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The Monty Green

Gazette



Written by Environmental Science Students
Published and edited by: Hallie Kleinfeld: Environmental
Science Teacher MHS

The Montgomery High School Environmental Science Program, consisting of two courses and co-Curricular clubs, welcome contributions from community members with particular expertise, passion, or resources that support our goal to promote environmental stewardship. If you would like to offer a contribution, of talent or resource, to the MHS Environment Science Program please contact Jason Sullivan, MHS Science Supervisor (jsullivan@mtsd.us)."

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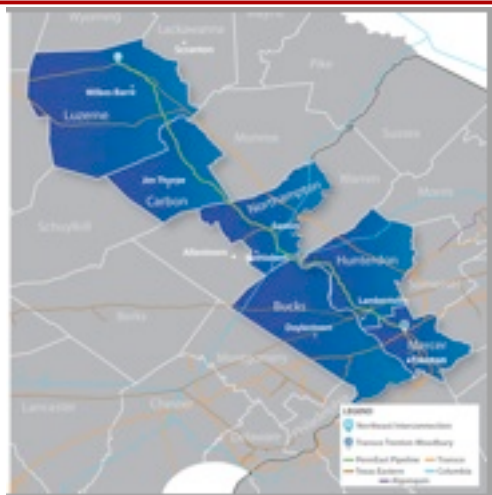
California Drought Daniel Altieri



If you have never been to California (like me), then you probably think of California as a sun filled, beach lined paradise where the rich and famous thrive. However, for the past three years, about 70 percent of the state has been in an “exceptional” drought. Cities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, and Anaheim have only seen 3.6 inches of rain in the past year. That is a half an inch lower than the previous record low set in 1947. The drought has taken a toll on animal, plant and human life. Animals such as waterfowl, deer, salmon, and bears have had their populations cut in half due to lack of clean water. Crops have hit hard times as well, with over 2.2 billion dollars lost in production during 2014. One third of farm water statewide has dried up, leading more farmers to pump groundwater and almost running the popular Tulare Basin dry. Finally, the drought has shaped the way many Californians live their daily lives. Out of 38 million residents, almost 18 million people are living in areas in a “severe” drought according to the department of public health for the state of California. Parents are keeping their children home from school out of fear that teachers will report students to social services who are not bathing. High schools across the state have opened up their bathroom and locker room use to the public. Also, more and more workers, especially farmers, are seeing their jobs crumble and their income for their families run dry. When I first learned about the severity of the drought, I was stunned. I thought that events like this couldn’t happen in the US. In order to keep the well being of California afloat, I believe that the other 49 states in the US need to start sending bottled water, food, and fresh clothes to the affected families, only until California starts seeing more rain. If not, then California is in for a long and devastating journey.



Suffering from Natural Gas? By Chris Runion



Overflow crowds have recently attended township meetings in Hunterdon County to learn more about a proposal by Penn East, a newly created company, to build a 36-inch natural gas pipeline from Wilkes-Barre, PA to Blackwell Road in Hopewell Township. The company intends for the pipeline to cross the Delaware River at the northwestern tip of Hunterdon and cut a wide swath southward to Hopewell Township in Mercer County. This path would take the pipeline through many local communities, including: Lambertville, Delaware, West Amwell, Kingwood, Holland, Alexandria, and Hopewell townships. Penn East has shared with the public the

benefits of a natural gas pipeline delivering locally sourced natural gas, but not unexpectedly, environmental groups are opposing the plan. Residents are also raising red flags, and their reasons are varied.

Penn East asserts that communities will benefit by having greater access to low-cost, cleaner-burning natural gas. In addition, during construction, numerous jobs would be created for construction crews. These crews would have a spillover economic effect on local restaurants, hotels, and retailers. Reduction of natural gas prices will also reduce the cost of gas and electric rates and moderate high volatility and questionable reliability in times of high demand. Natural gas pipelines are also essential to delivering natural gas to new electricity generation facilities. As coal-fired power plants retire or convert to natural gas, communities will enjoy environmental benefits of cleaner-burning natural gas derived electricity.

