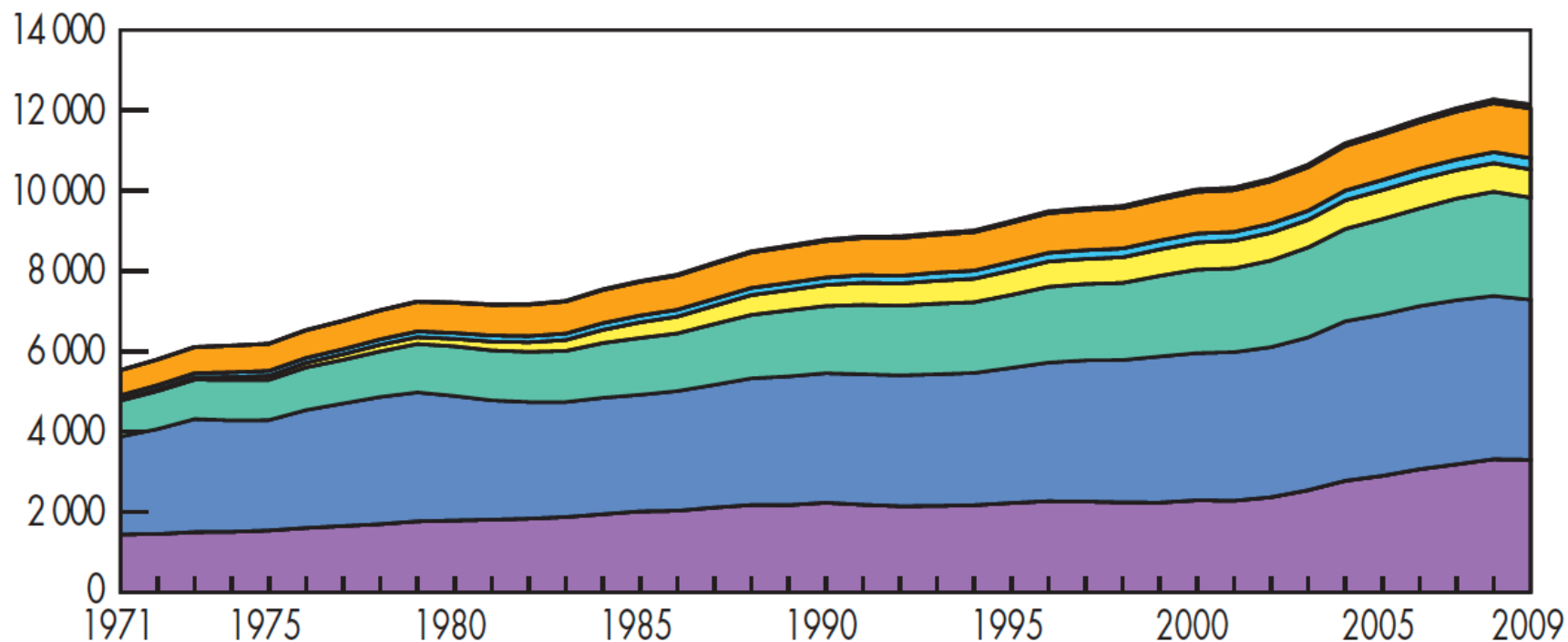
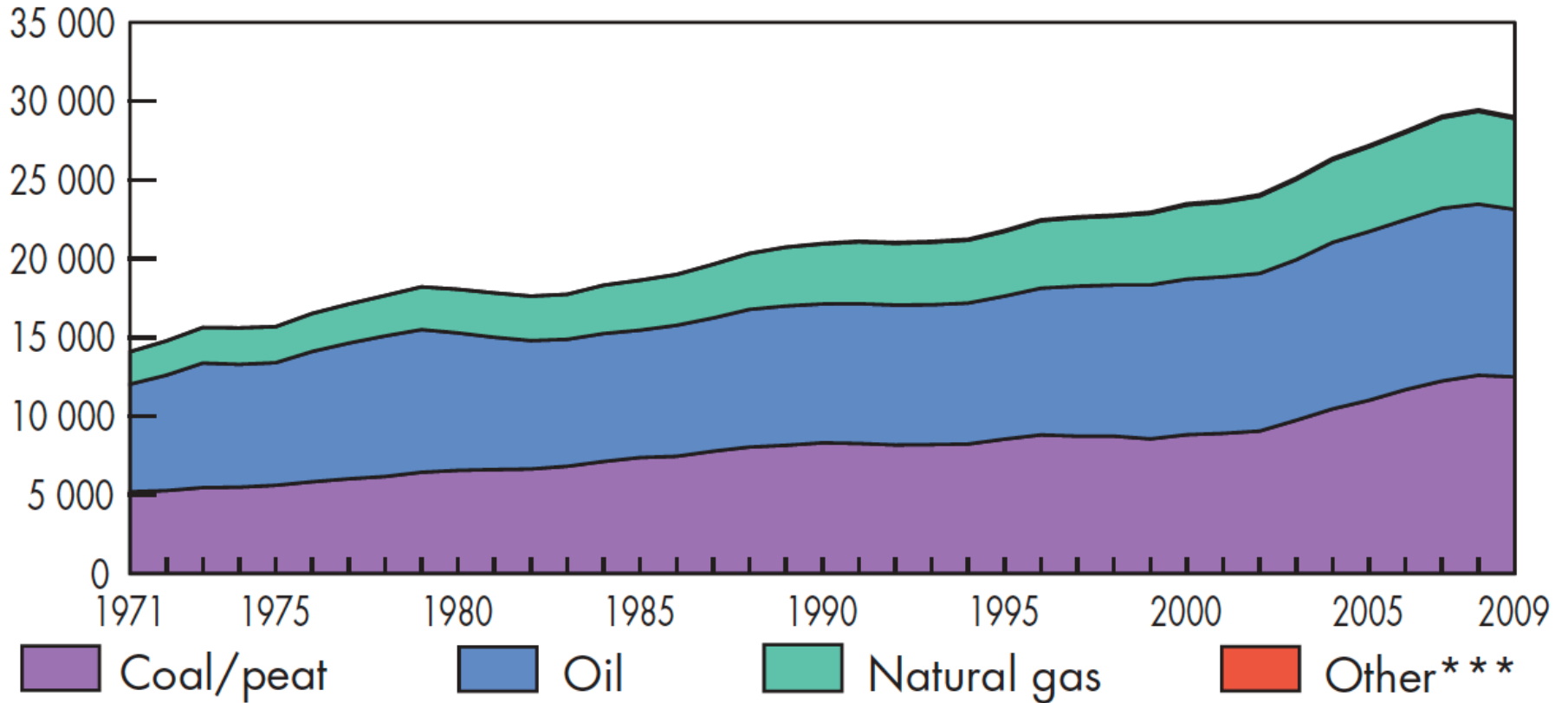


