

New publications

General interest

Annual Report 2009

ISBN 978-92-64-99126-2. 52 pages. Free: paper or web.

Generation IV International Forum

Proceedings, GIF Symposium, Paris, France, 9-10 September 2009

ISBN 978-92-64-99115-6. 296 pages. Free: paper or web.

The Generation IV International Forum (GIF), initiated in 2000, is an international co-operative endeavour organised to carry out the research and development (R&D) needed to establish the feasibility and performance capabilities of the next-generation nuclear energy systems. Eight ambitious goals have been defined for Generation IV systems in four main areas: sustainability, economics, safety and reliability, and proliferation resistance and physical protection. They are shared by a large number of countries as they aim at responding to the economic, environmental and social requirements of the 21st century. These goals provided the basis for identifying and selecting six nuclear energy systems for further development. The six systems selected employ a variety of reactor, energy conversion and fuel cycle technologies. Their designs feature thermal and fast neutron spectra, closed and open fuel cycles and a wide range of reactor sizes from very small to very large. To increase the visibility of the technical work performed to date under the GIF, it was decided to hold a GIF Symposium in September 2009 open to the wider Generation IV scientific and industrial community. The objective of this first GIF Symposium was to provide a well-documented overview of the initiative and an opportunity to examine the most significant technical progress and evolution in the different areas since the Forum's inception.

Nuclear Energy and Addressing Climate Change

Brochure. 8 pages. Free: paper or web.

Nuclear Energy Technology Roadmap

Brochure. 48 pages. Free: paper or web.

This nuclear energy roadmap has been prepared jointly by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). Unlike most other low-carbon energy sources, nuclear energy is a mature technology that has been in use for more than 50 years. The latest designs for nuclear power plants build on this experience to offer enhanced safety and performance, and are ready for wider deployment over the next few years. Several countries are reactivating dormant nuclear programmes, while others are considering nuclear for the first time. In the longer term, there is great potential for new developments in nuclear energy technology to enhance the role of nuclear power in a sustainable energy future.

Economic and technical aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle

Projected Costs of Generating Electricity

2010 Edition

ISBN 978-92-64-08430-8. 216 pages. Price: € 70, US\$ 98, £ 63, ¥ 9 100.

This joint report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is the seventh in a series of studies on electricity generating costs. It presents the latest data available for a wide variety of fuels and technologies, including coal and gas (with and without carbon capture), nuclear, hydro, onshore and offshore wind, biomass, solar, wave and tidal as well as combined heat and power. It provides levelised costs of electricity (LCOE) per MWh for almost 200 plants, based on data covering 21 countries (including four major non-OECD countries), and several industrial companies and organisations. For the first

time, the report contains an extensive sensitivity analysis of the impact of variations in key parameters such as discount rates, fuel prices and carbon costs on LCOE. Additional issues affecting power generation choices are also examined. The study shows that the cost competitiveness of electricity generating technologies depends on a number of factors which may vary nationally and regionally. Readers will find full details and analyses, supported by over 130 figures and tables, in this report which is expected to constitute a valuable tool for decision makers and researchers concerned with energy policies and climate change.

Public Attitudes to Nuclear Power

ISBN 978-92-64-99111-8. 56 pages. Free: paper or web.

Public attitudes to nuclear power are critical in shaping nuclear policies in OECD/NEA countries and the latter will only be able to make use of this energy source if a well-informed public considers that its benefits outweigh its risks. This report provides a number of insights into public attitudes towards nuclear power. Support for nuclear energy is generally correlated with the level of experience of and knowledge about nuclear power. Interestingly, while the public is generally aware of the contribution of nuclear power to ensuring security of energy supply, its potential contribution to combating climate change is less well recognised. Solving the waste disposal issue would also significantly increase the level of public support. Furthermore, OECD/NEA member country governments may wish to reflect carefully on how to react to these results as, according to the surveys, they are the least trusted source on energy issues, far behind regulators, non-governmental organisations and scientists.

Nuclear safety and regulation

CSNI Technical Opinion Papers – No. 12

Research on Human Factors in New Nuclear Plant Technology

ISBN 978-92-64-99116-3. 40 pages. Free: paper or web.

