Boletim Informativo

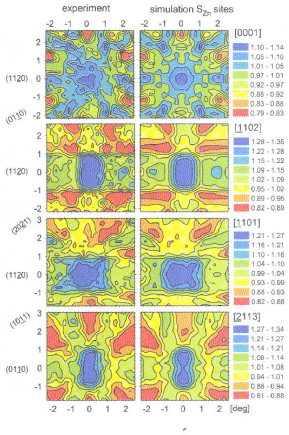
Ano III - Nº 03-06/06
Abril - Junho 2006

Relatório de Actividades – ITN 2005

Índice

Todas as publicações aqui referenciadas encontram-se disponíveis para consulta na Biblioteca.

Annual Progress Report 2005



Para consulta na Biblioteca em versão digital ou em papel.

Ou no através do link:

http://www.itn.pt/docum/relac/2005/index.html

Boletim Informativo

Ano III - Nº 04-06/06
Abril-Junho 2006

Table of Contents

Boletim Informativo

Ano III - Nº 04-06/06
Abril-Junho 2006

Publicações Oferecidas

IAEA.org
International Atomic Energy Agency

Managing Nuclear Knowledge: Strategies and Human Resource Development Summary of an International Conference held in Saclay, France, 7–10 September 2004

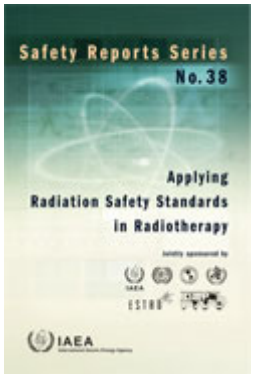
This conference provided a forum for professionals and decision makers in the nuclear sector, comprising industry, governments and academia as well as professionals in the knowledge management and information technology sectors. The goals of the conference were: to exchange information and share experience on nuclear knowledge management, comprising strategies, information management and human resource development, and to identify lessons learned and to embark on the development of new initiatives and concepts for nuclear knowledge management in IAEA Member States. Keynote papers delivered by leading experts in the field, industrial leaders and governmental officials covered important aspects of nuclear knowledge management, and the sessions were devoted to: covering managing and preserving nuclear knowledge; managing nuclear information; human resources for the nuclear sector; and networking education and training.

STI/PUB/1235, 58 pp.; 0 figures; 2006, ISBN 92-0-110005-1, English. 80.00 Euro. Date of Issue: 17 May 2006.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1235_web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0705 - Qualification and training of personnel.

Safety Reports Series



Applying Radiation Safety Standards in Radiotherapy

Safety Reports Series No. 38

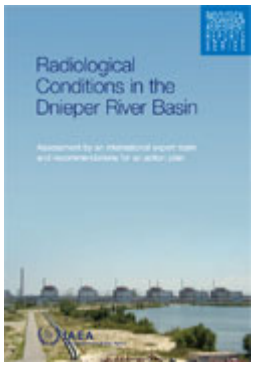
The International Basic Safety Standards for Protection against Ionizing Radiation and for the Safety of Radiation Sources (BSS), jointly sponsored, inter alia, by the IAEA, ILO, WHO and PAHO, establish requirements on the legal persons responsible for designing, running and decommissioning practices involving ionizing radiation. These requirements are basic and general in nature. This report is intended to be of assistance to both regulators and users of radiation sources in radiotherapy in applying the BSS to this practice. Regulators will find it useful for reviewing applications for authorization and for the inspection of the practice. Users of radiation in radiotherapy may follow the guidance provided in order to comply with BSS requirements or equivalent national requirements. Experts recruited on IAEA missions to advise on the implementation of the BSS for the practice of radiotherapy are expected to use the guidance given in this report rather than their own national regulations and guidance.

STI/PUB/1205, 120 pp.; 7 figures; 2006, ISBN 92-0-110904-0, English. 28.00 Euro. Date of Issue: 18 May 2006.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1205_web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0101 - Nuclear medicine (including radiopharmaceuticals); 0103 - Medical physics (including dosimetry); 0609 - Radiation protection.