World total primary energy supply from 1971 to 2009 by fuel (Mtoe)



World* CO₂ emissions** from 1971 to 2009 by fuel (Mt of CO₂)



Th



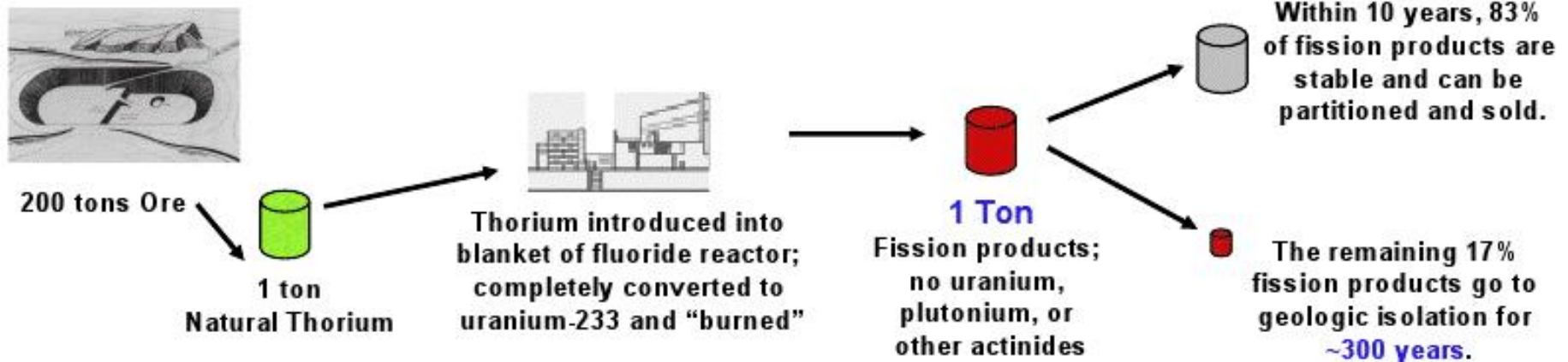
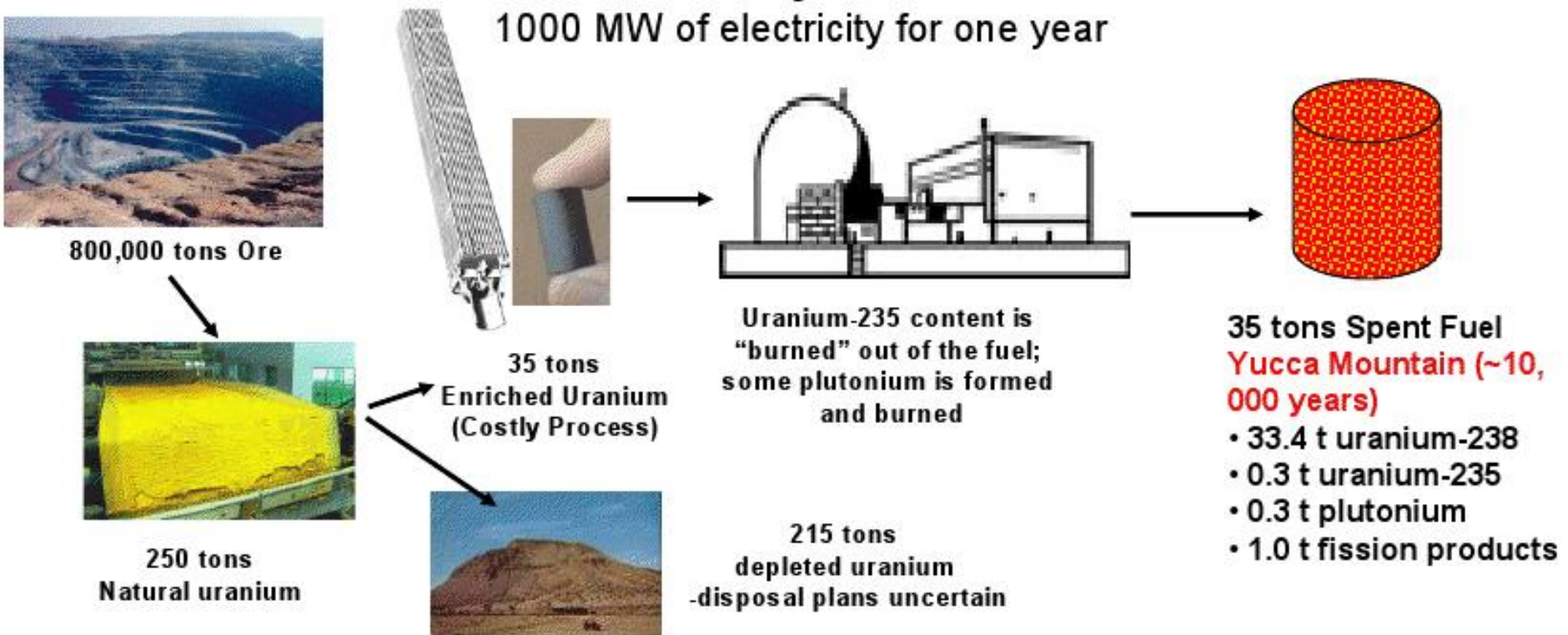
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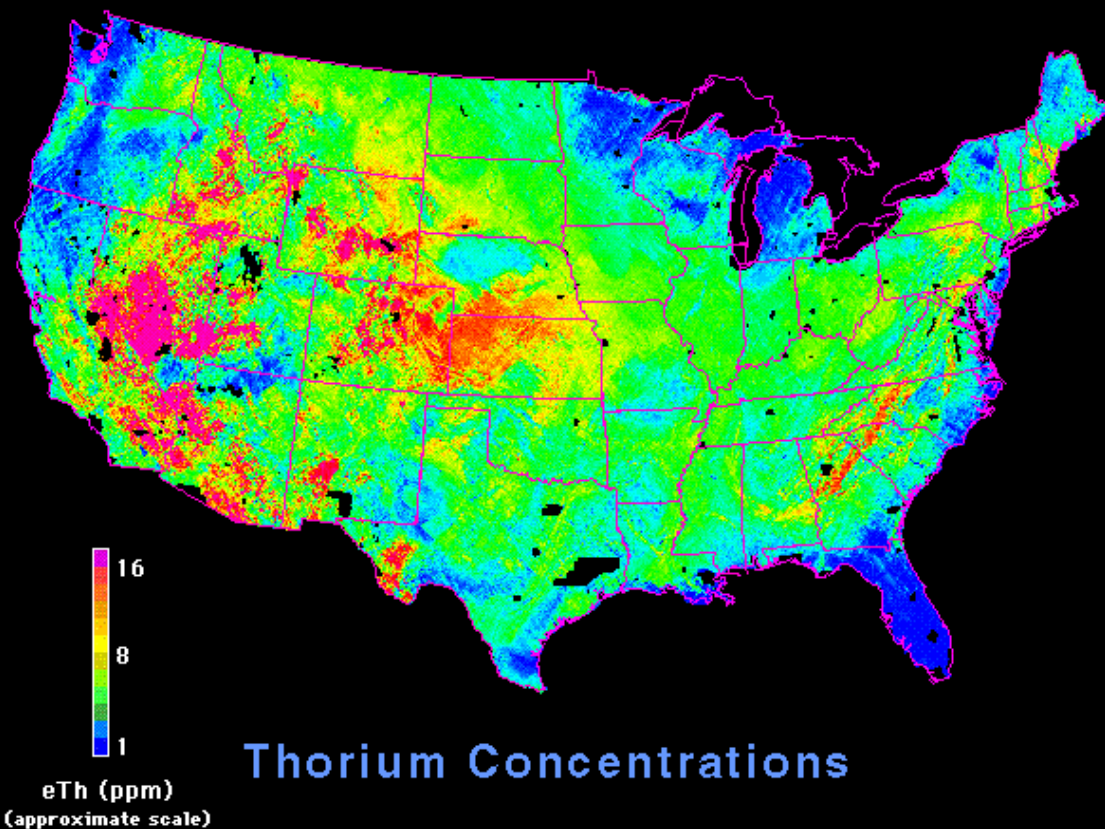
232.04