It is a dynamic time for the nuclear power sector. Existing reactor control rooms are undergoing various forms of modernisation. New reactors are being built in many countries and advanced reactors are being designed through international co-operation to support power generation for decades to come. The new technologies and concepts that are being considered in this context could impact upon the roles of the plant operators and thus plant safety. It is therefore important that the potential implications – both positive and negative – are evaluated and understood. Through this technical opinion paper, the NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI) has sought to identify a set of research topics that should be explored in order to enhance knowledge of the human and organisational factors concerned. Research to address the topics described in this paper will provide the technical basis to help ensure that the benefits of new technology are realised and that the potential negative effects are minimised. This paper should be of particular interest to research organisations and other stakeholders (including regulatory agencies, international organisations and industry organisations) that could support this research and benefit from its results.

Experimental Facilities for Gas-cooled Reactor Safety Studies

Task Group on Advanced Reactor Experimental Facilities (TAREF)

ISBN 978-92-64-99110-1. 88 pages. Free: paper or web.

This report provides an overview of experimental facilities that can be used to carry out nuclear safety research for gas-cooled reactors and identifies priorities for organising international co-operative programmes at selected facilities. The information has been collected and analysed by a Task Group on Advanced Reactor Experimental Facilities (TAREF) as part of an ongoing initiative of the NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI) which aims to define and to implement a strategy for the efficient utilisation of facilities and resources for Generation IV reactor systems.

Experiments and CFD Code Application to Nuclear Reactor Safety (XCFD4NRS)

Workshop Proceedings, Grenoble, France, 10-12 September 2008

Free: CD-ROM or web.

Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) is to an increasing extent being adopted in nuclear reactor safety (NRS) analyses as a tool that enables a better description of specific safety-relevant phenomena occurring in nuclear reactors. The NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI) has in recent years conducted important activities in the CFD area, including the organisation of two workshops. The “XCFD4NRS” workshop was the second in the series and was held in Grenoble, France in September 2008. A total of 147 experts from 22 countries took part. These proceedings contain the five keynote lectures, summaries of the activities of three CFD writing groups and the 59 technical papers presented at the workshop.

Nuclear Fuel Behaviour under Reactivity-initiated Accident (RIA) Conditions

State-of-the-art Report

ISBN 978-92-64-99113-2. 208 pages. Free: paper or web.

Considerable experimental and analytical work has been performed in recent years which has led to a broader and deeper understanding of phenomena related to reactivity-initiated accidents (RIAs). Further, newly designed fuels – such as mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel and rods with new cladding – have been introduced which might behave differently than those used previously, both under normal operating conditions and during transients. Compared with 20 years ago, fuel burn-up has been significantly increased. These and other factors have led the NEA Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (CSNI) and its Working Group on Fuel Safety to produce this state-of-the-art report. The report should be of particular interest to nuclear safety regulators, nuclear plant operators and fuel researchers.

Radioactive waste management

Applying Decommissioning Experience to the Design and Operation of New Nuclear Power Plants

ISBN 978-92-64-99118-7. 56 pages. Free: paper or web.

Experience from decommissioning projects suggests that the decommissioning of nuclear power plants could be made easier if it received greater consideration at the design stage and during the operation of the plants. Better forward planning for decommissioning results in lower worker doses and reduced costs. When appropriate design measures are not taken at an early stage, their introduction later in the project becomes increasingly difficult. Hence, their early consideration may lead to smoother and more effective decommissioning. It is now common practice to provide a preliminary decommissioning plan as part of the application for a licence to operate a nuclear facility. This means, in turn, that decommissioning issues are being considered during the design process. Although many design provisions aiming at improved operation and maintenance will be beneficial for decommissioning as well, designers also need to consider issues that are specific to decommissioning, such as developing sequential dismantling sequences and providing adequate egress routes. These issues and more are discussed in this report.

Cost Estimation for Decommissioning

An International Overview of Cost Elements, Estimation Practices and Reporting Requirements

ISBN 978-92-64-99133-0. 80 pages. Free: paper or web.