Radiological Assessment Reports



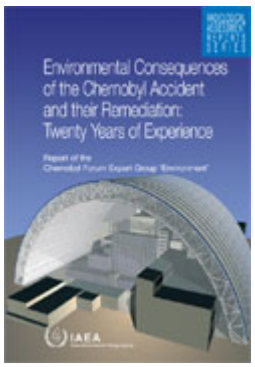
Radiological Conditions in the Dnieper River Basin

In 1986, in the Dnieper River Basin, a densely populated area in the middle of eastern Europe, the most severe nuclear accident in human history occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Ukraine. The accident destroyed a high power nuclear reactor and resulted in the release of large amounts of radionuclides into the environment. In the other areas of Ukraine adjacent to the middle reaches of the Dnieper River, uranium mining and milling facilities have been in operation since 1948 which have left substantial tailings containing naturally occurring radioactive materials. These, together with the accident, resulted in the contamination of substantial areas with radioactive residues, and some associated health effects such as elevated thyroid cancer incidence have been noted. This publication was prepared by an IAEA project team within the framework of the Dnieper Basin Environmental Programme carried out under the United Nations Development Programme — Global Environment Facility. This report includes the findings and conclusions of the IAEA project team on radioactive contamination in the Dnieper Basin and its radiological consequences, as well as recommendations to the governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in the area of radiation and environmental protection. The report is primarily intended for use by these national governments and local authorities of the Dnieper Basin countries, international bodies involved in the Dnieper Basin Environmental Programme and experts on radioactivity in the environment worldwide.

STI/PUB/1230, 185 pp.; 102 figures; 2006, ISBN 92-0-104905-6, English.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1230_web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0609 - Radiation protection; 1300 - Environment.



Environmental Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident and their Remediation: Twenty Years of Experience Report of the UN Chernobyl Forum Expert Group "Environment" (EGE)

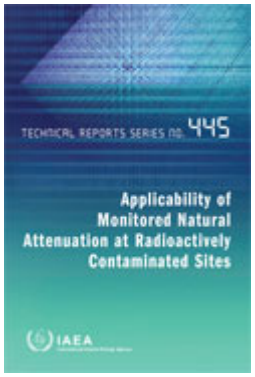
The explosion on 26 April 1986 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the consequent reactor fire resulted in an unprecedented release of radioactive material from a nuclear reactor and adverse consequences for the public and the environment. Although the accident occurred nearly two decades ago, controversy still surrounds the real impact of the disaster. Therefore the IAEA, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the World Health Organization and the World Bank, as well as the competent authorities of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, established the Chernobyl Forum in 2003. The mission of the Forum was to generate “authoritative consensual statements” on the environmental consequences and health effects attributable to radiation exposure arising from the accident as well as to provide advice on environmental remediation and special health care programmes, and to suggest areas in which further research is required. This report presents the findings and recommendations of the Chernobyl Forum concerning the environmental effects of the Chernobyl accident.

STI/PUB/1239, 166 pp.; 100 figures; 2006, ISBN 92-0-114705-8, English.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1239_web.pdf

Subject Classification: 0609 - Radiation protection; 1300 - Environment.

Technical Report Series



Applicability of Monitored Natural Attenuation at Radioactively Contaminated Sites

Technical Reports Series No. 445

This report discusses in detail the necessary prerequisites, processes involved and applicability of 'non-intervention' as a strategy for dealing with radioactive contamination. Particular emphasis is placed on modelling tools as an integral element of monitored natural attenuation (MNA). It provides a comprehensive critique of the applicability of MNA and explores its limits. While MNA is de facto relied upon in many instances where a contamination cannot be completely removed to an engineered repository, it is emphasized that 'non-intervention' is not equivalent to a 'do nothing' option. In order to rely on MNA safely, a thorough understanding of the site and the migration behaviour of the contaminants in the given environment is needed, which is gained by a comprehensive site investigation. This report complements other recent reports on remediation techniques and strategies with a less invasive concept.

