

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 2:27:24 PM

Print out the reasonable ones and put them in a blue folder on my desk and I can review them quickly.

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
--- Protecting People and the Environment
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 10:32 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident

Do you want me to handle all inquiries this way - tell them thank you and it's been forwarded - or do you want me to continue handling some myself? I'm not sure I can identify possibly reasonable suggestions from the pile, but I can at least separate out those that are a bit out there.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:14 PM
To: Hasselberg, Rick
Cc: Janbergs, Holly; Harrington, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident

Will do. Thanks

Beth

-----Original Message-----

From: Hasselberg, Rick
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:06 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: LIA08 Hoc; RST01 Hoc; Alter, Peter
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident

Beth,

Please send them to both RST01.hoc and to LIA08.hoc. thanks!

Rick

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 3:40 PM
To: Hasselberg, Rick
Cc: Ash, Darren
Subject: FW: Japan nuclear accident

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Rick,

Due to the large volume of e-mails and phone calls OPA received immediately after the Fukushima event, we were not doing anything with suggestions for resolving the problems going on in Japan. Now that the volume has eased quite a bit, I was thinking that OPA might respond to e-mails like the one below thanking them for their ideas and telling them we have forwarded them to the appropriate staff working the Japan event.

Could we forward these e-mails to you for those suggestions/ideas that appear reasonable and realistic? You would not be expected to respond back since we would have already done that.

Beth Hayden

-----Original Message-----

From: Lonnie Reed (b)(6)

Sent: Monday, March 28, 2011 8:46 PM

To: DataQuality Resource

Subject: Japan nuclear accident

Ex 6

Hello,

I do not know specifically who to address my comment.

It seems from news reports that Japan is having trouble locating a place to store radioactive water from the plant. Why not use empty oil supertankers to hold the contaminated water. It beats releasing it to the open ocean.

Please forward my suggestion to anyone who may find the suggestion helpful.

Best regards,
Lonnie Reed

(b)(6)

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Sheehan, Neil; Screnci, Diane; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 2:17:00 PM

Will do.

From: Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 2:15 PM
To: Screnci, Diane; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

Holly,

Can you send these Diane or me, but not both? We're both responding to the same questions.

Thanks,
Neil

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 1:18 PM
To: OPA Resource; Sheehan, Neil
Subject: Re: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

I'll respond.
Diane Screnci
Sr. PAO
USNRC, RI
610-337-5330

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Mon Apr 04 13:13:20 2011
Subject: FW: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

Can you handle?

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex-6 On Behalf Of Kristen Green
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 1:06 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

To whom it may concern,

My name is Kristen Green and I am a (b)(6) working on a group project for my Urban Environmentalism class regarding Indian Point nuclear power plant. My group and I are not focusing on whether or not the plant should be open or closed, but how the nuclear waste from the plant should be handled and what the current effects of the waste

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are on the environment and surrounding populations. We were wondering if you could answer some questions for us and give us the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's perspective on the waste from Indian Point and what the NRC feels should be done with the waste?

Here are the questions that we have:

1. Our idea is to implement the reprocessing technology used in France and the UK at Indian Point. Does the NRC feel like this would be a successful method of dealing with the waste? If not, would the current structure of nuclear power plants in the US or the cost of bringing this technology to the US be prohibitive? Does the NRC have any long-term alternative solutions to the problem of storing nuclear waste (at this plant)?
2. How have the current events in Japan shaped the issue of nuclear waste storage in the United States? Is the NRC going to impose any new regulations on the storage of waste, especially concerning power plants on fault lines, etc.?
3. Does the current storage of nuclear waste at the Indian Point plant pose any immediate concerns to the NRC that can be disclosed?

If you could answer any or all of the above questions, I would very much appreciate it. Likewise, if you have any questions for me regarding this project, I'd be happy to speak with you.

Thank you very much for your time, and I look forward to hearing from you!

All the best,

Kristen Green

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Screnci, Diane
Subject: RE: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 1:25:00 PM

Thanks!

From: Screnci, Diane
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 1:18 PM
To: OPA Resource; Sheehan, Neil
Subject: Re: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

I'll respond.
Diane Screnci
Sr. PAO
USNRC, RI
610-337-5330

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Screnci, Diane; Sheehan, Neil
Sent: Mon Apr 04 13:13:20 2011
Subject: FW: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

Can you handle?

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6 On Behalf Of Kristen Green
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 1:06 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Quick Questions About Indian Point Power Plant

To whom it may concern,

My name is Kristen Green and I am a (b)(6) working on a group project for my Urban Environmentalism class regarding Indian Point nuclear power plant. My group and I are not focusing on whether or not the plant should be open or closed, but how the nuclear waste from the plant should be handled and what the current effects of the waste are on the environment and surrounding populations. We were wondering if you could answer some questions for us and give us the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's perspective on the waste from Indian Point and what the NRC feels should be done with the waste?

Here are the questions that we have:

1. Our idea is to implement the reprocessing technology used in France and the UK at Indian Point. Does the NRC feel like this would be a successful method of dealing with the waste? If not, would the current structure of nuclear power plants in the US or the cost of bringing this technology to the US be prohibitive? Does the NRC have any long-term alternative solutions to the problem of storing nuclear waste (at this plant)?
2. How have the current events in Japan shaped the issue of nuclear waste storage in the United States? Is the NRC going to impose any new regulations on the storage of waste, especially concerning power plants on fault lines, etc.?

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3. Does the current storage of nuclear waste at the Indian Point plant pose any immediate concerns to the NRC that can be disclosed?

If you could answer any or all of the above questions, I would very much appreciate it. Likewise, if you have any questions for me regarding this project, I'd be happy to speak with you.

Thank you very much for your time, and I look forward to hearing from you!

All the best,

Kristen Green

From: phil
To: OPA Resource
Subject: FW: I now have a maybe better place to send these ideas to.
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:20:12 PM
Attachments: San Onofre Waves.pdf

----- Original Message -----

From: phil
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 4:23 PM
Subject: I now have a maybe better place to send these ideas to.

"not" on attached .pdf should be "note"
I now have a maybe better place to send these ideas to.

Fw: If you have other such ideas, Well, one of them IS related to San Onofre, and other ocean front ones.

Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: n4allegation@nrc.gov

Thanks, I'll forward further Japan related ideas there.

From the short resume list below, you'll see why it is so hard for me to sleep until I unload ideas that can save even more millions of lives.

I'd like to think that my ideas from all the places I've sent them in, have had some effect already, such as reducing the salt encrustation factors, not bleeding flammable pressure into the air, but into the water, and some other fractions of ideas submitted. These ideas are outside the box, I know, and I would most like and appreciate their going in to the desperation pile when people get ready to consider these type ideas. Please note, that if anyone in Japan had read my first ideas, and acted on them, not one of those reactors would have blown it's top. Not one. AND, after chiseling out the guts of the building with robots, they could have been converted to safer liquid thorium reactors, where is, otherwise as is. I know I am not very far up the idea tree, but sometimes my seed ideas turn into someone's idea that does get tuned and supported.

They were submitted crude, in a rush, most of which would take a year to produce and proof to a publishing grade, so, I apologize for the low tech quality, and for the ideas I already have discovered come short of the full success that my first ideas would have produced. I was the test and development engineer for a large proportion of the circuits for the Phoenix Missile at Hughes Aircraft Company, only because I was such a McGyver type thinker. I could get stuff done in as little as half the time that most of the other engineers there could.

A specific idea that I would like reconsidered is the sufficiency of the tsunami wall at San Onofre. It may be high enough if the underwater wasn't sloped underwater like that. Looking at the Japan waves, the ones that hit the points of land went up 2-3 or more times the height of the wave surge that mowed down those coastal cities. As a private pilot, with a seaplane license, and friends who also scuba dived, I was tasked to take aerial pictures of Southern California's coast looking for good subsurface rocks to dive and spear fish at. What I noticed was, that I could tell where they were, even when the water wasn't clear enough to see them. Everywhere that the land jutted out, it jutted out because the rocks were underwater there, and they "ate" the force of even storm waves for centuries, thus reducing erosion of the bluffs, otherwise equal in rock/sand mass. Some wave eaters added in to the San Onofre seafront could help, since some of those points seem nearly a mile further out than the eroded beachfronts nearby. The tsunami waves coming in on a waterfront slope like that one, would just ride that up, hardly impeded, and I think it would slide right up those rocks into the seawall, using the orographic type lift and the push from behind to top that wall with maybe half the wave you think you are safe from now. WORSE, it looks like they are well into new construction on the low level area, less than 22 feet above MSL, with the excavations looking below sea level. I sure hope critical systems or people won't be placed there, even with an emergency escape escalator. Try swishing water in a hand twisted pie pan. The Japan surge far inland was stopped by mere freeway overpass ramps, but the speed had already been stalled, the ramp and wall effects are still visible even at that reduced surge speed.

There are lots of things that can be done, such as raising that seawall for a substantially cheap way to quiet public fears, but that plant has twice the confirmed complaints of any other in the whole country, so, more protection enhancement wouldn't hurt the credibility of the (hmmppf) safety-sayers from the electric company.

This is a starter seed idea, not meant to steal the attention from something better, and is deliberately submitted half-finished-re-thought-out, so that someone's artistic license can be induced to get them to take the idea as theirs and to mentor it into usefulness. There are lots of "giant concrete jumping jack" jetties around, which are probably a sufficient way to rip out the bottom of such a wave, though the wave isn't the normal 50-100 feet between the 10% rise and fall places with normal waves, those tidal waves seems to be half a mile or more on most of the videos of the primary and secondary waves. It might be more advantageous to put some in at angles spiraling away from San Onofre's specific ocean front, so that the shoreside tail of the jetty would divert the waves away. At 45 degrees, the existing seawall would

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have an effective width (thickness) and strength to the 90 degree force vectors of 1.4 times higher trigonometrically, which could help if it's original strength had been weakened over these decades. It would also reduce the directly applied force to 70-ish percent, and though the ocean would soon try to level, the surge would pile up away from the seawall, reducing the peak wave impact height by a substantial amount. Of course, the ripple backs would have some critical height issues where the waves coming back from both sides intersect, but maybe that can be tuned out.

This would only take about 10 feet out from under the crest of such a primary wave. Those waves from Japan would have been 10 feet or more over the roofs of my friend's two-story duplex on Balboa Island, so, I'm not promoting this as being sufficient, just as being helpful. (There are sci-fi movies where tidal waves are created to cancel out tidal waves, but waves go through each other, watch ripples) But, if the waves were only 15-feet high, that 10 feet could have saved a majority of the stronger structures in Newport Beach, some of the most expensive Real Estate and Yacht Estate in America. If you had your own private rock harbor added in front like the Japanese reactors did, you could tune it to take the peak impact out of the wave, even if you couldn't take much of the surge out of the wave.

I need to talk to Congressman Dana Rohrabacher again, but want my graphics better first. He's noted to be a hobby surfer. If you put in off-shore wave deflectors (yeah, big ones), and stagger them in segments so that they funnel waves towards a center line, you can do two things. You can take a 10 foot wave, and turn it into 10 1-foot waves, OR, take several waves, and add them where they intersect into a summed up wave, spaced seaward from the beach. My project would use that to finance the addition of diverter agility, by turning his favorite Huntington Beach into the world's first programmable wave beach for surfing competitions, with the ability to have trainer waves, mid and high skill waves available, as well as competition ranged waves, consistent all day, all within range of the same lifeguards, as an added benefit to tidal wave protecting some of Orange County's key infrastructure. Right where the Santa Ana river exits into the ocean near my house, only a few feet above sea level, there is a sewer treatment plant just barely on the other side of the Coast Highway, and next to a shore front power plant, both not far from Orange County's water purification and distribution system. So, any significant wave would push all that sewage into and destroy and permanently pollute Orange County's fresh water system, at the beginning of the disaster period that would eliminate Newport and Huntington beach. It would also damage a primary power source, that is barely 10 feet above normal sea level.

Just imagine how much power will try to come up through the Santa Ana River (Newport Canyon) undersea and what it will do when it reaches it's shore end at that power plant. Maybe there is in the geologic history some evidence that something like that is exactly what leveled Huntington Beach so low.

So, even though that is just a few miles further than optimum for the sake of Huntington Beach's existing central recreational districts, that is the place that will need to un-triple the surge height the most, maybe built for free by the surfer and exhibition commerce entities.

Anyway, I crafted together some crude Google Earth clips that show that they seem to be digging below sea level for some new construction, and that shows how the waves are already coming halfway up the rocks at the seawall now, on a mild day. See attached, and wonder how San Onofre will survive if that lowland part of the facilities are inundated.

What does that part do ? House the safety engineers ? Who else would be foolish enough to want the first view of a tidal wave office window ?

It might not take much in the way of fiscal forensics to find out how they got permits for such vulnerable construction.

That area is important enough to rate seafront Real Estate rates, but I hope nothing critical is made vulnerable there.

See attached.

INCIDENTALLY:

1. I was the guy who wrote in that half of America would be uninhabitable for centuries if they didn't move all those above ground nuclear waste storage drums at Los Alamos to someplace safer. Within hours, sweating Senators were shown on TV working to fund the relocation. GOOD WORK. Thus half of America was saved, and hundreds of trillions of dollars were too. Ask Panetta for details.

2. I was the guy who wrote in after that sergeant tossed a grenade into his commanders' tent. I asked that the Russians be asked to review the security clearances for those authorized near all those suitcase bombs. Next morning, Bush called Putin under cover of an extremely flimsy cover story. Putin looked miserable for at least two weeks. Thus (maybe) half (the rest) of America was saved, and hundreds of trillions of dollars were too. Based on Putin's announcement right after that, I deduce that he knew about the second half of my email to you. I had already talked the CIA out of leaving cookies as evidence on computers that would get informants killed. AND, for a few days, to stop doing the same with VeriSign signatures. Those have come back, and I suspect that merely tapping the VeriSign traffic gives foreign nations all they need to read everything. Tapping into the Verisign traffic enables both sides of a secure email dialog to be seen, since it echoes screens. Ask Panetta for details.

3. I was the guy who wrote in repeatedly with additionally necessary details until downer cows were taken out of even the pet food supply. The Ag dept. seems to have resisted every step. MY goal was to keep prion pooping puppies from exposing finger-licking babies. Funny, one of my warnings was to ask them what they'd do if the President's dog died. Soon thereafter it did. Ask Panetta for details.

4. I was the guy who reported that PBS was showing chicken farmers hosing out their chicken transport trucks into roadside ravines where all the insect and avian disease vectors would naturally quench their thirst. A day later Bush announced the marvelously fortuitous pre-emptive research start to develop bird flu vaccines. Residual death tolls quoted/predicted now are far less. That saves ????? million lives

and ?????? trillions of dollars. Ask Panetta for details.

5. I wrote in that a field emergency First Aid tactic needs to be implemented that would save thousands of casualties from permanent handicap, by immediately bagging the injuries with the same life extending fluids used to keep transplant organs alive for tens of hours. I later also disclosed it to General Boykin, formerly of DELTA FORCE fame, and he said that he wished such treatments were available for himself and his people. You can probably track him down to verify that at 303-408-9992 or through kingdomwarriors.net. Because nothing has happened, thousands of innocent American Warriors have been unnecessarily permanently maimed, handicapped, crippled and worse. Not to undervalue the loss to the soldiers, but probably many tens of thousands of other accident victims have also been unnecessarily permanently maimed, handicapped, crippled and worse. Ask Panetta for Details.

6. I mailed in a lot of graphs and rationale to Chris Cox a day before he and Paulson stormed into Congress and started the rescue that now is the only reason that there are any surviving banks in America, Ask Chris Cox for details.

7. A quarter of America was destroyed twice because the following suggestion was ignored. Ask Panetta for details. Mostly that now we have enough large cargo aircraft to attack hurricanes with. Back in the 60s they could only drop hurricane force by 30% with a single plane. I also pushed for them to quit wasting billions of dollars worth of food every disaster, when Christopher Columbus vintage food preservation technology could have saved it with just the salt and vinegar already in the stores and food warehouses.

8. I just got two letters of thanks from the Prime Minister of Australia for flood preparation control ideas that could prevent a quarter of that country being flooded again, with less than prison labor. Also several related survival policy enhancements. I expect a similar one from Pakistan soon.

9. I was the guy who called in and then sent in dozens of FAXES about stocks shorting requested to and by the NSA within hours after the 9/11 attacks, which helped them find Osama financiers pillaging the stock market with calculated short selling tactics, many of whom they were still in time to catch, though some had to wait to be caught until they learned how to pierce shadow accounts faster. You've noticed that terrorist attacks haven't been able to profit from such actions in the stocks markets since, hehe.

And many others submitted, many others in primitive draft stages, but those I think are the highlights that I like best (so far).

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource

To: phil ; R4ALLEGATION Resource

Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:35 AM

Subject: RE: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Good morning Mr. Marx,

I've seen a number of emails from you over the past week, mostly related to ideas that you have regarding the events in Japan. I've forwarded them on to our staff who are collecting these ideas for review. If you have other such ideas, I would recommend to contact the NRC's call center on the Japan events (301-815-5200 or email at: opa.resource@nrc.gov).

If you have a specific safety concern about an NRC-licensed facility in the United States, please feel free to contact me at any of the numbers below.

Sincerely,

Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2011 6:42 PM
To: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Subject: Fw: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Video wouldn't go through, too big@ 10 Meg

From: phil
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Fw: REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:23:17 PM

----- Original Message -----

From: phil
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 9:52 AM
Subject: Re: REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?

I'm fixing it up a little, the news is reporting how much trust the nuclear regulatory and emergency response agencies have lost.

This is closer to what I will be sending out later today, after I get enough sleep so that I can reasonably proof my own writing.

----- Original Message -----

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Cc: Deavers, Ron
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 9:54 AM
Subject: REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?

Dear Mr. Marx:

We appreciate the suggestions of folks with ideas to resolve the situation in Japan. Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 5:37 PM
To: OPA1 RESOURCE; Dricks, Victor; RidsNrrPMSanOnofre Resource; RidsNrrPMFermi2 Resource
Subject: Fw: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?

Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?

I heard that there are at least 42 Mark I reactors in America, I think all of them should be checked to see if their containment pressure release valves are safe for high oxygen atmospheres, with no grease or oil in their mechanism or even valve stem, that can incinerate. See Below.

FYI

<http://dhs.scienceandtechon.tv/2011/ICBRNE/home.php>

Real-time, remote and distributable sensor data readings for integrated chemical, biological, nuclear and explosive agents (ICBRNE) is a capability that US Department of Homeland Security recognized as a vital capability for the First Responder and Emergency Management communities. Thus the ICBRNE program was established.

Why not use fire boats to cool structures near the ocean ? At least when the wind is landward, instead of seaward. They are designed to pump far more water than those trucks are.

The fire hose boats can move away, and, can be remote controlled and TOWED away from a farther away craft if necessary, and, once equipped, the same fire boats can be used at any reactor.

That area seems to be under snow right now, seems that snow makes a better coolant than sea water.

1) <http://abcnews.go.com/Blotter/fukushima-mark-nuclear-reactor-design-caused-go-scientist/story?id=13141287> Questions persisted for decades about the ability of the Mark I to **handle the immense pressures that would result if the reactor lost cooling power**, and today that design is being put to the ultimate test in Japan. Five of the six reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi plant, which has been wracked since Friday's earthquake with explosions and radiation leaks, are Mark Is.

"The problems we identified in 1975 were that, in doing the design of the containment, they did not take into account the dynamic loads that could be experienced with a loss of coolant," Bridenbaugh told ABC News in an interview. "The impact loads the containment would receive by this **very rapid release of energy** could tear the containment apart and create an uncontrolled release."

2) Also, you are forming a supersonic hydrogen combustor at the same time, you can probably find a better, more relevant reference, but I found this one in just a few seconds. When you release pressures that high, you can probably burn air into Nox.
<http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/76611/1/AA-24093-582.pdf>

3) Thus, trying to bleed that Brown's gas mix through non-ignition damping hardware is going to result in drastic, unplanned and hard to explain explosions.
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Brown%27s+Gas>

4) If those control valves are greased or oiled, even just the valve stem, then a high oxygen atmosphere will trigger ignition of that oil and grease, which will trigger the explosion of the hydrogen oxygen mix the system wasn't designed for. Trying to pass the hydrogen out of the chamber would be safe with steam, but NOT with stoichiometric oxygen, which will ignite the oil and grease instantaneously in the valve and the valve stem.

http://www.esabna.com/EUWeb/oxy_handbook/589oxy3_2.htm

fire would probably burn flat in a matter of minutes, rather than hours. If there's one thing you must remember about oxygen, it's that things burn much faster in pure oxygen (or even in a mixture of half oxygen, half nitrogen) than they do in air. That's why passing a lighted cigarette to a person in an oxygen tent is almost equivalent to signing his death warrant. The other thing you must remember is this: that when surrounded by pure oxygen, some oils and greases oxidize rapidly,

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fast enough to reach kindling temperature in a short time. That's why you must always keep oxygen away from oils and grease, and keep oil and grease from getting into an oxygen regulator or hose. The only lubricants which can be used with oxy-acetylene apparatus – and then only on threads and O-rings – are special products approved for such use.

5) They seem to be being surprised by the fires they get from pressure releases, as they must be forgetting that they are creating a flash when those super-heated gasses hit air, which burns the air, because the nitrogen and oxygen burn at those temperatures into NOx nitrogen oxides, and this "spark" would burn back to the valve all the other gasses, which might otherwise be cooled below ignition flash point by the Thompson Joule cooling of what might not be designed to be a Schrader valve.

6) At present, your cooling recovery systems ONLY work up to the point of a no recovery runaway, as now in Japan. However, in that runaway condition, the reactor is making a high power FUEL that can be planned to generate just the type of energy required for emergency operation when all other sources of power have failed. WHILE returning the problem gasses into especially useful coolants.

I think you are going to need a SECOND-TYPE coolant recovery system, because, like the Japanese reactors, the water is splitting, therefore starving the present recovery loop of a recoverable form of water. Their system is going to fully fail, because all the rods, fuel and cadmium, are now encrusted with salts, all the sea salts, not just sodium salts. Once the water thermolyzes into H₂ O₂ OH and such, it will have to be burned to get back into a usable water. BUT, while thermolyzed, its pressure will be nearly 2000 times higher, and being Brown's gas, it will burn hotter than acetylene, since it will be nearly perfectly stoichiometric.

7) However, the results in Japan aren't matching their propaganda. Here's a guess why.

[http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:JXY4bqucTK4Jen.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_splitting+thermal+hydrolysis+of+water+reactor+hydrogen&cd=4&hl=en&clink&gl=us&source=www.google.com)

[q=cache:JXY4bqucTK4Jen.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_splitting+thermal+hydrolysis+of+water+reactor+hydrogen&cd=4&hl=en&clink&gl=us&source=www.google.com](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:JXY4bqucTK4Jen.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_splitting+thermal+hydrolysis+of+water+reactor+hydrogen&cd=4&hl=en&clink&gl=us&source=www.google.com)
Thermal decomposition of water, Nuclear-thermal, Thermal water splitting, Thermal decomposition, also called thermolysis.

All those processes require heat at far higher temperatures than it takes to turn water into steam at many, many atmospheres. The surprise is that those buildings are/have lasted so long. They aren't admitting to such superheating.

So, since there is no electricity anywhere near those rods and the container cooling water, it isn't ELECTROlysis.

So, it must be incredibly hot to produce H and H₂ with oxygen. It must also be at a lot higher pressure than those SQUARE buildings were built for, since only spheres are economical containment for such high pressures. AND, they are trying to contain those hydrogen pressures, instead of productively vacuum out the pressure to reuse the hydrogen and turning it into the heavy water that might just help their situation. They are going to need PURE water anyway, and some draining, in order to back off the rapidly increasing salination of all the internals now. They need pure water to continuously dilute what they are now over-concentrating.

They seem to have a problem converting the steam back to water (because it stops being water when it splits), which would reduce the pressure by at least 1700 times, if I remember right. The volume expansion/compression ratio must be even higher for conversion into all those different partial pressures of gas.

However, they don't seem to have a process in place for turning all that (?) Brown's gas back into water.

I think all they need (no-time-left-type-emergency-mode) is a pressure regulator (or careful hand valve management, like how I had to manually regulate my acetylene torch's oxygen valve to bleed it to finish a welding job right after the regular oxygen regulator blew it's pressure diaphragm, nervous, but it worked) that drops it down to torch pressures, and then with a strong backfire preventer, burns it into water (hot steam vapor), massively reducing it's pressure, turning it back into a usable form of water (steam vapor instead of Brown's gas) and then running the burnt gas now steam, through a lot of high oxygen content gas tolerant tubing down into the ocean for enough length so that it condenses and cools, and then using the same source pressure, running it up to a gravity valve on top of the intermediate containment chambers. This would "bleed" off both the pressure, the heat, and the thermolysis, and multiples (it probably would be hard to come up quickly with a single valve system, due to the size, much more economical, expeditious and safety redundant would be a lot of commercially OTC over the counter sized components) could (really cheap) keep up with the thermolysis and evaporation rates, and actually create a negative pressure in the containment chambers, resulting in additional flash evaporation cooling. With specially built engines, knowing that there will be so much Brown's gas in the event of all these typical failure modes, said gas can be used to power Brown's gas powered generators, and it's exhaust will be totally GREEN, sort of, since it will be only water vapors, though heavy water vapors, while simultaneously making the runaway flammable gases produced non-flammable, and depressurized by a factor of near 2,000 times.

The problem and profit is that it produces heavy water when it burns the heavy hydrogen in the Brown's gas, which is helpful up to a point where it becomes very unprofitable.

It could be barreled up, as deuterium and tritium are marketable, and I think I have 2 grams of each here (diluted) from an eBay chemistry novelty seller that I got catalysts from.

What's blowing up is the hydrogen from the water breakdown products, and they seem to be doing everything else except safely containing the pressure, and keeping it's flammability down. Maybe they should inject dry ice.

8) Those pumps must have failed from the overload of trying to inject pressure into chambers so highly pressurized that they couldn't overcome the internal pressures in the containment volumes.

It would have been more likely that the thermolyzed gasses would vent out through the pumps (backwards).

There must have been a critical and near fatal delay turning on the secondary cooling system pumps that allowed the pressures to build up to the irreversible defeat level.

Of course, they might have been Chinese counterfeit pumps, but even the highest true quality pumps wouldn't have been designed for the pressures I am assuming are there now.

But, the system is only originally designed to turn water to steam and then back to water, and when the initial water requires a different process to turn it back into water, that isn't available, it just doesn't, because it can't, though it seems like it would be simple, it would have to be retrofitted. So, the water turns into such a high pressure of split gasses that the reactor has no valves designed in capable of bleeding such a high pressure. At best they'd be a far too slow a flow restrictor (like a pressure cooker when underweighted). They probably didn't have enough distilled water, since once it thermolyzes, it can't be recovered in the present system. The only thing with enough availability for that rate of thermolysis is ocean water, and those chambers are going to fill up with so much salt left over from the evaporation that they won't be able to get any coolant coverage of those rods, probably now already too encrusted with salt for any reasonable amount of heat flow until they reach the liquid sodium point.

The thermal equivalent of an electrical double layer, where the Theta JC is severely multiplied in a bad way.

So, they are making the coolability worse.

HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL BREAKDOWN OF WATER /engineering <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=140225458779&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>
Salts leachates.

They need to test sample that pool water for salinity, and test the "steam for radioactive airborne salts"

Aquarium Electronic Salinity & Ph Monitor meter 2 in 1 <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=160556025290&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

TDS Meter Water Test Set (hydroponics, Reverse Osmosis) <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=220580310813&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

Glass float Hydrometer Thermometer-Marine Aquarium Tank <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=400089944605&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

Digital TDS Conductivity Tester Hydroponics Meter ppm http://cgi.ebay.com/Digital-TDS-Conductivity-Tester-Hydroponics-Meter-ppm-/180583399534?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item2a0b9c006e

No exotic measuring equipment is required at this stage, less than \$100 worth, probably available at any fish/pet store.

If a nuclear reactor equivalent to this salt leeching solution can be applied, you can reverse the salt buildups.

Botanicare Clearex Salt Leeching Solution 1 qt <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=250662142425&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

CLEAREX™ is a scientifically formulated isotonic drench **solution**, which effectively binds with the excess nutrient **salt** and safely leaches it from the soil.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=Botanicare+Clearex+Salt+Leeching+Solution&btnG=Google+Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=oh+hydroxide>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=cadmium+hydroxide>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=uranium+hydroxide>

Someone should calculate what happens to those materials once they are in an electrolyte, like sea water, or various hydroxides. I think they become additional electrolyte. Low voltage electrolysis might start, and convert a lot of water into gas, as well as evaporates and steam.

Those materials, as well as the calcium in the concrete are actually soluble.

At those liquid temperatures, I suspect that a lot of cadmium and uranium will leach into solution, and maybe become a hard water component of the steam releases.

Would the heavy water have a usefully larger thermal mass, and better heat transport/convection factor? Heat is most often ascribed to electron motion, I wouldn't expect much heat absorption from a single proton, unless it was bound to one or two "energetic" neutrons.

Being higher mass, the heavy water molecules should help SLOWING down neutrons, though they should be far less able to absorb any new, even such high speed neutrons.

Why aren't they reporting any helium production, you can't have that much fission without a little fusion?

Would heavy water have any extra value dissolving and descaling the salts (ocean salts are many, not just sodium salt) from the fuel and cadmium rods?

The cadmium rods would still be gaining heat from the bombardment, but can't get the heat accrued back out once salt encrusted.

From: phil
To: [OPA Resource](#)
Subject: Fw: Half retraction for Salt encrustacion. REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:24:05 PM

----- Original Message -----

From: phil
To: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:16 AM
Subject: Re: Half retraction for Salt encrustacion. REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool

Notice that NONE of those reactors would have blown their tops if they had dumped enough common lead and NiCad batteries or better into those in time. NONE.

I heard that there are at least 42 Mark I reactors in America, I think all of them should be checked to see if their containment pressure release valves are safe for high oxygen atmospheres, with no grease or oil in their mechanism or even valve stem, that can incinerate. See Below. Hydrogen is harmless enough to fly Zeppelins for the millions of hours that they did. The only reasons these are exploding is because of the high oxygen levels. Match lighting hydrogen filled balloons is a common classroom physics demonstration of a weak explosion. Note that the exclusively hydrogen filled Zeppelin didn't explode, it just burned.

All of the world's reactors (yours too, and you should raise your tsunami fence and place surge diffusers underwater to divert the direct shocks, if not the surge, a 45' angle is the same as making that wall 1.4 times thicker) should have supplemental reaction quenchers added, with quenching agents that won't evaporate, like the high rise buildings have water tanks on their roofs for fire fighting, so that it can be gravity fed when all power fails. Else, shut them down. My home-built Geiger counter is already ticking maybe 50% faster. Once every 3-4 seconds average. Some early reactors used liquid fluoride salts for coolants, "The ARE went critical for the first time on November 3, 1954 using a mixture of sodium **fluoride**, zirconium **fluoride**, and uranium tetrafluoride. It operated for a total of 100 hours at a maximum temperature of 1600°F " and the zirconium salt probably implies compatibility with the zirconium reactor rods' ceramics, maybe it will plate out on the rods making them stronger, unless it is a solvent for them, but even then, it will still precipitate if it surpasses saturation, and precipitate where concentration would be highest, such as on the hottest surfaces of the rods.... But if it is, maybe it is a solvent for the uranium, meaning the uranium tetrafluoride could be pumped out, anyway, probably not profitable to make reactors that can be made that inexpensively,
<http://energyfromthorium.com/2006/04/22/a-brief-history-of-the-liquid-fluoride-reactor/>

Half retraction for Salt encrustacion.