This report is based on a study carried out by the NEA Decommissioning Cost Estimation Group (DCEG) on decommissioning cost elements, estimation practices and reporting requirements. Its findings indicate that cost methodologies need to be updated continuously using cost data from actual decommissioning projects and hence, systematic approaches need to be implemented to collect these data. The study also concludes that changes in project scope may have the greatest impact on project costs. Such changes must therefore be identified immediately and incorporated into the estimate. Finally, the report notes that more needs to be done to facilitate the comparison of estimates, for example by providing a reporting template for national estimates.

Decommissioning Considerations for New Nuclear Power Plants

ISBN 978-92-64-99132-3. 16 pages. Free: paper or web.

Experience from decommissioning projects suggests that the decommissioning of nuclear power plants could be made easier if this aspect received greater consideration at the design stage and during operation of the plants. Better forward planning for decommissioning results in lower worker doses and reduced costs. When appropriate design measures are not taken at an early stage, their introduction later in the project becomes increasingly difficult. Hence, their early consideration may lead to smoother and more effective decommissioning operations. This report provides an overview of key decommissioning issues which are useful to consider when designing new nuclear power plants.

Il Decommissioning degli Impianti Nucleari

Si può, ed è stato fatto

Brochure. 8 pages. Free: paper or web.

More than Just Concrete Realities: The Symbolic Dimension of Radioactive Waste Management

ISBN 978-92-64-99105-7. 36 pages. Free: paper or web.

Key concepts of radioactive waste management, such as safety, risk, reversibility and retrievability, carry different meanings for the technical community and for non-technical stakeholders. Similarly, socio-economic

concepts, including community, landscape and benefit packages, are interpreted differently by diverse societal groups. Opinions and attitudes are not simply a faithful reflection of decision-making, actual events and communicated messages; perceptions and interpretations of events and objects also play a role. This report presents key issues and examples in order to build awareness of the importance of symbols and symbolism in communicating about perceptions and interpretations. It adds to the recognition that dialogue amongst stakeholders is shaped by dimensions of meaning that reach beyond dictionary definitions and are grounded in tradition and social conventions. A better understanding of these less obvious or conspicuous realities should help find additional ways of creating constructive relationships amongst stakeholders.

Optimisation of Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste

National and International Guidance and Questions for Further Discussion

ISBN 978-92-64-99107-1. 28 pages. Free: paper or web.

As national geological disposal programmes progress towards implementation, the concept of “optimisation” and related requirements are receiving increased attention. Exchanges within NEA expert groups have shown that both regulators and implementers would benefit from a review of the relevant concepts and available guidance and experience. This report summarises and reviews the concepts relevant to the “optimisation” of geological disposal systems as they are outlined in national and international guidance. It also presents a set of observations and key questions. Overall, the report shows that, when addressing “optimisation”, there is ample scope for clarifying concepts, facts and possibilities and for ensuring that regulatory guidance is sufficiently precise and implementable. The intention is that this report should serve as a basis for discussion within and beyond NEA committees and expert groups.

Partnering for Long-term Management of Radioactive Waste

Evolution and Current Practice in Thirteen Countries

ISBN 978-92-64-08369-1. 132 pages. Price: € 45, US\$ 63, £ 40, ¥ 5 800.

National radioactive waste management programmes are in various phases of siting facilities and rely on distinct technical approaches for different categories of waste. In all cases, it is necessary for institutional actors and the potential or actual host community to build a meaningful, workable relationship. Partnership approaches are effective in achieving a balance between the requirements of fair representation and competent participation. With host community support, they also help ensure the desirable combination of a licensable site and management concept as well as a balance between compensation, local control and development opportunities. This report provides up-to-date information on experience with local partnership arrangements in 13 countries. The characteristics, advantages and aims of community partnerships are also described in addition to the concept's evolution over the past decade.

Radioactive Waste Repositories and Host Regions: Envisaging the Future Together

Synthesis of the FSC National Workshop and Community Visit, Bar-le-Duc, France, 7-9 April 2009

ISBN 978-92-64-99128-6. 56 pages. Free: paper or web.