Thorium

Uranium Fuel Cycle vs. Thorium





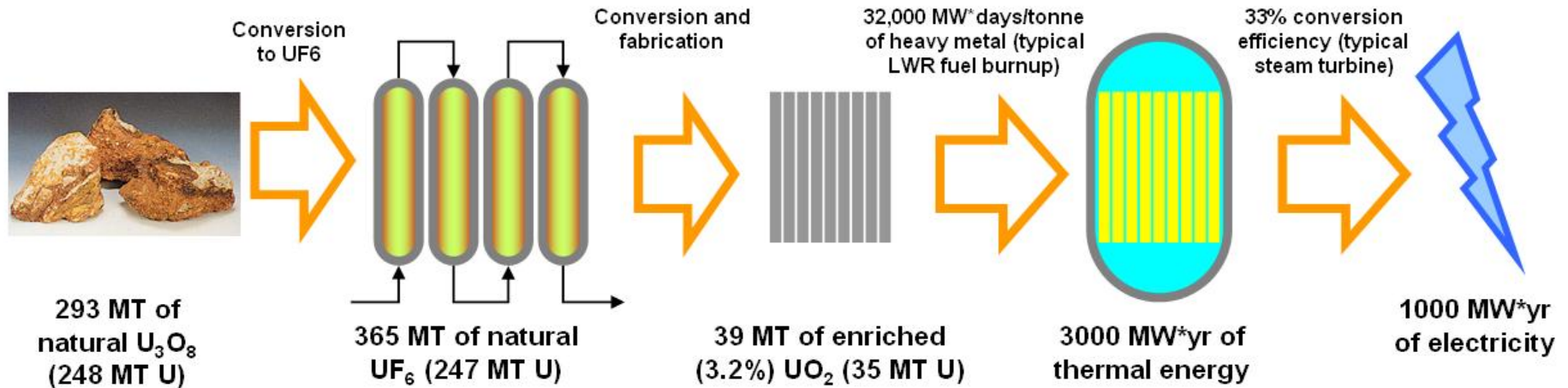
Source of data: U.S. Geological Survey Digital Data Series DDS-9, 1993

IAEA Estimates in tonnes (2005)

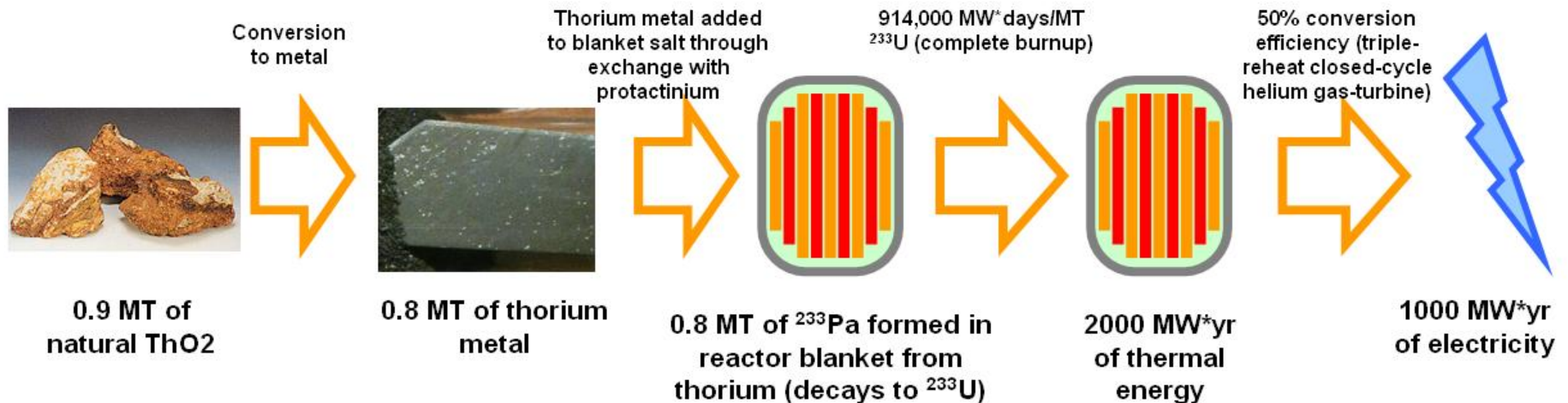
Country	RAR Th	EAR Th
Australia	489,000	19%
USA	400,000	15%
Turkey	344,000	13%
India	319,000	12%
Venezuela	300,000	12%
Brazil	302,000	12%
Norway	132,000	5%
Egypt	100,000	4%
Russia	75,000	3%
Greenland	54,000	2%
Canada	44,000	2%
South Africa	18,000	1%
"Other countries"	33,000	1%
"World total"	2,610,000	