That particular salt that dominates sea water is sodium chloride which will break down into sodium and chlorine, both exothermically incendiary, sodium especially in contact with water. However, if the salt is a cadmium salt, it might precipitate metallicly on the zirconium or salt crust overlay, and prevent it's burning, and be structural enough if eventually thick enough to hold up the pellets in the stack.

Maybe a clay can be included in the water, that will also precipitate on the hottest surfaces first, unless it's coefficients of expansion are so different that it slakes off, but the cadmium will cut down the reaction chain efficiency better than anything else, but a clay that will increase standup strength, without decreasing cooling, not an asbestos. You are going to have to use robots with chisels

BB/156

anyway, to relocate all that material someday, might as well make it as safe as possible to work around. I did radiation total dose testing for Strategic Defense Initiative CMOS circuits, proof testing the Rad Hard designs at a local research reactor, back in the early 90s, and even was shown that I could handle reactor rods with mere gloved hands safely (new ones) and the rad badge didn't budge. Circuits are available now that can enable robots to function in higher radioactivity to prevent the need to Chernobly encrypt it there. If we can move the London Bridge, we can move all that stuff and re-refine it or, re-dilute it safely.

I think a robot should place a lot of perforated cadmium tubing over those plutonium mox rods, many tubes, coaxially concentric, perforated to allow steam cooling, with the holes oriented so that there are no straight lines of sight for radioactivity. Once those are covered, the rest should also be done, most unspent rods first.

Or, better, those rods should be pulled, and relocated on some unsinkable barge(s) until best dispositions resolve. New reactors should be designed for robot access, and old reactors should be retrofitted for robot management. Put some aquariums on wheels in there, and put maybe 4 rods in each and then pull them out of the building, starting with rods that are spaced closest to each other. Japan has a lot of man-like robots, but I doubt they've been built with the rad-hard circuits my company invented.

Silicon clays from sand risk breakdown into Silane, which is extremely flammable. However, silicon carbide isn't, and silicon nitride probably isn't, but any nitrogen it releases might be.

2) Also, you are forming a supersonic hydrogen combustor at the same time you open the pressure release valves, you can probably find a better, more relevant reference, but I found this one in just a few seconds. When you release pressures that high, you can probably burn air into Nox.
<http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/76611/1/AIAA-24093-582.pdf>

3) Thus, trying to bleed that Brown's gas mix through non-ignition damping hardware is going to result in drastic, unplanned and hard to explain explosions.
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Brown%27s+Gas>

The Insanity of Zirconium in a Nuclear Power Plant
Submitted by BuzzFlash on Wed, 03/16/2011 - 10:21pm.
· Guest Commentary

KARL GROSSMAN FOR BUZZFLASH AT TRUTHOUT

The explosion at the Fukushima nuclear power plant is being described as caused by a "hydrogen build-up" The situation harks back to the "hydrogen bubble" that was feared would explode when the Three Mile Island plant in 1979 underwent a partial meltdown. The hydrogen explosion problem at nuclear power plants involves a story as crazy as can be. As nuts as using nuclear fission to boil water to generate electricity is, the hydrogen problem and its cause cap the lunacy. Eruption of hydrogen gas as a first reaction in a loss-of-coolant accident has been discussed with great worry in U.S. government and nuclear industry literature for decades.

That is because **a highly volatile substance called zirconium** was chosen back in the 1940's and 50's, when plans were first developed to build nuclear power plants, as the material to be used to make the rods into which radioactive fuel would be loaded. There are 30,000 to 40,000 rods-composed of twenty tons of zirconium in an average nuclear power plant. Many other substances were tried, particularly stainless steel, but only zirconium worked well. That's because zirconium, it was found, allows neutrons from the fuel pellets in the rods to pass freely between the rods and thus a nuclear chain reaction to be sustained.

But there's **a huge problem with zirconium - it is highly volatile and when hot will explode spontaneously upon contact with air, water or steam. The only other major commercial use of zirconium through the years has been in flashbulbs**

used in photography. A speck of it, on a flashbulb, ignites to provide a flash of light.

But in a nuclear plant, we're not talking about specks, but tons and tons of zirconium, put together as a compound called "zircaloy" that clads tens of thousands of fuel rods. Heat - a great deal of heat - builds up in a very short time with any interruption of coolant flow in a nuclear power plant. This was the problem at Fukushima after the earthquake that struck Japan. Zirconium, with the explosive power, pound for pound, of nitroglycerine, will catch fire and explode at a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, well below the 5,000 degree temperature of a meltdown. Before then, however, zirconium reacts to the heat by drawing oxygen from water and steam and letting off hydrogen, which itself can explode and is said to have done so at Fukushima. As a result of such a hydrogen explosion, there is additional heat, bringing the zirconium itself closer and closer to its explosive level. Whether in addition to being a hydrogen explosion, zirconium also exploded at Fukushima remains to be known.

But what has happened regarding hydrogen at Fukushima, like the "hydrogen bubble" when the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania underwent its near partial meltdown, is no mystery, but precisely what is expected in a loss-of-coolant accident.

It is described in U.S. government and nuclear industry accident studies as a "metal-water" reaction. It's a reaction, the research has long stated, that can easily trigger a meltdown. Using tons of a material otherwise used as the speck that explodes in a flashbulb in nuclear power plants is absolutely crazy.

Moreover, in the spent fuel pools usually situated next to nuclear power plants, there are large numbers of additional fuel rods, used ones, disposed of as waste. There must be constant water circulation in the spent fuel pools. In what is labeled a "loss-of-water" accident in a spent fuel pool, the zirconium cladding of the fuel rods is projected as exploding, sending into the environment the lethal nuclear poisons in a spent fuel pool.

Karl Grossman, professor of journalism at the State University of New York/College at Old Westbury, has long specialized in doing investigative reporting on nuclear technology. He is the author of Cover Up: What You Are Not Supposed to Know About

Nuclear Power. He is the host of the nationally aired TV program, Enviro Close-Up (envirovideo.com).

NUCLEAR POWER ISN'T THE PROBLEM

Submitted by Skinny Dog on Wed, 03/16/2011 - 11:57pm.

Nuclear power isn't the problem. The problem is the reactors we've been using to make it.

Karl is absolutely right - using zirconium in a reactor is insane. So is using water. And so is using Uranium.

LFTRs (Liquid Fluoride Thorium Reactors) have none of the problems Uranium reactors have. If the reactors in Japan were LFTRs, none of this would be happening. NONE of it. At all. See this article: http://www.wired.com/magazine/2009/12/ff_new_nukes/

----- Original Message -----

From: Bonaccorso, Amy

To: (b)(6)

Cc: Deavers, Ron

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 9:54 AM

Subject: REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?

Dear Mr. Marx:

We appreciate the suggestions of folks with ideas to resolve the situation in Japan. Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: phil
To: C&S, S&S, S&S
Subject: Further evolved notes: Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:26:23 PM

----- Original Message -----

From: phil
To: REALLEGATION, Resurrection@nrc.gov
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 1:24 PM
Subject: Further evolved notes: Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

Attention:
Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV

Here's some more thoughts, in case lateral thinkers want to know what frustrated retired (other semi-related field) engineers are thinking oughta' been done. A couple of these are some long shots that they are amusing, and might help relax=laugh the safety engineers you know. Just Do'n my best. Sorry, it's not better, but I haven't slept well lately, and not at all since yesterday afternoon.



I've tried to explain it to a couple of people, but it turns out that it needs to be drafted up and typed up to allow re-reading enough to try to decide on validity.

I am working on drafting up another general McGyver outline for nuclear reactor disaster activities, which will take awhile. But, in the mean time, YOU should force all the reactor facilities to change all the electric switches (and relays) to non-sparking type, even mercury switches. For over a century, tall building codes have required fire suppression water tanks on the tops of buildings, in case of fires without electric pump power. A lot of smaller tanks could be easier to earthquake proof. All your reactors should also have a supplemental supply of coolant set up that way. Engineers have been trained to design them for over a hundred years. Also, other means than evaporation should be built into those ponds, such as deep and tall fins, that block the water surface from the air, so that heat can be removed with air convection, (fins would get you a radiation surface area multiple that you can't get with gravity leveled water, a foot wide and ten feet tall fin an inch thick with water wicks would get you ten square feet of dissipation in air for 12 square inches of water surface, think above and below the water, so that you can get cooling deep in the water, instead of just at the surface, and any boiling can be funneled into a heat exchanger coil (via a tube inside the fins) that returns the water to the chamber. Also, the released iodine probably came FROM the ocean water, after getting irradiated, since there isn't normally much iodine in that type reactor. Sadly, many American food processors take contaminated foods, and mix/blend it with as much uncontaminated food as it takes to just get under the wire for the contamination statistics. I think that should only be for emergency use and not for company bottom of the barrel revenue subsidy. So, after a reactor facility has finished paying for itself by manufacturing weapons grade materials, it shouldn't be retired, or destroyed, but should be converted into a super safe liquid fluoride reactor, that makes energy cheaper than coal, with out the contaminants. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=liquid+fluoride+thorium+reactors&btnG=Google+Search> <http://www.thew.org> There's a lot of recent re-awakening to that option, keep your legislation on top of it, and don't waste a perfectly good site with permits, trained (conditioned) local residents, power transmission lines, cooling, rad-hard rooms and all, convert it, too bad for the contractors and corrupt public officials who make 10 times as much starting from scratch somewhere else. If the existing spent rod tanks and containment chamber can be modified to take the extra weight, hundreds of wheelbarrows worth of cadmium and lead should be at a ready end of a conveyor belt to dump it all so that no water is necessary. Make it from used NiCad and lead car batteries if the emergency timing prevents not much better materials. I've held bare brand new nuclear research reactor rods in my latex gloved hands, and the rad-badge didn't budge. They were using pneumatic mail-tubes to send samples down into the tank for exposure tests. Seems to me that the rods could be removed quickly to safer distances from each other with a pneumatic Hoberman Sphere type chain reaction moderator system, pneumatically controlled. Or, all the rods should be hung from floats at their working distances, but if the water level drops, so do the rods, into heavily leaded tubes, so dense that the normal cadmium moderators aren't competitive. Computer and human-proof. Of course, if some of the floats are heavy, they can drop and pulley UP some of the rods, to get them apart, if the rod density is too high otherwise.

safe with no waste
<http://energyfromthorium.com/2006/04/22/a-brief-history-of-the-liquid-fluoride-reactor>
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=spark+proof+mercury+switches>

This is poor writing for me, and shallow think-through, but I haven't had much sleep in weeks.

On the coolant, even auto antifreeze raises the boiling/boil-off point, though they should choose something less flammable than ethylene glycol, something that has non-toxic vapors. What do they have in volume near there in Japan? The water doesn't have to be pure to cool. The sea water has many metal salts in it besides sodium, most of which can become dangerous.

Anything that increases the surface tension at the air/water interface will reduce steam transition, not just pressure. It doesn't have to have a 100°C regulation point, anything, even Wood's Metal (<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=wood%27s+metal+melting+point> made with cadmium and lead) would work, even electronics' solder, anything that melts below 1,000°C can absorb heat, and displace water or other fluid higher.
http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/data-therm-n-physical-properties-d_1521.html
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=boil+heat+transfer+fluid>

If you need the water phase change (but can't get the volume up to over rod level) to self-extract the heat, then float it over one of those. You can remove Wood's Metal later with a clothing press iron and a vacuum cleaner.

If the water is (steam)seep leaking through the concrete or any other cracks, there are lots of automotive stop-leak/block seal type additives, even for winter weather areas.

At Hughes Aircraft we invented the use of ping pong balls for reducing the surface evaporation of fluorocarbons in liquid burn-in stations, but, anything that floats heat exchange fins into and above the water line, while reducing water surface area will do better here. Why just limit the cooling area to the liquid surface area? With a wick coating on those fins, you can mega-multiply evaporative surface area cooling, though you have to replace the water evaporated level losses soon. How about programming robots to save the world, instead of fight each other, by pulling rods out of failing reactors? Funny, doesn't Japan have more robots (even man-like) than anyone anywhere? It should be a lot easier, and could have kept all those reactors from blowing their tops. *Note, if that was thermolysis, instead of zirconium hydrogen generation, there will be so much oxygen that you can't use oiled or greased components.*

WaterWetter super coolant Features & Benefits (common technology priced for the auto industry)
WaterWetter is a unique wetting agent for cooling systems which reduces coolant temperatures by as much as 30° F. This liquid product can be used to provide rust and corrosion protection in plain water for racing engines, which provides much better heat transfer properties than glycol-based antifreeze. Or it can be added to new or used antifreeze to improve the heat transfer of ethylene and propylene glycol systems. Designed for modern aluminum, cast iron, copper, brass and bronze systems.

They could have thrown enough rocks in there by now to displace the water level higher, or poured in enough lead paint, how much water separation is needed anyway? What's keeping them from running hoses in there, or floating enough water sponge mats, or injected cold air to prevent steaming, or carbon dioxide to fire proof it? They've got no blood in their brains when fear adrenaline scares all the blood into the arm or leg muscles.

BB/157

Or, by now, brought in a ski-resort type snow maker, since ice has two high caloric absorbing transition points, to water, then to steam, per gram.
Or truck loads of dry ice blocks.

Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation Better than boron in water, cadmium is used for isolation rods, so DUMP ALL THE CADMIUM YOU CAN GET FROM THE BATTERY COMPANIES, AND/OR DUMP ACTUAL BATTERIES IN THERE, actually, lead acid car batteries, from all those destroyed cars, and or lead shot from a factory, will melt and flow between the rods, decreasing neutron mobility. SO WHAT IF YOU HAVE TO QUARANTINE THE NICKEL AND ELECTROLYTE AND STEEL (BATTERY SHELLS) and lead and calcium and

manganese and etc.

GET THE CADMIUM or lead IN THERE, NOTHING ELSE IS EN MASSE expected to be in SUFFICIENT accessible supply. GOOD LUCK.

Thank you for contacting the CIA Your question or comment has been successfully submitted. Your confirmation number is GACNU13.

Since that NONE of those reactors would have blown their tops if they had dumped enough common lead and NiCad batteries or better into those in time, such as their first day when I suggested it NONE.

I heard that there are at least 42 Mark I reactors in America, I think all of them should be checked to see if their containment pressure release valves are safe for high oxygen atmospheres, with no grease or oil in their mechanism or even valve stem, that can incinerate. See Below. Hydrogen is harmless enough to fly Zeppelins for the millions of hours that they did. The only reasons these reactors are exploding is because of the high oxygen levels. Match lighting hydrogen filled balloons is a common classroom physics demonstration of a weak explosion. Note that the exclusively hydrogen filled Zeppelin didn't explode, it just burned.

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<http://energyfromthorium.com/2006/04/22/a-brief-history-of-the-liquid-fluoride-reactor/>

That particular salt that dominates sea water is sodium chloride which will break down into sodium and chlorine, both exothermically incendiary, sodium especially in contact with water. However, if the salt is a cadmium salt, it might precipitate metallically on the zirconium or salt crust overlay, and prevent it's burning, and be structural enough if eventually thick enough to hold up the pellets in the stack. Maybe a clay can be included in the water, that will also precipitate on the hottest surfaces first, unless it's coefficients of expansion are so different that it flakes off, but the cadmium will cut down the reaction chain efficiency better than anything else, but a clay that will increase standup strength, without decreasing cooling, not an asbestos. You are going to have to use robots with chisels anyway, to relocate all that material someday, might as well make it as safe as possible to work around. I did radiation total dose testing for Strategic Defense Initiative CMOS circuits, proof testing the Rad Hard designs at a local research reactor, back in the early 90s, and even was shown that I could handle reactor rods with mere gloved hands safely (new ones) and the rad badge didn't budge. Circuits are available now that can enable robots to function in higher radioactivity to prevent the need to Chernoble en-crypt it there. If we can move the London Bridge, we can move all that stuff and re-refine it or, re-dilute it safely.

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There is a potential for a lot more hydrogen generation from thermolysis, than from zirconium oxygenation.

Nevertheless, these are easy reads, and easy to forward links. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=spark+proct+mercury+switches>

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The explosion at the Fukushima nuclear power plant is being described as caused by a "hydrogen build-up" The situation harks back to the "hydrogen bubble" that was feared would explode when the Three Mile Island plant in 1979 underwent a partial meltdown.

The hydrogen explosion problem at nuclear power plants involves a story as crazy as can be. As nuts as using nuclear fission to boil water to generate electricity is, the hydrogen problem and its cause cap the lunacy. Eruption of hydrogen gas as a first reaction in a loss-of-coolant accident has been discussed with great worry in U.S. government and nuclear industry literature for decades.

That is because a highly volatile substance called zirconium was chosen back in the 1940's and 50's, when plans were first developed to build nuclear power plants, as the material to be used to make the rods into which radioactive fuel would be loaded. There are 30,000 to 40,000 rods composed of twenty tons of zirconium in an average nuclear power plant. Many other substances were tried, particularly stainless steel, but only zirconium worked well. That's because zirconium, it was found, allows neutrons from the fuel pellets in the rods to pass freely between the rods and thus a nuclear chain reaction to be sustained.

But there's a huge problem with zirconium - it is highly volatile and when hot will explode spontaneously upon contact with air, water or steam. The only other major commercial use of zirconium (uh, editorial, isn't it used to make high temperature firebrick for kilns and simulated diamonds ?) through the years has been in flashbulbs used in photography. A speck of it, on a flashbulb, ignites to provide a flash of light. But in a nuclear plant, we're not talking about specks, but tons and tons of zirconium, put together as a compound called "zircaloy" that clads tens of thousands of fuel rods. Heat - a great deal of heat - builds up in a very short time with any interruption of coolant flow in a nuclear power plant. This was the problem at Fukushima after the earthquake that struck Japan.

Zirconium, with the explosive power, pound for pound, of nitroglycerine, will catch fire and explode at a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, well below the 5,000 degree temperature of a meltdown. Before then, however, zirconium reacts to the heat by drawing oxygen from water and steam and letting off hydrogen, which itself can explode and is said to have done so at Fukushima. As a result of such a hydrogen explosion, there is additional heat, bringing the zirconium itself closer and closer to its explosive level. Whether in addition to being a hydrogen explosion, zirconium also exploded at Fukushima remains to be known. But what has happened regarding hydrogen at Fukushima, like the "hydrogen bubble" when the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania underwent its near partial meltdown, is no mystery, but precisely what is expected in a loss-of-coolant accident.

It is described in U.S. government and nuclear industry accident studies as a "metal-water" reaction. It's a reaction, the research has long stated, that can easily trigger a meltdown. Using tons of a material otherwise used as the speck that explodes in a flashbulb in nuclear power plants is absolutely crazy. Moreover, in the spent fuel pools usually situated next to nuclear power plants, there are large numbers of additional fuel rods, used ones, disposed of as waste. There must be constant water circulation in the spent fuel pools. In what is labeled a "loss-of-water" accident in a spent fuel pool, the zirconium cladding of the fuel rods is projected as exploding, sending into the environment the lethal nuclear poisons in a spent fuel pool.

Karl Grossman, professor of journalism at the State University of New York/College at Old Westbury, has long specialized in doing investigative reporting on nuclear technology. He is the author of Cover Up: What You Are Not Supposed to Know About Nuclear Power. He is the host of the nationally aired TV Program, Enviro Close-Up (envirovideo.com).

NUCLEAR POWER ISN'T THE PROBLEM

Submitted by Skinny Dog on Wed, 03/16/2011 - 11:57pm.

Nuclear power isn't the problem. The problem is the reactors we've been using to make it. Karl is absolutely right - using zirconium in a reactor is insane. So is using water. And so is using Uranium.. LFTRs (Liquid Fluoride Thorium Reactors) have none of the problems Uranium reactors have. If the reactors in Japan were LFTRs, none of this would be happening. NONE of it. At all. See this article: http://www.wind.com/magazine/2009.12/it_new_nukes/

Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas & steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps to pump against ?

FYI <http://dhs.scienceandtech.gov/2011/ICBRNE/home.php>

Real-time, remote and distributable sensor data readings for integrated chemical, biological, nuclear and explosive agents (ICBRNE) is a capability that US Department of Homeland Security recognized as a vital capability for the First Responder and Emergency Management communities. Thus the ICBRNE program was established.

Why not use fire boats to cool structures near the ocean ? At least when the wind is landward, instead of seaward. They are designed to pump far more water than those trucks are. The fire hose boats can move away, and, can be unmanned, remote controlled and TOWED away from a farther away craft if necessary, and, once equipped, the same fire boats can be used at any reactor.

That area seems to be under snow right now, seems that snow makes a better coolant than sea water.

1)

<http://abcnews.go.com/Blotter/fukushima-mark-nuclear-reactor-design-caused-gas-scientist-story?id=12141287>

Questions persisted for decades about the ability of the Mark 1 to handle the immense pressures that would result if the reactor lost cooling power, and today that design is being put to the ultimate test in Japan. Five of the six reactors at the Fukushima Daiichi plant, which has been wracked since Friday's earthquake with explosions and radiation leaks, are Mark 1s. "The problems we identified in 1975 were that, in doing the design of the containment, they did not take into account the dynamic loads that could be experienced with a loss of coolant," Bridenbaugh told ABC News in an interview. "The impact loads the containment would receive by this very rapid release of energy could tear the containment apart and create an uncontrolled release."

2) Also, you are forming a supersonic hydrogen combustor at the same time, you can probably find a better, more relevant reference, but I found this one in just a few seconds. When you release pressures that high, you can probably burn air into NOx.

<http://expbluc.lib.unich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/76611/1/ALAA-2409-1-582.pdf>

3) Thus, trying to bleed that Brown's gas mix through non-ignition damping hardware is going to result in drastic, unplanned and hard to explain explosions.

<http://www.google.com/search?bl..en&q=Brown's+Gas>

4) If those control valves are greased or oiled, even just the valve stem, then a high oxygen atmosphere will trigger ignition of that oil and grease, which will trigger the explosion of the hydrogen oxygen mix the system wasn't designed for. Trying to pass the hydrogen out of the chamber would be safe with steam, but NOT with stoichiometric oxygen, which will ignite the oil and grease instantaneously in the valve and the valve stem.

http://www.esabna.com/EUWeb/oxxy_handbook/589oxy3_2.htm

fire would probably burn flat in a matter of minutes, rather than hours. If there's one thing you must remember about oxygen, it's that things burn much faster in pure oxygen (or even in a mixture of half oxygen, half nitrogen) than they do in air. That's why passing a lighted cigarette to a person in an oxygen tent is almost equivalent to signing his death warrant. The other thing you must remember is this: that when surrounded by pure oxygen, some oils and greases oxidize rapidly, fast enough to reach kindling temperature in a short time. That's why you must always keep oxygen away from oils and grease, and keep oil and grease from getting into an oxygen regulator or hose. The only lubricants which can be used with oxy-acetylene apparatus - and then only on threads and O-rings - are special products approved for such use.

5) They seem to be being surprised by the fires they get from pressure releases, as they must be forgetting that they are creating a flash when those super-heated gasses hit air, which burns the air, because the nitrogen and oxygen burn at those temperatures into NOx nitrogen oxides, and this "spark" would burn back to the valve all the other gasses, which might otherwise be cooled below ignition flash point by the Thompson Joule cooling of what might not be designed to be a Schrader valve.

6) At present, your cooling recovery systems ONLY work up to the point of a no recovery runaway, as now in Japan. However, in that runaway condition, the reactor is making a high power FUEL that can be planned to generate just the type of energy required for emergency operation when all other sources of power have failed, WHILE returning the problem gasses into especially useful coolants.

I think you are going to need a SECOND-TYPE coolant recovery system, because, like the Japanese reactors, the water is splitting, therefore starving the present recovery loop of a recoverable form of water. Their system is going to fully fail, because all the rods, fuel and cadmium, are now encrusted with salts, all the sea salts, not just sodium salts. Once the water thermolyzes into H₂ O₂ OH and such, it will have to be burned to get back into a usable water. BUT, while thermolyzed, it's pressure will be nearly 2000 times higher, and being Brown's gas, it will burn hotter than acetylene, since it will be nearly perfectly stoichiometric.

7) However, the results in Japan aren't matching their propaganda. Here's a guess why.

<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?>

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:XXY4houeTKJ:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_splitting-thermal-hydrolysis-of-water+reactor+hydrogen&cd..4&hl..en&vt..cd..4&gl..us&source=www.google.com

Thermal decomposition of water. Nuclear-thermal, Thermal water splitting, Thermal decomposition, also called thermolysis,

All those processes require heat at far higher temperatures than it takes to turn water into steam at many, many atmospheres. The surprise is that those buildings are/have lasted so long. They aren't admitting to such superheating.

So, since there is no electricity anywhere near those rods and the container cooling water, it isn't ELECTROlysis.

So, it must be incredibly hot to produce H and H₂, with oxygen. It must also be at a lot higher pressure than those SQUARE buildings were built for, since only spheres are economical containment for such high pressures. AND, they are trying to contain those hydrogen pressures, instead of productively vacuum out the pressure to reuse the hydrogen and turning it into the heavy water that might just help their situation. They are going to need PURE water anyway, and some draining, in order to back off the rapidly increasing salination of all the internals now. They need pure water to continuously dilute what they are now over-concentrating.

They seem to have a problem converting the steam back to water (because it stops being actual water when it splits), which would reduce the pressure by at least 1700 times, if I remember right. The volume expansion/compression ratio must be even higher for conversion into all those different partial pressures of gas. However, they don't seem to have a process in place for turning all that (?) Brown's gas back into water.

I think all they need (no-time-left-type-emergency-mode) is a pressure regulator (or careful hand valve management, like how I had to manually regulate my acetylene torch's oxygen valve to bleed it to finish a welding job right after the regular oxygen regulator blew it's pressure diaphragm, nervous, but it worked) that drops it down to torch pressures, and then with a strong backfire preventer, burns it into water (hot steam vapor), massively reducing it's pressure, turning it back into a usable form of water (steam vapor instead of Brown's gas) and then running the burnt gas now steam, through a lot of high oxygen content gas tolerant tubing down into the ocean for enough length so that it condenses and cools, and then using the same source pressure, running it up to a gravity valve on top of the intermediate containment chambers. This would "bleed" off both the pressure, the heat, and the thermolysis, and multiples (it probably would be hard to come up quickly with a single valve system, due to the size, much more economical, expeditious and safety redundant would be a lot of commercially OTC over the counter sized components) could (really cheap) keep up with the thermolysis and evaporation rates, and actually create a negative pressure in the containment chambers, resulting in additional flash evaporation cooling.

With specially built engines, knowing that there will be so much Brown's gas in the event of all these typical failure modes, said gas can be used to power Brown's gas powered generators, and its exhaust will be totally GREEN, sort of, since it will be only water vapors, though heavy water vapors, while simultaneously making the runaway flammable gases produced non-flammable, and depressurized by a factor of near 2,000 times.

The problem and profit is that it produces heavy water when it burns the heavy hydrogen in the Brown's gas, which is helpful up to a point where it becomes very unprofitable. It could be barreled up, as deuterium and tritium are marketable, and I think I have 2 grams of each here (diluted) from an eBay chemistry novelty seller that I got catalysts from.

What's blowing up is the hydrogen from the water breakdown products, and they seem to be doing everything else except safely containing the pressure, and keeping its flammability down. Maybe they should inject dry ice.

8) Those pumps must have failed from the overload of trying to inject pressure into chambers so highly pressurized that they couldn't overcome the internal pressures in the containment volumes.

It would have been more likely that the thermolyzed gasses would vent out through the pumps (backwards).

There must have been a critical and near fatal delay turning on the secondary cooling system pumps that allowed the pressures to build up to the irreversible defeat level.

Of course, they might have been Chinese counterfeit pumps, but even the highest true quality pumps wouldn't have been designed for the pressures I am assuming are there now.

But, the system is only originally designed to turn water to steam and then back to water, and when the initial water requires a different process to turn it back into water, that isn't available, it just doesn't, because it can't, though it seems like it would be simple, it would have to be retrofitted. So, the water turns into such a high pressure of split gasses that the reactor has no valves designed in capable of bleeding such a high pressure. At best they'd be a far too slow a flow restrictor (like a pressure cooker when underweighted). They probably didn't have enough distilled water, since once it thermolyzes, it can't be recovered in the present system. The only thing with enough availability for that rate of thermolysis is ocean water, and those chambers are going to fill up with so much salt left over from the evaporation that they won't be able to get any coolant coverage of those rods, probably now already too encrusted with salt for any reasonable amount of heat flow until they reach the liquid sodium point. It would be a self starving power source, only useful for powering its destruction until it succeeded, and only available in surplus, if siphoned away from its primary task. But, it's free, exactly when needed, and nothing else could use it anyway. The Browns' gas fueled generator can be air/pneumatic started (with the pressurized Brown's gas) to save on starter and accessory battery charge reserve.

The thermal equivalent of an electrical double layer, where the Theta JC is severely multiplied in a bad way. So, they are making the coolability worse.

HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL BREAKDOWN OF WATER /engineering

<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/cBaySAP1.dll?ViewItem&item=140225458729&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>
Salts leachates: They need to test sample that pool water for salinity, and test the "steam for radioactive airborne salts"

Aquarium Electronic Salinity & Ph Monitor meter 2 in 1

<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/cBaySAP1.dll?ViewItem&item=160556025290&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

TDS Meter Water Test Set (hydroponics, Reverse Osmosis)

<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/cBaySAP1.dll?ViewItem&item=220580310811&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

Glass float Hydrometer Thermometer-Marine Aquarium Tank

<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/cBaySAP1.dll?ViewItem&item=400989244605&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

Digital TDS Conductivity Tester Hydroponics Meter ppm

http://cgi.ebay.com/Digital-TDS-Conductivity-Tester-Hydroponics-Meter-ppm-180583395342pt=LI1_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item28069c006a

No exotic measuring equipment is required at this stage, less than \$100 worth, probably available at any fish/pet store.

If a nuclear reactor equivalent to this salt leaching solution can be applied, you can reverse the salt buildups.

Botanicare Clearax Salt Leaching Solution 1 qt

<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/cBaySAP1.dll?ViewItem&item=25096214242&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

CLEARAX™ is a scientifically formulated isotonic drench solution, which effectively binds with the excess nutrient salt and safely leaches it from the soil.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=botanicare+clearax+salt+leaching+solution&btnG=Google+Search>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=oh-hydroxide>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=cadmium+hydroxide>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=uranium+hydroxide>

Someone should calculate what happens to those materials once they are in an electrolyte, like sea water, or various hydroxides. I think they become additional electrolyte. Low voltage electrolysis might start, and convert a lot of water into gas, as well as evaporates and steam.

Those materials, as well as the calcium in the concrete are actually soluble. You can dissolve granite in vinegar, concrete too. At those liquid temperatures, I suspect that a lot of cadmium and uranium will leach into solution, and maybe become a hard water component of the steam releases.

Would the heavy water have a usefully larger thermal mass, and better heat transport/convection factor? Heat is most often ascribed to electron motion, I wouldn't expect much heat absorption from a single proton, unless it was bound to one or two "energetic" neutrons.

