

Kulintjaku nuclear-tjara.

Nyakula nintiringanyi. *Discover.*

Wangkara kulintjaku. *Discuss.*

Palyanmananyi munu tjinguru kuranmananyi. *Decide.*

Radiation, Nuclear Waste and Geological Disposal

What is radiation?

Nyaapa radiation?

Radiation comes from the earth, the sun and stars.

Radiation-pa pitjanya panya mantanguru munu tjitunguru munu kililpinguru.

You can't see it, you can't smell it, and you can't taste it.

Nyuntu putu nyanganyi, nyuntu putu pantini, nyuntula mayu wiyaringkuku.

Everyone, every day, gets a little radiation.

Uwankarangku, titutjarangku, mantjilku tjukutjuku radioation-pa.

There are many types of radiation, not just one.

Panya radiation-pa kutjupa kutjupa ngaranyi, kutju wiya.

What is nuclear?

Nyaapa nuclear?

Some rocks have radiation inside the rock.

Puli kutjupa tjarangku kanyini radiation unngu pulingka.

These are named "radioactive minerals".

Nyanga palunya wangkanyi ini "radioactive minerals".

People do things and make things with radioactive minerals.

Anangungku kutjupa kutjupa palyalpai radioactive minerals-panguru.

This is named "nuclear", or the "nuclear industry".

Nyanga palunya wangkanyi ini "nuclear", munta panya "nuclear industry".

Some radiation does not harm people but some radiation makes people sick.

Radiation kutjupa tjarangku pikantankupai wiya, palu radiation kutjupa tjarangku Anangu tjara pikantangku.

This is named "ionising radiation".

Nyanga palunya wangkanyi ini "ionising radiation".

If people get too much ionising radiation, it makes people's bodies change inside.

Tjinguru Anangungku uwankara mantjira ionising radiation, palangku kutjupananyi puntu unngutja.

Sometimes this makes people sick, it gives them cancer.

Nyanga paluru kutjupara Anangu pika ungkuku, cancer unkupai.

These radioactive minerals heal cancers (named "nuclear medicine") and make electricity (named "nuclear energy").

Nyanga radioactive minerals cancer wiyalpai (ini "nuclear medicine") munu electricity kulu palyalpai (ini "nuclear energy").

People also make bombs ("nuclear weapons") from these radioactive minerals.

Anangungkuya bomb palyalpai (ini "nuclear weapons") radioactive minerals-panguru.

What is nuclear waste?

Nyaa nyanga paluru nuclear waste?

After making medicine or electricity with radioactive minerals, there is "radioactive waste" left behind.

Medicine munu electricity palyantjatjanu radioactive minerals-panguru, nyaara palulanguru "radioactive waste" malaringkunyta.

This is also named "nuclear waste".

Nyanga palunyaya ininu "nuclear waste".

The nuclear waste releases ionising radiation.

Ka nuclear waste wantirriyala ionising radiation.

Managing nuclear waste.

Nuclear waste atunymananyi.

The nuclear waste must be looked after carefully.

Panya nuclear waste tjinguru atunymanama.

If not looked after carefully, some of the nuclear waste might get into the water, land, plants and animals.

Tjinguru atunymanykuntja wiyangka, panya tjara nuclear waste pangku minangka mantangka punungka munu kukangka tjarpaku.

This is what happened before, at Maralinga. After the nuclear bombs, Anangu got sick and they could not go back to their land.

Nyanga paluru nganmanpa Maralingala nyaringu. Bomb pangka malangka Anangu pikatjararingu munu tjana putu malaku ngurakutu anu.

Deep Geological Disposal.

Tjunutjunanyi manta unngu parari.

The Government is talking about bringing nuclear waste from overseas and putting it deep underground, here in South Australia.

Panya kamantangku wangkanyi overseas-nguru nuclear waste ngalyakatinyi munu tjunutjunanyi manta unngu parari, South Australia-ngka.

At Maralinga, the British Government used nuclear bombs. The nuclear waste, the radiation, was in the air, like smoke, and on the ground.

Panya British Government-pangku iriti Maralingla bomb nyanu. Panya nuclear waste, panya radiation, mantangka munu katu puyu anu.

What the South Australian Government is talking about now, the nuclear waste disposal, it is different to Maralinga.

Panya kamanta South Australia-ngku kuwari wangkanyi, nuclear waste tjunutjunanyi manta unngu parari, palatja panya kutjupa Maralinganya nguwanpa wiya.

The nuclear waste is from making electricity, not a bomb. The nuclear waste goes in the ground.

Panya nuclear waste-pa palyantjikitjankgu electricity, bomb wiya. Panya nuclear waste tjunutjunanyi, manta unngu.

The nuclear waste changes as it gets older. It gets weaker.

Panya nuclear waste kampa kutjukariku ngularingkula. Nyanga paluru uparingkupai.

The nuclear waste must still be looked after carefully, for a very long time.

Panya radioactive waste nyanga uti atunymananma titutjarangu.

The nuclear waste is covered so people do not get sick.

Panya nuclear waste-pa karpintja ka Anangu putu pikatjararinganyi.

To protect people and water, plants and animals, the nuclear waste is placed deep underground, carefully, forever.

Anangu munu kapi, punu, kuka tjuta atunymanakuntjaku, panya nuclear waste tjunutjunanyi manta unngu atatjura, unngu titutjaraku.

Some countries, in Europe, are doing this nuclear waste disposal.

Ngura kutjupangka, Europe-taya, palyani nyanga nuclear waste manta unngu tjunutjunktunyja.

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission Final Report says that South Australia can do nuclear waste disposal, and this can be done carefully and safely for the benefit of all South Australians.

Panya Nuclear Fuel Cycle Royal Commission malatjangku wangkanyi South Australia-ngku palyantjikitjankgu nuclear waste tjunutjunanyi manta unngu parari, palu nganana atunyntju purkarangu palyalku ngurawinkingka South Australia-la.