Energy Extraction Comparison

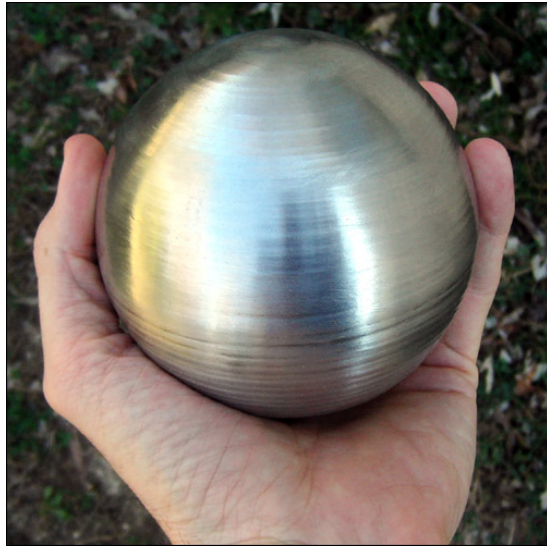
Uranium-fueled light-water reactor: 35 GW*hr/MT of natural uranium



Thorium-fueled liquid-fluoride reactor: 11,000 GW*hr/MT of natural thorium



Energy Generation Comparison



6 kg of thorium metal in a liquid-fluoride reactor has the energy equivalent (66,000 MW*hr electrical*) of:

***Each ounce of thorium can therefore produce \$14,000-24,000 of electricity (at \$0.04-0.07/kW*hr)**

=



230 train cars (25,000 MT) of bituminous coal or 600 train cars (66,000 MT) of brown coal,



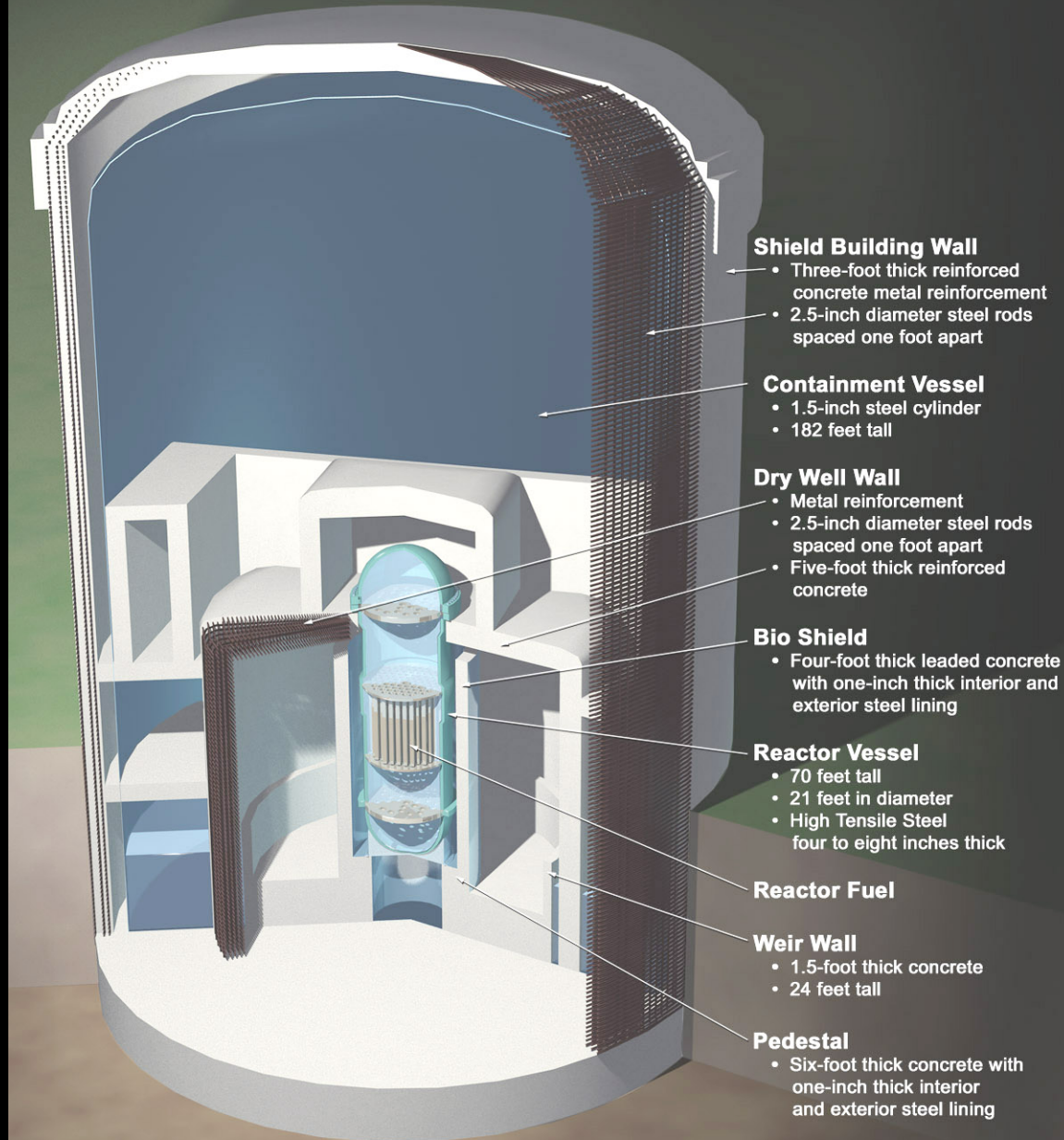
or, 440 million cubic feet of natural gas (15% of a 125,000 cubic meter LNG tanker),