While Penn East announced its plans on August 12 and hopes to open the new line by 2017, a number of people are saying “Not so fast” to natural gas. Many have voiced concerns regarding the proposed pipeline route, which goes directly through the Sourland Mountain region. This 90 square-mile “island of biodiversity” is characterized by a fragile ecological balance and the largest contiguous forest in Central New Jersey. The Sourland Mountain region’s biological diversity, critical forest, wetland and grassland habitats, and uniquely valuable breathing space in this portion of central NJ would be seriously threatened by the devastation to the landscape that would occur with the proposed pipeline.

In particular, the Lockatong and Wickecheoke Creek Watersheds in Delaware and Kingwood Townships, both C-1 streams, have been the object of several studies over the past 30 years by the New Jersey Water Supply Authority. The NJWSA manages the water in the Delaware and Raritan canal, the source of drinking water for about one in eight NJ residents; their studies have identified land use practices (road building, agriculture) in the Lockatong and Wickecheoke watersheds as a major source of sediments and associated toxins in the drinking water. Removing the sediment is a major cost. The Penn East pipeline’s path through Delaware Township alone is some eight miles. Adding that much clear-cut forest and disturbed farmland in the form of a 100 foot wide clearing or right-of-way along the path of the pipeline, plus numerous stream crossings, with the added storm water runoff and erosion it would cause, would likely have a profound negative impact on the drinking water supply of about 12-13% of the state’s population.

In addition to the ecological consequences that would result from the installation and maintenance of the 36-inch pipeline and 100 foot wide right-of-way, residents of Delaware Township and nearby areas are concerned about the damage the pipeline would do to the local economy, environment, and historic character of the region. Delaware Township alone has spent over \$1 million dollars for land preservation; its partners in Hunterdon county and New Jersey state government have spent even more. The purpose of these investments has been to preserve farmland, historic character, and environment, in particularly sensitive watersheds.

The Penn East pipeline, besides directly damaging preserved properties, could have a negative impact on the land preservation movement in general, says concerned citizens. Enabling for-profit companies to take advantage of land that has been set-aside largely by New Jersey taxpayers may call into question the true worth of preservation efforts. In fact, land groups think that the success of Hunterdon County's land preservation program is the very thing that has made it an attractive target for pipeline corporations. After all, it's less expensive to bury a pipeline across woodlands and open fields than it is to put it in a heavily populated area.

Besides the immediate concerns delineated above are future concerns about the fate of the Sourland region. Currently, there are 8 newly proposed pipelines in New Jersey, 7 of them are in the Delaware Valley. Natural gas companies are in a hurry to build pipelines in order to control the future of energy by promoting the use of more fossil fuels and preventing the development of renewable energy sources. Will the Sourland region remain an island of biodiversity for generations to come, home to threatened and endangered species such as the bog turtle, or will it be cut-up into small pieces by gas lines and right-of-ways?

As a local teacher, resident, and concerned citizen, I attended the meeting in Delaware Township on September 29th where local residents and members representing Penn east discussed the details of the pipeline project. Residents asked a number of important questions, such as: Would the natural gas running through the pipeline be for local NJ residents or exported to other geographic areas? Would the gas pipeline ever be converted to an oil pipeline? What are the safety concerns of having such a large pipeline near homes and other public buildings such as schools? Unfortunately, representatives of Penn East were unable or unwilling to offer answers to these questions or even the most basic of questions asked by residents, leaving many feeling frustrated and powerless.

What I did gather from the town meeting is that Penn East is promoting this project to local citizens as a means of delivering "low-cost" natural gas to consumers. However, what does "low-cost" really mean? Narrowly defined, we can understand low-cost to mean a reduced financial cost on the consumer reflected in a lower monthly gas or energy bill. Assuming that gas from the pipeline is exclusively for NJ residents and not exported overseas to other geographic locations, the cost may in fact be reduced. Yet, there are many other costs that each one of us must consider when determining our stance on whether or not we want this pipeline running through our neighborhoods. These "hidden" costs, which are not reflected in Penn East's "low-cost" promotion of its pipeline, include but are not limited to: health costs, environmental costs, costs to biodiversity and other species besides ourselves, costs to the air we breathe and the water we drink, and the historical costs to this relatively untouched region. Local citizens have been keen to see that low-cost energy may result in higher costs elsewhere.