Being higher mass, the heavy water molecules should help SLOWING down neutrons, though they should be far less able to absorb any new, even such high speed neutrons.

Why aren't they reporting any helium production, you can't have that much fission without a little fusion?

Would heavy water have any extra value dissolving and descaling the salts (ocean salts are many, not just sodium salt) from the fuel and cadmium rods?

The cadmium rods would still be gaining heat from the bombardment, but can't get the heat accrued back out once salt encrusted. Those facilities are toast, but if they can get it cool enough, they can salvage the fuels, but only with a robot with a chisel.

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource

To: phil

Cc: R4ALLEGATION Resource

Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 9:18 AM

Subject: RE: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

Good morning.

The message below was recently received by the U.S.NRC. We have had some internal discussion about this issue and would like to speak to you to get more information about your concerns. Is there a number at which we can contact you for more information?

Sincerely,

Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: n4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2011 8:20 AM
To: NRC Allegation
Subject: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

webmaster, this is an easy lookup in a science book, but your communications systems leaves a lot up to you to remind these people about what can be done in such an unexpected emergency.

I don't have access to the correct email addresses to get this through, but you might, and get a bonus pat on your back while at it.

Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

Better than boron in water, cadmium is used for isolation rods, so DUMP ALL THE CADMIUM YOU CAN GET FROM THE BATTERY COMPANIES, AND/OR DUMP ACTUAL BATTERIES IN THERE, actually, lead acid car batteries, from all those destroyed cars, and or lead shot from a factory, will melt and flow between the rods, decreasing neutron mobility, SO WHAT IF YOU HAVE TO QUARANTINE THE NICKEL AND ELECTROLYTE AND STEEL (BATTERY SHELLS) and lead and calcium and manganese and etc. GET THE CADMIUM or lead IN THERE.

NOTHING ELSE IS EN MASSE expected to be in SUFFICIENT accessible supply, GOOD LUCK.
Tokyo Electric Power company doesn't have any functioning servers to relay this to, so, YOU ARE ON POINT, if you don't know what I just said, ask someone important that does.

pm
Thank you for contacting the CIA
Your question or comment has been successfully submitted. Your confirmation number is GACNU13.

BTW, there is a freeway (NB) turnout right under the wires at San Onofre, that I frequently see semi-trucks pull out on. Maybe that's because of high voltage effects on their engine computers, BUT that's also a perfect place to park something to bomb those wires down. Just how fast ARE those circuit breakers there?



From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Radiation Question
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:42:00 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:43 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 20:42:46

comments: (b)(6)

(b)(6) concerned about possible radiation in the event of a nuclear breach in Japan. If it were not for family pressure, I would cancel the trip. In the event of a worst case scenario, what would be the largest area of impact? Would you consider it relatively safe to travel to Taiwan and Hong Kong with children?

contactName:

phone:

BB/108

Janbergs, Holly

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Toshihiko Katsuda; OPA Resource
Cc: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: responding to your question

the NRC made a prudent and conservative decision based on the best available information. That decision was one made for U.S. citizens in Japan and is not intended to supplant decision by the Japanese government. Given the fluid nature of this event, the NRC stands by that decision.

that's all we're going to say on the matter.

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6 On Behalf Of Toshihiko Katsuda [MHH02277@nifty.com]
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:26 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Couret, Ivonne; Toshihiko Katsuda
Subject: Re: responding to your question

Mr. Brenner,

If you are ready to answer my question below, would you send it me?

I would like to know the reason why 50 mile evacuation zone holds even though the "safe distance" turned out to be 20 miles? What is "safe distance" and "protective action?"

Plus, I would like to know how many officials are being sent to Japan so far for support.

Thank you so much.

Toshi Katsuda

On Wed, Mar 30, 2011 at 7:40 PM, Toshihiko Katsuda <MHH02277@nifty.com> wrote:

> Mr. Brenner,
>
> Thank you so much for your reply.
>
> I understand that NRC is not changing its recommendation. But I am a
> little bit confused with the term "safe distance." Would you clarify
> its meaning? Why the evacuation range stays the same 50 miles even
> though "safe distance" is 20 miles?
>
> According to Sen. Lauderdale, Dr. Jaczko testified that the "safe
> distance" was 20 miles in another Senate hearing probably at March 16
> when NRC's recommendation was announced.
>
> If so, NRC's judgement of "safe distance" has not changed. Is it
> correct? But a story in Bloomberg.com implies that the Dr. Jaczko
> rethinks the judgement after his return from Japan.
>
> [http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-03-30/feinstein-urges-u-s-review-of](http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-03-30/feinstein-urges-u-s-review-of-nuclear-waste-amid-japan-crisis.html)
> -nuclear-waste-amid-japan-crisis.html

BB/159

>
> Thank you so much.
>
> Toshi Katsuda
>
> On Wed, Mar 30, 2011 at 7:17 PM, Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:
>> Toshi: I apologize for the delay in getting back to you. No, we are
>> not changing our recommendation. This remains a very fluid situation
>> and our recommendation stands.
>>
>>
>>
>> Although I have responded to you directly, I am on the run quite a
>> bit with our chairman and if you have further questions please
>> continue to funnel them through our primary office email account.
>>
>>
>>
>> Thanks, and again my apologies for the delay in responding.
>>
>>
>>
>> Eliot
>>
>> Eliot Brenner
>> Director, Office of Public Affairs
>> Nuclear Regulatory Commission
>> Rockville, Md.
>> O: 301-415-8200
>> (b)(6) Ex 6

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Toshihiko Katsuda
Science Correspondent
The ASAHI Shimbun (Japanese daily newspaper) American General Bureau National Press Bldg. #1022, 529
14th St., NW Washington, D.C., 20045 USA
Phone: +1-202-783-1000
Fax: +1-202-783-0039
E-mail: MHH02277@nifty.com

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan;s nuclear situation
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:10:00 PM

From: v54information (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:05 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: Japan;s nuclear situation

I probably have not heard or read all the information concerning Japan's nuclear problems. And I know many of you are experts.

Have they utilized boron or boric acid to help quench the nuclear reaction? If boron was not utilized within their fuel rod assemblies, have they added it via boria acid or another method to the water pumped-in or in the area, etc?

Are there any new absorbers or quenchers being utilized? I used to work in the nuclear field and am just curious. Trying to educate myself and allay other people's nuclear fears.

Can they use a spect analysis or another emission/determination system or other thermal/chemical/color reactant/determinant in the area or seawater to help locate their leak? Perhaps this sounds illogical; but, sometimes you have to think outside the box. My friend worked for the post-opffice and 'immediately' after the anthrax scare I told them about the possibility of using a Wood's Box or black light for possible detection. Worked in the nuclear industry and also as a researcher long ago and just trying to educate myself and help think outside the box a little. Sorry, if I unnecessarily took up some of your time.

I know you are busy; but, appreciate any feedback that you can send to me.

Thank you so very much!

BB/neo

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japanese Power Plant
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:46:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:36 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Japanese Power Plant

From: Grant Lenkey (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 9:18 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japanese Power Plant

Hello, I was just wondering if it was possible that radiation could reach the west coast of the U.S. if a meltdown were to occur?

Thank you, Grant

BB/1161

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan Reactor Crisis - Suggestion
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:46:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:36 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Japan Reactor Crisis - Suggestion

From: JAS B NIGHTINGALE (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 6:57 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan Reactor Crisis - Suggestion

Hello Nuclear Incident Response Team - Japan Assignment

Though I am not a physicist I would like to propose an idea for your team in Japan.

Pour granulated lead into containment pool and on rods, this should slow down reaction and insulate rods, simultaneously, if reaction is hot enough, lead will melt increasing surface contact and insulation; as well as in the event of a pool leak, it will flow through until hardening and sealing crack.

In Future Construction and potentially in Retrofits:

Line walls of reactor housings with "fail safe panels". These panels would be steel backed (side against the exterior housing wall), filled with lead granules, and sealed with controlled melting point plastic. In the event of a coolant system failure and reactor runaway, panels would melt - release lead granules - surround and insulate rods - stopping further reaction (I would term this as a "reverse moat")

I hope I haven't wasted your time.

Good luck and Godspeed,

Sincerely
Jamie

BB/162

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan nuclear problem
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:46:00 AM

From: v54information (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:24 AM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: Japan nuclear problem

Ex 6

I have not gleaned all the forthcoming information from the media, probably. I have not heard of any boron utilization or boric acid being added to the seawater or such that they were pumping.

Now, I know many of you are experts at this.

Surely they have done this, right? Or, what else did they do instead? Formerly worked in the nuclear industry. Just trying to keep more abreast, allay people's fears, and educate myself further. Please, inform me further as to the situation and what has been done, if you can.

Thank you for reading this and responding.

Vickie

BB/1103

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: nuclear safety idea
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:46:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 8:33 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: nuclear safety idea

From: PDR Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 8:29 AM
To: OPA Resource; (b)(6)
Subject: nuclear safety idea

Steve,

You have written to the NRC Public Document Room; we assist the public in locating NRC documents and information.

I am forwarding your e-mail to the NRC Office of Public Affairs at opa.resource@nrc.gov. They can reply to your message. Their office can also be contacted at 301-415-8200.

Thanks,
Karen
Librarian
USNRC Public Document Room
301-415-4737; 1-800-397-4209
pdr.resource@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: steve hill (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 8:30 PM
To: PDR Resource
Subject: Response from "Contact the Public Document Room Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

steve hill (b)(6) Ex 6 on Saturday, April 02, 2011 at 20:29:38

PDR Category: Other

BB/164

comments: i had an idea the other day about nuclear safety wich i thought worthy of mentioning to swomeone there. has anyone thought of using referigeration to cool the plants in case of a nuclear accident , in the case of fukushima all the water there using to cool the plant will have to go somewhere afterwards,if it wasreferigerated it would take much less .

organization:

address1: (b)(6)

address2:

city: (b)(6)

state: (b)(6)

zip: (b)(6)

country: (b)(6)

phone: (b)(6)

Ex 6

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: IDEA to SEAL the Crack at Fukushima!
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:45:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:34 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: IDEA to SEAL the Crack at Fukushima!

From: Shawn (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 12:00 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: IDEA to SEAL the Crack at Fukushima!

I am writing to offer a suggestion. Whether it is useful or not you may decide.

Have you considered the thought to use fine ground black pepper to seal the crack at Fukushima Daiichi?

Yes. Common household pepper is very effective as a crack sealant. I once sealed a long crack (8") in an engine block by adding fine ground black pepper to the water. It held for years and I did not need to replace the engine. It is a simple idea that may be a short term solution to a serious problem. The absorbent stuff they are trying to use will only hold so much water then it will keep leaking. The black pepper held under pressure and heat. We have used this for radiators many times.

Pepper will flow with the water but congregate in a crack to plug it, if the crack is not too wide.

I know you are busy but sometimes simple ideas are not immediately thought of. I thought it was important enough to try to tell someone.

I am writing to as many contacts as I can find but I am just a (b)(6) This really did work for me.

Shawn Matteson
(b)(6)

BB/165

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:45:00 AM
Attachments: Disaster.wps

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:36 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Japan

From: Daniel Brackett (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 8:59 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan

DANIEL K. BRACKETT, SR

(b)(6)

Ex 6

April 3, 2011

To whom it may concern;

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

I have followed very closely the horrifying and devastating disaster that has

occurred in Japan.

Since we, as Americans, wish to build and convert to nuclear power and cleaner energy this is the moment we need to assist and learn the valuable lessons that the disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant has to offer.

As we know, if the core is melting down and the process of introducing water to assist in cooling the reactor down is causing the contaminated water to leak out of the containment vessel and into the tunnels and basements in the surrounding areas, this alone is a grave problem.

I could list the many other possibilities and concerns these damaged reactors cause however I am sure you already are aware of them.

I am offering myself and my skills to assist in the cleanup and the shut down of these units. There are a lot of lessons we can learn and I would like to be a part of this process. God forbid if this type of disaster was to ever strike the world again, we can at least have workers ready to respond and have procedures and policies in place to react and handle such a situation.

As an American with a desire to convert to nuclear power and cleaner energy we should lead the way and keep the confidence of all people that we truly have measures in place with a proven record of handling such a terrible and devastating disaster.

We will also need to keep the confidence of the American people that we can and will handle such a disaster.

We as a people should seize this moment as an opportunity to learn and in the future provide a much faster and more professional response to such a devastating disaster.

Our sincere condolences go out to the Japanese people and you are in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Daniel K. Brackett, Sr.

BB/166

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: BWR Mark 1 Design
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:45:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:31 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: BWR Mark 1 Design

From: Joseph Gonyeau (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 11:38 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: BWR Mark 1 Design

Does the primary containment for all of the Mark 1 BWRs in the US have a completely metal (steel) drywell compartment for the reactor (designed for about 60 psi pressure) surrounded by a concrete primary containment?

Do the Fukushima reactor have the same setup?

The drawing used to show the Mark 1 and the BWR document (<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/teachers/03.pdf>) are unclear whether there is metal other than the cover over the reactor head. Having been inside Fermi 2's drywell before startup, I thought it was a metal compartment.

Thank you in advance.

Joseph Gonyeau
(b)(6)

BB/167

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: You might have to kill some of the local Japanese ecosystem in order to protect a lot of the rest not so close.
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:45:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:34 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: You might have to kill some of the local Japanese ecosystem in order to protect a lot of the rest not so close.

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 3:01 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: You might have to kill some of the local Japanese ecosystem in order to protect a lot of the rest not so close.

You might now want to use what the Navy has learned about sonar.

And use it to chase all whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals and other sea life as far away from the strongest concentrations of radioactivity as possible.

Shark repellent should be used too, as shark is a favorite food of the Japanese, and, even though it might be somewhat cancer resistant due to it's appetite for the weakest fish in the schools, they will tend to prune the fish stocks of the ones with radioactivity sicknesses, and thus internally collect radioactive biologicals.

Sharks that purge fish stocks are good for the fishermen, the ones not fishing for the sharks, which will become quite handy cleaning up the fish stocks LATER, for which they need to survive, without getting incidentally sick themselves.

Bait and repellent should be used to keep them at a safe distance, if all those human bodies haven't already drawn them away.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=shark+repellent>
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=fish+repellent&btnG=Search>

Birds that eat sealife should also be chased away, as they are likely to eat dead fish washed ashore, and then pollute the environment wherever the bird thus poisoned dies, maybe far inland, where other critters become additional radiation vectors by the repeat binge eating of such.

Though there might be an outcry, it might be prudent to deliberately poison the local ecosphere of all immobile life that could become eaten, and thus a mobile vector for radioactivity.

Starvation is a great incentive to all creatures to relocate to where there IS food, safer food in this instance.

Some critters and such greens won't be able to leave, and thus will become most toxic repeatedly if allowed to stay in the food chain.

This might be a strain of the capacity of the system to biodegrade such, and whatever does the biodegrading seems to always be a short-lived critter anyway, which dissipate, and dilute, and thus reduce the danger that way.

BB/168

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Might help
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 11:45:00 AM

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:35 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Might help

From: Steve Capie (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 7:44 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Might help

We get large springs opening on the mountain. At times water pressure has pushed through the concrete between flow and pressure we have been able to stop large springs while running. With expanding foam (such as that used in window and door jams. I know it's a small can, but I'm sure you could get the pumps and go for it. The stuff sets up under water.

Steve

BB/11/01

From: (b)(6) Ex 6
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Re: Radiation Question
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 10:42:20 AM

Dear Bethany,
Thank you for the quick response. We have been to the State Dept site a lot in the last few days. Our daughter because of the uncertainty has decided to wait for another offer later in the year. Thank you again. cwb

Sent from my Verizon Wireless BlackBerry

From: "Janbergs, Holly" <Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov>
Date: Mon, 4 Apr 2011 09:29:48 -0400
To: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: Re: Radiation Question

Hello,

I understand your concern for your (b)(6). It's difficult at this point to predict how the situation in Japan will unfold. However, what you might do is contact the State Department. They issue recommendations on travel and American life abroad, and they may be able to give you advice on the situation. A traveler's hotline is available here: 888-407-4747. You can also try their public communication line at 202-647-6575.

I hope you'll be able to find the information you need to make this decision. Good luck to your (b)(6).

Best,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/170

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 10:32:00 AM

Do you want me to handle all inquiries this way - tell them thank you and it's been forwarded - or do you want me to continue handling some myself? I'm not sure I can identify possibly reasonable suggestions from the pile, but I can at least separate out those that are a bit out there.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:14 PM
To: Hasselberg, Rick
Cc: Janbergs, Holly; Harrington, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident

Will do. Thanks

Beth

-----Original Message-----

From: Hasselberg, Rick
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:06 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Cc: LIA08 Hoc; RST01 Hoc; Alter, Peter
Subject: RE: Japan nuclear accident

Beth,

Please send them to both RST01.hoc and to LIA08.hoc. thanks!

Rick

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 3:40 PM
To: Hasselberg, Rick
Cc: Ash, Darren
Subject: FW: Japan nuclear accident

Rick,

Due to the large volume of e-mails and phone calls OPA received immediately after the Fukushima event, we were not doing anything with suggestions for resolving the problems going on in Japan. Now that the volume has eased quite a bit, I was thinking that OPA might respond to e-mails like the one below thanking them for their ideas and telling them we have forwarded them to the appropriate staff working the Japan event.

Could we forward these e-mails to you for those suggestions/ideas that appear reasonable and realistic? You would not be expected to respond back since we would have already done that.

Beth Hayden

-----Original Message-----

From: Lonnie Reed (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2011 8:46 PM

Ex 6

BB/171

To: DataQuality Resource
Subject: Japan nuclear accident

Hello,
I do not know specifically who to address my comment.

It seems from news reports that Japan is having trouble locating a place to store radioactive water from the plant. Why not use empty oil supertankers to hold the contaminated water. It beats releasing it to the open ocean.

Please forward my suggestion to anyone who may find the suggestion helpful.

Best regards,
Lonnie Reed

(b)(6)

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource
To: phil: R4ALLEGATION Resource; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: If you have other such ideas, Well, one of them IS related to San Onofre, and other ocean front ones.
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 10:20:13 AM

Good morning Mr. Marx,

As you may be aware, the NRC has committed to performing a series of lessons-learned reviews following the events in Japan that may result in proposed changes in regulation, inspection, or design of US nuclear facilities. I have forwarded your note below on to our Office of Public Affairs who is receiving these types of recommendations for review by the task force. Here's a link to an NRC website providing a summary of NRC actions related to the events in Japan:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

Thanks again for sharing your ideas with NRC.

Sincerely,

Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil: (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 6:22 PM
To: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Subject: If you have other such ideas, Well, one of them IS related to San Onofre, and other ocean front ones.

Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

Thanks, I'll forward further Japan related ideas there.

From the short resume list below, you'll see why it is so hard for me to sleep until I unload ideas that can save even more millions of lives.

I'd like to think that my ideas from all the places I've sent them in, have had some effect already, such as reducing the salt encrustation factors, not bleeding flammable pressure into the air, but into the water, and some other fractions of ideas submitted. These ideas are outside the box, I know, and I would most like and appreciate their going in to the desperation pile when people get ready to consider these type ideas. Please note, that if anyone in Japan had read my first ideas, and acted on them, not one of those reactors would have blown it's top. Not one. AND, after chiseling out the guts of the building with robots, they could have been converted to safer liquid thorium reactors, where is, otherwise as is. I know I am not very far up the idea tree, but sometimes my seed ideas turn into someone's idea that does get tuned and supported.

They were submitted crude, in a rush, most of which would take a year to produce and proof to a publishing grade, so, I apologize for the low tech quality, and for the ideas I already have discovered come short of the full success that my first ideas would have produced. I was the test and development engineer for a large proportion of the circuits for the Phoenix Missile at Hughes Aircraft Company, only because I was such a McGyver type thinker. I could get stuff done in as little as half the time that most of the other engineers there could.

A specific idea that I would like reconsidered is the sufficiency of the tsunami wall at San Onofre. It may be high enough if the underwater wasn't sloped underwater like that. Looking at the Japan waves, the ones that hit the points of land went up 2-3 or more times the height of the wave surge that mowed down those coastal cities. As a private pilot, with a seaplane license, and friends who also scuba dived, I was tasked to take aerial pictures of Southern California's coast looking for good subsurface rocks to dive and spear fish at. What I noticed was, that I could tell where they were, even when the water wasn't clear enough to see them. Everywhere that the land jutted out, it jutted out because the rocks were underwater there, and they "ate" the force of even storm waves for centuries, thus reducing erosion of the bluffs, otherwise equal in rock/sand mass. Some wave eaters added in to the San Onofre seafront could help, since some of those

BB/17a

points seem nearly a mile further out than the eroded beachfronts nearby. The tsunami waves coming in on a waterfront slope like that one, would just ride that up, hardly impeded, and I think it would slide right up those rocks into the seawall, using the orographic type lift and the push from behind to top that wall with maybe half the wave you think you are safe from now. WORSE, it looks like they are well into new construction on the low level area, less than 22 feet above MSL, with the excavations looking below sea level. I sure hope critical systems or people won't be placed there, even with an emergency escape escalator. Try swishing water in a hand twisted pie pan. The Japan surge far inland was stopped by mere freeway overpass ramps, but the speed had already been stalled, the ramp and wall effects are still visible even at that reduced surge speed.

There are lots of things that can be done, such as raising that seawall for a substantially cheap way to quiet public fears, but that plant has twice the confirmed complaints of any other in the whole country, so, more protection enhancement wouldn't hurt the credibility of the (hmmppf) safety-sayers from the electric company.

This is a starter seed idea, not meant to steal the attention from something better, and is deliberately submitted half-finished-re-thought-out, so that someone's artistic license can be induced to get them to take the idea as theirs and to mentor it into usefulness. There are lots of "giant concrete jumping jack" jetties around, which are probably a sufficient way to rip out the bottom of such a wave, though the wave isn't the normal 50-100 feet between the 10% rise and fall places with normal waves, those tidal waves seems to be half a mile or more on most of the videos of the primary and secondary waves. It might be more advantageous to put some in at angles spiraling away from San Onofre's specific ocean front, so that the shoreside tail of the jetty would divert the waves away. At 45 degrees, the existing seawall would have an effective width (thickness) and strength to the 90 degree force vectors of 1.4 times higher trigonometrically, which could help if it's original strength had been weakened over these decades. It would also reduce the directly applied force to 70-ish percent, and though the ocean would soon try to level, the surge would pile up away from the seawall, reducing the peak wave impact height by a substantial amount. Of course, the ripple backs would have some critical height issues where the waves coming back from both sides intersect, but maybe that can be tuned out.

This would only take about 10 feet out from under the crest of such a primary wave. Those waves from Japan would have been 10 feet or more over the roofs of my friend's two-story duplex on Balboa Island, so, I'm not promoting this as being sufficient, just as being helpful. (There are sci-fi movies where tidal waves are created to cancel out tidal waves, but waves go through each other, watch ripples) But, if the waves were only 15-feet high, that 10 feet could have saved a majority of the stronger structures in Newport Beach, some of the most expensive Real Estate and Yacht Estate in America. If you had your own private rock harbor added in front like the Japanese reactors did, you could tune it to take the peak impact out of the wave, even if you couldn't take much of the surge out of the wave.

I need to talk to Congressman Dana Rohrabacher again, but want my graphics better first. He's noted to be a hobby surfer. If you put in off-shore wave deflectors (yeah, big ones), and stagger them in segments so that they funnel waves towards a center line, you can do two things. You can take a 10 foot wave, and turn it into 10 1-foot waves, OR, take several waves, and add them where they intersect into a summed up wave, spaced seaward from the beach. My project would use that to finance the addition of diverter agility, by turning his favorite Huntington Beach into the world's first programmable wave beach for surfing competitions, with the ability to have trainer waves, mid and high skill waves available, as well as competition ranged waves, consistent all day, all within range of the same lifeguards, as an added benefit to tidal wave protecting some of Orange County's key infrastructure. Right where the Santa Ana river exits into the ocean near my house, only a few feet above sea level, there is a sewer treatment plant just barely on the other side of the Coast Highway, and next to a shore front power plant, both not far from Orange County's water purification and distribution system. So, any significant wave would push all that sewage into and destroy and permanently pollute Orange County's fresh water system, at the beginning of the disaster period that would eliminate Newport and Huntington beach. It would also damage a primary power source, that is barely 10 feet above normal sea level.

Just imagine how much power will try to come up through the Santa Ana River (Newport Canyon) undersea and what it will do when it reaches it's shore end at that power plant. Maybe there is in the geologic history some evidence that something like that is exactly what leveled Huntington Beach so low.

So, even though that is just a few miles further than optimum for the sake of Huntington Beach's existing central recreational districts, that is the place that will need to un-triple the surge height the most, maybe built for free by the surfer and exhibition commerce entities.

Anyway, I crafted together some crude Google Earth clips that show that they seem to be digging below sea level for some new construction,

and that shows how the waves are already coming halfway up the rocks at the seawall now, on a mild day.

See attached, and wonder how San Onofre will survive if that lowland part of the facilities are inundated.

What does that part do ? House the safety engineers ? Who else would be foolish enough to want the first view of a tidal wave office window ?

It might not take much in the way of fiscal forensics to find out how they got permits for such vulnerable construction.

That area is important enough to rate seafont Real Estate rates, but I hope nothing critical is made vulnerable there.

See attached.

INCIDENTALLY:

1. I was the guy who wrote in that half of America would be uninhabitable for centuries if they didn't move all those above ground nuclear waste storage drums at Los Alamos to someplace safer. Within hours, sweating Senators were shown on TV working to fund the relocation. GOOD WORK. Thus half of America was saved, and hundreds of trillions of dollars were too. Ask Panetta for details.
2. I was the guy who wrote in after that sergeant tossed a grenade into his commanders' tent. I asked that the Russians be asked to review the security clearances for those authorized near all those suitcase bombs. Next morning, Bush called Putin under cover of an extremely flimsy cover story. Putin looked miserable for at least two weeks. Thus (maybe) half (the rest) of America was saved, and hundreds of trillions of dollars were too. Based on Putin's announcement right after that, I deduce that he knew about the second half of my email to you. I had already talked the CIA out of leaving cookies as evidence on computers that would get informants killed. AND, for a few days, to stop doing the same with VeriSign signatures. Those have come back, and I suspect that merely tapping the VeriSign traffic gives foreign nations all they need to read everything. Tapping into the Verisign traffic enables both sides of a secure email dialog to be seen, since it echoes screens. Ask Panetta for details.
3. I was the guy who wrote in repeatedly with additionally necessary details until downer cows were taken out of even the pet food supply. The Ag dept. seems to have resisted every step. MY goal was to keep prion pooping puppies from exposing finger-licking babies. Funny, one of my warnings was to ask them what they'd do if the President's dog died. Soon thereafter it did. Ask Panetta for details.
4. I was the guy who reported that PBS was showing chicken farmers hosing out their chicken transport trucks into roadside ravines where all the insect and avian disease vectors would naturally quench their thirst. A day later Bush announced the marvelously fortuitous pre-emptive research start to develop bird flu vaccines. Residual death tolls quoted/predicted now are far less. That saves ????? million lives and ?????? trillions of dollars. Ask Panetta for details.
5. I wrote in that a field emergency First Aid tactic needs to be implemented that would save thousands of casualties from permanent handicap, by immediately bagging the injuries with the same life extending fluids used to keep transplant organs alive for tens of hours. I later also disclosed it to General Boykin, formerly of DELTA FORCE fame, and he said that he wished such treatments were available for himself and his people. You can probably track him down to verify that at 303-408-9992 or through kingdomwarriors.net. Because nothing has happened, thousands of innocent American Warriors have been unnecessarily permanently maimed, handicapped, crippled and worse. Not to undervalue the loss to the soldiers, but probably many tens of thousands of other accident victims have also been unnecessarily permanently maimed, handicapped, crippled and worse. Ask Panetta for Details.
6. I mailed in a lot of graphs and rationale to Chris Cox a day before he and Paulson stormed into Congress and started the rescue that now is the only reason that there are any surviving banks in America. Ask Chris Cox for details.
7. A quarter of America was destroyed twice because the following suggestion was ignored. Ask Panetta for details. Mostly that now we have enough large cargo aircraft to attack hurricanes with. Back in the 60s they could only drop hurricane force by 30% with a single plane. I also pushed for them to quit wasting billions of dollars worth of food every disaster, when Christopher Columbus vintage food preservation technology could have saved it with just the salt and vinegar already in the stores and food warehouses.
8. I just got two letters of thanks from the Prime Minister of Australia for flood preparation control ideas that could prevent a quarter of that country being flooded again, with less than

prison labor. Also several related survival policy enhancements. I expect a similar one from Pakistan soon.

9. I was the guy who called in and then sent in dozens of FAXES about stocks shorting requested to and by the NSA within hours after the 9/11 attacks, which helped them find Osama financiers pillaging the stock market with calculated short selling tactics, many of whom they were still in time to catch, though some had to wait to be caught until they learned how to pierce shadow accounts faster. You've noticed that terrorist attacks haven't been able to profit from such actions in the stocks markets since, hehe.

And many others submitted, many others in primitive draft stages, but those I think are the highlights that I like best (so far).

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource

To: phil ; R4ALLEGATION Resource

Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:35 AM

Subject: RE: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Good morning Mr. Marx,

I've seen a number of emails from you over the past week, mostly related to ideas that you have regarding the events in Japan. I've forwarded them on to our staff who are collecting these ideas for review. If you have other such ideas, I would recommend to contact the NRC's call center on the Japan events (301-815-5200 or email at: opa.resource@nrc.gov).

If you have a specific safety concern about an NRC-licensed facility in the United States, please feel free to contact me at any of the numbers below.

Sincerely,

Nick Taylor

Senior Allegations Coordinator

USNRC Region IV

Toll Free: (800) 695-7403

Office: (817) 276-6520

Fax: (817) 276-6525

Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil (b)(6)

Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2011 6:42 PM

To: R4ALLEGATION Resource

Subject: Fw: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Video wouldn't go through, too big@ 10 Meg

----- Original Message -----

From: phil

To: r4allegation@nrc.gov

Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2011 4:33 PM

Subject: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Nick Taylor

Senior Allegations Coordinator

USNRC Region IV

Toll Free: (800) 695-7403

Office: (817) 276-6520

Fax: (817) 276-6525

Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Glen Rose Texas Reactors
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 9:44:01 AM

Did this one get a response?

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 3:41 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Glen Rose Texas Reactors

In case you are keeping track of these e-mails.

Beth

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 3:24 PM
To: Dricks, Victor; Uselding, Lara
Cc: Ash, Darren
Subject: FW: Glen Rose Texas Reactors

Could you please respond to this e-mail?

Beth

From: richard lehman (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Thursday, March 31, 2011 3:16 PM
To: DataQuality Resource
Subject: Glen Rose Texas Reactors

Dear Sir:

I have been concerned about the referenced facility ever since its location, a few miles south of (b)(6) since the location decision was made. It appears to me that if anything major goes wrong with the facility, the prevailing wind being from the south, we are in direct line to receive a goodly dose of radiation a few minutes after an event occurs.

Could you tell me what kind of reactor it is, is it the same GE model which failed in Japan?
What is the safety record of this facility?
When was the last time the facility was inspected by your agency, and what were the findings?

Thanks,

Dick Lehman

(b)(6)

BB/173

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: (b)(6) Ev 6
Subject: Re: Radiation Question
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 9:45:00 AM

Mr. Ennis,

For travel inquiries, you should contact the State Department. They have been issuing recommendations on travel and American life abroad, and they may be able to give you advice on the situation. A traveler's hotline is available here: 888-407-4747. You can also try their public communication line at 202-647-6575.