This 7th Forum on Stakeholder Confidence (FSC) workshop focused on the territorial implementation of France's high-level and long-lived intermediate-level waste management programme. Sessions addressed the French historical and legislative context, public information, reversibility, environmental monitoring and the issue of memory. Amongst the participants were representatives of local and regional governments, civil society organisations, universities, waste management agencies, institutional authorities and delegates from 13 countries. This report provides a synthesis of the workshop deliberations.

Regulation and Guidance for the Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste

A Review of the Literature and Initiatives of the Past Decade

ISBN 978-92-64-99120-0. 40 pages. Free: web only.

Self-sealing of Fractures in Argillaceous Formations in the Context of Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste

Review and Synthesis

ISBN 978-92-64-99095-1. 312 pages. Free: paper or web.

Disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in engineered facilities, or repositories, located deep underground in suitable geological formations is being developed worldwide as the reference solution to protect humans and the environment both now and in the future. Assessing the long-term safety of geological disposal requires developing a comprehensive understanding of the geological environment. The transport pathways are key to this understanding. Of particular interest are fractures in the host rock, which may be

either naturally occurring or induced, for example, during the construction of engineered portions of a repository. Such fractures could provide pathways for migration of contaminants. In argillaceous (clay) formations, there is evidence that, over time, fractures can become less conductive and eventually hydraulically insignificant. This process is commonly termed “self-sealing”. The capacity for self-sealing relates directly to the function of clay host rocks as migration barriers and, consequently, to the safety of deep repositories in those geological settings. This report – conducted under the auspices of the NEA Clay Club – reviews the evidence and mechanisms for self-sealing properties of clays and evaluates their relevance to geological disposal. Results from laboratory tests, field investigations and geological analogues are considered. The evidence shows that, for many types of argillaceous formations, the understanding of self-sealing has progressed to a level that could justify its inclusion in performance assessments for geological repositories.

Towards Greater Harmonisation of Decommissioning Cost Estimates

ISBN 978-92-64-99093-7. 16 pages. Free: paper or web.

Currently, the format, content and practice of cost estimation vary considerably both within and between countries, which makes it very difficult to compare estimates, even for similar types of facilities. The reasons are largely due to different legal requirements in different countries and to historical custom and practice, leading to variations in basic assumptions such as the anticipated decommissioning strategy and end state of the site, and to different approaches to dealing with uncertainties. While attaining harmonisation across national approaches to cost estimation may be difficult to achieve, standardising the way decommissioning cost estimates are structured and reported will give greater transparency to the decommissioning process and will help build regulator and stakeholder confidence in the cost estimates and schedules. This booklet highlights the findings of the NEA Decommissioning Cost Estimation Group (DCEG) which recently studied cost estimation practices in 12 countries.

Towards Transparent, Proportionate and Deliverable Regulation for Geological Disposal

Workshop Proceedings, Tokyo, Japan, 20-22 January 2009

ISBN 978-92-64-06092-0. 196 pages. Price: € 65, US\$ 91, £ 58, ¥ 8 400.

As part of its activities, the Regulators' Forum of the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee has been examining the regulatory criteria for the long-term performance of geological disposal. In this context, it organised a workshop entitled “Towards Transparent, Proportionate and Deliverable Regulation for Geological Disposal”, which served to verify current status and needs. Participants included regulators, implementers, policy makers, R&D specialists and academics. Themes addressed included duties to future generations, timescales for regulation, stepwise decision making, roles of optimisation and best available techniques (BAT), multiple lines of reasoning, safety and performance indicators, recognition of uncertainties and the importance of stakeholder interactions. The workshop highlighted the significant amount of work accomplished over the past decade, but also identified important differences between national regulations even if these are not in contradiction with international guidance. Also highlighted was the importance of R&D carried out on behalf of the regulator. In addition to the contributed papers, these proceedings trace the numerous discussions that formed an integral part of the workshop. They constitute an important and unique documentary basis for researchers and radioactive waste management specialists.

