967. Also two at Salem. Also two at Surry. And two at Turkey Point from 1967. That takes us up from two to 32 at maximum age or over, and takes our number 280 up to 312. Which takes our percentage up from 62% to 74%. So the current article isn't even close. We have 32 dating from 1968 or earlier still in operation, not two.

You will say I am mistaking date of construction for date of first operation. No, according to Wiki, no reactors currently running were in operation 54 years ago, so it must be from date of construction. Plus, concrete begins degrading as soon as it is poured and put under stress, and metal doesn't just fail to age either until a opening ribbon is cut. So age of materials should be measured from date of construction.

With more checking of data, we find yet more lies. On the page for Surry Nuclear Plant, we discover they have obtained a license through 2052, for eighty years. Again, no mention of major reconstruction, updates, or repairs. We are told Surry doesn't need the imposing cooling towers since it draws its water from the James River. Except that the reactors we have previously studied were also located on rivers or lakes, and many of them had cooling towers.

Peach Bottom has also been licensed out to 2054, or eighty years.



As you see, it looks just like Brown's Ferry, with no cooling towers and no place to put the nuclear generator.

Same problem at Point Beach, where we read about steam generators but don't see any:

It has also been licensed out to 80 years. No wonder, since nothing appears to be going on there but library work. That just looks like your average college campus building.