Thank you,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/174

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: MSHD Resource
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 9:21:00 AM

We've gotten several of these here, too. We'll handle. Thanks

-----Original Message-----

From: MSHD Resource
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 9:12 AM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: MSHD Resource
Subject: FW: Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"

To OPA.

The following email was received by the Electronic Filing Help Desk. I am forwarding it to you because I am unaware of who this should go to and if any response is needed.

Can you advise me on how to handle this or if appropriate take the necessary action?

Thank you,

Deborah Davidson
Application Specialist
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Meta Systems Help Desk
1-866-672-7640 (Toll Free)
240-403-4287

-----Original Message-----

From: Jef McClimans [mailto:jef@thebizjam.com] ~~Ex 6~~
Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 8:00 PM
To: MSHD Resource
Subject: Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Jef McClimans [jef@thebizjam.com] ~~Ex 6~~ on Saturday, April 02, 2011 at 20:00:11

comments: Hello,

Below is a link to a data visualization of the EPZs radii around nuclear reactors we made using data from your site.

<http://thebizjam.com/2011/04/01/nuclear-power-plants-emergency-planing-zones-in-the-us/>

organization: thebizjm.com

address1: (b)(6) Ex 6

BB/175

address2: (b)(6)
city: (b)(6)
state: (b)(6)
zip: (b)(6)
country: (b)(6)
phone: (b)(6)

Ex 6

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Recommendation regarding report today that Japan will dump thousands of tons of radioactive water into the ocean
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 8:33:00 AM
Attachments: High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams.pdf

From: Walter Johnson (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 8:11 AM

To: OPA Resource

Subject: Recommendation regarding report today that Japan will dump thousands of tons of radioactive water into the ocean

To whom it may concern,

Regarding the report today that Japan will dump thousand of tons of radioactive water into the ocean I have a recommendation for a way to dispose of high volumes of radioactive water that doesn't involve dumping it or trying to use filters or resin beds to purify it.

The method is below and is also attached in .pdf format. I hope it can be of use.

Regards,

Walter L Johnson (b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

April 4, 2011 by Walter L. Johnson, (b)(6)

Fundamental Process – Electrolysis of water, producing pure H₂ (some Tritium) and O₂, and leaving a highly concentrated radioactive mixture.

Basic Description – Radioactive water is pumped into a shielded chamber where electrolysis separates the water into its constituent gases, H₂ and O₂. Gas collection assemblies channel the H₂ and O₂ out of the chamber through HEPA filters leaving rapidly increasing concentrations of whatever was in the water. Water is continuously added to the chamber until contaminant concentration (measured by conductivity) or radiation levels dictate that the remaining mixture be drained out of the chamber. Temperature, radiation levels, conductivity, and explosive gas levels are continuously monitored in the chamber. Continuous explosive gas measurements are taken everywhere. Airborne contamination levels are monitored everywhere and especially downstream of all HEPA filters. HEPA filters are changed whenever dictated by radiation levels or downstream airborne radioactivity. Several chambers could be operated in parallel to facilitate continuous operations.

Heat – Significant heat is produced by this process, so some means of cooling the chamber and condensing the water from the H₂ burning process is required.

Explosive Mixture Control – Argon or Nitrogen could be used to inert the part of the chamber not collecting the separated gases in order to avoid an explosive mixture. Continuous measurement of accumulated gases

PBB/176

and purging as necessary will prevent dangerous accumulations of Hydrogen and Oxygen in the chamber outside of the gas collection assemblies. Any gases vented from the chamber are passed through HEPA filters.

Disposition of Gases – A determination should be made of the amount of Tritium there is in the waste water to be processed using this method in order to determine what to do with the Hydrogen produced from the rig. The O₂ can be vented to the atmosphere away from the rig and the H₂ vented or burned/condensed/cooled and then pumped to a barge for further disposition. At that point the only activity in the water will be Tritium. No significant radioactivity from any other nuclide will be present.

Disposition of Radioactive Mixture Containing Several Curies of Radioactivity – The highly radioactive mixture of various radionuclides, water and salt left over in the chamber from this process can be drained and stabilized using concrete or some other standard method. The volume of this material will be very small relative to the large amount of water processed and more easily shielded, handled, transported, and stored using standard methods. Disposal could be by burial locally at the site or at some other facility similar to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Inadvertent Criticality – It is likely in the case of Fukushima that due to core damage and leakage from containment that there could be some Uranium or Plutonium present in the waste water, so precautions should be taken to prevent inadvertent criticality. Periodic sampling and isotopic analysis prior to processing of the waste water, continuous neutron surveys of the rig, inlet, and outlet piping, along with boron poisoning of the liquid in the chamber should suffice in this regard. Sampling and isotopic analysis of the concentrated mixture along with monitoring the concrete blocks would be appropriate as well to ensure that there is no risk of inadvertent criticality in the concrete blocks produced from this process.

Power Supply – DC to the chamber, AC for instrumentation.

High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

April 4, 2011 by Walter L. Johnson, (b)(6) Ex 6

Fundamental Process – Electrolysis of water, producing pure H₂ (some Tritium) and O₂, and leaving a highly concentrated radioactive mixture.

Basic Description – Radioactive water is pumped into a shielded chamber where electrolysis separates the water into its constituent gases, H₂ and O₂. Gas collection assemblies channel the H₂ and O₂ out of the chamber through HEPA filters leaving rapidly increasing concentrations of whatever was in the water. Water is continuously added to the chamber until contaminant concentration (measured by conductivity) or radiation levels dictate that the remaining mixture be drained out of the chamber. Temperature, radiation levels, conductivity, and explosive gas levels are continuously monitored in the chamber. Continuous explosive gas measurements are taken everywhere. Airborne contamination levels are monitored everywhere and especially downstream of all HEPA filters. HEPA filters are changed whenever dictated by radiation levels or downstream airborne radioactivity. Several chambers could be operated in parallel to facilitate continuous operations.

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Explosive Mixture Control – Argon or Nitrogen could be used to inert the part of the chamber not collecting the separated gases in order to avoid an explosive mixture. Continuous measurement of accumulated gases and purging as necessary will prevent dangerous accumulations of Hydrogen and Oxygen in the chamber outside of the gas collection assemblies. Any gases vented from the chamber are passed through HEPA filters.

Disposition of Gases – A determination should be made of the amount of Tritium there is in the waste water to be processed using this method in order to determine what to do with the Hydrogen produced from the rig. The O₂ can be vented to the atmosphere away from the rig and the H₂ vented or burned/condensed/cooled and then pumped to a barge for further disposition. At that point the only activity in the water will be Tritium. No significant radioactivity from any other nuclide will be present.

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Power Supply – DC to the chamber, AC for instrumentation.

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Radiation Question
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:35:00 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: uid no body [mailto:nobody@www.nrc.gov]
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 8:46 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) Ex. 6
on Sunday, April 03, 2011 at 20:46:23

comments: Is it safe to travel to (b)(6)
this time. (b)(6)

(b)(6) We keep
nhearing mixed opinions from all sources<
so Im just trying to get a professional
opinion with regards (b)(6)

(b)(6) Thank you for your help Sennis

contactName: Stephen Ennis

phone: (b)(6)

BB/177

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: Help finding a knowledgeable speaker for a Fairfax VA conservation meeting
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:34:00 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: Hoffman, Diane [<mailto:Diane.Hoffman@fairfaxcounty.gov>]
Sent: Sunday, April 03, 2011 12:29 PM
To: George Lamb; OPA Resource
Cc: Harry Glasgow
Subject: RE: Help finding a knowledgeable speaker for a Fairfax VA conservation meeting

slight adjustment -- the Green Breakfast is on Saturday, May 14 --

From: George Lamb (b)(6) Ev 6
Sent: Sun 4/3/2011 12:15 PM
To: opa.resource@nrc.gov
Cc: Hoffman, Diane; 'Harry Glasgow'
Subject: Help finding a knowledgeable speaker for a Fairfax VA conservation meeting

OPA,

We are looking for a speaker that can help citizens in our county understand the issues and technology of nuclear power. The ideal speaker could present a balanced presentation, neither pro or con, but one that explains the current state of the technology, how it fits in the global climate debate, and some of the potential risks from moving forward. Our audience would also be very interested in understanding what's happening at the Japanese plants. Opinions are welcome during the Q&A session, but the main presentation should be objective.

At our last meeting we had someone from NRC attend as an interested citizen. Unfortunately we did not get their contact information.

This is a bi-monthly breakfast event, next scheduled for May 11, held near George Mason University and Fairfax City. A buffet is served beginning at 8:15. The program is from 9:00 to 10:00, but with introductions and announcements, the actual presentation and ensuing discussion is about 40 to 45 minutes. It is a very informal setting - more like a bunch of friends getting together to enjoy learning and discussing. The restaurant is closed (except for the breakfast group). Attendance runs from 30 to 60.

Any advice or suggestions would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

BB/178

george

George W. Lamb

Director, Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District

3060 Cedarwood Lane

Falls Church VA, 22042

(b)(6)

E x C

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Urgent Suggestion- CYA!
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:31:00 AM

From: Rod Condit (b)(6)
Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 1:16 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Urgent Suggestion- CYA!

04-02-2011

RE: Nuclear Plants on California Earthquake Faults

Dear NRC,

I suggest the NRC quietly and immediately order the nuclear power plant operators along the California earthquake fault lines to transfer all of the spent fuel held on site and distribute it to some of the other 100 inland nuclear power plants for storage.

The receiving nuclear plants may find that it is in their own best interest to accept and store the spent fuel, as a similar incident here will permanently ruin the nuclear power industry in the United States.

Also, limit the amount of fuel rods held at these sites to the absolute bare minimum needed to operate.

Thank You.

Sincerely,
Rod Condit

(b)(6)
(b)(6)
(b)(6)
Cell- (b)(6)
(b)(6)

Ex 6

BB/179

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped
Date: Monday, April 04, 2011 7:33:00 AM

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 9:57 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Fw: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

As RE:quested

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource
To: phil ; R4ALLEGATION Resource
Sent: Friday, April 01, 2011 5:35 AM
Subject: RE: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Good morning Mr. Marx,

I've seen a number of emails from you over the past week, mostly related to ideas that you have regarding the events in Japan. I've forwarded them on to our staff who are collecting these ideas for review. If you have other such ideas, I would recommend to contact the NRC's call center on the Japan events (301-815-5200 or email at: opa.resource@nrc.gov).

If you have a specific safety concern about an NRC-licensed facility in the United States, please feel free to contact me at any of the numbers below.

Sincerely,

Nick Taylor

Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2011 6:42 PM
To: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Subject: Fw: Water Absorbing Polymer keeps the water from soaking into concrete floors, even sucks it out, can be homemade, shovelled, handled, cardboard boxed and shipped

Video wouldn't go through, too big@ 10 Meg

I just saw on the news that they are going to start using water absorbing polymer, yay, even MULTILAYER diapers would help (plug up cracks, then turn into papercrete).

BB/180

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=papercrrete>

I am next going to see if some old termite eaten nuclear reactor books here will tell me enough about the melt down elements,

I suspect that if they are going into solution, it isn't just as particles or colloids, but as soluble ions,

WHICH MEANS THAT THEY CAN BE REMOVED ELECTROLYTICALLY, GRANTED SLOWLY EVEN WHEN AT THIS MAXIMUM MICROCONCENTRATION, BUT STILL NOT AT AN ASYMPTOTE OF ZERO RETURNS FOR A WHILE, CAN BE A POST PUMP-OUT PROCESS TOO,

APPLYING A SUFFICIENT VOLTAGE BETWEEN THE CONTAINMENT METAL AS GROUND, AND ELECTRODES NEAR THE SURFACE OF THE WATER,

DRAWING THE METALS, ALL OF THEM, TO THE SOON TO BE URANIUM/* PLATED ELECTRODE(s) (PROBABLY BEST A LOT OF THEM IN AN ARRAY TO KEEP FROM CREATING A HIGH ENOUGH CURRENT ON ANY OF THEM TO ELECTROLYZE THE WATER INTO FLAMMABLE GASSES (again)).

Of course, this will also electro-remove the metals of the containment and piping, unless an appropriate buffer is added, don't know yet if I remember enough chemistry after way over 40 years to help much figuring that out, but, new chem grads might have trouble, since they had to learn from chem books that were 10 times thicker.

Otherwise, polarizing the current to plate the uranium ONTO the containment chamber will take them out of solution, which is still a help, but won't hurt the containment structure, at least not it's strength, but in a hurry, might be wise to regret it later. Hey, that would contain it, AND spread it out all over the containment structure safely,

OR, applying voltage between a hundred pair of ground isolated electrodes might not have enough leakage current to hurt anything and yet still harvest the metals as long as the water stays electrolytic enough. Might have to alternate additives between acidic and basic to average a neutral Ph.

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: responding to your question
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 7:30:00 AM

FYI - also, I don't know if Eliot can/will handle, I would follow up with him and ask if you should pass it along to someone else.

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) On Behalf Of Toshihiko Katsuda
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:27 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Couret, Ivonne; Toshihiko Katsuda
Subject: Re: responding to your question

Mr. Brenner,

If you are ready to answer my question below, would you send it me?

I would like to know the reason why 50 mile evacuation zone holds even though the "safe distance" turned out to be 20 miles? What is "safe distance" and "protective action?"

Plus, I would like to know how many officials are being sent to Japan so far for support.

Thank you so much.

Toshi Katsuda

On Wed, Mar 30, 2011 at 7:40 PM, Toshihiko Katsuda <MHH02277@nifty.com> wrote:

> Mr. Brenner,
>
> Thank you so much for your reply.
>
> I understand that NRC is not changing its recommendation. But I am a
> little bit confused with the term "safe distance." Would you clarify
> its meaning? Why the evacuation range stays the same 50 miles even
> though "safe distance" is 20 miles?
>
> According to Sen. Lauderdale, Dr. Jaczko testified that the "safe
> distance" was 20 miles in another Senate hearing probably at March 16
> when NRC's recommendation was announced.
>
> If so, NRC's judgement of "safe distance" has not changed. Is it
> correct? But a story in Bloomberg.com implies that the Dr. Jaczko
> rethinks the judgement after his return from Japan.
>
> <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-03-30/feinstein-urges-u-s-review-of-nuclear-waste-amid-japan-crisis.html>
>
> Thank you so much.
>
> Toshi Katsuda
>
> On Wed, Mar 30, 2011 at 7:17 PM, Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:
>> Toshi: I apologize for the delay in getting back to you. No, we are not
>> changing our recommendation. This remains a very fluid situation and our

BS/181

>> recommendation stands.

>>

>>

>>

>> Although I have responded to you directly, I am on the run quite a bit with
>> our chairman and if you have further questions please continue to funnel
>> them through our primary office email account.

>>

>>

>>

>> Thanks, and again my apologies for the delay in responding.

>>

>>

>>

>> Eliot

>>

>> Eliot Brenner

>> Director, Office of Public Affairs

>> Nuclear Regulatory Commission

>> Rockville, Md.

>> O: 301-415-8200

>> C: (b)(6) [F S 6

--

Toshihiko Katsuda

Science Correspondent

The ASAHI Shimbun (Japanese daily newspaper)

American General Bureau

National Press Bldg. #1022, 529 14th St., NW

Washington, D.C., 20045 USA

Phone: +1-202-783-1000

Fax: +1-202-783-0039

E-mail: MHH02277@nifty.com

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 7:32 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: responding to your question

NM - FYI

-----Original Message-----

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Toshihiko Katsuda; OPA Resource
Cc: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: RE: responding to your question

the NRC made a prudent and conservative decision based on the best available information. That decision was one made for U.S. citizens in Japan and is not intended to supplant decision by the Japanese government. Given the fluid nature of this event, the NRC stands by that decision.

that's all we're going to say on the matter.

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) ⁶ On Behalf Of Toshihiko Katsuda [MHH02277@nifty.com]
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:26 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Couret, Ivonne; Toshihiko Katsuda
Subject: Re: responding to your question

Mr. Brenner,

If you are ready to answer my question below, would you send it me?

I would like to know the reason why 50 mile evacuation zone holds even though the "safe distance" turned out to be 20 miles? What is "safe distance" and "protective action?"

Plus, I would like to know how many officials are being sent to Japan so far for support.

Thank you so much.

Toshi Katsuda

On Wed, Mar 30, 2011 at 7:40 PM, Toshihiko Katsuda <MHH02277@nifty.com> wrote:

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> little bit confused with the term "safe distance." Would you clarify

> its meaning? Why the evacuation range stays the same 50 miles even

> though "safe distance" is 20 miles?

>

> According to Sen. Lauderdale, Dr. Jaczko testified that the "safe

> distance" was 20 miles in another Senate hearing probably at March 16

BB/180

> when NRC's recommendation was announced.

>

> If so, NRC's judgement of "safe distance" has not changed. Is it
> correct? But a story in Bloomberg.com implies that the Dr. Jaczko
> rethinks the judgement after his return from Japan.

>

> <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-03-30/feinstein-urges-u-s-review-of-nuclear-waste-amid-japan-crisis.html>

>

> Thank you so much.

>

> Toshi Katsuda

>

> On Wed, Mar 30, 2011 at 7:17 PM, Brenner, Eliot <Eliot.Brenner@nrc.gov> wrote:

>> Toshi: I apologize for the delay in getting back to you. No, we are
>> not changing our recommendation. This remains a very fluid situation
>> and our recommendation stands.

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>> Although I have responded to you directly, I am on the run quite a
>> bit with our chairman and if you have further questions please
>> continue to funnel them through our primary office email account.

>>

>>

>>

>> Thanks, and again my apologies for the delay in responding.

>>

>>

>>

>> Eliot

>>

>> Eliot Brenner

>> Director, Office of Public Affairs

>> Nuclear Regulatory Commission

>> Rockville, Md.

>> O: 301-415-8200

>> C: (b)(6)

--

Toshihiko Katsuda

Science Correspondent

The ASAHI Shimbun (Japanese daily newspaper) American General Bureau National Press Bldg. #1022, 529
14th St., NW Washington, D.C., 20045 USA

Phone: +1-202-783-1000

Fax: +1-202-783-0039

E-mail: MHH02277@nifty.com

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: citizen - info
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 7:27:00 AM

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:55 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: citizen - info

Kendra Aguilar

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

**is there a way to find out if packages received from Japan/China
contain radiation**

Brenda Akstulewicz
Administrative Assistant
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-8209
brenda.akstulewicz@nrc.gov



BB/183

Medina, Veronika

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:03 AM
To: Brenner, Eliot; Medina, Veronika; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Media- Pro Publica

OK.

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:00 AM
To: Burnell, Scott; Medina, Veronika; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Media- Pro Publica

Scott: I can't work this one well long distance given the time difference. can you see if you can get an answer. i can relay it, or you can send it direct. i have the address somewhere. feel free to crack my computer and send it from my address if you want to keep an arm's length from this guy.

eliot

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:52 AM
To: Medina, Veronika; Janbergs, Holly
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Media- Pro Publica

Bethany, Veronika;

ANYTHING from John Sullivan goes direct to Eliot -- Sullivan knows that. Thanks.

Scott

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:50 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Media- Pro Publica

Scott,

Can you please talk to this reporter?

Thanks,
Veronika

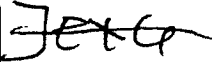
From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:48 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Info - Pro Publica

This fellow apparently sent in a request a few weeks ago and hasn't heard yet.

BB/184

John Sullivan from Pro Publica is looking for some basic information. He would like to know how many plants have pending Appendix R discretion requests. If we can only give him a number, that's fine – if we can give him a list, that would be even better.

(b)(6)



Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:07 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: Media - Florida Times Union

Pls tell him we have nothing to do with this. He should ask DoD and NNSA.

David McIntyre
NRC Office of Public Affairs

(b)(6) (mobile)

301-415-8200 (office)

Sent from my BlackBerry, which is wholly responsible for all typos.

From: Medina, Veronika
To: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tue Apr 05 15:34:20 2011
Subject: Media - Florida Times Union

Hi Dave,

Can you please follow up with this reporter?

Thanks,
Veronika

From: Drew Dixon [<mailto:drew.dixon@jacksonville.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:30 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject:

Veronika,

As I mentioned, my name is Drew Dixon, staff writer for the Florida Times-Union newspaper in Jacksonville, Florida. We're working on a story in light of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan regarding nuclear military facilities. We are already talking to NOAA about the geological risks of an event such as an earthquake or tsunami in this region. We have a more specific line of questioning for your agency. In particular, Mayport Naval Station in the Jacksonville area is about to begin the process of constructing support apparatus for a nuclear aircraft carrier. We have several questions about this and you can answer them in e-mail if you wish but we need clear identification of who is responding to this and what their title is with the NRC and where (geographically) they are based. Here are our questions:

In general, and this can be brief, what apparatus is necessary to support nuclear vessels at a base? Are there actual nuclear reactors on board the vessel and what is needed on land in the port to support it?

Given the tsunami and nuclear fallout from the power plant in Japan, juxtapose that to a nuclear military facility at a coastal base. What kind of considerations does the NRC provide before approving such a facility or providing oversight to such a facility such as the one planned for Mayport Naval Station? Is such an eventuality as a tsunami considered when these facilities are constructed?

BB/185

What's the likelihood that a natural disaster of any kind, hurricane, earthquake tsunami, etc., could corrupt the systems of a military nuclear facility and cause a radiation leak? Meaning, are military facilities any more or less susceptible to such an event compared to a power plant facility?

What are some of the impacts on possible externalities off site from a military base that are considered by the NRC as development of such a site progresses? In other words, how encompassing are the scenarios for possible impact of a military nuclear facility on the surrounding community if something were to go wrong?

What are the risk assessments regarding nuclear military facilities, say, verses a power plant? Are nuclear military facilities at lower risk of potential fallout over a nuclear power plant or are they potentially the same impact?

We do need these answers by mid morning Wednesday April 6. We would appreciate a speedy response. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely and respectfully,

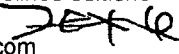
Drew Dixon

Staff Writer

Florida Times-Union, Shorelines editions

904-249-4947 ext. 6313

drew.dixon@jacksonville.com



safe:morris

Medina, Veronika

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:07 AM
To: (b)(6) press@epa.gov
Subject: RE: Media - TIME.com

Hello Bonnie;

Even if we're discussing radioactive material from Fukushima being discharged into the ocean, the bottom line remains the same. When you consider the diluting effects of the thousands of miles of seawater between U.S. territory and Japan, all the available information leads to the conclusion that U.S. territories with Pacific coastlines will avoid any harmful levels of radioactivity. As is the case with the miniscule amounts of airborne contamination being detected, today's advanced monitoring equipment will likely eventually find seaborne amounts of radioactive material in quantities too small to affect human health.

Our counterparts over at the Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control are in a better position to go into more detail about U.S. monitoring and resolving health concerns. I've included the EPA's general media e-mail so they'll be aware of your questions. The contact info I have for the CDC is their toll-free number: 800-CDC-INFO. You can also check with the Agriculture Department and Food and Drug Administration for more information on U.S. monitoring of domestic and overseas food sources. I don't have contact info available there, unfortunately.

Please let me know if you have any other NRC-specific questions. Thanks.

Scott Burnell
Public Affairs Officer
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

From: Bonnie Rochman (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 5:39 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: from TIME.comq

Hello,

I'm working on a story for Time.com about public understanding of radiation levels coming from Japan, specifically as they relate to the West Coast and Hawaii compared to the East Coast. I cover pregnancy and parenting for Time, and I'm particularly interested in whether parents need to be concerned about seawater contamination (particularly now that Japan is actively dumping radioactive water into the ocean) on Hawaiian beaches.

It's Spring Break season and Hawaii is reporting tourism is down from a year ago. Are people right to be concerned or are they being overly cautious? Please let me know if this is something that someone at the NRC could speak about.

Thanks very much,
Bonnie Rochman

Bonnie Rochman

<http://healthland.time.com/author/brochman/>

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: citizen - solution
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:22:29 PM

That's what I was thinking - just wanted to make sure.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:22 PM
To: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Subject: RE: citizen - solution

I talked this guy already - you ended up transferring his call over to me.

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:03 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: citizen - solution

Jim O'Donovan 

 (b)(6)

"we're going about this the wrong way"

Just picked up his message from the 8200 voicemail box.

Brenda Akstulewicz
Administrative Assistant
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-8209
brenda.akstulewicz@nrc.gov



BB/187

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: REPLY: citizen - info
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:53:00 AM

Hello Ms. Aguilar:

We got your phone inquiry about packages from Asia. I believe your question could probably be answered in better detail by Customs and Border Protection. I know they are checking incoming flights, passengers, and baggage for radiation.

Their number is 877-CBP -5511.

Thank you,

Amy

Kendra Aguilar

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

**is there a way to find out if packages received from Japan/China
contain radiation**

BB/188

From: [Wayne K.N.](#)
To: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
Subject: Re: REPLY: Solution to Control Damage in Fukushima Nuclear Plant, Japan
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:06:32 AM

Dear Amy:

Thank you very much for your response.
I hope everything will eventually work out okay.

Regards,
Wayne

On 4/5/2011 8:02 AM, Bonaccorso, Amy wrote:

> Hello Wayne:
>
> Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.
>
> The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations is, however, accepting some suggestions for analysis. If you'd like to submit something to them for consideration, their email is: inpoercassistance@inpo.org.
>
> Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.
>
> Thank you,
>
> Amy
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Wayne K.N. [<mailto:wayne@ocgroupglobal.com>]
> Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 8:37 PM
> To: OPA Resource
> Subject: Solution to Control Damage in Fukushima Nuclear Plant, Japan
>
> Hello:
>
>
> My name is Wayne from California, director of THE OC GROUP GLOBAL, a rubber and chemical trading company.
>
> From the news, I learn about the leak at Fukushima Nuclear Plant and everyone is trying to seal the leak with no success. I have a highly effective solution that will be able to seal the leak.
>
> A client of mine has a special formula concrete that can effectively seal the hole of the reactor to prevent the radio-active material from spreading into the ocean.
>
> This company has been supplying special formula concrete to mining companies around the world, from Australia, Canada to USA. I know this company well because I supplied the rubber latex to them and we just had

BB/189

> dinner with its president, Mr. Deon Vandyk about 2 weeks ago in Los Angeles.

>

> The concrete is a special mix of natural rubber (which I supply to them) and proprietary formula to effectively seal all kinds of water leaking in the mining industry. We are talking about huge mine. Therefore I have strong confidence that this special concrete can seal the hole at the Fukushima Nuclear Plant.

>

> Mr. Vandyk is currently in Australia. You can contact him at his (b)(6) or his office phone: +61-894-935-366, or +61-894-935-377.

> My company web site is: [www . ocgroupglobal . com](http://www.ocgroupglobal.com)

> Mr. Deon Vandyk company web site is: [www . sovereignhydro . com](http://www.sovereignhydro.com)

>

> I hope this will be a good solution to control damage at the Fukushima Nuclear Plant.

>

> Please contact me at 714-899-8258 about how I can help out.

>

> Regards,

> Wayne K.N. - Director

> The OC Group Global, Inc.

> 9916 Bolsa Ave

> Westminster, CA 92683

> Tel (714) 899-8258- Fax: (815) 346-2403

> [www . ocgroupglobal . com](http://www.ocgroupglobal.com)

>

>

>

Lo

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:10:00 AM

Hello:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and other U.S. governmental agencies are focused on guiding the American public and monitoring conditions on U.S. soil. Please contact your local or national authorities to get information about conditions in your country.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 7:48 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Tuesday, April 05, 2011 at 07:48:20

comments: what are the possibilities of being
affected by the nuclear leak in Japan in
the MIDDLE EAST?

contactName: BADRIA AHMED

phone:

BB/190

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: REPLY: Citizen w/Product - Solution
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:12:00 AM

Hello Mr. Diamante:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

The Institute of Nuclear Power Operations is, however, accepting some suggestions for analysis. If you'd like to submit something to them for consideration, their email is: inpoercassistance@inpo.org.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 8:15 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Citizen w/Product - Solution

Bob Diamante

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Works for or represents a company that makes a product that might be able to seal the cracks in the Fukushima plants

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Radiation Standards and the EPA
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:21:18 PM

Lucky EPA ☺

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:21 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Radiation Standards and the EPA

Yeah – he seems to have more of an issue with EPA than us?!

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:12 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Radiation Standards and the EPA

Unsure if requires response, but -

From: Clay A. Rosson (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:05 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Standards and the EPA

Dear NRC

It is inexcusable to raise standards for radiation exposure for the purpose of reassuring the public that the fallout from Japan is safe. The EPA and their consultants continue to dodge the facts with junk science like comparing radioactive contamination exposure to flying in an airplane or getting a dental x-ray. You can explain to me how breathing pure uranium dust, or ingesting cesium at any level is the same as taking a plane trip. Don't become another apologist for the nuclear industry. Nuclear engineering has to be improved to such a level that does not allow any contamination to leak into the environment.

It is unacceptable for any increase in the background radiation in the northern hemisphere to be caused by nuclear energy. If the nuclear engineers cannot get a handle on how to plan for system failures or contain reactors or spent fuel, it is time to walk away from nuclear. Sorry...biological systems are not compatible with radiation which essentially sterilizes everything. Our nuclear engineering, emergency response, and lack of vision are failing us every day in northern Japan and in the US Nuclear Program. I agree that the same crisis in Japan will happen to US dilapidated nuclear power plants at some point.

Politicians should have very limited control of nuclear energy or nuclear waste programs because they do not have the educational background to make intelligent decisions regarding nuclear power. For the EPA, who actually have educated staff, it is inexcusable for them to go along with bad policies and poor decisions of their managing bureaucrats. I see the EPA staff as compromised by their paycheck by not providing the data and standing back and letting the chips fall where they may. If the nuclear engineers cannot pull it together, then we clean up the mess and walk away with cleaner forms of technology to produce electricity.

BB/191

The public cannot rely on compromised institutions to protect human health.

Sincerely,

--

Clay Rosson, MS

Civil & Environmental Engineer

Skype Name is clayrosson

(cell (b)(6)
fax 209-537-7938)

6

Medina, Veronika

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:28 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

It's Scott

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:02 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

Holly,

This reporter would like to discuss probabilistic safety assessments and licensing requirements. He would like further clarification on how does the NRC determine what "worst case scenario" natural disasters the NRC requires plant operators to design against, how the retrofitting requirements for older plants differ from the standards required at new plants you are considering, and also what types of upgrades plant operators will be required to make for license renewals.

Can you help this reporter? Please let me know..

Thanks,
Veronika

Here is his information:
Adam Piore
Scientific American
(917)826-7251

-----Original Message-----

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:54 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Interview-Media

Veronika, You need to scroll down quite a way to get to the "meat" of the matter.
Brenda

-----Original Message-----

From: Blake, Kathleen
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:45 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Cc: Akstulewicz, Brenda; Sosa, Belkys; Baggett, Steven
Subject: FW: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

Eliot: I defer to you per Belkys' suggestion. kb

Kathleen M. Blake
Administrative Assistant

BB/192

to Commissioner Apostolakis
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland 20852
301-415-1810

-----Original Message-----

From: Sosa, Belkys
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:16 PM
To: Blake, Kathleen; Baggett, Steven; Apostolakis, George; Snodderly, Michael; Davis, Roger; Lui, Christiana
Subject: RE: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

My recommendation is consistent with Steve's recommendation below. Send him to OPA. - Belkys

-----Original Message-----

From: Blake, Kathleen
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:09 AM
To: Baggett, Steven; Apostolakis, George; Sosa, Belkys; Snodderly, Michael; Davis, Roger; Lui, Christiana
Subject: RE: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

Belkys: Please advise on how to respond. kb

Kathleen M. Blake
Administrative Assistant
to Commissioner Apostolakis
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland 20852
301-415-1810

-----Original Message-----

From: Baggett, Steven
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2011 12:53 PM
To: Blake, Kathleen; Apostolakis, George; Sosa, Belkys; Snodderly, Michael; Davis, Roger; Lui, Christiana
Subject: RE: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

My suggestion, give him to OPA, or as a second maybe ask B. Sheron or E. Leeds to respond.