As the local and global demand for energy continues, these oftentimes-conflicting costs require us to reflect and examine our own values. This proposed pipeline would be traversing land that has been preserved through the efforts of NJ citizens who value the preservation of open space in order to protect critical habitat, support biodiversity and historical character, and maintain the beauty and recreational resources of the area for ourselves and future generations to come. To these individuals, the cost of this pipeline is far too great. For others, it is still left for you to decide.

The Environment's Impact on Elections

Jeremy Haftel

For many years, environmental advocates have been trying to get the environment to play a bigger role during Congressional and Presidential Elections. Finally, they are getting their wish. The Senate midterm elections that are currently underway have seen a huge jump in the emphasis on the environment. However, not all of the campaigning is positive for what environmentalists want. Senator Mitch McConnell, for example, is running with goals to override the greenhouse gas and mercury curbs set in place. If reelected, he would work to rid of the Clean Air Act. Other states whose elections are being impacted similarly to Kentucky's with McConnell are: Colorado, Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, and West Virginia. However, the increased attention on the environment also has its positives.

Many liberals running for political office have been campaigning in their states with goals to help the environment more. Cory Gardner, candidate for a Colorado Senate position, is running in support for green energy. Many democratic candidates are campaigning with the mindset of trying to help climate change. Numerous republican candidates are trying to come up with ways to balance the need for fossil fuels and the health of the environment.

Some of the attention regarding the environment is good, some of it bad. Overall, however, the effects of the increased attention towards the environment are overwhelmingly positive. As a result the current campaigns, the Presidential election of 2016 will see a much larger focus on the environment compared to previous elections. Also, environmental lobbyists are happy with the growing focus on the environment. Most importantly, the environment will be a very important topic for elections to come.

Solutions to Stormwater Pollution

Easy Things You Can Do Every Day To Protect Our Water

A Guide to Healthy Habits for Cleaner Water

Pollution on streets, parking lots and lawns is washed by rain into storm drains, then directly to our drinking water supplies and the ocean and lakes our children play in. Fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings: You name it and it ends up in our water.

Stormwater pollution is one of New Jersey's greatest threats to clean and plentiful water, and that's why we're all doing something about it.

By sharing the responsibility and making small, easy changes in our daily lives, we can keep common pollutants out of stormwater. It all adds up to cleaner water, and it saves the high cost of cleaning up once it's dirty.

As part of New Jersey's initiative to keep our water clean and plentiful and to meet federal requirements, many municipalities and other public agencies including colleges and military bases must adopt ordinances or other rules prohibiting various activities that contribute to stormwater pollution. Breaking these rules can result in fines or other penalties.



As a resident, business, or other member of the New Jersey community, it is important to know these easy things you can do every day to protect our water.

Limit your use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Do a soil test to see if you need a fertilizer.
- Do not apply fertilizers if heavy rain is predicted.
- Look into alternatives for pesticides.
- Maintain a small lawn and keep the rest of your property or yard in a natural state with trees and other native vegetation that requires little or no fertilizer.
- If you use fertilizers and pesticides, follow the instructions on the label on how to correctly apply it.



Make sure you properly store or discard any unused portions.

Properly use and dispose of hazardous products

- Hazardous products include some household or commercial cleaning products, lawn and garden care products, motor oil, antifreeze, and paints.
- Do not pour any hazardous products down a storm drain because storm drains are usually connected to local waterbodies and the water is not treated.

- If you have hazardous products in your home or workplace, make sure you store or dispose of them properly. Read the label for guidance.
- Use natural or less toxic alternatives when possible.
- Recycle used motor oil.
- Contact your municipality, county or facility management office for the locations of hazardous-waste disposal facilities.



Keep pollution out of storm drains

- Municipalities and many other public agencies are required to mark certain storm drain inlets with messages reminding people that storm drains are connected to local waterbodies.
- Do not let sewage or other wastes flow into a stormwater system.

Clean up after your pet

- Many municipalities and public agencies must enact and enforce local pet-waste rules.
- An example is requiring pet owners or their keepers to pick up and properly dispose of pet waste dropped on public or other people's property.
- Make sure you know your town's or agency's requirements and comply with them. It's the law. And remember to:

- Use newspaper, bags or pooper-scoopers to pick up wastes.
- Dispose of the wrapped pet waste in the trash or unwrapped in a toilet.
- Never discard pet waste in a storm drain.