STI/DOC/010/445, 105 pp.; 3 figures; 2006, ISBN 92-0-111905-4, English.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/TRS445_web.pdf

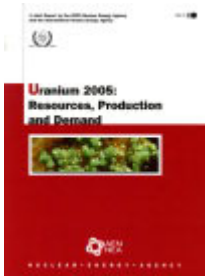
Subject Classification: 0804 - Waste management.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

Annual Report 2005

http://www.nea.fr/html/pub/annual-report.html

http://www.nea.fr/html/pub/activities/ar2005/AR-2005.pdf



Uranium 2005
Resources, Production and Demand

Since 2001 the price of uranium has steadily climbed over five-fold, at a rate and reaching heights not seen since the 1970s. As a result, the uranium industry has seen a surge of activity, ending a period of over 20 years of relative stagnation. Worldwide exploration expenditures in 2004 increased almost 40% over 2002 figures. Overall, resource totals have increased over the past two years, indicating that increased uranium prices have begun to have an impact. Based on patterns observed following previous periods of heightened exploration efforts, further additions to the uranium resource base are anticipated given the recent dramatic increase in exploration expenditures. In 2004, significant production increases (>30%) were recorded in Australia, Kazakhstan and Namibia, while more modest increases (between 5% and 15%) were recorded for Brazil, Niger, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. Significant expansions are also planned in future production capacity in Australia, Canada and Kazakhstan. This very dynamic and major expansion of production capability could significantly alter the supply and demand relationship of recent years, provided planned centres are constructed on schedule and successfully reach full production capacity. Clearly, major changes in the uranium industry are under way, driven by recent uranium price increases.

The "Red Book", jointly prepared by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency, is a recognised world reference on uranium. It is based on official information received from 43 countries. This 21st edition presents the results of a thorough review of world uranium supplies and demand as of 1st January 2005 and provides a statistical profile of the world uranium industry in the areas of exploration, resource estimates, production and reactor-related requirements. It provides substantial new information from all major uranium production centres in Africa, Australia, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and North America. Projections of nuclear generating capacity and reactor-related uranium requirements through 2025 are provided as well as a discussion of long-term uranium supply and demand issues.

Table of contents:

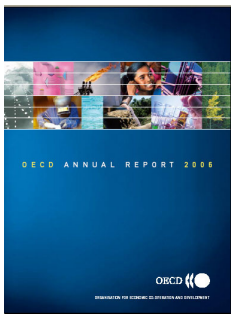
Advanced Nuclear Fuel Cycles and Radioactive Waste Management

This study analyses a range of advanced nuclear fuel cycle options from the perspective of their effect on radioactive waste management policies. It presents various fuel cycle options which illustrate differences between alternative technologies, but does not purport to cover all foreseeable future fuel cycles. The analysis extends the work carried out in previous studies, assesses the fuel cycles as a whole, including all radioactive waste generated at each step of the cycles, and covers high-level waste repository performance for the different fuel cycles considered.

The estimates of quantities and types of waste arising from advanced fuel cycles are based on best available data and experts' judgement. The effects of various advanced fuel cycles on the management of radioactive waste are assessed relative to current technologies and options, using tools such as repository performance analysis and cost studies.

More information:

http://www1.oecd.org/scripts/publications/bookshop/redirect.asp?662006051P1



OECD

OECD – Annual Report 2006

http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/37/61/36511265.pdf

RESEARCH

RTD info
Magazine on European Research

N° 49 - May 2006

http://ec.europa.eu/research/rtdinfo/49/index_en.html

http://ec.europa.eu/research/rtdinfo/pdf/rtd49_en.pdf

Publicações Periódicas Nacionais – Oferecidas

Fragmento

Boletim de Arqueologia e História do Gabinete de Arqueologia da Câmara Municipal de Alter do Chão