-----Original Message-----

From: Blake, Kathleen
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2011 12:51 PM
To: Apostolakis, George; Sosa, Belkys; Baggett, Steven; Snodderly, Michael; Davis, Roger; Lui, Christiana
Subject: FW: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

This fellow is not taking no for an answer. Please advise. kb

Kathleen M. Blake
Administrative Assistant
to Commissioner Apostolakis
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland 20852
301-415-1810

-----Original Message-----

From: Adam Piore (b)(6)

Sent: Friday, March 25, 2011 12:48 PM

To: Blake, Kathleen

Subject: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

JEX 6

Dear Ms. Blake,

I'm writing to request an interview with someone in the NRC to discuss probabilistic safety assessments and licensing requirements. I'd like further clarification on how you determine what "worst case scenario" natural disasters you require plant operators to design against, how the retrofitting requirements for older plants differ from the standards required at new plants you are considering, and also what types of upgrades plant operators will be required to make for license renewals.

Would it be possible to set up an interview with someone for today or early next week?

Please let me know if you need further information from me.

THanks,

Adam Piore

Scientific American

(b)(6)

JEX 6

Medina, Veronika

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:22 PM
To: Burnell, Scott; Medina, Veronika; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Media - Coverage Of Security At GE/Hitachi Nuclear In Castle Hayne

I'll deal with it when I can

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:25 PM
To: Medina, Veronika; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Media - Coverage Of Security At GE/Hitachi Nuclear In Castle Hayne

That's much more Dave and Holly than me, and I'm already juggling stuff today.

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:35 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Media - Coverage Of Security At GE/Hitachi Nuclear In Castle Hayne

Scott,

Can you follow up with this request? Please let me know.

Thanks,
Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:29 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: www.ncnuke.com Coverage Of Security At GE/Hitachi Nuclear In Castle Hayne

From: Mark Polites (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:12 PM
To: OPA Resource: The Secretary@hq.doe.gov
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: www.ncnuke.com Coverage Of Security At GE/Hitachi Nuclear In Castle Hayne

Greetings!

I am Mark Polites. I am an investigative reporter for the pro-nuclear blog www.ncnuke.com. We (ncnuke) want to do a story on the security at GE/Hitachi outside of Wilmington NC. We are a bit concerned though. I am familiar with the security there. I worked there for a year. The level of security allowed there is shockingly low. Especially with a fuel fab. facility, GLE, multiple top secret labs, and the large nuclear service facilities.

Although we are reporters and we think the public has a right to know; We are uncomfortable in disclosing any flaws. The last thing we want is to make the facility vulnerable.

We are seeking your guidance in this matter. We would also like any comments you have on Global Laser Enrichment.

We are the real deal. Please check out our site. Here is some local media coverage we have received. We are a valuable resource for our readers. We are dedicated to the safe use of nuclear power.

<http://www.wwaytv3.com/2011/03/25/ncnukecom-breaks-down-the-nuclear-crisis>

http://wilmingtonbiz.com/industry_news_details.php?id=2349

Thank you very much in advance!

Mark D. Polites

www.ncnuke.com

(b)(6)

DEFO

3019 Braewood Ct.

Leland NC 28451

(570)985-8957

JEXX

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:21:00 PM

Hello Ms. Marshall:

If you are concerned about someone overseas, the best agency to contact is the State Department. Their number for travelers is 1-888-407-4747. They also have a website: www.travel.state.gov. Another option is their email address for people in Japan or family members: JapanEmergencyUSC@state.gov.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has a webpage on radiation detection devices: <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/health-effects/detection-radiation.html>

We also have a page on updates regarding Japan and the U.S. response: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

Other than that, we encourage people in Japan to listen to guidance from the appropriate officials there. We're trying to make the best information available to U.S. citizens, but most of it is focused on conditions in the U.S. and analysis pertaining to domestic reactors.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: majorpain@comcast.net (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 2:32 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Tuesday, April 05, 2011 at 14:32:06

comments: Dear Sir: (b)(6)

(b)(6) My major concern right now is that he will eat/drink contaminated food. I've been reading that the Japanese government is taking precautions, but I am still very concerned. I have a question: Do you think it would be a good idea to send him a Geiger counter that detects radiation in food/milk? Are there any recommended devices that do this. Thanks for your response.

contactName: Gina Marshall

phone (b)(6)

BB/194

Medina, Veronika

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Adam Piore
Subject: RE: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

OK, let me know if there's anything I can address in short order. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Adam Piore (b)(6) 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:52 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

brian anderson... though im not sure we covered all those questions.

----- Original Message -----

From: "Burnell, Scott" <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
To: Adam Piore (b)(6) 6
Sent: Tue, April 5, 2011 3:50:06 PM
Subject: RE: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

Now that's a deadline! Again, I'm sorry that got caught up in the gears -- not everyone understands media deadlines. Who did you speak to? Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Adam Piore (b)(6) 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:49 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Subject: Re: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

about an hour and 13 minutes... i already got someone from the nrc on the phone...

----- Original Message -----

From: "Burnell, Scott" <Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>
To: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Tue, April 5, 2011 3:45:01 PM
Subject: RE: Media - Interview on safety assessments and licensing requirements

Hello Adam;

I apologize for the delay in getting back to you; what sort of deadline are you working on now?

Scott Burnell
Public Affairs Officer
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

BB/195

-----Original Message-----

From: Adam Piore (b)(6)

Sent: Friday, March 25, 2011 12:48 PM

To: Blake, Kathleen

Subject: Interview Request: Scientific American Magazine

Text

Dear Ms. Blake,

I'm writing to request an interview with someone in the NRC to discuss probabilistic safety assessments and licensing requirements. I'd like further clarification on how you determine what "worst case scenario" natural disasters you require plant operators to design against, how the retrofitting requirements

for older plants differ from the standards required at new plants you are considering, and also what types of upgrades plant operators will be required to

make for license renewals.

Would it be possible to set up an interview with someone for today or early next week?

Please let me know if you need further information from me.

Thanks,

Adam Piore

Scientific American

(b)(6)

Text

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:04 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: Media- data request from Technology Review magazine

Thx. I will need to be reminded. :_')

David McIntyre
NRC Office of Public Affairs

(b)(6)

301-415-8200 (office)

Sent from my BlackBerry, which is wholly respnsble for all typos.

----- Original Message -----

From: Medina, Veronika
To: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tue Apr 05 16:31:44 2011
Subject: RE: Media- data request from Technology Review magazine

He said tomorrow is fine.

Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:07 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: Media- data request from Technology Review magazine

Would you please ask him if tomorrow is OK? 1-3 should be in Info Digest. No way we have #4.

David McIntyre
NRC Office of Public Affairs

(b)(6)

(mobile) 6

301-415-8200 (office)

Sent from my BlackBerry, which is wholly respnsble for all typos.

----- Original Message -----

From: Medina, Veronika
To: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tue Apr 05 15:55:23 2011
Subject: Media- data request from Technology Review magazine

Dave,

Can you answer the questions below?

Thanks,
Veronika

BB/196

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly On Behalf Of OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: data request from Technology Review magazine

-----Original Message-----

From: David Talbot [<mailto:David.Talbot@TechnologyReview.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 3:51 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: data request from Technology Review magazine

Hi

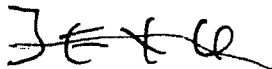
Spoke with Brenda and she suggested I send this email.

For MIT's Technology Review magazine I am seeking a few basic datasets. Can you provide:

- 1: Population within 10 and 50 mile radius around all US nuclear power plants (two figures per plant).
- 2: Date of initial licensing of all US nuclear power plants
- 3: List of all plants that have dry cask storage (or where casks are under construction)
- 4: Total radiological content of stored spent fuel at each US nuclear power plant or plant site.

Thank you
Dave

David Talbot
Chief Correspondent
Technology Review
One Main Street
Cambridge, MA 02142
www.technologyreview.com
617-475-8057



From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Filter medium for nuclear water in Japan
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:55:00 AM

Hello:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea about egg shell being used as a filter. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 4:25 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: Filter medium for nuclear water in Japan

My research with encapsulating trace metals found within CCP's Coal Fly ash leads me to believe that the Egg Shell would be an excellent containment filtering medium for the 15,000 tons of nuclear waste water that is being proposed released into the Pacific ocean where it will inevitably attach nuclear particles to the Ecosystem. Japan and its neighbor China have abundant supplies of waste egg shell that could quickly be mobilized for this use. It could be mixed into or the contaminated water pumped into large filtering containers and then the egg shell disposed of safely. Even if this only reduced the radiation by 1/2 the long term effects could be huge. (b)(6)

BB/197

From: (b)(6)
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:12:55 PM

Are you Greg's PA ?

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 31, 2011 10:34 AM
To: Eddy.N@verizon.net
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Hello Mr. Nguyen:

Thank you for your email to the Chairman about spent fuel storage and reprocessing. After the recent events in Japan, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is conducting a thorough review of U.S. plants for safety. We anticipate that there will be lessons learned from this event in Japan that will be addressed during the review.

If you want to keep track of the review process, you may be interested in this meeting (open to the public and available online).

Week of May 2, 2011 - Tentative

05/03/11 9:30 A.M. Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

These other websites will also have updates:

Our website dedicated to the crisis in Japan - <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>
The NRC Blog - <http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov/>

Thank you.

Amy

BB/198

From: (b)(6)
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:12:38 PM

Amy, would you ask Greg to email me directly next time with his # ? The American people deserve public servants who are responsive to their needs and heed their voices. The people also possess collective wisdom that we can impart to government officials so they should practice more outreach and respond to emails. The best policy is one that is crafted by the people, for the people.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 31, 2011 10:34 AM
To: Eddy.N@verizon.net
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Hello Mr. Nguyen:

Thank you for your email to the Chairman about spent fuel storage and reprocessing. After the recent events in Japan, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is conducting a thorough review of U.S. plants for safety. We anticipate that there will be lessons learned from this event in Japan that will be addressed during the review.

If you want to keep track of the review process, you may be interested in this meeting (open to the public and available online).

Week of May 2, 2011 - Tentative

05/03/11 9:30 A.M. Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

These other websites will also have updates:

Our website dedicated to the crisis in Japan - <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>
The NRC Blog - <http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov/>

Thank you,

Amy

BB/199

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: citizen
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:23:00 PM

Left a message with her – said we could not do much – suggested that she may want to reach out to Congressional reps.

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 12:01 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: citizen

Carol Nathanson

(b)(6)

What is being done about the Japanese pouring radioactive water into the ocean?

Brenda Akstulewicz
Administrative Assistant
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-8209
brenda.akstulewicz@nrc.gov



RB/200

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: phone call
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:52:58 PM

Bill Norman

(b)(6)

CS

Solutions – nitrogen or obliterate the core

BB/201

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Call
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:04:22 PM

Gave general information to her husband.

From: Shannon, Valerie
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:29 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron
Subject: Call

Name: Shirley Jarzab

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6)

Re: Has questions and concerns about Japan

RS/200

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:07:00 AM

Hello Mr. Wu:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is primarily focused on safety of U.S nuclear power plants and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency measures radiation levels on U.S. soil.

If you are a U.S. citizen, please contact the U.S. State Department. The number for American travelers is 1-888-407-4747.

Otherwise, we recommend that people in Japan listen to the guidance of officials and authorities in Japan.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 1:46 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Tuesday, April 05, 2011 at 01:45:55

comments: Dear Sir/Madam,

(b)(6) The Tokyo water (and therefore bathing water, I assume) is slightly contaminated by radiation.

<http://ftp.jaist.ac.jp/pub/emergency/monitoring.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/monitoring/index-e.html>

Can my child safely take a bath regularly? Should I be concerned about the duration of taking bath? What should I be cautious about? At what level will it be deemed to be unsafe for a child to take bath?

I read about "de-radiation bath" by adding bath salt and baking soda to the bath. Is that effective in washing out radiation on skin - but then what if there is too much radiation in the water in the first place?

Thanking you for your kind illumination.

Regards, C. Wu

contactName: C. Wu

phone: (b)(6)

BB/2003

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:17:00 AM

FYI. This guy is one of our frequent flyers. He's gotten responses once or twice but he's been sending multiple "ideas" a day for at least a week now.

From: phil (b)(6) E-6
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:25 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource
To: phil
Cc: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 9:18 AM
Subject: RE: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

Good morning,

The message below was recently received by the U.S.NRC. We have had some internal discussion about this issue and would like to speak to you to get more information about your concerns. Is there a number at which we can contact you for more information?

Sincerely,

Nick Taylor
Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil (b)(6) E-6
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2011 8:20 AM
To: NRC Allegation
Subject: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

webmaster, this is an easy lookup in a science book, but your communications systems leaves a lot up to you to remind these people about what can be done in such an unexpected emergency.
I don't have access to the correct email addresses to get this through, but you might, and get a bonus pat on your back while at it.

Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

Better than boron in water, cadmium is used for isolation rods, so DUMP ALL THE CADMIUM YOU CAN GET FROM THE BATTERY

COMPANIES, AND/OR DUMP ACTUAL BATTERIES IN THERE, actually, lead acid car batteries, from all those destroyed cars, and or

lead shot from a factory, will melt and flow between the rods, decreasing neutron mobility. SO WHAT IF YOU HAVE TO

QUARANTINE THE NICKEL AND ELECTROLYTE AND STEEL (BATTERY SHELLS) and lead and calcium and manganese and etc.

GET THE CADMIUM or lead IN THERE.

NOTHING ELSE IS EN MASSE expected to be in SUFFICIENT accessible supply, GOOD LUCK.
Tokyo Electric Power company doesn't have any functioning servers to relay this to, so, YOU ARE ON POINT,

BB/204

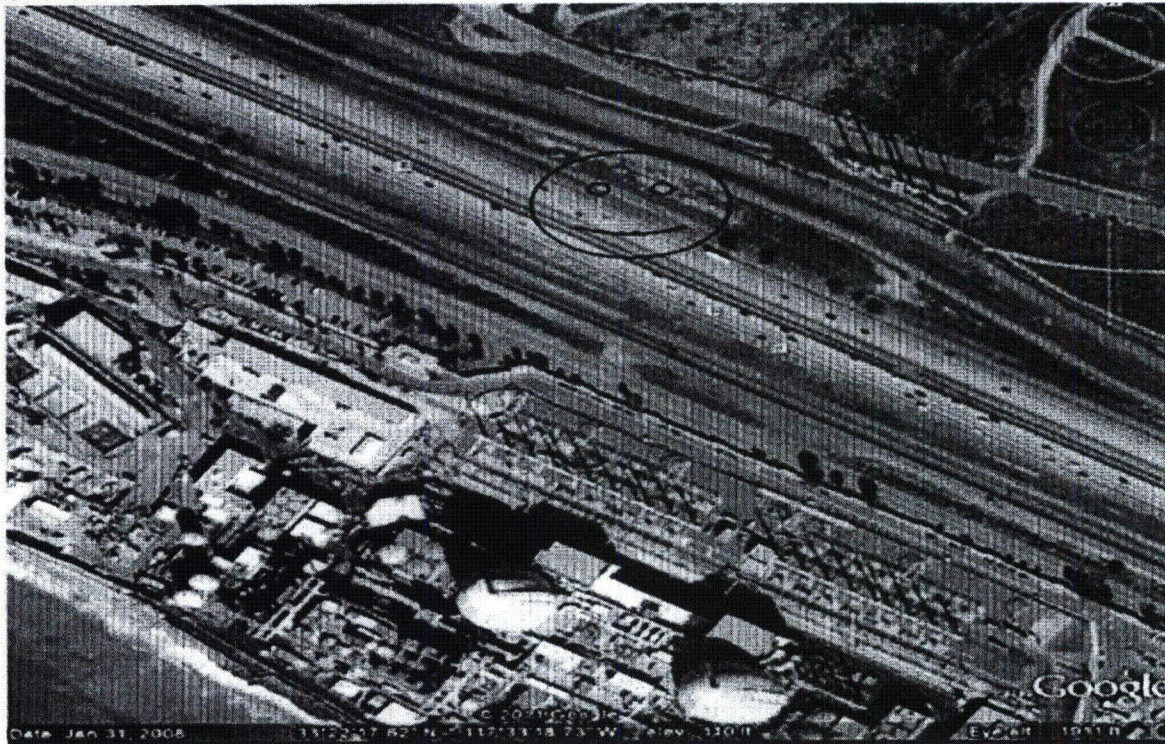
if you don't know what I just said, ask someone important that does.

pm

Thank you for contacting the CIA

Your question or comment has been successfully submitted. Your confirmation number is GACNU13.

BTW, there is a freeway (N/B) turnout right under the wires at San Onofre, that I frequently see semi-trucks pull out on. Maybe that's because of high voltage effects on their engine computers, BUT that's also a perfect place to park something to bomb those wires down. Just how fast ARE those circuit breakers there ?



From: Chris Burgess
To: OPA Resource
Subject: fucking close them down
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:15:09 AM

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Chris Burgess () on Tuesday, April 05, 2011 at 10:15:10

comments: Hey mother FUCKERS you've been exposed.
We are not going to listen to you assholes
anymore. With over 60,000 tons of highly
radioactive spent fuel, sitting in pools in all of
our backyards... ONE more of you ASS FUCKS
that say they are safe and we have nothing to
worry about; you are going to start a fucking
war. Come on motherfuckers, approve and start
building one more plant and you will not live to
see it completed. That is a true threat from tens
of thousands of people who feel just like I do
and won't put up with your bullshit. We are
ready to declare true war. Bring it on you FUCKS

organization:

address1: (b)(6)

address2:

city: (b)(6)

state: (b)(6)

zip: (b)(6)

country:

phone:

Ex 6

PB/205

From: Harrington, Holly
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Number of Employees to each reactor 10
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:27:12 AM

No response necessary

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:43 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Number of Employees to each reactor 10

From: Ronald Gramm (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:41 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Re: Number of Employees to each reactor 10

Hello, Thanks.

What I think is, for Uall to send out 10 people to each reactor for 1 week with Fluorescent dye and a portable UV lamp to inspect the entire surface of each reactor for cracks (where practical) and send back photos for each pressure vessel and other things that do not look good, to assigned partners at headquarters along with daily communications about the goings on in so far as Tritiated Water releases and other rule following instructions that the operators are responsible for. Because of the old age of all of the reactors and all their associated piping and electric control systems, there are sure to be a big list of stuff that should be done and the employees at the sites would never consider sending to you because of your administrative and political power.

Call it a "Thorough Field Audit because of the problems at the Japanese reactors" and start work to present it to the Oversight committee asap when every body gets back.

Have Fun.

Ronald

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:14 PM
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: Re: Number of Employees

Mr. Gramm,

The NRC has about 4,000 full time employees.

Best,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant

BB/206

301-415-8211

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:23:00 AM

This is all I got. He forwarded it to us after they told him that.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:23 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: RE: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

I see where Allegations asked him for more information. And then I see they forwarded to us. Was there some indication that based on the information, they did not see an allegation? If so, had they already told the individual that after they spoke?

From: Janbergs, Holly On Behalf Of OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:17 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

FYI. This guy is one of our frequent flyers. He's gotten responses once or twice but he's been sending multiple "ideas" a day for at least a week now.

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:25 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource
To: phil
Cc: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 9:18 AM
Subject: RE: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

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Senior Allegations Coordinator
USNRC Region IV
Toll Free: (800) 695-7403
Office: (817) 276-6520
Fax: (817) 276-6525
Email: r4allegation@nrc.gov

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2011 8:20 AM
To: NRC Allegation
Subject: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

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BB/207

Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

Better than boron in water, cadmium is used for isolation rods, so DUMP ALL THE CADMIUM YOU CAN GET FROM THE BATTERY

COMPANIES, AND/OR DUMP ACTUAL BATTERIES IN THERE, actually, lead acid car batteries, from all those destroyed cars, and or

lead shot from a factory, will melt and flow between the rods, decreasing neutron mobility, SO WHAT IF YOU HAVE TO

QUARANTINE THE NICKEL AND ELECTROLYTE AND STEEL (BATTERY SHELLS) and lead and calcium and manganese and etc.

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NOTHING ELSE IS EN MASSE expected to be in SUFFICIENT accessible supply, GOOD LUCK.

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pm

Thank you for contacting the CIA

Your question or comment has been successfully submitted. Your confirmation number is GACNU13.

BTW, there is a freeway (N/B) turnout right under the wires at San Onofre, that I frequently see semi-trucks pull out on. Maybe that's because of high voltage effects on their engine computers, BUT that's also a perfect place to park something to bomb those wires down. Just how fast ARE those circuit breakers there ?



From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 11:42:00 AM

Hello,

We received this e-mail forward from a member of the public who has been making inquiries and potential allegations. Do you need any action from us, or is this being handled?

From: phil (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:25 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: REPLY Fw: Emergency: cadmium and lead (from NiCad and lead batteries) can stop/block the radiation

----- Original Message -----

From: R4ALLEGATION Resource
To: phil
Cc: R4ALLEGATION Resource
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 9:18 AM
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BB/208

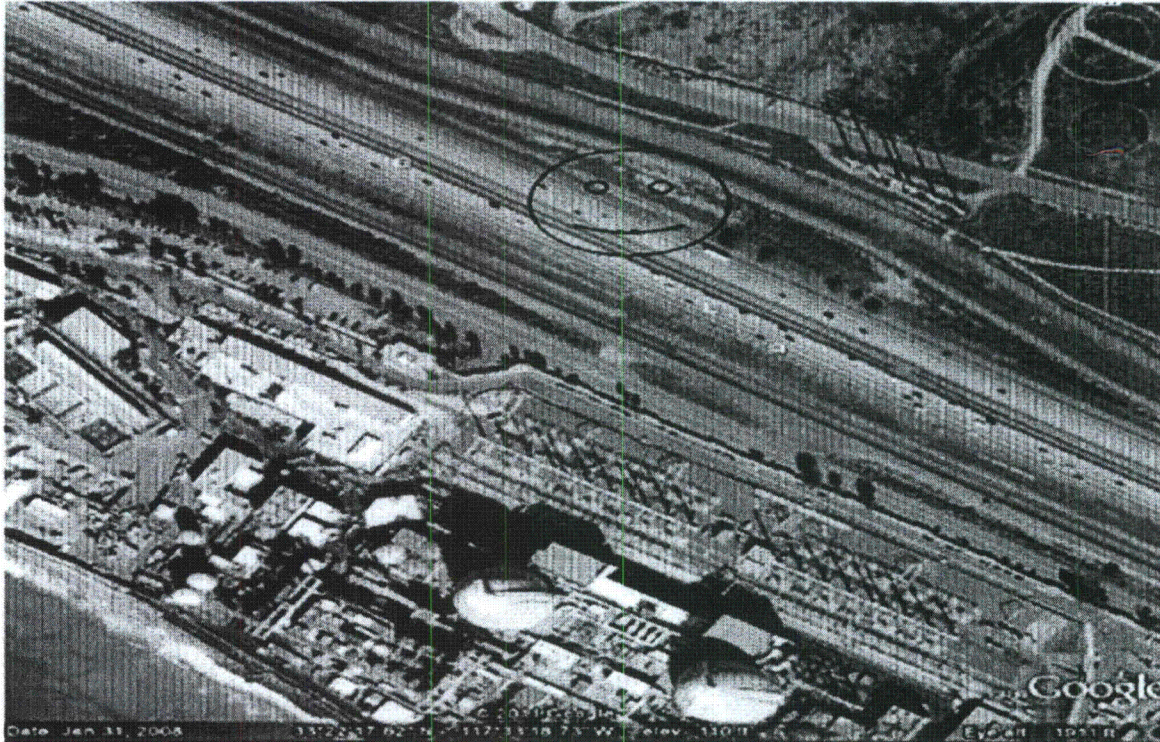
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if you don't know what I just said, ask someone important that does.

pm

Thank you for contacting the CIA

Your question or comment has been successfully submitted. Your confirmation number is GACNU13.

BTW, there is a freeway (N/B) turnout right under the wires at San Onofre, that I frequently see semi-trucks pull out on.
Maybe that's because of high voltage effects on their engine computers, BUT
that's also a perfect place to park something to bomb those wires down.
Just how fast ARE those circuit breakers there ?



From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: NRC Allegation
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: (b)(6) (Akamai.com) Trying to abuse over my release of radiation information.
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:47:00 PM

Can you advise?

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:37 PM
To: hostmaster@arin.net; abuse-mail@verizonbusiness.com; OPA Resource; OPA1 RESOURCE; OPA2 Resource; Resource; OPA3; OPA4 Resource; ir@tu cows.com
Subject: (b)(6) (Akamai.com) Trying to abuse over my release of radiation information.

I was on Facebook and posted an article from New Scientist stating the radiation levels, IN THE SEA just outside the Japanese reactor, were 10,000 the normal level.

Apparently, someone didn't like me posting that and the attacks set in.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is NOT what Americans do. We do no suppress 1st Amendment right because we don't think you should say whatever it is you want to say. I'm not going to be controlled by our government much less Verizon or the Japanese government.

I will speak freely, not because the government gave me the right, but because I cannot be silenced short of killing me, which the Japanese apparently are trying to do. Even so, millions of other Americans will fill my shoes and carry on.

So the Japanese want to shut me down, how about I rally several million Americans to shut the Japanese down from EVER having nuclear power. Can I do that. Easily....

Please understand that we're paying Verizon FIOS (I just sent them 123.58 for the month of April) for the privilege of being hacked by them. While one can argue that it was someone else on the Internet erroneously using Verizon's IP addresses, you will have to admit that they're getting through Verizon's security, unabated. That is a Verizon and Akamai problem that potentially affects the entire Internet world wide and one that Verizon needs to address. (You'll not I had to unblock them just to get the post up on Facebook. That had to happen several times. It was a fight. I won.)

The NRC needs to own the Japanese problem and shut them down.

Thank you for your kind attention.

JOHN DODRILL

Firewall excerpt follows:

(b)(6)

BB/209

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: malcolm russell
To: OPA Resource
Cc: Letters
Date: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:18:58 PM

Comment on routing the Fukushima contaminated water into the Pacific Ocean. It would not have been necessary if they implemented my recommended; no water cooling for overheated fuel elements, let the damn stuff melt, avoid water, and melt itself into a grave below the reactor plant via the China Syndrome. They probably wouldn't have; three destroyed reactor buildings, two worker casualties and probably more to come, huge airborne radiation release, huge civilian evacuation zones, damaged crops, or nuclear recriticalities either. I feel very sad and disgusted over this unending and unnecessary nightmare!

Malcolm Bud Russell

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Ev 6

(b)(6)

BB/210

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:18:00 AM

Hello Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Walter Johnson (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:55 AM
To: OPA Resource; chris.messier@bartlettinc.com; eric.bartlett@bartlettinc.com; Mark Benjamin
Subject: High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

To those concerned,

I am about a week ahead on this process so I thought I would update all as I continue research.

Regards,

Walter L. Johnson

High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

by Walter Lyman Johnson on Monday, April 4, 2011 at 3:21pm

This is my detailed recommendation for a process for disposing of all the water at Fukushima:

April 4, 2011 (most recently revised April 6, 2011) by Walter L. Johnson, (b)(6)

Fundamental Process – Electrolysis of water, producing pure H₂ (some Tritium) and O₂ (Cl₂), and leaving a highly concentrated radioactive mixture.

Theoretical Maximum Volume Reduction Factor – 46.5

Basic Description – Radioactive water is pumped into a shielded chamber where electrolysis separates the water into its constituent gases, H₂ and O₂. Gas collection assemblies channel the H₂ and O₂ out of the chamber through HEPA filters leaving rapidly increasing concentrations of whatever was in the

BB/211

water. Water is continuously added to the chamber until contaminant concentration (measured by conductivity) or radiation levels dictate that the remaining mixture be drained out of the chamber. Temperature, radiation levels, conductivity, and explosive gas levels are continuously monitored in the chamber. Continuous Cl₂ and explosive gas measurements are taken everywhere. Airborne contamination levels are monitored everywhere and especially downstream of all HEPA filters. HEPA filters are changed whenever dictated by radiation levels or downstream airborne radioactivity. Several chambers could be operated in parallel to facilitate continuous operations.

Heat – Significant heat is produced by this process, so some means of cooling the chamber and condensing the water from the H₂ burning process is required.

Radiation – When this process is used, extremely high and possibly lethal radiation levels could be produced close to the system. Shielding, chamber size, batch size, and management of personnel access should be used to minimize exposures and exposure rates. Engineering controls should be engineered into the system such that personnel could operate the equipment and manage the process from a distance with minimal personnel involvement.

Airborne Radioactivity – This process should be engineered to result in no additional releases of airborne activity. If such a release is detected, operations should be stopped and the cause investigated and fixed.

Explosive Mixture Control – Argon or Nitrogen could be used to inert the chamber prior to use and when not collecting the separated gases in order to avoid an explosive mixture. Continuous measurement of accumulated gases with purging as necessary along with design of the chamber to preclude gas accumulation will prevent dangerous H₂ and O₂ concentrations in the chamber. Any gases vented from the chamber are passed through HEPA filters.

Disposition of Gases – A determination should be made of the amount of Tritium there is in the waste water to be processed using this method in order to determine what to do with the H₂ produced from the rig. The O₂(Cl₂) can be vented to the atmosphere away from personnel and the rig as it will not be radioactive at all. If the Cl₂ experienced a neutron flux in the reactor, sampling and analysis should be done and a determination made as to what to do with the Cl₂ gas. Options exist, including disposal by pressurization, liquefaction, and storage. The H₂ can be vented or burned/condensed/cooled and then pumped to a barge for further disposition. At that point the only activity in the water will be Tritium. No significant radioactivity from any other nuclide will be present. The purity of this water allows it to be reused in the reactor if necessary.

Chlorine – Some Chlorine gas could be preferentially produced instead of O₂ gas in solutions highly contaminated with seawater. Water reduction by disassociation is not stopped, just the production of O₂ gas. The following reaction occurs - $2 \text{NaCl} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH}$. Chlorine will continue to be produced until most all of the salt is gone. At that point, the electrolysis continues normally as NaOH is a good electrolyte for the electrolysis of water.