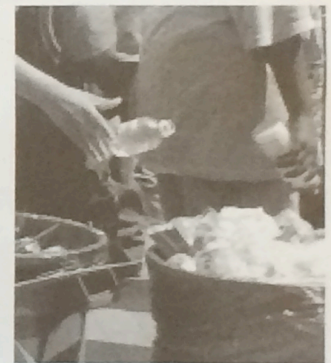


Don't litter

- Place litter in trash receptacles.
- Recycle. Recycle. Recycle.
- Participate in community cleanups.

Dispose of yard waste properly

- Keep leaves and grass out of storm drains.
- If your municipality or agency has yard waste collection rules, follow them.
- Use leaves and grass clippings as a resource for compost.
- Use a mulching mower that recycles grass clippings into the lawn.



Contact information

For more information on stormwater related topics, visit www.njstormwater.org or www.nonpointsource.org

Additional information is also available at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web sites www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
 Division of Water Quality
 Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control
 Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program
 (609) 633-7021



www.cleanwaternj.org



Solar Energy

Submitted and written by Kristen Marrapodi

Finding new, improved and less expensive means to obtain energy is critical to our global survival. Until recently, solar panels could only harvest just over 30% of the sun's energy. Although this is more than the amount producers capture, it is still not efficient. Recently, an engineering team at the University of California developed a nanoparticle-based material to help harvest the sun's energy. This new material can use up to 90% of the sun's energy it captures.

Although wind turbines are cumbersome structures, people can and will need to enhance their abilities to gather and store wind power, which will be difficult, but the results of effectively harvesting cost-effective wind power would go unmatched. It is imperative that facilities are created to develop efficient and aesthetic solar and wind devices that are a fraction of the size of the systems used today to capture and store power. The focus of these laboratories should be to ultimately reduce energy costs and spare the environment.

Over the summer, I attended an engineering program at Stevens Institute of Technology. One of the projects that stood out to me the most was creating and developing a natural-powered eco-friendly house. Twenty colleges from throughout the world compete in the "Solar Decathlon" by designing and building attractive, cost-effective, solar-powered houses that run entirely on natural energy. Because the Solar Decathlon for this year has not yet taken place, there is little information available to the general public about this house and its design. However, because I attended their summer program I was able to gain some insight on the general direction of the project.

This year, Stevens Institute is creating a SURE House. The idea spurred after the tragedies of Hurricane Sandy. Students designed a house that can go into full lockdown mode so when tidal waves hit or there is massive flooding; the house won't float away and will have protection from the flooding. Essentially, the house can sustain itself under water for as long as it has energy left.

In other words, because the house is completely eco-friendly, all of the energy the house uses comes from the sun. It captures and stores the energy during the day and uses the store energy over night. I suspect that in the future more and more houses will be designed or modified using this SURE house concept as a model. Many of the ideas are a result of these students witnessing the vulnerabilities of coastal housing first hand. It is quite admirable how the students drew their inspiration from this large-scale tragedy to drive their design and research toward a house with sustainability and resiliency in mind. This technology and these ideas will shape our future.

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Northern White Rhinoceroses Near Extinction

By: Matt Durik

Up until last month, there only existed six Northern White Rhinoceroses, two of which were males. On October 17th a male was found dead. It died at the age of 34 and also never got the chance to breed. There is now only one rhino capable of mating with the four females of this subspecies. The chances of extinction are extremely high. If this one remaining male does not have any offspring, the entire species will cease to exist. This singular death and possible extinction will have many reverberations throughout the local and global environment.

The extinction of the Northern White Rhino would lead to an entire species being wiped out. This would result in a complete food chain disruption and possibly the extinction of even more species. Those organisms that are usually preyed on by the rhinos flourished. The species directly below the prey of the rhinoceros, however, will rapidly dwindle. On the economic side, the local market will be hurt. Tourism centered on seeing these exotic animals will also be reduced, thus further hurting the markets. Those dependent on poaching white rhinos, illegally, will also be hurt. Many animal rights activists are up in arms about this issue. They are very nervous for the future of this species and want to restore the animals to their previous glory. Many strict policies are now in place protecting the 5 remaining white rhinos. I believe that the remaining male rhino must breed with females right away. Although it may be inhumane to force them to, it is necessary to prevent extinction. If the remaining male does not breed like the currently deceased one, then the race is doomed for extinction with only females. In-vitro fertilization is a small price to pay for the survival of an entire species.