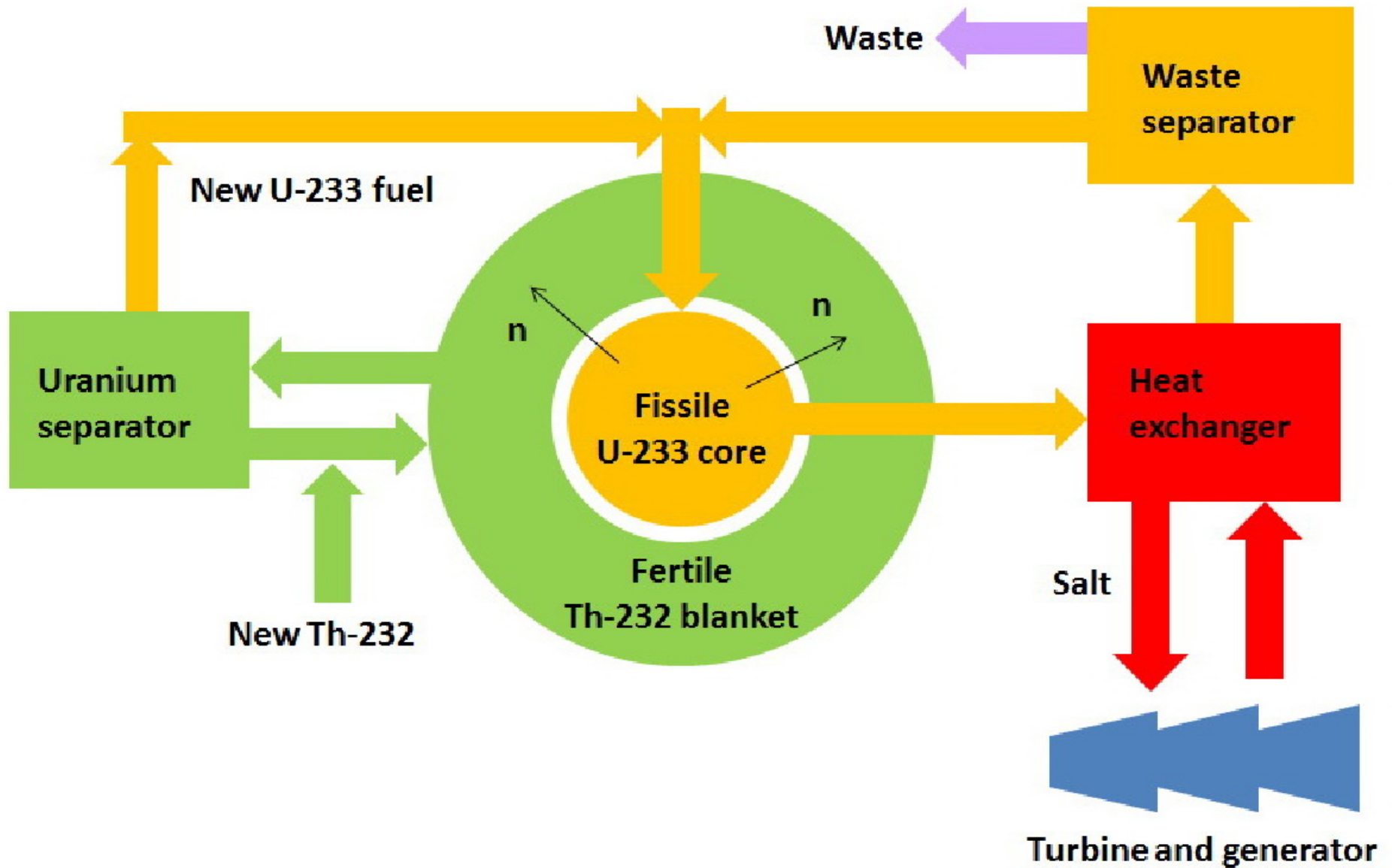
or, 300 kg of enriched (3%) uranium in a pressurized water reactor.