Disposition of Radioactive Mixture Containing Several Curies of Radioactivity – The highly radioactive mixture of various radionuclides, water and other contaminants left over in the chamber from this process can be drained and stabilized using concrete or some other standard method. The volume of this material will be very small relative to the large amount of water processed and more easily shielded, handled, transported, and stored using standard methods. Disposal could be by burial locally at the site or at some other facility similar to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Inadvertent Criticality – It is likely in the case of Fukushima that due to core damage and leakage from containment that there could be some Uranium or Plutonium present in the waste water, so precautions should be taken to prevent inadvertent criticality. Periodic sampling and isotopic analysis prior to processing of the waste water, continuous neutron surveys of the rig, inlet, and outlet piping, along with boron poisoning of the liquid in the chamber should suffice in this regard. Sampling and isotopic analysis of the concentrated mixture along with monitoring the concrete blocks would be appropriate as well to ensure that there is no risk of inadvertent criticality in the concrete blocks produced from this process. This process should be engineered such that based on concentrations of Uranium and Plutonium in the liquid to be processed, criteria be established to ensure batch size and Uranium/Plutonium concentrations do not provide for a critical mass under any conceivable geometries.

encountered normally or by an accident during the process.

Power Supply – DC to the chamber, AC for instrumentation.

Volume Reduction – Volume reduction can be very high for purer water streams but decreases with higher salt and contaminant concentrations in cases like Fukushima. The molecular weight of NaCl is 58 while for NaOH is 40, so once the salt is converted to sodium hydroxide the concentration goes from 33,000 ppm (pure seawater) to about 23000 ppm or about 23 g/L as the process continues on a batch, due to the removal of Cl and replacement with OH. While the solubility of NaCl in water is 358.5 g/L, the solubility of NaOH is 1070 g/L. The theoretical maximum reduction factor benefits from the conversion of NaCl to NaOH and ends up being about 46.5. Four million liters (about one million gallons) could be reduced to a volume of less than 100,000 liters. Concrete is made using a theoretical optimum of about 25% water by weight. 100,000 liters of water can make about 400,000 kg of concrete or about 166 cubic meters of concrete. That would be equivalent to a slab one meter tall, 10 meters wide and 16.6 meters long. Configured correctly, that would fit into my 33 square meter condo in Thailand. So 100 million gallons of waste water could be reduced to a block one meter tall, 100 meters wide, and about 170 meters long – hardly unmanageable. Radiation levels may be more limiting in the case of Fukushima than theoretical reductions in gross volume. Automation should be used as much as possible so that radiation levels are less limiting.

From: Walter Johnson
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: REPLY: High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:54:55 AM

Hi Amy,

Thank you for responding, but with respect, this is an area in which I am an expert and this is an idea you need to show to the cognizant engineering section and have them read through "Basic Description." After that, the only proper response is that this idea is a good one or not. Going forward, they will need to process well in excess of a million gallons of water using something better than filters and ion exchangers. This is important.

Thank you,

Walter L. Johnson

(b)(6)

High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

by Walter Lyman Johnson on Monday, April 4, 2011 at 3:21pm
Copyright © 2011 by Walter L. Johnson, (b)(6) All Rights Reserved

Most recent revision: April 6, 2011

Email: (b)(6)

Fundamental Process – Electrolysis of water, producing pure H₂ (some Tritium) and O₂ (Cl₂), and leaving a highly concentrated radioactive mixture.

Fukushima – It is highly likely that never in history has it been necessary to process millions of gallons of seawater contaminated radioactive water. Traditional methods of water purification (filters, resin columns, reverse osmosis) may not be effective or practical in this case due to the extreme nature of the situation and in particular the high salt content of the water. Another method is necessary that both purifies the water and handles the salt content without degrading the process itself. The method described here is not restricted in any serious or unmanageable way by the presence of salt. Hydrolysis rate is affected by the NaCl in solution but the quality of the purification and volume reduction is not. The ultimate reduction factor is limited only by the solubility of the NaOH produced from the salt, the radiation levels resulting from the concentration of radioactive constituents, and the restrictions imposed to prevent any potential inadvertent criticality from Uranium and Plutonium contamination. It is likely that the limiting factor will vary depending on the water source and particular contamination and should be determined by testing the water source before commencing volume reduction along with monitoring during volume reduction.

Theoretical Maximum Volume Reduction Factor – For pure seawater the factor is approximately 46.5. The factor would be much higher for less saturated waste streams. For operations to be sustained, all processes including volume reduction must be controlled to prevent precipitates.

Basic Description – Radioactive water is pumped into a shielded chamber where electrolysis separates the water into its constituent gases, H₂ and O₂. Gas collection assemblies channel the H₂ and O₂ out of the chamber through HEPA filters leaving rapidly increasing concentrations of whatever was in the water. Water is continuously added to the chamber until contaminant concentration (measured by conductivity) or radiation levels dictate that the remaining mixture be drained out of the chamber. Temperature, radiation levels, conductivity, and explosive gas levels are continuously monitored in the

BB/212

chamber. Continuous Cl₂ and explosive gas measurements are taken everywhere. Airborne contamination levels are monitored everywhere and especially downstream of all HEPA filters. HEPA filters are changed whenever dictated by radiation levels or downstream airborne radioactivity. Several chambers could be operated in parallel to facilitate continuous operations.

Heat – Significant heat is produced by this process, so some means of cooling the chamber and condensing the water from the H₂ burning process is required.

Radiation – When this process is used, extremely high and possibly lethal radiation levels could be produced close to the system. Shielding, chamber size, batch size, and management of personnel access should be used to minimize exposures and exposure rates. Engineering controls should be engineered into the system such that personnel could operate the equipment and manage the process from a distance with minimal personnel involvement.

Airborne Radioactivity – This process should be engineered to result in no additional releases of airborne activity. If such a release is detected, operations should be stopped and the cause investigated and fixed.

Explosive Mixture Control – Argon or Nitrogen could be used to inert the chamber prior to use and when not collecting the separated gases in order to avoid an explosive mixture. Continuous measurement of accumulated gases with purging as necessary along with design of the chamber to preclude gas accumulation will prevent dangerous H₂ and O₂ concentrations in the chamber. Any gases vented from the chamber are passed through HEPA filters.

Disposition of Gases – A determination should be made of the amount of Tritium there is in the waste water to be processed using this method in order to determine what to do with the H₂ produced from the rig. The O₂(Cl₂) can be vented to the atmosphere away from personnel and the rig as it will not be radioactive at all. If the Cl₂ experienced a neutron flux in the reactor, sampling and analysis should be done and a determination made as to what to do with the Cl₂ gas. Options exist, including disposal by pressurization, liquefaction, and storage. The H₂ can be vented or burned/condensed/cooled and then pumped to a barge for further disposition. At that point the only activity in the water will be Tritium. No significant radioactivity from any other nuclide will be present. The purity of this water allows it to be reused in the reactor if necessary.

Chlorine – Some Chlorine gas could be preferentially produced instead of O₂ gas in solutions highly contaminated with seawater. Water reduction by disassociation is not stopped, just the production of O₂ gas. The following reaction occurs - $2 \text{NaCl} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH}$. Chlorine will continue to be produced until most all of the salt is gone. At that point, the electrolysis continues normally as NaOH is a good electrolyte for the electrolysis of water.

Disposition of Radioactive Mixture Containing Several Curies of Radioactivity – The highly radioactive mixture of various radionuclides, water and other contaminants left over in the chamber from this process can be drained and stabilized using concrete or some other standard method. The volume of this material will be very small relative to the large amount of water processed and more easily shielded, handled, transported, and stored using standard methods. Disposal could be by burial locally at the site or at some other facility similar to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Inadvertent Criticality – It is likely in the case of Fukushima that due to core damage and leakage from containment that there could be some Uranium or Plutonium present in the waste water, so precautions should be taken to prevent inadvertent criticality. Periodic sampling and isotopic analysis prior to processing of the waste water, continuous neutron surveys of the rig, inlet, and outlet piping, along with boron poisoning of the liquid in the chamber should suffice in this regard. Sampling and isotopic analysis of the concentrated mixture along with monitoring the concrete blocks would be appropriate as well to ensure that there is no risk of inadvertent criticality in the concrete blocks produced from this process. This process should be engineered such that based on concentrations of Uranium and Plutonium in the liquid to be processed, criteria be established to ensure batch size and Uranium/Plutonium concentrations do not provide for a critical mass under any conceivable geometries encountered normally or by an accident during the process.

Power Supply – DC to the chamber, AC for instrumentation.

Volume Reduction – Volume reduction can be very high for purer water streams but decreases with higher salt and contaminant concentrations in cases like Fukushima. The molecular weight of NaCl is 58 while for NaOH is 40, so once the salt is converted to sodium hydroxide the concentration goes from 33,000 ppm (pure seawater) to about 23000 ppm or about 23 g/L as the process continues on a batch, due to the removal of Cl and replacement with OH. While the solubility of NaCl in water is 358.5 g/L, the solubility of NaOH is 1070 g/L. The theoretical maximum reduction factor benefits from the conversion of NaCl to NaOH and ends up being about 46.5 for pure seawater. Four million liters (about one million gallons) could be reduced to a volume of less than 100,000 liters. Concrete is made using a theoretical optimum of about 25% water by weight. 100,000 liters of water can make about 400,000 kg of concrete or about 166 cubic meters of concrete. That would be equivalent to a slab one meter tall, 10 meters wide and 16.6 meters long. Configured correctly, that would fit into my 33 square meter condo in Thailand. So 100 million gallons of waste water could be reduced to a block one meter tall, 100 meters wide, and about 170 meters long – hardly unmanageable. Radiation levels may be more limiting in the case of Fukushima than theoretical reductions in gross volume. Automation should be used as much as possible so that radiation levels are less limiting.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: About the risk for the gov----- the Japanese leaks
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:44:00 AM

Hello Mr. Yan:

As I told you on the phone yesterday, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are in agreement that the U.S. is not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity from the accident in Japan.

For news on the NRC's response to the situation in Japan, you can visit this website:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

You can learn more about EPA's program that monitors the nation's air here:
<http://www.epa.gov/japan2011/rert/radnet-data.html>

Thank you,

Amy

From: moshe yan (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:24 AM
To: rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com; Bonaccorso, Amy
Cc: john.moens@eia.gov; (b)(6) jrubenfeld@techpargroup.com
Subject: RE: About the risk for the gov----- the Japanese leaks

B"H,

Dear Amy,

It was so pleased talked with you by phone yesterday.
But I still want you read the below email and I am sure all the government made the wrong .
You have to talk with people :Stay in house,close the window,if not important ,not necessary do not go out the door.

It is not like nuclear bomber and the energy has be released all.But now the dust will keep the radiation for long long time for every where.
If inside the body,or on your skin,You will have cancer.....

Please do something for the mankind now.I believe it is very very important time.
Only for one to two months will be getting better but the fish still a problem.

I am also an engineer,I think you know more than me.

Thanks,

Moshe Yan

(cell: (b)(6)) 6

Date: Sat, 2 Apr 2011 19:29:42 -0700
To: (b)(6)
From: rhoffman@animatedsoftware.com
Subject: Re: About the risk for the gov for the Japanese leaks

BB/213

Hi Moshe,

Thanks for writing... yes, the dust falls everywhere... we breath it... one small note, that radiation hides itself, it has no taste (except in very large doses, then, a metallic taste), no smell, no color.... it is invisible, and even a lethal speck of plutonium is practically invisibly small, the size of a single grain of fine-ground pepper, or thereabouts...

Warmest regards and thanks again,

Ace (fka Russell) Hoffman
Carlsbad, CA

At 01:56 AM 4/3/2011 +0000, moshe yan <moshejy@hotmail.com> wrote:

B"H,

Dear Russell Hoffman,

I think all the gov. avoid to tell the truth for the Japanese nuclear risks. Because the dusts of the radiation has go around the world. But gov do not want the people to much worry about the issue.

It is every very dangers for smell and the dusts fall down the person's skin.

We have to do more about this now and how about the sea?fish?

Thanks,

Moshe Yan

(cell (b)(6)) 6

Ace Hoffman
Author, The Code Killers:
An Expose of the Nuclear Industry
Free download: acehoffman.org
Blog: acehoffman.blogspot.com
YouTube: youtube.com/user/AceHoffman
Phone: (760) 720-7261
Address: PO Box 1936, Carlsbad, CA 92018
Subscribe to my free newsletter today!
Email: [ace \[at\] acehoffman.org](mailto:ace@acehoffman.org)
To unsubscribe:
Send "Unsubscribe" in subject line.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:24:00 AM

Hello Natiq:

I'm not sure I understand your question, but you may be able to find the answers you are looking for on the www.nrc.gov website. We have a lot of information available for free.

In particular, the fact sheets are written for the public: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/>

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:43 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 04:42:35

comments: what is the best principle of radiation protection (practically) in nuclear reactor

contactName: natiq A.A.

phone:

BB/2/4

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:24:05 AM

I wouldn't reply, then.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:23 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Yes, the Chairman. Some people are attempting to write the Chairman and his letters are coming to us for responses.

I feel like most people understand that leaders cannot be answering letters, so for me to tell him that would be stating the obvious. So yeah, not sure what to do.

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:18 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Did he just call the Chairman "Greg"?

All you could really say is that you can't give out the Chairman's number, which would probably make him unhappy. I don't know what else you could offer, so probably not?

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:16 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Bethany:

This is a pen pal who has sent many emails. Would you even bother responding to this?
I am just wondering ☺

Amy

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:12 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Amy, would you ask Greg to email me directly next time with his # ? The American people deserve public servants who are responsive to their needs and heed their voices. The people also possess collective wisdom that we can impart to government officials so they should practice more outreach and

BB/2/5

respond to emails. The best policy is one that is crafted by the people, for the people.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 31, 2011 10:34 AM
To: Eddy.N@verizon.net
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Hello Mr. Nguyen:

Thank you for your email to the Chairman about spent fuel storage and reprocessing. After the recent events in Japan, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is conducting a thorough review of U.S. plants for safety. We anticipate that there will be lessons learned from this event in Japan that will be addressed during the review.

If you want to keep track of the review process, you may be interested in this meeting (open to the public and available online).

Week of May 2, 2011 - Tentative

05/03/11 9:30 A.M. Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

These other websites will also have updates:

Our website dedicated to the crisis in Japan - <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>
The NRC Blog - <http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov/>

Thank you.

Amy

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:33:00 AM

Hi Ms. Walt:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) continues to monitor information regarding wind patterns near the Japanese nuclear power plants. Nevertheless, given the distance between Japan and the U.S., we are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has publicly stated its agreement with this assessment.

The NRC understands that EPA is using its existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, to monitor the nation's air, water, milk, and precipitation. You can learn more about their program here: <http://www.epa.gov/japan2011/rert/radnet-data.html>

And, you can see the latest news about Japan from the NRC here: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6)) 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 6:01 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Tuesday, April 05, 2011 at 18:01:05

comments: What's being done to assure the US citizens that we are safe with the radiation leakage in Japan? I'm reading reports about radiation in milk, rain & water.

We have a right to know the truth!

contactName: karen

phone:

BB/216

From: [malcolm russell](#)
To: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
Subject: Re: REPLY: Unnecessary Fukushima consequences
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:10:10 AM

Amy: The "fully staffed at this time" with "some of the most expert people in the world" response is insulting to me. I am a (b)(6) (b)(6) with probably more experience in managing nuclear reactor mishaps than anybody else in this world. I have been trying to get NRC's attention since March 14 and received your insulting, form-letter acknowledgement once before.

On 4/6/11, Bonaccorso, Amy <amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov> wrote:

> Hello Mr. Russell:
>
> Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that
> work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how
> helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster.
> Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that
> comes in.
>
> Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the
> world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they
> request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and
> working 24-hours a day.
>
> Thank you,
>
> Amy
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: malcolm russell (b)(6) 16
> Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:03 PM
> To: OPA Resource
> Cc: Letters
> Subject: Unnecessary Fukushima consequences
>
> Comment on routing the Fukushima contaminated water into the
> Pacific Ocean. It would not have been necessary if they implemented my
> recommended; no water cooling for overheated fuel elements, let the
> damn stuff melt, avoid water, and melt itself into a grave below the
> reactor plant via the China Syndrome. They probably wouldn't have;
> three destroyed reactor buildings, two worker casualties and probably
> more to come, huge airborne radiation release, huge civilian
> evacuation zone, damaged crops, or nuclear recriticalities either. I
> feel very sad and disgusted over this unending and unnecessary
> nightmare!
>

BB/217

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant Radioactive Water Leakage
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:14:00 AM

Hello Mr. DeCouto:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Doug DeCouto (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:04 PM
To: Official.Mail@iaea.org; OPA Resource; OPA1 RESOURCE; The.Secretary@hq.doe.gov; iaeage@unog.ch; iaeany@un.org; Oreilly@foxnews.com; publisher@nytimes.com
Subject: Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant Radioactive Water Leakage

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing you in regards to the recent developments at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant. It has recently come to my attention through reports in the media that there is a water leak from trenches and underground electrical access tunnels that surround the failed reactors into the Pacific Ocean. This leak is letting highly radioactive water escape into the environment and it poses a significant risk to the local aquatic food chain. I know that there have been failed attempts to stem the flow of radioactive water by the use of cement and coagulants that were added to the water.

I believe I have an idea that may help to slow or even stop the leak.

The idea I am proposing is to freeze the radioactive water that is in the trenches and the tunnels. Freezing the water may be achieved by laying 1" metal piping or something similar into the trenches and into the tunnels. The pipes can then carry refrigerant to freeze the water. I can imagine that the piping will not be able to reach all the way into some of the tunnels but I think that the ice will be able to propagate some distance past where the pipes are placed. I know that a method similar to this has been used at some dam construction sites in the past to shore up muddy river banks so that construction could progress safely. The refrigerated pipes actually froze large sections of ground solid. In certain instances the ground was kept frozen for years at a time until construction was complete.

BB/218

There are portable or semi-portable refrigerant plants in existence that could be transported to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant in the Fukushima Prefecture in Japan to help accomplish this task. By freezing the water to stop the off site leakage of highly radioactive water valuable time can be made to devise a more permanent solution to deal with the massive amount of radioactive water that has been generated as a result of the nuclear disaster in the devastated Fukushima Prefecture.

I will be forwarding this email to you at the International Atomic Energy Agency, The United States Department of Energy, The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Fox News and the editor for the New York Times. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

(Douglas Jason DeCouto DDS
Cell Phone Number (b)(6))

6

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:32:00 AM

Hello Mr. Morrison:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

You may want to send your idea to the Institute for Nuclear Power Operations. They have expressed an interest in ideas. They can be reached at: inpoercassistance@inpo.org.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: Michael (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:42 AM
To: NRCWEB Resource
Subject: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Michael (michaelwmorrison@aol.com) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 04:41:49

comments: I believe I can take out or balance radiation but I need your help. I have been researching quantum physics for twenty-four years now and I understand magnetic time and space to completion. My greatest theory pertains to a law, my law, morrison law - which state that positive and negative must be equal in the atom in order for that atom to maintain spherical form. I am no joke as I am helping people with all kinds of ailments. You must seek this technology out for it is far worth the efforts. My ideas are my ideas and they are not free! I am offering the United States of america 75% profit which includes taxes to put towards the deficit or towards this new technology. Come to me with all seriousness or I will offer this technology to other countries and you will lose trillions. I can help you now! all you need is a geiger counter and some organic material laced with radiation, it's purely that simple.

Michael Wayne Morrison c/o
Morning Star Research
Po. Box 203
West Park, NY. 12493
845-594-8080

organization: Morning Star Research

address1: po.box 203 west park, NY 12493

address2: 59 ose rd highland, NY 12528

BB/219

city: highland

state: NY

zip: 12528

country: US

phone: 845-594-8080

Medina, Veronika

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:35 PM
To: Wald, Matthew
Cc: Medina, Veronika; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Media -Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Hope to have something for you soon, thanks for your patience.

From: Wald, Matthew [<mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:35 PM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Medina, Veronika; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Media -Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Scott, the committee says the archived webcast won't be posted til later, possibly tomorrow.
Can I simplify the question in a way that is easier to answer?
Does the NRC think that the core of unit 2 has melted through the vessel?
Hoping to hear from you soon.
Thanks. --- Matt

Matthew L. Wald
Washington Bureau
The New York Times
1627 Eye St NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006
202-862-0363
cell: (b)(6)
fax: 202-318-0057

EX 6

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>
twitter: mattwaldnyt

From: Burnell, Scott [<mailto:Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:40 AM
To: Wald, Matthew
Cc: Medina, Veronika; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Media -Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Hi Matt;

Please refer to the hearing transcript for Marty Virgilio's response to that statement. Thanks.

Scott

From: Wald, Matthew [<mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:12 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Reuters is reporting that Rep. Markey says NRC told him that the core of Fuku 2 has melted through the reactor vessel.

BB/220

Can you call me on my cell? (b)(6) Thanks.
--- Matt

Matthew L. Wald
The New York Times
Washington Bureau
1627 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

202-862-0363

cell: (b)(6)

fax: 202-318-0057

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>

twitter: mattwaldnyt

Medina, Veronika

From: Wald, Matthew [mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:52 AM
To: Burnell, Scott
Cc: Medina, Veronika; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Media -Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Scott, I don't think there will be a transcript for some days to come. What did Virgilio say?

From: Burnell, Scott [mailto:Scott.Burnell@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:40 AM
To: Wald, Matthew
Cc: Medina, Veronika; Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Media -Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Hi Matt;

Please refer to the hearing transcript for Marty Virgilio's response to that statement. Thanks.

Scott

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:12 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Reuters is reporting that Rep. Markey says NRC told him that the core of Fuku 2 has melted through the reactor vessel.
Can you call me on my cell? (b)(6) Thanks.
--- Matt

Matthew L. Wald
The New York Times
Washington Bureau
1627 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

202-862-0363
(cell: (b)(6))
fax: 202-318-0057

EX 6

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>

twitter: mattwaldnyt

BB/221

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:58:00 AM

Hi Mr. Rossin:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's primary focus is reactors and conditions within the U.S., and I don't have specific information regarding conditions in Japan. For information on the agency's response to the situation in Japan, please visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

If you are a U.S. citizen overseas, please contact the U.S. Embassy or the State Department at 1-888-407-4747 for details on how to best respond to conditions in Japan.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:44 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 10:43:50

comments: We hear that radiation levels are above standards in water or air in Japan. What are those standards? For drinking water? For fishing? In Fish??? In air? Are they IAEA standards, and if so, for what conditions?

contactName: A. David Rossin

phone: (b)(6) 6

BB/222

From: [Harrington, Holly](#)
To: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
Subject: RE: Citizen - Solution
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:20:44 AM

Sure, don't listen to him, though, just direct him

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:13 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Citizen - Solution

Holly:

Do you want me calling suggesters back still? Just checking....

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:12 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Citizen - Solution

Fred Marx

(b)(6)

Brenda Akstulewicz
Administrative Assistant
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-8209
brenda.akstulewicz@urc.gov



BB/223

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:17:00 PM

Hello Ms. Rosenblum:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is recommending that travelers check with the State Department for advisories and guidance. Their number for American travelers is 1-888-407-4747 and their website is www.travel.state.gov. The airlines are also a good place to check for advisories.

Updates on the situation in Japan from the NRC can be found at: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:43 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 11:42:46

comments: Hi,

(b)(6) I know it is not the affected region but I would like to know what concerns I should be aware of traveling to that area as well as (b)(6) Thank you...

contactName: Meredith Rosenblum

phone (b)(6) 6

BB/224

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:46:00 PM

Hello Ms. Kehoe:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea about using drones. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

BB/225

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:48 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

Eliot may not be handling because overseas; will forward if I see a reply from him.

From: Power, Stephen [<mailto:Stephen.Power@wsj.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:41 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; OPA Resource
Subject: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=explorer&chrome=true&srcid=0BzIU3Bd_MTpFMml4MTlhMGUOTc0MC00NTRiLWJiMTktQTNjOGEzZmlyNzdl&hl=en&pli=1

With kind regards,

Stephen Power

Staff Reporter

The Wall Street Journal

Office: (202) 862-9269

Cell: (b)(6)

Email: Stephen.Power@wsj.com

Follow me on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/stephenpower>

BB/226

Shannon, Valerie

From: Shannon, Valerie
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:10 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron
Subject: Call

Name: Nathan Hinckley

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6) Ex6

E-mail: (b)(6) Ex6

Re: California contamination from Japan

BB/221

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:27:00 PM

Hello Mr. Petrangeli:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

BB/228

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: NRC Response to Your Call
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:55:00 PM

Hello Mr. Hinckley:

I got a message saying that you called with concerns about radiation from Japan reaching California.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) continues to monitor information regarding wind patterns near the Japanese nuclear power plants. Given the distance between Japan and the U.S., we are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) agrees with the NRC's assessment and is continuously monitoring radiation in the nation's air, water, milk, and precipitation. If you would like to learn more about their monitoring system, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/japan2011/rert/radnet-data.html>

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

Thank you,

Amy

Name: Nathan Hinckley

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6) 6

E-mail: (b)(6)

Re: (b)(6)

BB/229

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:58 PM
To: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan; Coggins, Angela
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Medina, Veronika; Pace, Patti
Subject: RE: CNN Interview Request for CHAIRMAN

How about tomorrow?

From: Batkin, Joshua
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:56 PM
To: McIntyre, David; Loyd, Susan; Coggins, Angela
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Medina, Veronika; Pace, Patti
Subject: Re: CNN Interview Request for CHAIRMAN

He's going to be tired tonight...

Joshua C. Batkin
Chief of Staff
Chairman Gregory B. Jaczko
(301) 415-1820

From: McIntyre, David
To: Batkin, Joshua; Loyd, Susan
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Medina, Veronika
Sent: Wed Apr 06 13:17:49 2011
Subject: CNN Interview Request for CHAIRMAN

Josh, Susan –

CNN is requesting the Chairman for John King USA, preferably tonight's show during the 7 pm hour, though it could be pretaped. Failing today, they ask about his availability tomorrow.

The producer said they would like to ask about the current situation in Japan; whether any dangerous levels of radiation have been detected in food and water here in the US (I told her that's not us and the answer is "no"); and today's NYT report about our status update on Japan from March 26. (I will send her and another CNN writer who inquired about that our answer to the NYT report.)

The producer is Marcela Salazar; she may be reached at (b)(6) or marcela.salazar@cnn.com.

Dave

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile)
Protecting People & the Environment

BB/230

From: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
To: [Harrington, Holly](#)
Subject: FW: Citizen - Info
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:25:00 PM

Holly:

Doesn't sound Japan related and I don't know the answer...

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:25 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Citizen - Info

From: Akstulewicz, Brenda
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:35 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Citizen - Info

Melissa Nee

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

**how does DOE approve storage of power source - she contacted DOE
and they told her to call us...**

Brenda Akstulewicz
Administrative Assistant
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-8209
brenda.akstulewicz@nrc.gov



BB/231

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:33:00 PM

Hi Mr. Greenfield:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is unable to advise people on their travel plans. We recommend that you ask the airlines for travel restrictions and advisories, and also the State Department. The State Department's number for U.S. travelers is 1-888-407-4747 and the website is: www.travel.state.gov.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:30 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) 6 on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 14:30:17

comments: I am scheduled to (b)(6)
for work. Is it safe to be there?

Thanks

Mike

contactName: Michael Greenfield

phone: (b)(6) 6

BB/232

From: A. David Rossin
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:00:33 PM

Amy - -

I'm sorry, but when radiation levels are quoted day after day as being 10,000 times the regulatory standard or a million times the safe level, and the NRC doesn't know what those safe levels or standards are based on, something's wrong. We are proud of sending help to Japan. Who sent them? What do they know? Dr. Cool (? I'll check the name) is testifying today on the subject. Doesn't somebody he works with know about safe levels?

- - Dave Rossin

Dr. A. David Rossin
Asst. Sec. of Energy for Nuclear Energy 1986-87

(b)(6)

6

> From: amy.bonaccorso@nrc.gov
> To: (b)(6)
> Date: Wed, 6 Apr 2011 11:58:18 -0400
> Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
>
> Hi Mr. Rossin:
>
> The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's primary focus is reactors and conditions within the U.S., and I don't have specific information regarding conditions in Japan. For information on the agency's response to the situation in Japan, please visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>
>
> If you are a U.S. citizen overseas, please contact the U.S. Embassy or the State Department at 1-888-407-4747 for details on how to best respond to conditions in Japan.
>
> Thank you,
>
> Amy
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: (b)(6) (b)(6)
> Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:44 AM
> To: OPA Resource
> Subject: Radiation Question
>
> Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by
>
> (b)(6) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 10:43:50
> -----
>
>
> comments: We hear that radiation levels are above standards in water or air in Japan. What are those standards? For drinking water? For fishing? In Fish??? In air? Are they IAEA standards, and if so, for what conditions?
>

PB/233

> contactName: A. David Rossin

> phone: (b)(6)

>

> -----

>

Royer, Deanna

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:12 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Media - Engineer News Record-Question

Pam Russell
Engineer News Record
(504-865-0805) *Ex 6*

(b)(6)

Ex 6
Re: Spent Fuel Pools and Containment housing.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/234

Medina, Veronika

From: Nalder, Eric [EricNalder@hearst.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 4:38 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Hearst Newspapers-Question

Veronika,

Thanks for responding. Here are my questions:

1. When the NRC does research projects, does it ever do joint studies with the companies that it regulates (such as nuclear plant operators)? By joint studies, I mean studies where the NRC and the regulated entity would each pay a portion of the study cost, and where the regulated entity would help do the research and write the report or help write it.
2. If not, is there a rule against it?
3. If so, is there a place on your website where I could look at the various study details?
4. If so, is there someone at NRC with whom I could discuss the process?
5. If so, are some of these studies aimed at helping a company develop a product that might be used in the interest of nuclear plant safety or efficient operations?

Eric Nalder
Senior Enterprise Reporter
Hearst Newspapers
Email: ericnalder@hearst.com
Office: 360-394-9500
Cell: (b)(6)

Jex 4

From: Medina, Veronika [<mailto:Veronika.Medina@nrc.gov>]
Sent: Wed 4/6/2011 12:11 PM
To: Nalder, Eric
Subject: Hearst Newspapers-Question

Hi Eric,

What questions do you have? I would like you to be more specific.

Thanks,
Veronika Medina
Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-8200

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:09 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Media - Hearst Newspapers-Question

Eric Nalder
Hearst Newspapers
360-394-9500
ericnalder@hearst.com
Re: NRC research

Deanna Royer

BB/235

Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

=====
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=====

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan Nuclear Plants and Commercial Airline Flights
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:03:00 AM

From: ROBERT.MONTGOMERY@Sargentlundy.com [mailto:ROBERT.MONTGOMERY@Sargentlundy.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:01 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan Nuclear Plants and Commercial Airline Flights

(b)(6)

My question is, who's responsibility is it to check the plane for radiation contamination from the Japanese Nuclear Power Plants damaged by the earthquake????????????? If someone is actually checking this where does that check take place -- in Tokyo or in the US?

Bob Montgomery
Sargent & Lundy Engineers, LLC
Nuclear Power Technologies - Structural/Civil
Telephone 312 269-2703

"If you win or you lose, its a question of honour.
And the way that you choose, its a question of honour."