Dell'Amore, Christine. "Extremely Rare White Rhino Dies in Kenya-His Kind Nearly Extinct." *National Geographic*. National Geographic Society, 20 Oct. 2014. Web. 02 Nov. 2014.

WHEN YOU'RE FERTILIZING THE LAWN,
REMEMBER YOU'RE NOT JUST
FERTILIZING THE LAWN.

WHEN YOU'RE WASHING YOUR CAR IN
THE DRIVEWAY, REMEMBER YOU'RE NOT
JUST WASHING YOUR CAR
IN THE DRIVEWAY.



WHEN YOUR PET GOES ON THE LAWN,
REMEMBER IT DOESN'T JUST
GO ON THE LAWN.



Trash. How Much Are You Responsible For?

By: Nikolai Bottitta

In the United States, it is easy to forget about garbage altogether. Poor sanitation is no longer a major public-health threat the way it was between 1850 and 1920, when people left their garbage in the streets or tossed it in rivers. Today, most cities have door-to-door trash collection, and we have national standards for landfills, requiring plastic liners and groundwater monitoring at the sites. Urban cholera and typhoid outbreaks exist only in history books.

Still, in some ways, America's garbage crisis is even more profound than Bangalore's, one of the dirtiest cities in the world. Given the immensity of the garbage problem in the Indian city the average Bangalorean throws out very little trash: about a pound of garbage per day. The average American generates more than four times that amount, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or more than seven times that amount, according to a more rigorous methodology developed by Columbia University and the *BioCycle* trade journal. We've nearly doubled our per capita output of garbage since 1960, to the point where we now generate 50 percent more trash than Western Europeans and two to three times more than the Japanese. These figures are only for the waste we chuck from our homes, schools, and offices. It does not include agricultural waste, medical waste, construction debris, used tires, mining waste, and industrial waste. Taking all of this into account, each American is responsible for 35 tons of solid waste per year, or 2,700 tons over the course of his or her life.



The amount of trash Americans produce is just as astonishing as it is sickening. Imagine what our country's cities would look like if there were no waste management system in place. Mountains of trash would line the streets, leaving Americans to drown in their own waste.

Here are some interesting facts on America's waste problems. Over 1 billion trees are used each year to make disposable diapers. Americans throw away about 10% of the food they buy at the grocery store. That's more than 21 million shopping bags full of food in landfills every year. Finally, in a lifetime, the average American will throw away at least 600 times their adult weight in garbage. This means that a 150-lb adult will leave at minimum 90,000 lbs. of trash for their children!

With Landfills across the Nation filling up and our environment and oceans having to pay the price, a price that we should be paying, it is time that our trash problem is turned around. Like all great problems, the solution, as hard as it may seem, starts with the individual. It is up to us, to make the difference, to educate others and ourselves about the problem at hand. There are hundreds of ways for Americans to decrease the amount of waste they produce. From using a reusable water bottle instead of a plastic bottle every day to taking home your leftovers from the restaurant or finishing your meal rather than throwing it out.

If Americans are truly producing 7 times more waste than people in other nations around the world, reducing America's waste production by at least 25% is beyond feasible. The fight begins at home, do your part. However small it may be, every bit counts.

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The Electric Car and Where It's At

By: Nikolai Bottitta

Last October, Audi announced that it was dismissing its R8 e-tron electric supercar, which was in development for three years, before a single vehicle came to market. While the R8 e-tron certainly wasn't going to sell in huge volumes, its cancellation is just the latest setback in the electric car's slow—some might say false—start. From all the commotion, it looked like 2012 would be the year the electrification of the automobile shifted into top gear. But electric vehicles aren't selling as most manufacturers thought they would.

Luckily for the Electric Vehicle (EV) industry, recent events may have given it the spark that they need to get going again. On June 12, 2014 Tesla removed its patents, in the spirit of the open source movement, for the advancement of electric vehicle technology. Tesla Motors was created to accelerate the advent of sustainable transport, and it did just that on June 12th.

Like almost anything in life, electric cars have their pros and cons. It is expected that a company like Tesla motors to generally promote EVs as having, on balance, a lot more benefits than shortcomings—but that doesn't mean it is the perfect car.

