

Fys feer vie t'ec cummaltee Vannin er danjeyryn poar brinneenagh as ad beaghey ayns shilley jeh ny hynnydyn brinneenagh ayns Sellafield as Heysham. Ta reiltys Vannin as sheshaghtyn theayagh 'syn ellan as çheu-mooie jee er ve arganey son jeigh ny buill shid rish ymmodee bleeantyn, as ta shin ooilley er chlashtyn mychione y danjeyr jeh gee rour tanroaganyn voish mooir Vannin. Ta tuarystal noa er ve currit magh liorish yn Olloo Christopher Busby mychione danjeyr canghyr mastey cummaltee ny baljyn beggey faggys da'n stashoon poar brinneenagh dooint ayns Trawsfynydd ayns çhesh-vean Snowdonia 'sy Thalloo Vretnagh.

She Trawsfynydd yn ynrycan ynnyd brinneenagh ayns Bretin Vooar nagh row troggit er y clyst-marrey. T'eh ny lhie er oirr logh jeant liorish deiney as eh cruinnit mygeayrt lesh sleityn. Ta balley beg Llan Ffestiniog faggys da my-hwoaie. Ta'n stashoon poar er ve dooint neayr's 1991 agh choud's v'eh gobbraghey va gassyn radio-vio lhiggit magh as sheidit liorish y gheay harrish yn valley, as ta ram stoo radio-vio ayns y gheinnagh er grunt y logh.

Ny laghyn shoh ta turryssee greinnit dy heet dys logh Trawsfynydd dy ghoail soylley jeh ny shillaghyn, shooyl er y çheer as geeastagh breck ayns y logh. Ta ny torriteeyn oikoil brinneenagh shassoo er dy vel y boayl sauçhey as nagh vel level y ghoulracht ard dy liooar dy yannoo assee da slaynt sleih, agh ta'n Olloo Busby gra dy vel yn fysseree mychione levelyn sauçhey ta ny torriteeyn shen jannoo ymmyd jeh (as ta ymmyd jeant jeh liorish reiltyssyn er feiy ny cruinney) neu-chiart, er-lheh bentyn da'n mooadys dy vleieyn radio-vio ta sauçhey dy ve goit stiagh 'sy chorp.

Ren Busby briaght jeh bunnys dy chooilley lught-thie ayns Llan Ffestiniog as ny buill elley faggys da'n stashoon poar quoid dy changhyryn v'er ve ayns y lught-thie ayns ny jeih bleeaney chaie, cre va eiyrtys yn çhingys as row ny surransee cliaghtey gee eeast ass y logh ny rieu gobbragh 'sy stashoon poar. Hooar eh dy row ghaa wheesh smoo dy changhyr na yerkagh oo ayns buill elley, as queig keayrtyn smoo dy changhyr ny keeaghyn ayns mraane aegey. Ta'n danjeyr ny smoo dauesyn ta gee eeast ass y logh, ta brey nyn oohyn ayns y gheinnagh radio-vio er y ghrunt.

Ta shoh çheet ec yn un traas as ta'n reiltys kiarail troggal sheeloghe noa dy stashoonyn poar brinneenagh er fud Bretin Vooar, goail stiagh fer ayns Anglesey 'sy Thalloo Vretnagh.

Manx residents are well aware of the dangers of atomic energy, living within sight of the nuclear plants at Sellafield and Heysham. The Manx government and civic groups in the island and beyond have long argued for the closure of these plants, and we have all heard of the dangers of eating too many scallops from the Irish Sea. A new report has been published by Prof. Christopher Busby about the risk of cancer among the residents of the villages near the closed nuclear power station in Trawsfynydd in the heart of Snowdonia in Wales.

Trawsfynydd is the only nuclear plant in Britain not to be built on the coast. It is situated on the edge of a man-made lake surrounded by mountains. The village of Llan Ffestiniog lies nearby to the north. The power station has been closed since 1991 but while it was in operation radioactive gasses were released and blown on the wind over the village, and there are considerable amounts of radioactive material in the sediment on the lakebed.

Today Trawsfynydd lake is marketed as a tourist attraction with its stunning views and the opportunity to walk in the countryside and fish trout in the lake. The official nuclear authorities insist that the place is safe and that the level of radiation is not high enough to damage human health, but Prof. Busby claims that the information about safe levels used by those authorities (and by governments across the globe) is inaccurate, especially in relation to the safe amount of radioactive particles once they have been ingested.

Busby asked almost every household in Llan Ffestiniog and the surrounding area how many incidences of cancer there had been in the household in the last ten years, what the outcome was, and whether the patients ate fish from the lake or ever worked in the power station. He found that there were twice as many cancers as would be expected in the general population, and the incidence of breast cancer in younger women was almost five times higher. The risk is higher for those who eat fish from the lake, which lay their eggs in the radioactive sediment.

This comes as the government presses ahead with plans to build a new generation of nuclear power stations across Britain, including one in Anglesey in Wales.