Radiological protection

Occupational Exposures at Nuclear Power Plants

Eighteenth Annual Report of the ISOE Programme, 2008

ISBN 978-92-64-99131-6. 132 pages. Free: paper or web.

The Information System on Occupational Exposure (ISOE) was created by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency in 1992 to promote and co-ordinate international co-operative undertakings in the area of occupational radiological protection at nuclear power plants. ISOE provides experts in occupational radiological protection with a forum for communication and exchange of experience. At the end of 2008, the ISOE programme included 59 participating utilities in 26 countries (278 operating units and 32 shutdown units), as well as the regulatory authorities of 22 countries. The ISOE database, publications, annual symposia and ISOE Network website (www.isoe-network.net) facilitate the exchange amongst participants of operational experience and lessons learnt in the optimisation of occupational radiological protection. The Eighteenth Annual Report of the ISOE Programme summarises occupational exposure data trends and ISOE achievements made during 2008. Principal developments in ISOE participating countries are also described. ISOE is jointly sponsored by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Nuclear law

Nuclear Law Bulletin No. 84

Volume 2009/2

ISSN 0304-341X. 200 pages. Yearly subscription (two issues per year): € 114, US\$ 150, £ 91, ¥ 16 500.

Considered to be the standard reference work for both professionals and academics in the field of nuclear law, the *Nuclear Law Bulletin* is a unique international publication providing its subscribers with up-to-date information on all major developments falling within the domain of nuclear law. Published twice a year in both English and French, it covers legislative developments in almost 60 countries around the world as well as reporting on relevant jurisprudence and administrative decisions, international agreements and regulatory activities of international organisations. Feature articles in this issue include “Nuclear New Build – New Nuclear Law?”, “Directive Establishing a Community Framework for the Nuclear Safety of Nuclear Installations” and the “Harmonisation of Nuclear Liability in the European Union”.

Nuclear science and the Data Bank

Actinide and Fission Product Partitioning and Transmutation

Tenth Information Exchange Meeting, Mito, Japan, 6-10 October 2008

ISBN 978-92-64-99097-5. 454 pages. Free: paper with CD-ROM or web.

For the successful deployment of the advanced fuel cycle, it is important to apply partitioning and transmutation (P&T) technologies to radioactive waste management. In order to provide experts with a forum to present and to discuss the latest developments in partitioning and transmutation, the NEA has organised, since 1990, a series of biennial information exchange meetings on actinide and fission product P&T. These proceedings contain all the technical papers and posters presented at the 10th Information Exchange Meeting, which was held on 6-10 October 2008 in Mito, Japan. The meeting addressed the following technical issues: the impact of P&T on waste management and geological disposal; transmutation fuels and targets; partitioning, waste forms and management; materials, spallation targets and coolants; transmutation physics experiments and nuclear data; and transmutation systems design, performance and safety.

Independent Evaluation of the MYRRHA Project

Report by an International Team of Experts

ISBN 978-92-64-99114-9. 44 pages. Free: paper or web.

The renewed interest in nuclear energy – to a large extent stimulated by concerns about global climate change, high volatility of fossil fuel prices and security of energy supply – has also revived discussions on advanced reactor concepts with the potential to reduce significantly the long-term radioactivity of nuclear waste. One of these concepts is an accelerator-driven system (ADS) which combines a particle accelerator with a subcritical reactor core. The Belgian research centre SCK·CEN at Mol has launched a project aiming to construct an ADS consisting of a high energy proton, linear accelerator combined with a lead-bismuth-cooled, subcritical reactor. The project is called MYRRHA (Multi-purpose Hybrid Research Reactor for High-tech Applications). The Belgian government asked the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) to organise an international peer review of the MYRRHA project to provide an independent evaluation as part of the decision-making process. This report presents the findings from the review, which was conducted by a team of seven high-level experts from seven countries, assisted by the NEA Secretariat.

International Nuclear Data Evaluation Co-operation

Complete Collection of Published Reports as of January 2010

Free CD-ROM on request.