PB/236

From: phil
To: Bonaccorso, Amy; OPA Resource
Subject: Use depleted uranium pellets for better safer cooling&inserted mid-reactor shielding ? Fw: Half retraction for Salt encrustation. REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:25:15 PM

Just as I warned in an early prediction:

The assessment provides graphic new detail on the conditions of the damaged cores in reactors 1, 2 and 3. Because slumping fuel and salt from seawater that had been used as a coolant is probably blocking circulation pathways, the water flow in No. 1 "is severely restricted and likely blocked." Inside the core itself, "there is likely no water level," the assessment says, adding that as a result, "it is difficult to determine how much cooling is getting to the fuel." Similar problems exist in No. 2 and No. 3, although the blockage is probably less severe, the assessment says. There are salt leaching solutions that might clear up the salt blockages, maybe without causing other problems. Botanicare Clearex Salt Leaching Solution 1 qt
<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=250662142425&ssPageName=STRK:MEWAX:IT>

CLEARX™ is a scientifically formulated isotonic drench solution, which effectively binds with the excess nutrient salt and safely leaches it from the soil.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=Botanicare+Clearex+Salt+Leaching+Solution&btnG=Google+Search>

Nuclear experts say that radiation from the core of a reactor can split water molecules in two, releasing hydrogen. Mr. Wilmshurst said that since the March 26 document, engineers had calculated that the amount of hydrogen produced would be small. But Jay A. LaVerne, a physicist at Notre Dame, said that at least near the fuel rods, some hydrogen would in fact be produced, and could react with oxygen. "If so," Mr. LaVerne said in an interview, "you have an explosive mixture being formed near the fuel rods." As I described earlier about thermolysis, but that guy is wrong, the volume of the gases will be almost 2000 times the volume of the water it came from, by STP laws, if contained in the same area, it will be almost 2000 atmospheres.

Nuclear engineers have warned in recent days that the pools outside the containment buildings that hold spent fuel rods could pose an even greater danger than the melted reactor cores. The pools, which sit atop the reactor buildings and are meant to keep spent fuel submerged in water, have lost their cooling systems. If they chemically leach out the uranium from those spent rods into solution, the density of the uranium will be reduced hundreds of times into the much larger volume of the water, greatly reducing the self-heating needs for cooling, unless it goes dry, if they then chelate it, the biohazard part reduces greatly, a simple drain, sump pump process can remove it at convenient rates, and that will reduce the rod weight in the structures, and reduce the amount of elements heating the cooling water.

I am also wondering if depleted uranium pellets might be a better nuclear shield and heat pipe for those reactors with water evaporating, if they melt, they will only alloy into a barely radioactive yield ore strength, easy to handle, and magnitudes safer. If those pools go dry, the uranium in solution might cement out as in standard refining cementation processes, onto the core of depleted uranium pellets (heck, even unspent ammo if that is all that is available quickly, though the gunpowder should be removed first), thus making it safer, and making radioactive density much reduced. TBD The weakest and most dilute would then be at the bottom, while it may build up to stronger higher up, it still would be diluted several hundred percent. If the containment can take the extra weight, else limit the pellet weight to only a couple of times the weight of the strong uranium, enough to dilute it to safe alloy levels if all the uranium in the rods melted down, and then only up to the level of what would start as a molten pool, but cool down quickly with the loss of self-heating.

This would also displace whatever water IS there higher up the rods, might conflict/compete with

BB/231

removing exposed uranium from solution if a slight acid is used, such as from carbon dioxide (soda can acid strength, a common fire extinguisher compound, as would be dry ice, instead of/with nitrogen, though it would tend to produce uranium carbides instead of nitrides so, maybe modify the solution acidity level with carbon dioxide added to the nitrogen injection) that would diffuse after leaching out the uranium from exposed parts of the rods making it safer by diffusing it equally throughout the water, though it would precipitate on the bottom if all the water disappeared, so, that is why the diluting alloy might be handy already at the bottom. Iron will induce cementation, but only if below water level in the solution containing acid leached uranium, but, if hung on strings like common high school salt crystal production, uranium cemented on iron becomes removable even if the rod isn't. If the acidity is reversed, since uranium dissolves in acid, but is insoluble in alkalines, it will precipitate, but don't do that until you have a safe place for that to settle.

BTW, I sent this to the UN, and to my Congressman Dana Rohrabacher: Now is not the time for the American Government to go at normal speed.

BTW, I'm the one that got them to use water absorbing polymers, and that got them to try to stop the flow at the outlet instead of just the inlet. Before that I'm the one that complained that they were jamming up everything with salt encrustation on the hot rods, which expedited their getting fresh water in play. I don't know which emails were effective, and which ones were dead-dummy-email-boxes, but someone(s) smart out there have already half saved the Pacific Ocean and it's Peoples.

There are two processes that make it easy to remove uranium from water, and to make it bio-inactive. EDTA is used to remove heavy metals from humans, by making them bio-inert, and it can be used to similarly make uranium bioNONavailable bioinert while in solution. <http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=edta+uranium+chelation+therapy+radioactivity> Dow makes lots of it. Cementation is the original process for extracting uranium (and copper) from ores in solution. This is the better choice, but chelating the water residues after that only perfects the effluents better.

Right now, the Japanese are releasing radioactive water into the ocean ecosystem, when only a few thousand dollars worth of cheap chemicals can render that uranium mostly removed and biologically inert (same day). Many of the countries now in and around the Pacific Ocean are going to be personally and economically poisoned in proportion to the actual and perceived radioactivity. So, get them to help fix it.

Please also forward to the Emperor of Japan who is a published ichthyological researcher and has written papers for scholarly journals, namely Gene and the Japanese Journal of Ichthyology, Science and Nature.

For some of the best world-wide PR you need to evacuate all whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals and other sea life far away from radioactivity. Use Navy sonar to chase all whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals and other sea life away.

A Japanese favorite food, Sharks will tend to prune the weakest in fish stocks of the ones with radioactivity sicknesses, and thus internally collect radioactive biologicals being somewhat radiation cancer resistant. Sharks that purge fish stocks are good for the fishermen, the ones not fishing for the sharks, which will become quite handy cleaning up the fish stocks LATER, for which they need to survive. Bait and repellent should be used to keep them at a safe distance, if all those human bodies haven't already drawn them away.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=shark+repellent>

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=fish+repellent&btnG=Search>

Birds that eat sea-life should also be chased away, as they are likely to eat dead fish washed ashore, and then pollute the environment wherever the bird thus poisoned dies, maybe far inland, where other critters become additional radiation vectors by the repeat binge eating of such.

Though there might be an outcry, it might be prudent to deliberately poison the local ecosphere of all immobile life that could become eaten, and thus a mobile vector for radioactivity. Starvation is a great incentive to all creatures to relocate to where there IS food, safer food in this instance. Some critters and such greens won't be able to leave, and thus will become most toxic. This might be a strain of and on the capacity of the system to biodegrade such by short-lived critters, which dissipate, and dilute, and thus reduce the danger that way.

To protect the ecolife better, chelate the radioactive materials before release, allowing organisms to excrete instead of absorb it. I have many pages on this, ask for it.

This guy is electroplating uranium out of solution onto common copper electrodes AT HOME.
http://www.fusor.net/board/view.php?bn=fusor_neutrons&key=1203413452

However, uranium has been extractable from solution since discovery by much simpler methods than now commonly used, which take all the sophistication that modern technology complication science can muster.

However, if you ignore the fancy new ways of getting the uranium out, and use the crude original ways, you can get the uranium out without all that high tech stuff.

I will be glad to forward the Sci-Tech refs/proofs. Running the radioactive runoff through iron, and any pile of iron, maybe even non-stainless steel wool, might cementation out the uranium, and prevent its total loss to the sea. Yes, really. That would allow the recovery of expensive reactor fuel, reduce the danger from the site, and calm the public a great deal.

Attachment available, too big to fit here, sorry, didn't have time to prune it, lots more is available, proofs, but, there are keys there to speed the choice of action by a competent nuclear chemist/physicist.

Please hurry.

[PDF] Understanding the Mechanism of Uranium Removal from Groundwater by ...by JN FIEDOR - 1998 - Cited by 90 - Related articles

Electrorefining process and apparatus for recovery of uranium ...by JP Ackerman - Cited by 22 -

Abstract, An electrorefining process and apparatus for the recovery of uranium and a mixture of uranium and plutonium from spent fuel using an electrolytic ...

www.osti.gov/cgi-bin/rd.../displayPatentBibData.cgi?ostiID=867172

Thus cementation technique is suitable for the immobilization of uranium loaded Leaching of uranium from cement concrete blocks by different leachates: ...

linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/0008884695001603

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&source=hp&q=uranium+iron+cementation>

I am also wondering if depleted uranium pellets might be a better nuclear shield and heat pipe for those reactors with water evaporating, if they melt, they will only alloy into a barely radioactive yield ore strength, easy to handle, and magnitudes safer. TBD

Anyway, be a hero and hurry to save the Pacific Ocean and it's peoples,

I've already tried to get Dow motivated, try kmroebeck@dow.com

Dow makes thousands of tons of what is needed, probably only a few tons per reactor.

----- Original Message -----

From: phil

To: OPA.Resource@nrc.gov

Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 9:23 AM

Subject: Fw: Half retraction for Salt encrustacion. REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool

----- Original Message -----

From: phil

To: Bonaccorso.Amy

Sent: Friday, March 18, 2011 5:16 AM

Subject: Re: Half retraction for Salt encrustacion. REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool

Notice that NONE of those reactors would have blown their tops if they had dumped enough common lead and NiCad batteries or better into those in time. NONE.

I heard that there are at least 42 Mark I reactors in America, I think all of them should be checked to see if their containment pressure release valves are safe for high oxygen atmospheres, with no grease or oil in their mechanism or even valve stem, that can incinerate. See Below. Hydrogen is harmless enough to fly Zeppelins for the millions of hours that they did. The only reasons these are exploding is because of the high oxygen levels. Match lighting hydrogen filled balloons is a common classroom physics demonstration of a weak explosion. Note that the exclusively hydrogen filled Zeppelin didn't explode, it just burned.

All of the world's reactors (yours too, and you should raise your tsunami fence and place surge diffusers underwater to divert the direct shocks, if not the surge, a 45' angle is the same as making that wall 1.4 times thicker) should have supplemental reaction quenchers added, with quenching agents that won't evaporate, like the high rise buildings have water tanks on their roofs for fire fighting, so that it can be gravity fed when all power fails. Else, shut them down. My home-built Geiger counter is already ticking maybe 50% faster. Once every 3-4 seconds average. Some early reactors used liquid fluoride salts for coolants, "The ARE went critical for the first time on November 3, 1954 using a mixture of sodium **fluoride**, zirconium **fluoride**, and uranium tetrafluoride. It operated for a total of 100 hours at a maximum temperature of 1600°F " and the zirconium salt probably implies compatibility with the zirconium reactor rods' ceramics, maybe it will plate out on the rods making them stronger, unless it is a solvent for them, but even then, it will still precipitate if it surpasses saturation, and precipitate where concentration would be highest, such as on the hottest surfaces of the rods.... But if it is, maybe it is a solvent for the uranium, meaning the uranium tetrafluoride could be pumped out, anyway, probably not profitable to make reactors that can be made that inexpensively, <http://energyfromthorium.com/2006/04/22/a-brief-history-of-the-liquid-fluoride-reactor/>

Half retraction for Salt encrustacion.

That particular salt that dominates sea water is sodium chloride which will break down into sodium and chlorine, both exothermically incendiary, sodium especially in contact with water.

However, if the salt is a cadmium salt, it might precipitate metallicity on the zirconium or salt crust overlay, and prevent it's burning, and be structural enough if eventually thick enough to hold up the pellets in the stack.

Maybe a clay can be included in the water, that will also precipitate on the hottest surfaces first, unless it's coefficients of expansion are so different that it flakes off, but the cadmium will cut down the reaction chain efficiency better than anything else, but a clay that will increase standup strength, without decreasing cooling, not an asbestos. You are going to have to use robots with chisels anyway, to relocate all that material someday, might as well make it as safe as possible to work around. I did radiation total dose testing for Strategic Defense Initiative CMOS circuits, proof testing the Rad Hard designs at a local research reactor, back in the early 90s, and even was shown that I could handle reactor rods with mere gloved hands safely (new ones) and the rad badge didn't budge. Circuits are available now that can enable robots to function in higher radioactivity to prevent the need to Chernobly encrypt it there. If we can move the London Bridge, we can move all that stuff and re-refine it or, re-dilute it safely.

I think a robot should place a lot of perforated cadmium tubing over those plutonium mox rods, many tubes, coaxially concentric, perforated to allow steam cooling, with the holes oriented so that there are no straight lines of sight for radioactivity. Once those are covered, the rest should also be done, most unspent rods first.

Or, better, those rods should be pulled, and relocated on some unsinkable barge(s) until best dispositions resolve. New reactors should be designed for robot access, and old reactors should be retrofitted for robot management. Put some aquariums on wheels in there, and put maybe 4 rods in each and then pull them out of the building, starting with rods that are spaced closest to each other. Japan has a lot of man-like robots, but I doubt they've been built with the rad-hard circuits my company invented.

Silicon clays from sand risk breakdown into Silane, which is extremely flammable. However, silicon carbide isn't, and silicon nitride probably isn't, but any nitrogen it releases might be.

2) Also, you are forming a supersonic hydrogen combustor at the same time you open the pressure release valves, you can probably find a better, more relevant reference, but I found this one in just a few seconds. When you release pressures that high, you can probably burn air into Nox.

<http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/76611/1/AIAA-24093-582.pdf>

3) Thus, trying to bleed that Brown's gas mix through non-ignition damping hardware is going to result in drastic, unplanned and hard to explain explosions.

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=Brown%27s+Gas>

The Insanity of Zirconium in a Nuclear Power Plant
Submitted by BuzzFlash on Wed, 03/16/2011 - 10:21pm.

· Guest Commentary

KARL GROSSMAN FOR BUZZFLASH AT TRUTHOUT

The explosion at the Fukushima nuclear power plant is being described as caused by a "hydrogen build-up" The situation harks back to the "hydrogen bubble" that was feared would explode when the Three Mile Island plant in 1979 underwent a partial meltdown. The hydrogen explosion problem at nuclear power plants involves a story as crazy as can be. As nuts as using nuclear fission to boil water to generate electricity is, the hydrogen problem and its cause cap the lunacy. Eruption of hydrogen gas as a first reaction in a loss-of-coolant accident has been discussed with great worry in U.S. government and nuclear industry literature for decades.

That is because **a highly volatile substance called zirconium** was chosen back in the 1940's and 50's, when plans were first developed to build nuclear power plants, as the material to be

used to make the rods into which radioactive fuel would be loaded. There are 30,000 to 40,000 rods-composed of twenty tons of zirconium in an average nuclear power plant. Many other substances were tried, particularly stainless steel, but only zirconium worked well. That's because zirconium, it was found, allows neutrons from the fuel pellets in the rods to pass freely between the rods and thus a nuclear chain reaction to be sustained.

But there's **a huge problem with zirconium - it is highly volatile and when hot will explode spontaneously upon contact with air, water or steam. The only other major commercial use of zirconium through the years has been in flashbulbs used in photography. A speck of it, on a flashbulb, ignites to provide a flash of light.**

But in a nuclear plant, we're not talking about specks, but tons and tons of zirconium, put together as a compound called "zircaloy" that clads tens of thousands of fuel rods. Heat - a great deal of heat - builds up in a very short time with any interruption of coolant flow in a nuclear power plant. This was the problem at Fukushima after the earthquake that struck Japan. Zirconium, with the explosive power, pound for pound, of nitroglycerine, will catch fire and explode at a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit, well below the 5,000 degree temperature of a meltdown. Before then, however, zirconium reacts to the heat by drawing oxygen from water and steam and letting off hydrogen, which itself can explode and is said to have done so at Fukushima. As a result of such a hydrogen explosion, there is additional heat, bringing the zirconium itself closer and closer to its explosive level. Whether in addition to being a hydrogen explosion, zirconium also exploded at Fukushima remains to be known.

But what has happened regarding hydrogen at Fukushima, like the "hydrogen bubble" when the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania underwent its near partial meltdown, is no mystery, but precisely what is expected in a loss-of-coolant accident.

It is described in U.S. government and nuclear industry accident studies as a "metal-water" reaction. It's a reaction, the research has long stated, that can easily trigger a meltdown. Using tons of a material otherwise used as the speck that explodes in a flashbulb in nuclear power plants is absolutely crazy.

Moreover, in the spent fuel pools usually situated next to nuclear power plants, there are large numbers of additional fuel rods, used ones, disposed of as waste. There must be constant water circulation in the spent fuel pools. In what is labeled a "loss-of-water" accident in a spent fuel pool, the zirconium cladding of the fuel rods is projected as exploding, sending into the environment the lethal nuclear poisons in a spent fuel pool.

Karl Grossman, professor of journalism at the State University of New York/College at Old Westbury, has long specialized in doing investigative reporting on nuclear technology. He is the author of Cover Up: What You Are Not Supposed to Know About Nuclear Power. He is the host of the nationally aired TV program, Enviro Close-Up (envirovideo.com).

NUCLEAR POWER ISN'T THE PROBLEM

Submitted by Skinny Dog on Wed, 03/16/2011 - 11:57pm.

Nuclear power isn't the problem. The problem is the reactors we've been using to make it.

Karl is absolutely right - using zirconium in a reactor is insane. So is using water. And so is using Uranium.

LFTRs (Liquid Fluoride Thorium Reactors) have none of the problems Uranium reactors have. If the reactors in Japan were LFTRs, none of this would be happening. NONE of it. At all. See this article: http://www.wired.com/magazine/2009/12/ff_new_nukes/

From: Bonaccorso, Amy

To: (b)(6)

Cc: Deavers, Ron

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2011 9:54 AM

Subject: REPLY: Aren't those rods going to be so salt encrusted that they can't cool, won't the gas&steam pressure be too high for the cooling pumps ?

Dear Mr. Marx:

We appreciate the suggestions of folks with ideas to resolve the situation in Japan. Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Trade press question: "Confidential NRC report"
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:37:00 AM

FYI

From: Wayne Barber (SNL: 703-373-0160) [mailto:WBarber@snl.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:34 AM
To: Burnell, Scott; OPA Resource
Subject: Trade press question: "Confidential NRC report"

Has NRC produced a "confidential" report on the Fukushima crisis that indicates new threats of hydrogen explosions could be arising at the nuclear complex?

Could I receive a copy of this NRC analysis that has been referenced in news reports today by the New York Times and ABC News?

Many thanks.

Wayne B.

Cell: (b)(6) Ex 6

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/06/world/asia/06nuclear.html?_r=1

Wayne Barber
Generation Markets Week Editor
SNL Energy
703-373-0160 p
703-373-0159 f
wbarber@snl.com

BB/238

From: Harrington, Holly
To: OPA Resource; NRC Allegation
Subject: RE: (b)(6) (Akamai.com) Trying to abuse over my release of radiation information.
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:06:27 AM

No response from OPA necessary.

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly On Behalf Of OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:47 PM
To: NRC Allegation
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: (b)(6) (Akamai.com) Trying to abuse over my release of radiation information.

Can you advise?

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:37 PM
To: hostmaster@arin.net; abuse-mail@verizonbusiness.com; OPA Resource; OPA1 RESOURCE; OPA2 Resource; Resource; OPA3; OPA4 Resource; ir@tu cows.com
Subject: (b)(6) (Akamai.com) Trying to abuse over my release of radiation information.

I was on Facebook and posted an article from New Scientist stating the radiation levels, IN THE SEA just outside the Japanese reactor, were 10,000 the normal level.

Apparently, someone didn't like me posting that and the attacks set in.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is NOT what Americans do. We do not suppress 1st Amendment right because we don't think you should say whatever it is you want to say. I'm not going to be controlled by our government much less Verizon or the Japanese government.

I will speak freely, not because the government gave me the right, but because I cannot be silenced short of killing me, which the Japanese apparently are trying to do. Even so, millions of other Americans will fill my shoes and carry on.

So the Japanese want to shut me down, how about I rally several million Americans to shut the Japanese down from EVER having nuclear power. Can I do that. Easily....

Please understand that we're paying Verizon FIOS (I just sent them 123.58 for the month of April) for the privilege of being hacked by them. While one can argue that it was someone else on the Internet erroneously using Verizon's IP addresses, you will have to admit that they're getting through Verizon's security, unabated. That is a Verizon and Akamai problem that potentially affects the entire Internet world wide and one that Verizon needs to address. (You'll not I had to unblock them just to get the post up on Facebook. That had to happen several times. It was a fight. I won.)

The NRC needs to own the Japanese problem and shut them down.

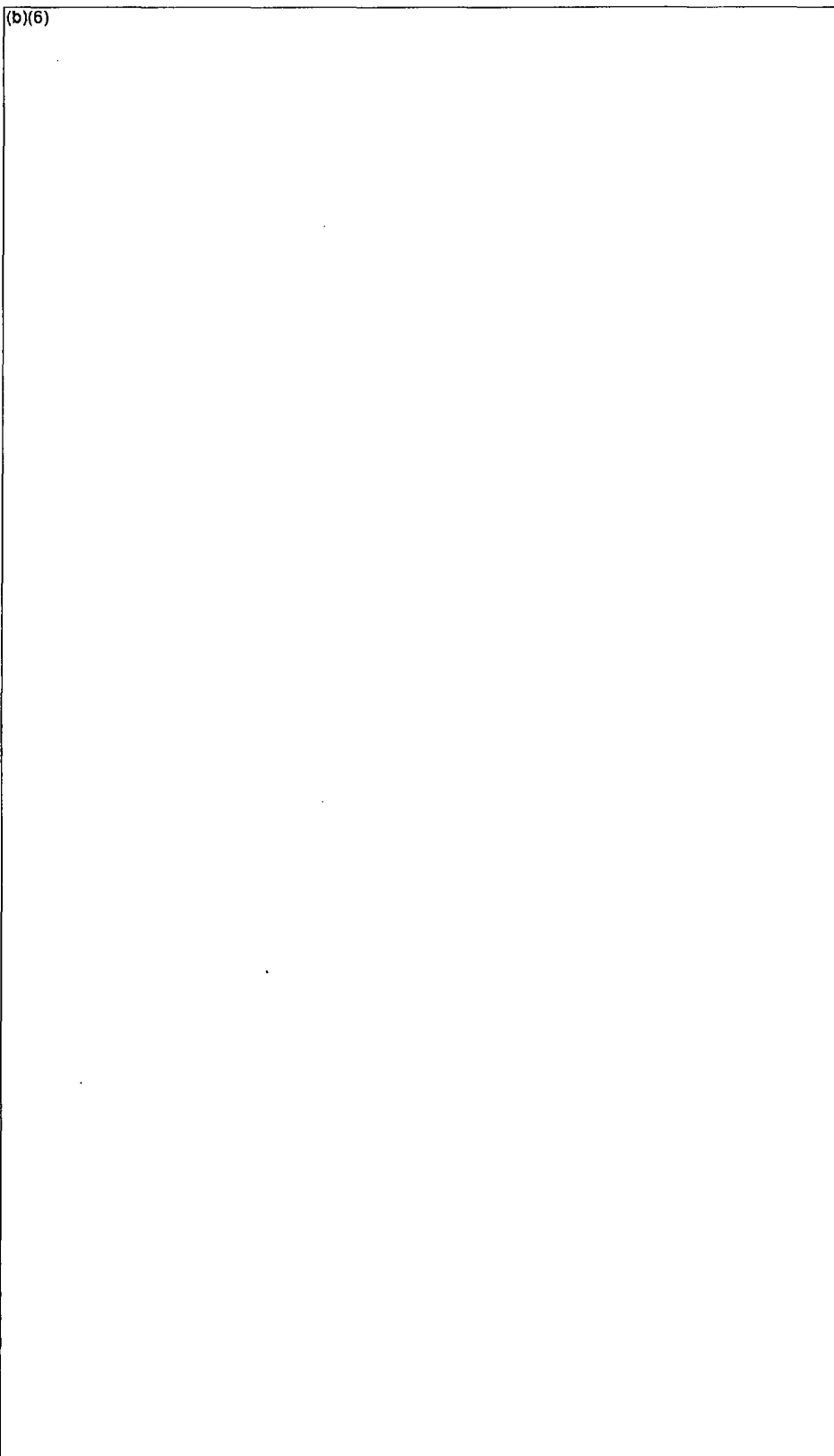
Thank you for your kind attention.

BB/239

JOHN DODRILL

Firewall excerpt follows:

(b)(6)



(b)(6)

From: OPA Resource
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Put a moratorium on all licensing and re-licensing of nuclear power plants
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:07:13 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: U.S.PIRG [<mailto:action@uspirg.org>] On Behalf Of John Hyslop
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 7:44 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Put a moratorium on all licensing and re-licensing of nuclear power plants

Apr 6, 2011

Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners

Dear Commissioners,

With the situation in Japan going from bad to worse, I strongly urge the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to stop issuing and renewing licenses for new or existing U.S. nuclear power plants.

Sincerely,

John Hyslop

(b)(6)

5 x 6

PBB/240

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:24:00 AM

Hello:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) continues to monitor information regarding wind patterns near the Japanese nuclear power plants. Given the distance between Japan and the U.S., we are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has publicly stated its agreement with the NRC's assessment. The EPA is using its existing nationwide radiation monitoring system, RadNet, to monitor continuously the nation's air, water, milk, and precipitation. For more information on RadNet, you can visit this website:
<http://www.epa.gov/japan2011/rert/radnet-data.html>

For NRC updates on the crisis in Japan, please visit this website:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Joris (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 7:19 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Question

dear,

in (b)(6)

I'm concerned about the nuclear radiation/pollution in that area, due to what happened in Japan a few weeks ago

My question is very simple, is it safe to visit California, Nevada and Utah these days? *yes*

Excuse me if this mail reaches the wrong person, it seemed to be the most general address on the NRC website

Regards,

Joris Van pellicom
(b)(6)

BB/241

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:40:00 AM

From: Walter Johnson (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:55 AM
To: OPA Resource; chris.messier@bartlettinc.com; eric.bartlett@bartlettinc.com; Mark Benjamin
Subject: High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

To those concerned,

I am about a week ahead on this process so I thought I would update all as I continue research.

Regards,

Walter L. Johnson

High Volume Electrolytic Purification of Salt Water Contaminated Radioactive Waste Water Streams

by Walter Lyman Johnson on Monday, April 4, 2011 at 3:21pm

This is my detailed recommendation for a process for disposing of all the water at Fukushima:

April 4, 2011 (most recently revised April 6, 2011) by Walter L. Johnson, (b)(6)

Fundamental Process – Electrolysis of water, producing pure H₂ (some Tritium) and O₂ (Cl₂), and leaving a highly concentrated radioactive mixture.

Theoretical Maximum Volume Reduction Factor – 46.5

Basic Description – Radioactive water is pumped into a shielded chamber where electrolysis separates the water into its constituent gases, H₂ and O₂. Gas collection assemblies channel the H₂ and O₂ out of the chamber through HEPA filters leaving rapidly increasing concentrations of whatever was in the water. Water is continuously added to the chamber until contaminant concentration (measured by conductivity) or radiation levels dictate that the remaining mixture be drained out of the chamber. Temperature, radiation levels, conductivity, and explosive gas levels are continuously monitored in the chamber. Continuous Cl₂ and explosive gas measurements are taken everywhere. Airborne contamination levels are monitored everywhere and especially downstream of all HEPA filters. HEPA filters are changed whenever dictated by radiation levels or downstream airborne radioactivity. Several chambers could be operated in parallel to facilitate continuous operations.

Heat – Significant heat is produced by this process, so some means of cooling the chamber and condensing the water from the H₂ burning process is required.

Radiation – When this process is used, extremely high and possibly lethal radiation levels could be produced close to the system. Shielding, chamber size, batch size, and management of personnel access should be used to minimize exposures and exposure rates. Engineering controls should be engineered into the system such that personnel could operate the equipment and manage the process from a distance with minimal personnel involvement.

FB/242

Airborne Radioactivity – This process should be engineered to result in no additional releases of airborne activity. If such a release is detected, operations should be stopped and the cause investigated and fixed.

Explosive Mixture Control – Argon or Nitrogen could be used to inert the chamber prior to use and when not collecting the separated gases in order to avoid an explosive mixture. Continuous measurement of accumulated gases with purging as necessary along with design of the chamber to preclude gas accumulation will prevent dangerous H₂ and O₂ concentrations in the chamber. Any gases vented from the chamber are passed through HEPA filters.

Disposition of Gases – A determination should be made of the amount of Tritium there is in the waste water to be processed using this method in order to determine what to do with the H₂ produced from the rig. The O₂(Cl₂) can be vented to the atmosphere away from personnel and the rig as it will not be radioactive at all. If the Cl₂ experienced a neutron flux in the reactor, sampling and analysis should be done and a determination made as to what to do with the Cl₂ gas. Options exist, including disposal by pressurization, liquefaction, and storage. The H₂ can be vented or burned/condensed/cooled and then pumped to a barge for further disposition. At that point the only activity in the water will be Tritium. No significant radioactivity from any other nuclide will be present. The purity of this water allows it to be reused in the reactor if necessary.

Chlorine – Some Chlorine gas could be preferentially produced instead of O₂ gas in solutions highly contaminated with seawater. Water reduction by disassociation is not stopped, just the production of O₂ gas. The following reaction occurs - $2 \text{NaCl} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH}$. Chlorine will continue to be produced until most all of the salt is gone. At that point, the electrolysis continues normally as NaOH is a good electrolyte for the electrolysis of water.

Disposition of Radioactive Mixture Containing Several Curies of Radioactivity – The highly radioactive mixture of various radionuclides, water and other contaminants left over in the chamber from this process can be drained and stabilized using concrete or some other standard method. The volume of this material will be very small relative to the large amount of water processed and more easily shielded, handled, transported, and stored using standard methods. Disposal could be by burial locally at the site or at some other facility similar to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Inadvertent Criticality – It is likely in the case of Fukushima that due to core damage and leakage from containment that there could be some Uranium or Plutonium present in the waste water, so precautions should be taken to prevent inadvertent criticality. Periodic sampling and isotopic analysis prior to processing of the waste water, continuous neutron surveys of the rig, inlet, and outlet piping, along with boron poisoning of the liquid in the chamber should suffice in this regard. Sampling and isotopic analysis of the concentrated mixture along with monitoring the concrete blocks would be appropriate as well to ensure that there is no risk of inadvertent criticality in the concrete blocks produced from this process. This process should be engineered such that based on concentrations of Uranium and Plutonium in the liquid to be processed, criteria be established to ensure batch size and Uranium/Plutonium concentrations do not provide for a critical mass under any conceivable geometries encountered normally or by an accident during the process.

Power Supply – DC to the chamber, AC for instrumentation.

Volume Reduction – Volume reduction can be very high for purer water streams but decreases with higher salt and contaminant concentrations in cases like Fukushima. The molecular weight of NaCl is 58 while for NaOH is 40, so once the salt is converted to sodium hydroxide the concentration goes from 33,000 ppm (pure seawater) to about 23000 ppm or about 23 g/L as the process continues on a batch, due to the removal of Cl and replacement with OH. While the solubility of NaCl in water is 358.5 g/L, the solubility of NaOH is 1070 g/L. The theoretical maximum reduction factor benefits from the conversion of NaCl to NaOH and ends up being about 46.5. Four million liters (about one million gallons) could be reduced to a volume of less than 100,000 liters. Concrete is made using a theoretical optimum of about 25% water by weight. 100,000 liters of water can make about 400,000 kg of concrete or about 166 cubic meters of concrete. That would be equivalent to a slab one meter tall, 10 meters wide and 16.6 meters long. Configured correctly, that would fit into my 33 square meter condo in Thailand. So 100 million gallons of waste water could be reduced to a block one meter tall, 100

meters wide, and about 170 meters long – hardly unmanageable. Radiation levels may be more limiting in the case of Fukushima than theoretical reductions in gross volume. Automation should be used as much as possible so that radiation levels are less limiting.