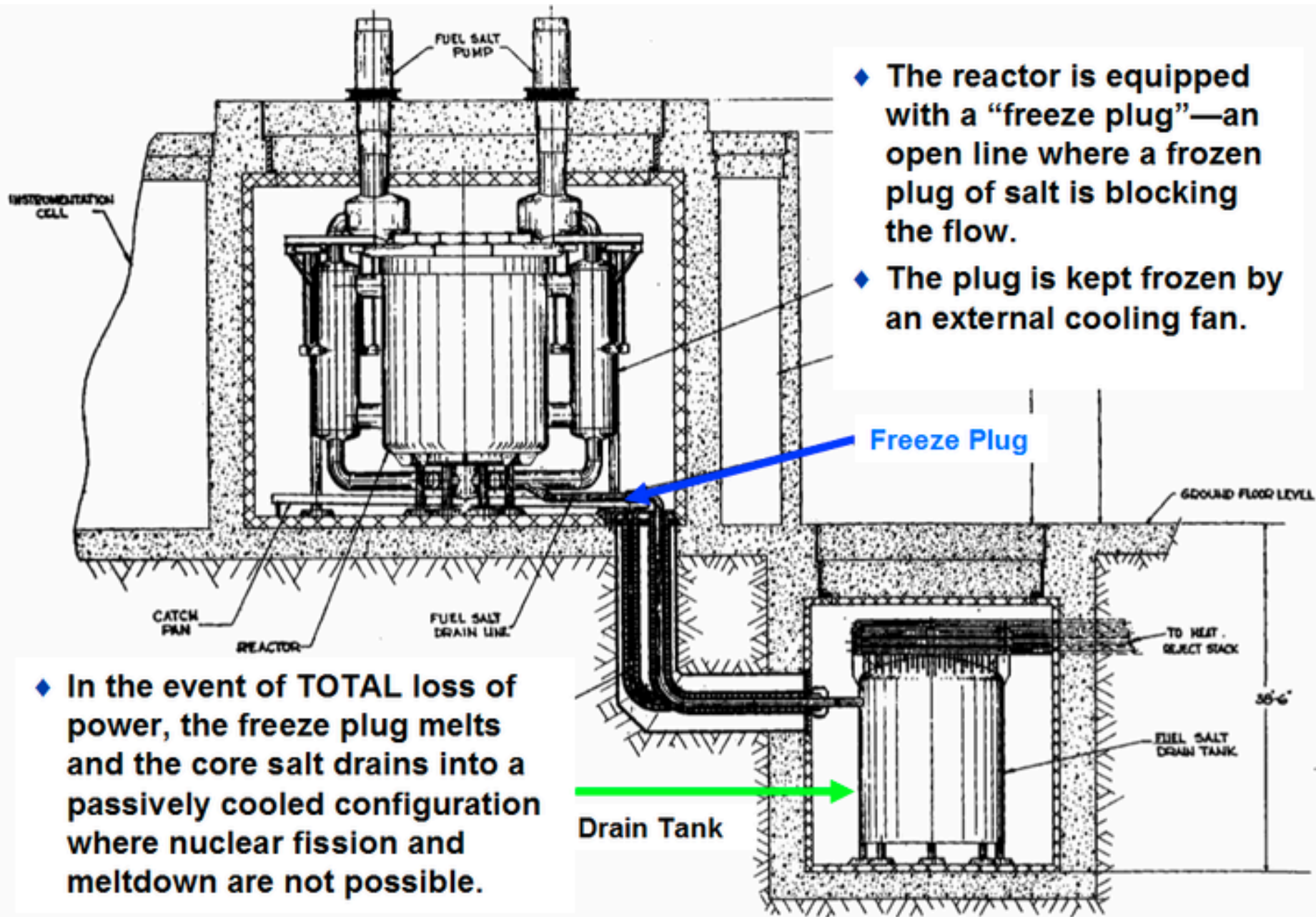


Multiple Layers of Safety at Nuclear Power Plants



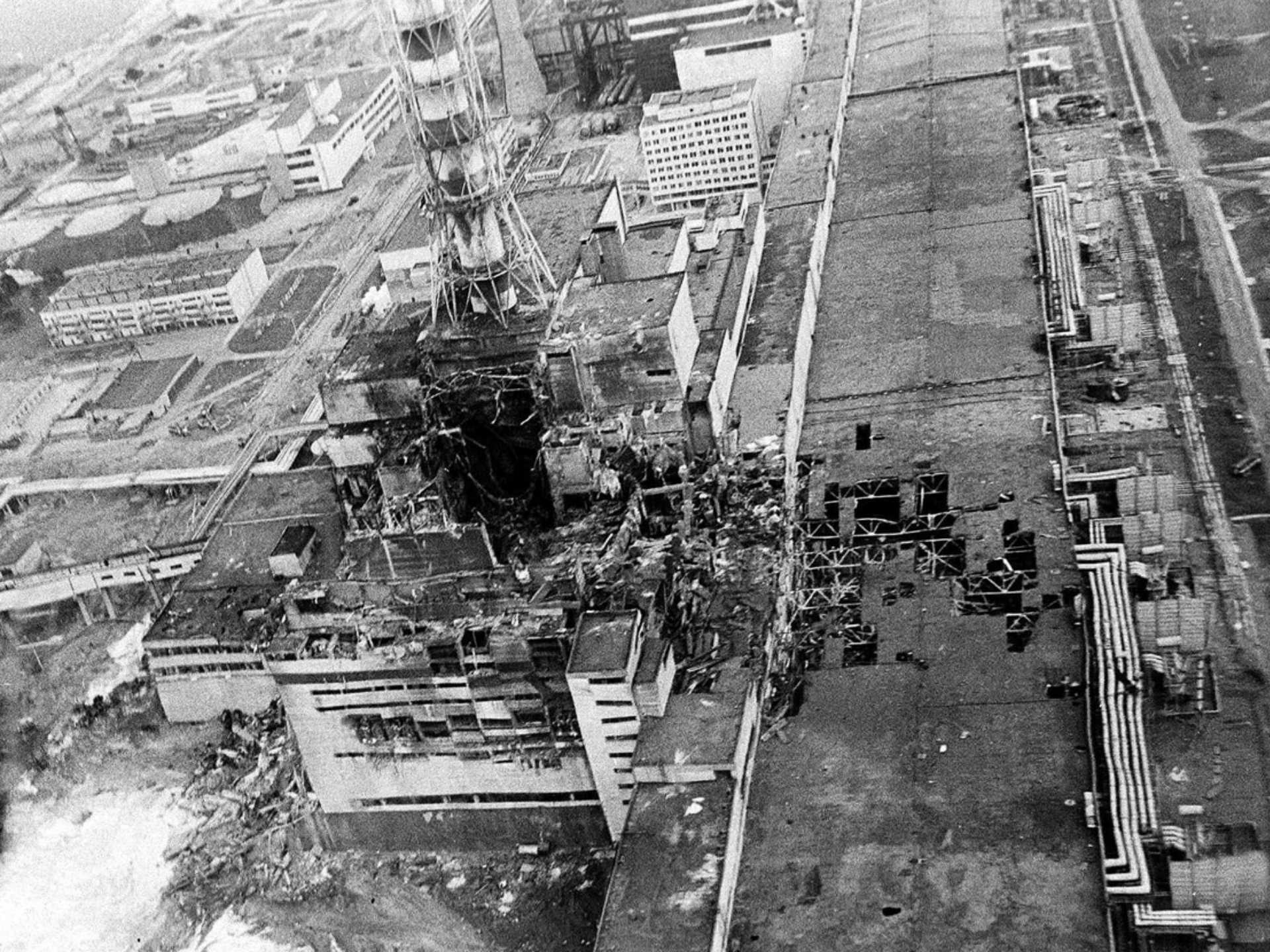
Boiling Water Reactor





- ◆ The reactor is equipped with a “freeze plug”—an open line where a frozen plug of salt is blocking the flow.
- ◆ The plug is kept frozen by an external cooling fan.

◆ In the event of TOTAL loss of power, the freeze plug melts and the core salt drains into a passively cooled configuration where nuclear fission and meltdown are not possible.





