

Savannah River Site (SRS) is a key nuclear weapons and nuclear waste storage and processing facility.

A just Peace is Possible!

Keep Uranium in the Ground!

Water is Life!

Efforts must be increased to stop more plutonium and nuclear waste imports to SRS and to convert the site to cleaner uses. Just a few kilograms of plutonium are sufficient for a nuclear weapon. Given a “half-life” of 24,000 years, the plutonium produced by the US Department of Energy will last for about 10 half-lives, or 240,000 years. Radionuclide contamination in terrestrial ecosystems has reached a dangerous level. The major artificial radionuclide present in the environment is (137)Cs, which is released as a result of weapon production related to atomic projects, accidental explosions of nuclear power plants and other sources, such as reactors, evaporation ponds, liquid storage tanks, and uranium waste burial sites. Plutonium is artificially produced by irradiating nuclear materials in a reactor and the five reactors produced approximately 36 metric tons (36,000 kilogram) of high-quality weapon-grade plutonium. (Commercial nuclear power reactor can also produce “weapon-usable” plutonium that is at a lower level of purity in the key isotope, plutonium -239.) Radioactive waters can contribute to ocean acidity, fueling climate change.

Encourage colonial powers to stop transporting nuclear weapons grade material and environmentally harmful nuclear power waste across oceans to North America where it is held, processed, and disposed of in a manner negatively impacting Indigenous Peoples and neighbors. This processing endangers the world when stored or processed into nuclear weapons at the Savannah River Site. The transport of nuclear materials through and to Indigenous Peoples lands without respect for ILO Conventions or the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples should be addressed by the OHCHR Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (“SPT”), considering the military, environmental, economic, and human rights impacts of transporting and disposing of nuclear weapons material and nuclear waste in a harmful manner without the consent of the title-holders of the winds, lands, and waters to which and through which it passes.

Based in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Articles 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, prevent this trafficking of nuclear waste through and disposal with Indigenous Peoples’ winds, lands, and waters without the negotiation of our Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Uranium Mining, milling, conversion, processing, detonating, and disposal of uranium materials must be negotiated with the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with human rights laws.

Indigenous Peoples can protect our neighbors from aggressive colonial powers when empowered to enforce our legal decisions regarding our natural blessings. The USDOE forced its Georgia ratepayers to subsidize the nuclear industry so far at \$100+million and plan to extract a \$23 million/month subsidy from its non-consenting citizens for the benefit of the unsustainable nuclear industry. Ratepayers opposed the forced tax and forced development of nuclear power in an area of decreasing electrical demand with burgeoning alternative energy sources. For more detailed information on Savannah River Sites uranium impacts, visit www.gawand.org, www.SRSwatch.org, nonukesyall.org, nukewatch.org. For information about the front-end uranium industry impacts: swuraniumimpacts.org.