The EV has a lot of benefits. It is quiet, quick, rechargeable, and cheaper to operate. With these differences the car also has no tailpipe, eliminating emissions. After driving in an electric car most cars would seem clunky and outdated. Some people imagine quiet cars as weaker cars, but to the surprise of many Electric cars have higher torque than most vehicles, giving the driver an exhilarating driving experience. Not only is the EV quiet and quick, but also it allows regular trips to the gas station to be taken off the schedule. Plug your car in at night and be ready to go another 80 to 100 miles the next day. Not only are the trips to the gas station stopped but also the cost of fuel, electricity in this case, is 75% cheaper than gasoline. The EV is both environmentally and economically better than most cars.

The EV also has a few cons. The electric car can only drive on average 80 to 100 miles on a full charge. At home it takes a few hours to recharge the car. There are Electric Stations where EV's can be fully charged in under an hour but they are quite scarce. Another Con is the high price of Electric Vehicles. The current crop of electric cars are priced mostly between 30,000 and 40,000 dollars, a price tag nearly twice the amount of some brand new cars.

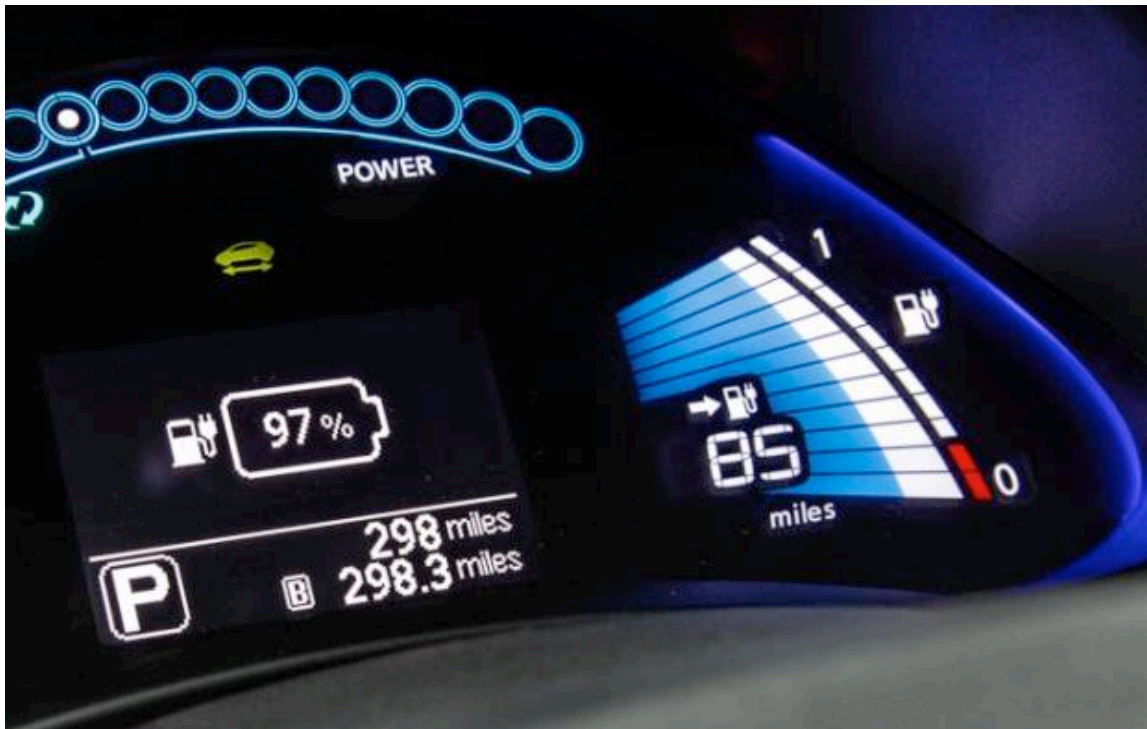
Although the Cons are quite depressing, and electric vehicles are far from where they need to be in order to hit the road hard, there is a light at the end of the tunnel. It may take a decade or two, but with passionate leaders, and the likes of Elon Musk and Tesla, Electric Cars will find their place.

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This Nissan Leaf indicates a driving range of 85



A Tesla's Electric Charge Station

The Sixth Mass Extinction

By: Nikolai Bottitta

Is the planet undergoing the sixth mass extinction in its history courtesy of the human species?