NUCLEAR

NO

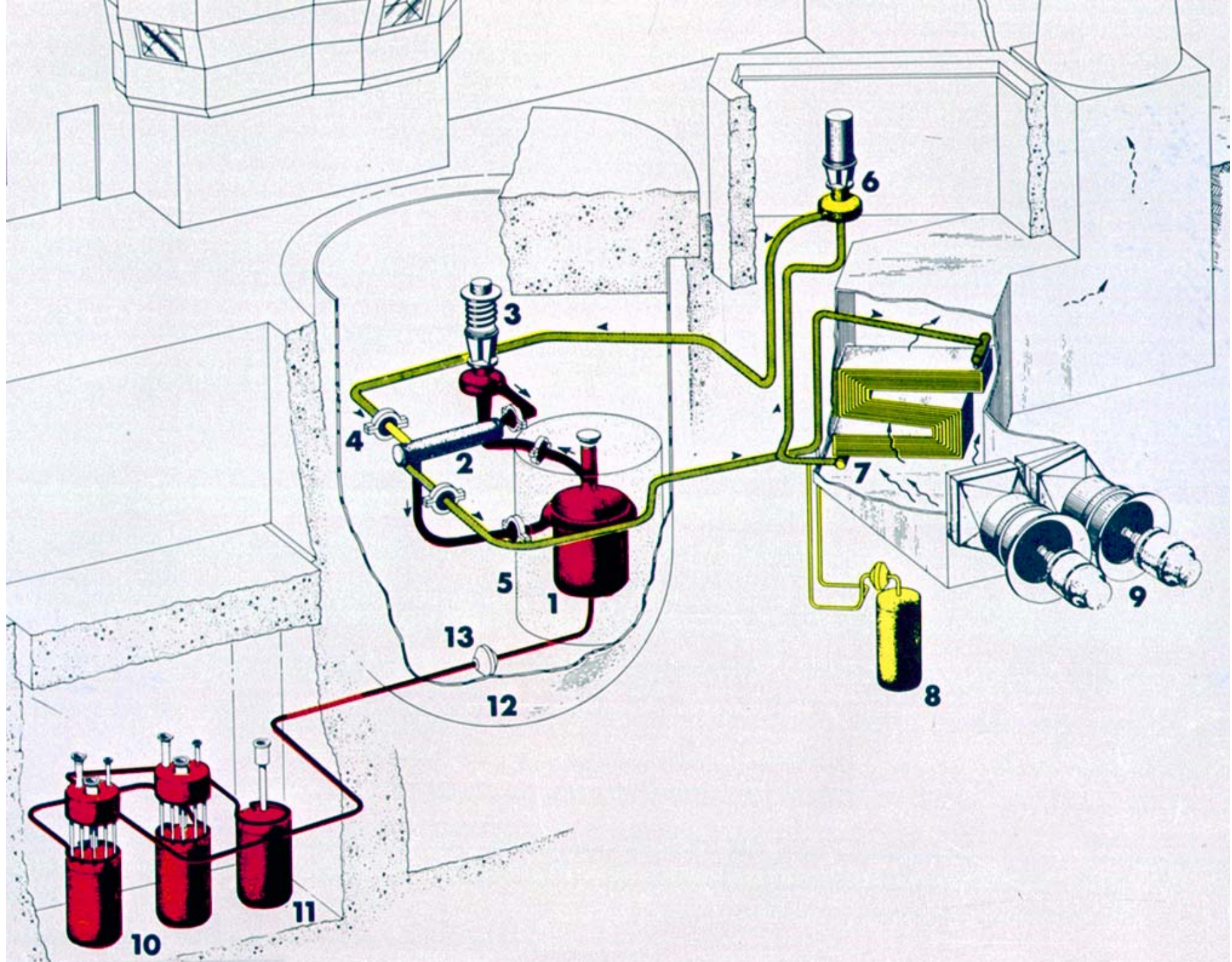
THANKS

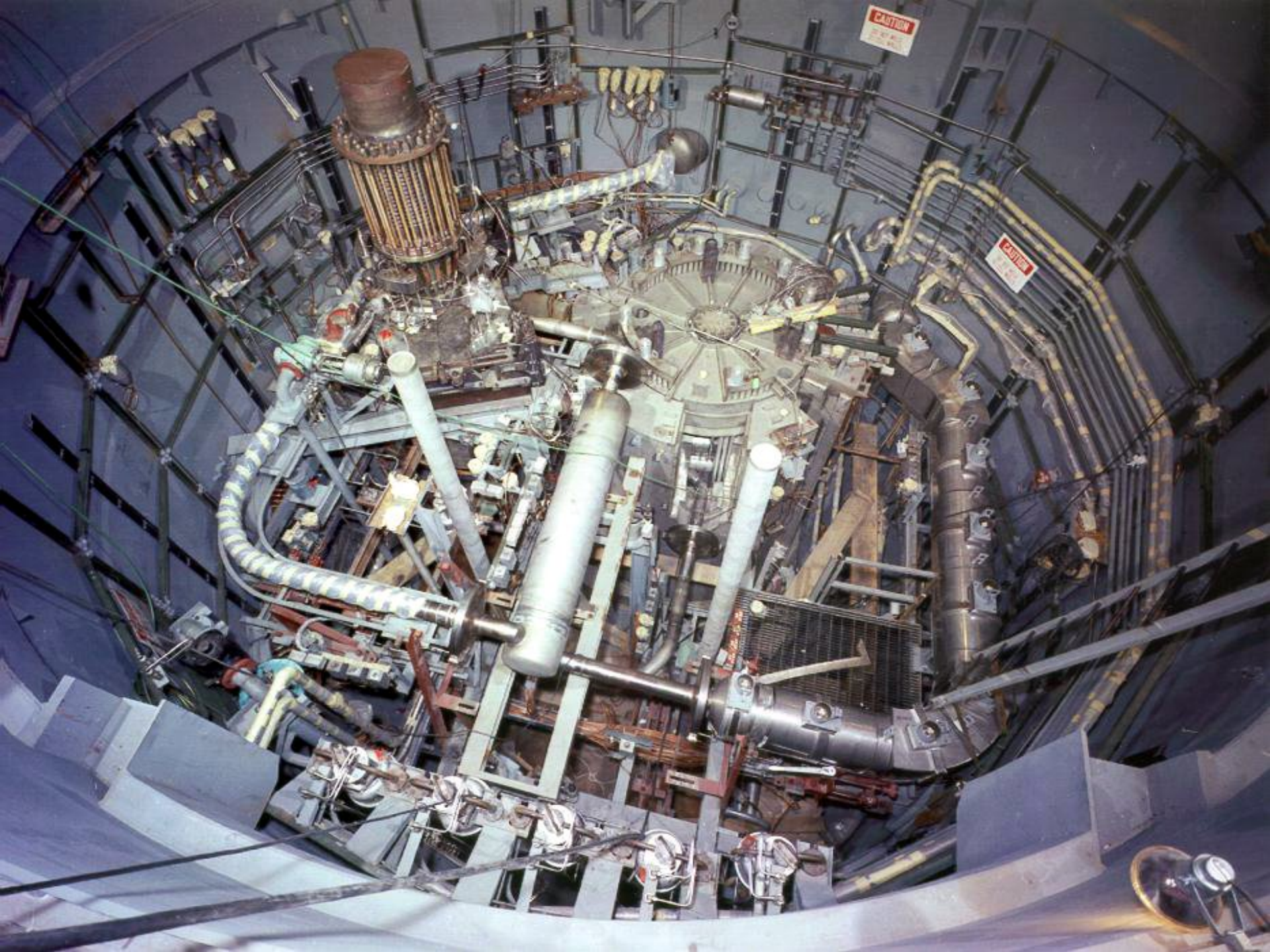


Molten Salt Reactor Experiment

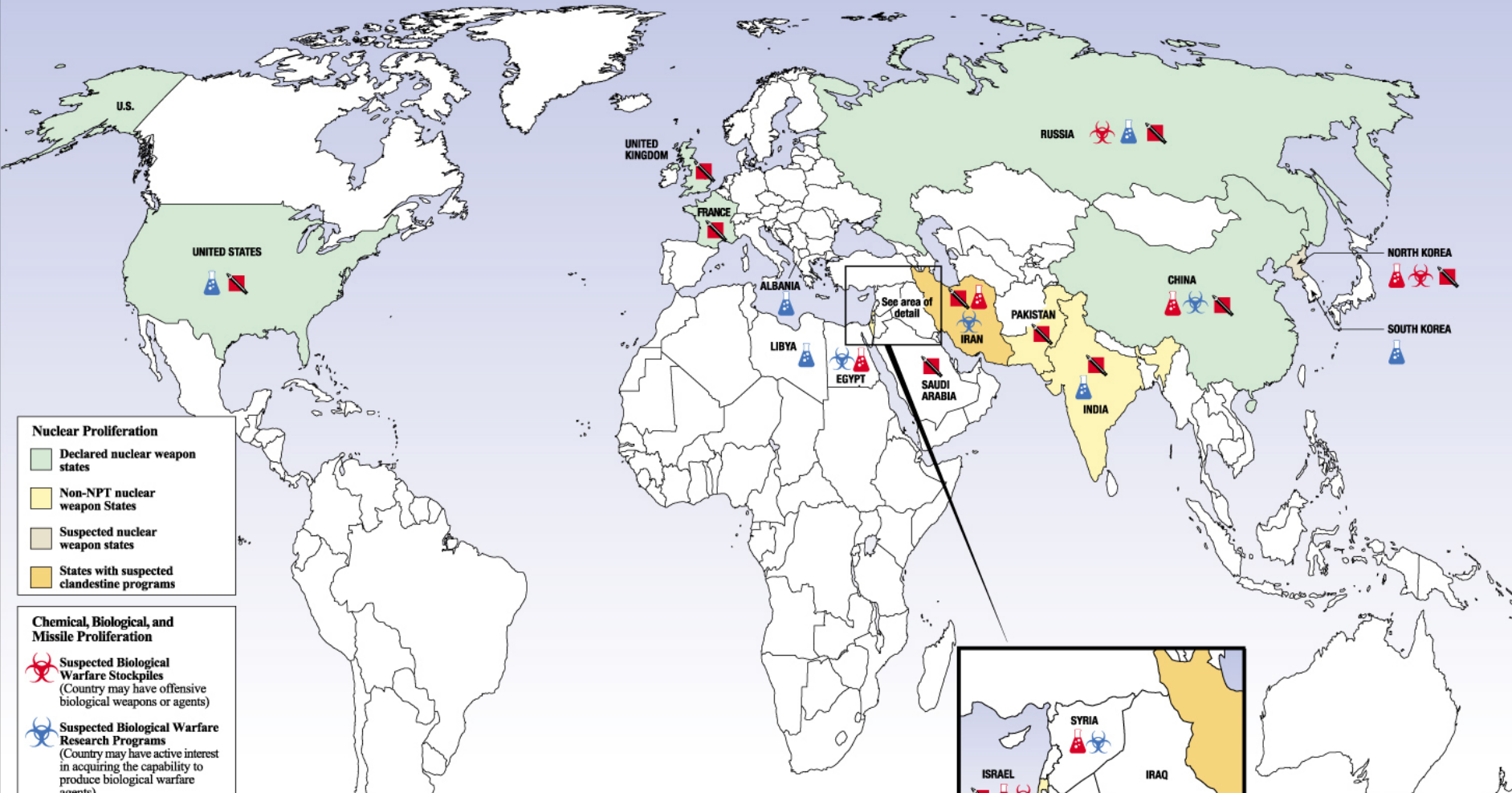


Bldg. 7303, Oak Ridge National Laboratory





PROLIFERATION STATUS 2005



Nuclear Proliferation

- Declared nuclear weapon states
- Non-NPT nuclear weapon States
- Suspected nuclear weapon states
- States with suspected clandestine programs

Chemical, Biological, and Missile Proliferation

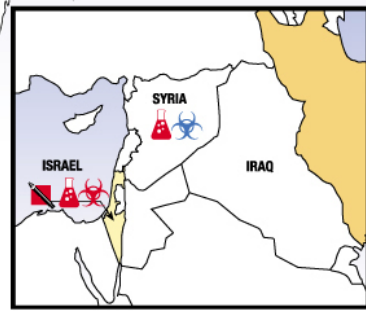
- Suspected Biological Warfare Stockpiles**
(Country may have offensive biological weapons or agents)
- Suspected Biological Warfare Research Programs**
(Country may have active interest in acquiring the capability to produce biological warfare agents)
- Suspected Chemical Warfare Stockpiles**
(Country may have some undeclared chemical weapons)
- Declared chemical weapons slated for destruction** (Country has declared its chemical weapons, and committed to destroying them under the Chemical Weapons Convention)
- Ballistic Missiles with Over 1,000 km Range**

Worldwide Nuclear Stockpiles

Country	Total Nuclear Warheads
China	410
France	350
India	75-110
Israel	100-170
Pakistan	50-110
Russia	~16,000
United Kingdom	200
United States	~10,300
Total	~27,600

Missiles with ranges exceeding 1,000 km in 6 Countries of Proliferation Concern

Country	Missile	Range
India	Agni II	2,000-2,500 km
Iran	Shahab III	1,300 km
Israel	Jericho II	1,500 km
North Korea	No Dong	1,300 km
	Taepo Dong I	1,500-2,000 km ²
	Taepo Dong II	5,500 km ³
Pakistan	Ghauri/No Dong	1,300 km
	Ghauri II	1,500-2,000 km
Saudi Arabia	CSS-2	2,600 km ⁴



2,3,4 See notes on Ballistic Missile Proliferation map.