The NEA International Nuclear Data Evaluation Co-operation programme brings together evaluation projects being carried out in Japan (JENDL), the United States (ENDF), Europe (JEFF) and non-OECD countries (BROND, CENDL and FENDL). The Nuclear Data Section of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) sponsors the participation of evaluation projects from non-OECD countries. The programme was established to promote the exchange of information on nuclear data evaluations, measurements, nuclear model calculations, validation and related topics, as well as to provide a framework for co-operative activities among the participating projects. The Co-operation programme assesses needs for nuclear data improvements and addresses those needs by initiating joint evaluation and/or measurement efforts. Expert groups are established to solve specific, common nuclear data problems. Each expert group produces a final report of its findings. This CD-ROM contains the full collection of the expert group reports as of January 2010.

JEFF Reports

Complete Collection of JEFF Reports 1-22

Free CD-ROM on request.

The Joint Evaluated File (JEF) project was started in 1982 as a collaborative project among NEA Data Bank member countries. The main objective is to provide participating countries with a common and unique source of nuclear data for the calculation and prediction of different nuclear applications. The first version of the JEF file was issued in 1985, and was followed in spring 1993 by a second version (JEF-2.2). An improved, third version was developed in collaboration with the European Fusion File (EFF) project and released in 2005 as the Joint Evaluated Fission and Fusion file (JEFF-3.1). Further updates of the radioactive decay data and neutron data sub-libraries were successively released in 2007 and 2009 as JEFF-3.1.1. This CD-ROM contains the complete collection of JEF(F) reports as of January 2010. Among the various JEF(F) publications, reports and documents, only the JEF(F) reports should be used as an official reference.

National Programmes in Chemical Partitioning

A Status Report

ISBN 978-92-64-99096-8. 120 pages. Free: paper or web.

Many countries have been performing a wide range of research on the partitioning and transmutation (P&T) of minor actinides and fission products. The aim is to provide greater flexibility in terms of radioactive waste management strategies and deploying advanced nuclear fuel cycles. This report describes recent and ongoing national research programmes related to chemical partitioning in the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. European Commission research programmes are also included.

Nuclear Production of Hydrogen

Fourth Information Exchange Meeting, Oakbrook, Illinois, United States, 13-16 April 2009

ISBN 978-92-64-08713-2. 464 pages. Price: € 95, US\$ 133, £ 85, ¥ 12 300.

Hydrogen has the potential to play an important role as a sustainable and environmentally acceptable energy carrier in the 21st century. This report describes the scientific and technical challenges associated with the production of hydrogen using heat and/or electricity from nuclear power plants, with special emphasis on recent developments in high-temperature electrolysis and the use of different chemical thermodynamic processes. Economics and market analysis as well as safety aspects of the nuclear production of hydrogen are also discussed.

原子力の科学技術で必要とされる試験研究施設

Research and Test Facilities Required in Nuclear Science and Technology (Japanese version)

ISBN 978-92-64-99125-5. 164 pages. Free: paper or web.

OECD/NEA Nuclear Energy iLibrary

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Price: € 1 060, \$ 1 400, £ 850, ¥ 154 100.

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Price: € 710, \$ 930, £ 565, ¥ 103 000.



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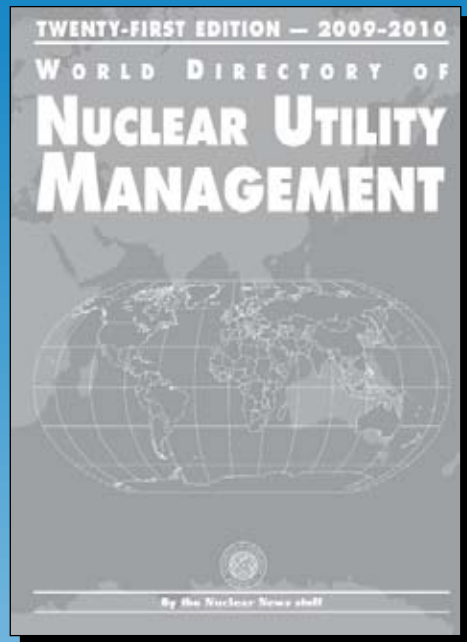
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