In the relatively short amount of time that earth has been alive, it has experienced 5 mass extinctions. The most famous mass extinction, which is a large extinction of a species in a short period of time, came from space in the form of an enormous asteroid impacting earth. This asteroid, which impacted earth 65 million years ago, is credited with killing off half of the species on earth, including the dinosaurs. The greatest Mass extinction took place roughly 251 million years ago. During this time period approximately 90 percent of marine species and 70 percent of land vertebrates went extinct, but the real cause is still unknown. The sixth mass extinction may now be beginning—and the apocalypse this time is us.

Since the industrial revolution we have burned through eons worth of fossil fuels, tremendously changing the climate for our fellow species. We have used more than half of the planets unfrozen land for cities, logging, and food, ultimately eliminating the habitats of our fellow animals and plants. Scientists estimate humans have driven over 1,000 species into extinction and, since 1500, have killed off at least 322 species, some of which include the dodo bird and the freshwater dolphin in china. Another 20,000 species are now threatened with extinction. The average population of all animals has dropped more than 20% due to anthropogenic activities and as many as one third of all animal species are either threatened or endangered.

Scientists have named the sixth mass extinction an “Anthropogenic defaunation”. It is estimated that the current extinction rate is 1,000 times greater than that of the natural extinction rate. That makes this the fastest extinction rate ever seen. The recovery of biodiversity from earlier mass extinctions took about 10 million years, an unimaginable long time from human perspective.

But, it is not too late!

In the past few decades, humans have made progress and have begun to fight what could be an end to millions of species. Through individual efforts and the efforts of large environmental organizations, hundreds of species have been relocated and some have even been saved from extinction. Millions of acres of land have been preserved and put on display to attain the human sentiment required to change the tides in our favor.

Help do your part by getting involved in conservation projects, living sustainably, and most importantly educating yourself and others on the looming crisis.

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Nuclear Power: Friend or Foe?

By: Nikolai Bottitta

Since the mid 1900's nuclear power has been a highly controversial topic. It can provide tremendous amounts of power, but that same power can cause devastation if not properly handled. The tragedy's that occurred at Fukushima and Chernobyl have forever placed a shadow of doubt on nuclear energy, but today I intend to bring light on the situation and give you the information necessary to determine whether nuclear power is truly friend or foe.

The source of energy for power plants is created by

Nuclear Fission. Atoms, although small, have a large amount of energy holding their nuclei together. This energy can be released through heat energy, usually happening in certain element's isotopes. This splitting is called fission. The heat released in fission can be used to help generate electricity in power plants. Uranium-235 (U-235) is one of the isotopes that fission easily. During fission, U-235 atoms absorb loose neutrons. This causes U-235 to become unstable and split into two light atoms called fission products.

The process of nuclear energy production has many positive effects on the environment and efficiency.

Power plants for nuclear energy emit low amounts of carbon dioxide, decreasing the global energy to emissions ratio. Nuclear Technology is also one of the Natural Resources in this world. Besides extraction, it only needs to be converted into power plants to distribute high amounts of electricity. It also generates high amounts of electricity faster than any other source of electrical energy and often is connected to the electrical grid allowing for little energy loss. Like all good things, though, nuclear power has its disadvantages. Nuclear power can also be detrimental, hard to control, and expensive to manage. Nuclear power is not a perfect invention; radioactive wastes are always present in nuclear power plants. These wastes are extremely harmful to the environment and are often stored under mountains and deep underground. Nuclear power plants are very safe but we can never forget that Murphy's Law is always at play. Radiation is one of the most harmful effects of nuclear waste and can cause a lot of damage if released into the environment. Another issue is that nuclear power plants cannot be easily constructed. Its main source of energy is uranium, a very limited resource in this world. Therefore, nuclear power plants can be limited by many factors.

Advocates of nuclear power are keen to point out its advantages, and of course there are many. But along with the advocates come the adversaries and there are just as many, if not more, who are keen to point out the disadvantages and the legacies of Fukushima and Chernobyl. It is now up to you which side you will join.

Learn more about Fukushima and Chernobyl by visiting these Websites:

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/Safety-and-Security/Safety-of-Plants/Fukushima-Accident/>

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/info/Safety-and-Security/Safety-of-Plants/Chernobyl-Accident/>

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