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant Radioactive Water Leakage
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:40:00 AM

From: Doug DeCouto (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 9:04 PM
To: Official.Mail@iaea.org; OPA Resource; OPA1 RESOURCE; The.Secretary@hq.doe.gov; iaeage@unog.ch; iaeany@un.org; Oreilly@foxnews.com; publisher@nytimes.com
Subject: Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant Radioactive Water Leakage

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing you in regards to the recent developments at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant. It has recently come to my attention through reports in the media that there is a water leak from trenches and underground electrical access tunnels that surround the failed reactors into the Pacific Ocean. This leak is letting highly radioactive water escape into the environment and it poses a significant risk to the local aquatic food chain. I know that there have been failed attempts to stem the flow of radioactive water by the use of cement and coagulants that were added to the water.

I believe I have an idea that may help to slow or even stop the leak.

The idea I am proposing is to freeze the radioactive water that is in the trenches and the tunnels. Freezing the water may be achieved by laying 1" metal piping or something similar into the trenches and into the tunnels. The pipes can then carry refrigerant to freeze the water. I can imagine that the piping will not be able to reach all the way into some of the tunnels but I think that the ice will be able to propagate some distance past where the pipes are placed. I know that a method similar to this has been used at some dam construction sites in the past to shore up muddy river banks so that construction could progress safely. The refrigerated pipes actually froze large sections of ground solid. In certain instances the ground was kept frozen for years at a time until construction was complete.

There are portable or semi-portable refrigerant plants in existence that could be transported to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant in the Fukushima Prefecture in Japan to help accomplish this task. By freezing the water to stop the off site leakage of highly radioactive water valuable time can be made to devise a more permanent solution to deal with the massive amount of radioactive water that has been generated as a result of the nuclear disaster in the devastated Fukushima Prefecture.

I will be forwarding this email to you at the International Atomic Energy Agency, The United States Department of Energy, The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Fox News and the editor for the New York Times. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

FB/243

Douglas Jason DeCouto, DDS

Cell Phone Number

(b)(6)

Ev 6

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:24:00 AM

I wouldn't reply, then.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:23 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Yes, the Chairman. Some people are attempting to write the Chairman and his letters are coming to us for responses.

I feel like most people understand that leaders cannot be answering letters, so for me to tell him that would be stating the obvious. So yeah, not sure what to do.

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:18 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Did he just call the Chairman "Greg"?

All you could really say is that you can't give out the Chairman's number, which would probably make him unhappy. I don't know what else you could offer, so probably not?

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:16 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Bethany:

This is a pen pal who has sent many emails. Would you even bother responding to this?
I am just wondering ☺

Amy

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:12 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Amy, would you ask Greg to email me directly next time with his # ? The American people deserve public servants who are responsive to their needs and heed their voices. The people also possess collective wisdom that we can impart to government officials so they should practice more outreach and

BB/244

respond to emails. The best policy is one that is crafted by the people, for the people.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]

Sent: Thursday, March 31, 2011 10:34 AM

To: (b)(6) Ex 6

Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter to the Chairman

Hello Mr. Nguyen:

Thank you for your email to the Chairman about spent fuel storage and reprocessing. After the recent events in Japan, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is conducting a thorough review of U.S. plants for safety. We anticipate that there will be lessons learned from this event in Japan that will be addressed during the review.

If you want to keep track of the review process, you may be interested in this meeting (open to the public and available online).

Week of May 2, 2011 - Tentative

05/03/11 9:30 Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and
A.M. Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

These other websites will also have updates:

Our website dedicated to the crisis in Japan - <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

The NRC Blog - <http://public-blog.nrc-gateway.gov/>

Thank you,

Amy

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:02 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media- question regarding operating license

I was off Tuesday afternoon when you sent me this. Send me his current one and I will respond.

Thanks,
Dave

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:58 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: Media- question regarding operating license

Could you please talk to him? He just emailed me again.

-----Original Message-----

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:56 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media- question regarding operating license

I don't believe I did directly.

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:37 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Media- question regarding operating license

Dave,

Did you reply to this reporter? Please let me know.

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 5:03 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: Media- question regarding operating license

Yes

David McIntyre
NRC Office of Public Affairs
(b)(6) (mobile)) 6
301-415-8200 (office)

ES/245

Sent from my BlackBerry, which is wholly respnsble for all typos.

----- Original Message -----

From: Medina, Veronika

To: McIntyre, David

Sent: Tue Apr 05 16:47:59 2011

Subject: Media- question regarding operating license

Dave,

The answer to the first question is 40 years with the option of renewing the license for another 20 years, right?
Can you answer the other questions?

Please let me know.

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: takao ikeuchi (b)(6)

Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:44 PM

To: Medina, Veronika

Subject: question regarding operating license

Dear Veronika,

My name is Takao Ikeuchi from Kyodo News. I am a Japanese news agency's correspondent who covers nuclear accident in Japan.

I am writing this email because I'd like to ask you a question regarding NRC regulation. Could you tell me how long operating license for nuclear power plant works generally? When will it expire once a company get a license?

There are many coverages in US about renewal of license these days. So I would like know the license system in US to compare the regulations in Japan.

I would appreciate if you could answer my question.

Sincerely,
Takao Ikeuchi

=====

池内 孝夫

Takao Ikeuchi

共同通信ワシントン支局

Staff Correspondent

Kyodo News Washington Bureau

529 14th St.,NW Suite400

Washington D.C. U.S.A. 20045

Tel:(202)347-5767

Fax:(202)393-2342

Mobile:(b)(6)

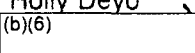
e-mail ikeuchi.takao@kyodonews.jp

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: EMP verbiage?
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:07:00 PM

Called her and gave her the info, but also told her a Q&A sheet would be coming out soon w/more details.

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:27 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: EMP verbiage?

I have a caller for you – tried to get some background before sending this on – see below:

Holly Deyo
(b)(6)  

Wants to know if US plants are EMP-hardened to resist an EMP attack like Newt Gingrich talked about

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:25 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: EMP verbiage?

The short answer is that U.S. nuclear power plant electronics are already designed to work in high-radiation areas and are considered "EMP-hardened."

The instrumentation/cybersecurity folks in NRR can provide a more detailed Q&A – shall I ask?

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:21 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: EMP verbiage?

Talk to Scott –

Scott – do we need to do a Q and A on this subject?

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:07 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: EMP verbiage?

Do we have any verbiage about EMPs? I have a public caller who wants information about whether our sites can handle an EMP, and I don't want to send her on without more info.

Beth Janbergs

BB/246

Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: EMP verbiage?
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:29:19 AM

Not that I'm aware of. You could maybe say if she wants more info on security she can look at some of our fact sheets?

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:28 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: EMP verbiage?

Sounds like I should give her Scott's answer. Nothing online on our website about this to direct her to?

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:27 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: EMP verbiage?

I have a caller for you – tried to get some background before sending this on – see below:

Holly Deyo
(b)(6)

Wants to know if US plants are EMP-hardened to resist an EMP attack like Newt Gingrich talked about

From: Burnell, Scott
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:25 AM
To: Harrington, Holly; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: EMP verbiage?

The short answer is that U.S. nuclear power plant electronics are already designed to work in high-radiation areas and are considered "EMP-hardened."

The instrumentation/cybersecurity folks in NRR can provide a more detailed Q&A – shall I ask?

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:21 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Cc: Burnell, Scott
Subject: RE: EMP verbiage?

Talk to Scott –

Scott – do we need to do a Q and A on this subject?

From: Janbergs, Holly

BB/247

Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:07 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: EMP verbiage?

Do we have any verbiage about EMPs? I have a public caller who wants information about whether our sites can handle an EMP, and I don't want to send her on without more info.

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 9:04:00 AM

Hello Mr. Neuschaefer:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----
From: Klaus Neuschaefer (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 4:26 PM
To: NRCWEB Resource
Subject: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Klaus Neuschaefer (b)(6) on Tuesday, April 05, 2011 at 16:26:28

comments: Has anyone considered using an old oil tanker as a repository for the contaminated water at the Japanese power plant? Once filled, it could be towed to somewhere away from any shore line and very deep to be scuttled. The radioactivity could then decay at a distance, and then would eventually seep out over a longer time span as the hulk eventually rusted away. Thanks.

organization:

address1:

address2:

city:

state: ---

zip:

country:

phone:

BB/248

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: ROBERT.MONTGOMERY@Sargentlundy.com
Subject: REPLY: Japan Nuclear Plants and Commercial Airline Flights
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:41:00 AM

Hello Mr. Montgomery:

For questions about decontamination of aircraft, we've been encouraging people to ask their airlines and also the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection. The contact we have is Helen Sterling: 202-344-2433.

I was also able to quickly find this fact sheet online:

<http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/OOC-US%20Customs%20and%20Border%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

It's from a state government website, but the page is informative.

Thank you,

Amy

From: ROBERT.MONTGOMERY@Sargentlundy.com [mailto:ROBERT.MONTGOMERY@Sargentlundy.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:01 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan Nuclear Plants and Commercial Airline Flights

(b)(6)

My question is, who's responsibility is it to check the plane for radiation contamination from the Japanese Nuclear Power Plants damaged by the earthquake?????????? If someone is actually checking this where does that check take place -- in Tokyo or in the US?

Bob Montgomery
Sargent & Lundy Engineers, LLC
Nuclear Power Technologies - Structural/Civil
Telephone 312 269-2703

"If you win or you lose, its a question of honour.
And the way that you choose, its a question of honour."

Bob/2491

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Public question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 3:25:00 PM

Not Japan related.

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:03 PM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public question

Jerome
(b)(6) 
Re: seismic graph reading at Three Mile Island.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/250

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:28:00 AM

From: Wald, Matthew [mailto:mattwald@nytimes.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:12 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Did NRC tell Markey that Unit 2 core has melted through the reactor vessel?

Reuters is reporting that Rep. Markey says NRC told him that the core of Fuku 2 has melted through the reactor vessel.

Can you call me on my cell? (b)(6) Ex 6 Thanks.

--- Matt

Matthew L. Wald
The New York Times
Washington Bureau
1627 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

202-862-0363

cell: (b)(6)

fax: 202-318-0057

Ex 6

<http://www.nytimes.com/info/nuclear-energy/>

twitter: mattwaldnyt

100/251

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:31:00 PM

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:30 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) Ex 6
on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 14:30:17

comments: (b)(6)
(b)(6) Is it safe to be there?

Thanks
Mike

contactName: Michael Greenfield

phone: (b)(6)

BB/252

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Radiation Question
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:57:00 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 11:43 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) Ex 6
on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 11:42:46

comments: Hi,

(b)(6) I know it is not the affected
region but I would like to know what concerns I should be aware of traveling to that area as well as
(b)(6) Thank you...

contactName: Meredith Rosenblum

phone: (b)(6)

1003/253

From: LIA06 Hoc
To: OPA Resource; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott
Cc: LIA08 Hoc
Subject: FW: ACTION - FW: Help in Japan
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:37:42 PM

This offer for assistance was sent to INPO. I am forwarding it to you all for awareness, but since it was not sent to NRC I don't see a need to reply.

Mark Lombard
Liaison Team Director
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Operations Center

-----Original Message-----

From: LIA01 Hoc
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:25 PM
To: LIA08 Hoc; LIA06 Hoc
Subject: FW: ACTION - FW: Help in Japan

-----Original Message-----

From: RMTPACTSU_ELNRC [mailto:RMTPACTSU_ELNRC@ofda.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:24 PM
To: inpoercassistance@inpo.org
Cc: LIA01 Hoc; LIA11 Hoc; LIA02 Hoc; LIA03 Hoc; RMTPACTSU_ELC; RMTPACTSU_ELNRC
Subject: ACTION - FW: Help in Japan

Please refer to the email string below for an offer of support/assistance for your review/evaluation. Thanks in advance for your help!

-----Original Message-----

From: RMTPACTSU_ELC
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:18 PM
To: RMTPACTSU_ELNRC
Subject: FW: Help in Japan

In case you're taking personnel, as well...

-----Original Message-----

From: Public Inquiries (LPA) (USAID) [mailto:PI@usaid.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:34 PM
To: RMTPACTSU_ELC
Cc: RMTPACTSU_CRC
Subject: FW: Help in Japan

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) E x 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 8:07 PM
To: Public Inquiries (LPA) (USAID)
Subject: Help in Japan

This form was filled out at:

BB/254

http://www.usaid.gov/public_inquiries.html

User's name: Gregg Jacoby

Country: United States

Contact? Please Contact Me

Hello,

I worked in the nuclear industry from

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

The Fukushima units that are in trouble and they are 3's. Remove jet pumps and add three recirc loops and you have Nine Mile 1. Both are Mark 1 primary containments. I know I have been out a while but I still have it rolling in my head. If Japan has a need, then I would like to learn more. Being (b)(6) radiation has less of an effect. I must stress that I am serious. I would expect dosimetry for tasks in radiation areas, but it really only has to closely approximate my total whole body dose. Please let me know if there is a need. My cell is (b)(6) Call or text. My other email is (b)(6) that also goes to my cell.

Thanks,
Gregg

Gregg Jacoby

(b)(6)

Ex 6

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter
Date: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 1:00:00 PM

Hello Mr. Miller:

We received your letter with an offer to assist with the accident in Japan. Although it is very encouraging to see so many people offering their assistance, we are not accepting volunteers.

You may want to check with your local Red Cross for opportunities.

Thank you,

Amy

BB/255

Royer, Deanna

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:48 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: media - Rutgers-Question

Please see below.

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 10:47 AM
To: Couret, Ivonne
Subject: media - Rutgers-Question

Tim Gardner

(b)(6)

Timothy.gardner@reuters.com

Re: Assessment in NY Times regarding Fukushima's reactor.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/256

Medina, Veronika

From: Donna Deedy (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:17 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Fwd: Media - MOX questions

Thanks, I have answers.

Donna Deedy

Begin forwarded message:

From: "McIntyre, David" <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov>
Date: April 7, 2011 4:04:49 PM EDT
To: "Medina, Veronika" <Veronika.Medina@nrc.gov>, Donna Deedy (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Media - MOX questions

Ms. Deedy –

Any reactor operator seeking to use MOX fuel would need approval from the NRC.

The agency is currently reviewing recent seismic data for the central and eastern United States to evaluate seismic risk to licensed facilities.

The American Nuclear Society published a technical brief on the impact of MOX in Unit 3 at Fukushima. <http://www.ans.org/misc/ans-technical-brief-mox-fukushima.pdf>

*David McIntyre
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8200*

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:07 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Media - MOX questions

Dave,

Can you also answer the questions this freelance reporter has?

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----
From: Donna Deedy (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:15 PM
To: Medina, Veronika

BB/257

Cc: OPA Resource
Subject: MOX questions

Dear Veronika,

I am a freelance journalist looking for information about the MOX plant. Here's my questions:

Is MOX fuel certified for commercial use here in the US as a result of the Duke tests?

Will the NRC be re-evaluating the earthquake risks?

Is there current information or a summary available on MOX situation in Fukushima?

Thanks for your help.

Donna Deedy

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:07 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media - MOX questions

Yes.

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:07 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Media - MOX questions

Dave,

Can you also answer the questions this freelance reporter has?

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: Donna Deedy (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:15 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Cc: OPA Resource
Subject: MOX questions

Dear Veronika,

I am a freelance journalist looking for information about the MOX plant. Here's my questions:

Is MOX fuel certified for commercial use here in the US as a result of the Duke tests?

Will the NRC be re-evaluating the earthquake risks?

Is there current information or a summary available on MOX situation in Fukushima?

Thanks for your help.

Donna Deedy

PB/258

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Pilgrim Nuclear Plant relicensing
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:07:00 PM

Hello Ms. Sandstrom:

I checked for public involvement opportunities regarding the Pilgrim plant and it's license, and it looks like all public meetings have passed.

However, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission just put together a Task Force to examine the events in Japan, identify lessons learned, and also recommend any improvements to our system here in the U.S.

The press release is available here:
<http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1109/ML110910479.pdf>

If you are interested, a public meeting is scheduled in May to review the progress of the Task Force and that meeting is open to the public.

Week of May 9, 2011 - Tentative

05/12/11 9:30 Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and
A.M. Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

This information is located on this page: <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html>

In addition, we have a website dedicated to news involving Japan and the NRC's follow-up actions:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

I hope this was helpful.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Anne Sandstrom (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:51 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Pilgrim Nuclear Plant relicensing

As a resident of (b)(6) and a frequent visitor to Plymouth MA and Cape Cod, I'd like to voice my opinion that the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant should not be relicensed in 2012. My primary concern is the storage of spent fuel on site. Although I expect that relicensing is basically a foregone conclusion, in good conscience I cannot let the process continue without at least(hopefully) having my voice heard.

259

Thank you for listening.

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Pilgrim Nuclear Plant relicensing
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:04:08 PM

Sounds good

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:48 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Pilgrim Nuclear Plant relicensing

Well, I checked and it doesn't look like much will be going on with Pilgrim:

<http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/licensing/renewal/applications/pilgrim.html#schedule>

I guess I could just refer him to the Task Force Update public meeting?

Thanks,

Amy

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:42 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Pilgrim Nuclear Plant relicensing

Don't know if you want to respond – maybe we can direct to public meetings etc tho?

From: Anne Sandstrom (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 6:51 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Pilgrim Nuclear Plant relicensing

As a resident of (b)(6) and a frequent visitor to Plymouth MA and Cape Cod, I'd like to voice my opinion that the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant should not be relicensed in 2012. My primary concern is the storage of spent fuel on site. Although I expect that relicensing is basically a foregone conclusion, in good conscience I cannot let the process continue without at least(hopefully) having my voice heard.

Thank you for listening.

BB/260

From: (b)(6)
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Re: REPLY: nuclear leak
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 5:35:21 PM

----- Original Message -----

From: "Amy Bonaccorso" <amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov>
To: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 7, 2011 10:03:04 AM
Subject: REPLY: nuclear leak

Hello Dr. Kronenwetter:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission just put together a Task Force to examine the events in Japan, identify lessons learned, and also recommend any improvements to our system here in the U.S.

The press release is available here:

<http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1109/ML110910479.pdf>

If you are interested, a public meeting is scheduled in May to review the progress of the Task Force and that meeting is open to the public.

Week of May 9, 2011 - Tentative

05/12/11 9:30 Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and
A.M. Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

This information is located on this page: <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html>

In addition, we have a website dedicated to news involving Japan and the NRC's follow-up actions:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>. The website also includes links to other governmental websites that contain information relevant to the crisis in Japan.

Thank you,

Dear Ms. Bonaccorso,

Thank you for the information and the appropriate links. However, What ABOUT the GLOBAL issues the radiation leaks pose? And do you have ANY authority in Japan? WHO does have authority, globally to require , e.g., five back up systems for every nuclear plant on the earth? We need that. Carol Kronenwetter

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:55 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: nuclear leak

BB/261

Hello.

(b)(6)

Over the course of the last few weeks, I have been deeply concerned about the nuclear situation in Japan. I have two concerns: 1) the events in Japan will lead the US to reduce or cut its use of nuclear generated fuel and 2) the events in Japan are being mishandled or reported by the media as mishandled.

I favor the use of nuclear generators for cleaner energy, but I insist that you take a greater role in letting the US citizens know what is happening, what is being done in Japan, and what the US is doing to insure its nuclear safety. The situation in Japan has GLOBAL implications and I believe you have a duty to inform us of your involvement, your assessment, and your plans.

Why is it that one back up system enough when it comes to nuclear plants? I have numerous back up systems for pet care or cooking issues.. Please tell me why nuclear plants don't have a dozen back up systems.

Sincerely,
Carol J. Kronenwetter, Ph.D.
Dr

From: Ernest
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: REPLY: SOLUTION.
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:24:16 PM

JUST LIKE I SHOULD HAVE EXPECTED----NOTHING BUT CANNED REPLY CRAP!!!!

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.bonaccorso@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:51 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: SOLUTION.

Hello Ernest:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

If you are interested in news updates on the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's response to the crisis in Japan, please visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Ernest (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:07 PM
To: 'opa.resource@nrc.gov'
Subject: SOLUTION.

INCOMPETENCE TO THE 10th POWER!

Beyond comprehension, the crisis at Japan's disabled nuclear installations is demonstrating that there is not enough brain power, impetus, and resolve to master it effectively. Just like during the Gulf explosion/oil spill, all the (EXPERTS?) were unable to solve the problem for months. Expeditious action could have vastly minimized the negative impact on the ecology. Now we are faced with a similar catastrophe, and the rhetoric strapped weenies are sitting on their hands and twittling their thumbs. Is there anyone around to take the bull by the horns? Well, I have a solution. It is, of course, extremely difficult to solve a problem without being privy to all the information that is available. It is like operating out of a vacuum. However, from the existing data disclosed through the news media, a reasonable knowledge of nuclear fission, and a thorough familiarity with construction principles, I am able to propose a remedy. There are several options: A) Stop all reactions, B) Cool the reactors, C) Nurse the operations along until someone can come up with a reasonable solution, D) Enclose the entire complex; bury it. A) & B), from News Reports, are non starters. C) Apparently is a long winded,

RB/202

exorbitant, gamble, leaving D). The fact that meltdowns are now imminent, without workers being presently allowed into the immediate areas due to exposure, like Chernobyl, leaves the following logical option:

The use of helicopters and/or giant cranes and pumps is, first of all, imperative. 1) Dump/pump hot, molten lead into each of the radiating/fissioning containers after safely bleeding water/liquid out of the containment facilities to a level fully covering the rods with several feet above the structures without free board at the tops. Lead melts at 685 degree F and steel at around 1850 degree F, and the temporary average plenum melt down temp can be estimated at around 2000 degrees F. 2) Place a calculated and pre-fabbed reinforcing rod cage surrounding each of the reactors/storage containers. 3) Dump a special, high strength/density, low water content, quick setting concrete over the re bar cages, completely covering all the reactors' housing and storage bins. Thus, the whole achievement will be a sarcophagus. The concrete should be laced with epoxy for elasticity, and lead powder/small particles for additional shielding. Any explosion and radiation resulting from the meltdown will then be contained and directed downward into the Earth, due to weaker resistance, making it essentially safe for the atmosphere, sea water, and the environment, in general. The expense of this approach, although extremely high, will be significantly less than employing repeated failure prone attempts over a long period with a substantial release of harmful radiation. Time is of the essence, and this approach should have been employed long before the elapse of the month which has resulted in nothing but a stalemate and much unnecessary pollution!

Where is the professional expertise and ACTION from the NRC and other World wide specialists which we so direly need in such an occurrence? Maybe, as an alternative explanation for INACTIVITY, they are all asleep, or irresponsibly apathetic?

From: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
To: [Anderson, Brian](#)
Cc: [Harrington, Holly](#)
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:18:00 PM

Well, I think it's great – much better than I could do!

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:15 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Amy –

How about this?

=====

Mr. Gonyeau –

As you probably know, all nuclear power plants that are licensed to operate in the United States are required to have containment structures. The containment is one of several barriers of protection and serves as an enclosure to the nuclear reactor to confine fission products that otherwise might be released to the atmosphere in the event of an accident. In a typical boiling water reactor containment system, the drywell surrounds the reactor vessel and recirculation loops, which are shown in the simplified diagram on the NRC website (<http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/bwrs.html>). The drywell is a light-bulb shaped steel-lined pressure vessel and is backed over most of its surface with reinforced concrete.

Some figures that appear on the NRC website are meant to provide an overview of information that may be of interest to public. These figures are not necessarily meant to provide detailed technical information related to NRC-regulated activities. The NRC maintains a separate website for each of the operating power reactor. If you would like to find more detailed information related to a particular reactor location, I recommend using the following website (<http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder.html>)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:15 PM
To: Anderson, Brian
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Thanks – I'm really not up on the technical questions at all.

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:15 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

BB/263

I might be able to help, Amy...let me get back to you shortly.

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:08 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Cc: Anderson, Brian
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Can you help answer this man's question?

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:04 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Can you think of any additional information I can provide this person?

From: Joseph Gonyeau (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:26 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Dear Ms Bonaccorso,

The reason I sent my earlier request was that the information was unclear on your website. I am in favor of use of nuclear power; I worked in the industry for over 30 years. However, I really believe the NRC is stonewalling the American public with the parsing of information distributed. I am respectfully requesting that the NRC make it clear on their website that a metal drywell designed for nominally 50 psi pressure surrounds the reactor.

Sincerely,

Joseph Gonyeau
(b)(6)
(b)(6)



From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:53 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Hello Mr. Gonyeau:

I'm sorry that we don't have more time to research your questions. We have quite a bit of data about U.S. plants on the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission website at www.nrc.gov.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Joseph Gonyeau (b)(6)
Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 11:38 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: BWR Mark 1 Design

Does the primary containment for all of the Mark 1 BWRs in the US have a completely metal (steel) drywell compartment for the reactor (designed for about 60 psi pressure) surrounded by a concrete primary containment?

Do the Fukushima reactor have the same setup?

The drawing used to show the Mark 1 and the BWR document (<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/teachers/03.pdf>) are unclear whether there is metal other than the cover over the reactor head. Having been inside Fermi 2's drywell before startup, I thought it was a metal compartment.

Thank you in advance.

Joseph Gonyeau
(b)(6)
(b)(6)



From: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
To: [Bonaccorso, Amy](#)
Subject: FW: Public question
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:08:03 PM

Emailed Tom – Ray's email is Ray.waterman@duke-energy.com

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:57 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Public question

That's OK. Please help her

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:51 PM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Public question

Tom Kardaras works in my division in Research...so they have his office wrong. Do we normally call people to confirm our people's positions and titles? I know the manager assignments in particular are public information – we do have org charts at the RIC...

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public question

Ray Waterman 
(b)(6)

Re: Wants to verify offices
Office of Analysis and Evaluation – Tom Kardaras
Scientech – Lynne Saul

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/26A

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Kardaras, Tom
Subject: RE: Public Inquiry from OPA - Who to Contact?
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:25:00 PM

I searched for HOO on our website and didn't get a name or anything too helpful. How do I find out who the HOO is? What does it stand for? Sorry – I am just not familiar with that acronym.

Thanks,

Amy

From: Kardaras, Tom
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:24 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Re: Public Inquiry from OPA - Who to Contact?

Contact the HOO and ask the question. I am not certain who is minding ERDS now.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Kardaras, Tom
Sent: Thu Apr 07 14:07:27 2011
Subject: Public Inquiry from OPA - Who to Contact?

Tom:

I am chasing down an inquiry in Public Affairs and believe it or not, your name came up!

A man named Ray Waterman is sending out a letter to communicate software changes with the emergency response system (required by Appendix C, 10CFR50, Section 6, 3a), and last time, he cc'ed you in your role as the contact in the Office of Analysis and Evaluation. Who should he cc now that you are not there?

Thanks,

Amy

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:47 PM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public question

Ray Waterman

(b)(6)

Re: Wants to verify offices
Office of Analysis and Evaluation – Tom Kardaras
Scientech – Lynne Saul

PB/265

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Public questions
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:33:00 PM

Well – I don't think is really Japan related...

I should have a SOP/Q&A draft to you very soon.

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public questions

Carol Binder

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Re: Humble Bay Power Plant Unit 3. Documents about shutdown.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/266

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: NRC Response to Your Letter
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:18:00 PM

Hello Mr. Bastin:

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

BB/267

Medina, Veronika

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:52 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Cc: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

Don't know It wouldn't hurt to refer them to both.

Beth

-----Original Message-----

From: Harrington, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:45 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth; Medina, Veronika
Cc: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: RE: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

Only NOAA, I believe. Didn't EPA call Scott because he's referred someone to their press shop regarding ocean radiation levels?

-----Original Message-----

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 8:41 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Cc: Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

I suggest you refer the producer to NOAH and EPA.

Beth

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:44 AM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Media- Talk Radio Guest Request

Beth,

This producer wants a nuclear expert to comment on Japan's release of nuclear/radioactive waste into the Pacific. Should I send her the automated message saying we are not providing any interviews?

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: Ann Karrick (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:39 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Talk Radio Guest Request

BB/268

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Ann Karrick (b)(6) on Thursday, April 07, 2011 at 16:38:47

~~Exo~~

comments: Can you provide someone to comment on Japan's release of nuclear/radioactive waste into the Pacific? I'm looking for a guest for either Mon or Tue for the live afternoon talk show. The show is 4-7pm each day. The topic is the effect of the release on water, wildlife, and eventually possibly humans. A phone interview is acceptable. Please let me know. Thanks :) Ann

organization: Talk Show Host - News Anchor

address1:

address2:

city: Fairfield County

state: CT

zip:

country:

phone: 2032543635 ~~Exo~~

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Improve US Nuclear Power Plant Safety
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:44:19 AM

From: Sean Meyer (b)(6) 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:44 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Improve US Nuclear Power Plant Safety

Dear NRC Commissioners,

With the Japan crisis continuing to unfold, I write to urge you to re-double your efforts to make U.S. nuclear power plants safer. What happened in Japan can happen here.

Specifically, I urge you to revise your regulations regarding spent fuel storage and insist that operators transfer more spent fuel into dry cask storage, which will be both safer and more secure. Spent fuel is currently vulnerable to terrorist attacks and if a plant loses its ability to keep this fuel cool due to a prolonged power outage—such as what we witnessed in Japan—the plant risks the release of life-threatening radiation.

More generally, I also urge you to more stringently enforce existing regulations and demand that operators immediately fix known safety problems. The NRC must no longer ignore or tolerate problems at nuclear facilities -- as that is a recipe for a future disaster.

Thank you.

Sean Meyer

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

BB/2009

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:54:00 PM

Hello:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is unable to advise people on their travel plans. We recommend that you ask the airlines for travel restrictions and advisories, and also the State Department. The State Department's number for U.S. travelers is 1-888-407-4747 and the website is: www.travel.state.gov.

If you are interested in news updates on the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's response to the crisis in Japan, please visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 8:43 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Wednesday, April 06, 2011 at 20:42:46

comments: (b)(6)

(b)(6) the event of a nuclear breach in Japan. If it were not for family pressure, I would cancel the trip. In the event of a worst case scenario, what would be the largest area of impact? Would you consider it relatively safe to travel to Taiwan and Hong Kong with children?

contactName:

phone:

BB/270

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Improve US Nuclear Power Plant Safety
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:09:00 PM

Hello Mr. Meyer:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission just put together a Task Force to examine the events in Japan, identify lessons learned, and also recommend any improvements to our system here in the U.S.

The press release is available here:

<http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1109/ML110910479.pdf>

If you are interested, a public meeting is scheduled in May to review the progress of the Task Force and that meeting is open to the public.

Week of May 9, 2011 - Tentative

05/12/11 9:30 Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and
A.M. Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

This information is located on this page: <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html>

In addition, we have a website dedicated to news involving Japan and the NRC's follow-up actions:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Sean Meyer (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:44 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Improve US Nuclear Power Plant Safety

Dear NRC Commissioners,

With the Japan crisis continuing to unfold, I write to urge you to re-double your efforts to make U.S. nuclear power plants safer. What happened in Japan can happen here.

Specifically, I urge you to revise your regulations regarding spent fuel storage and insist that operators transfer more spent fuel into dry cask storage, which will be both safer and more secure. Spent fuel is currently vulnerable to terrorist attacks and if a plant loses its ability to keep this fuel cool due to a prolonged power outage—such as what we witnessed in Japan—the plant risks the release of life-threatening radiation.

BB/271

More generally, I also urge you to more stingently enforce existing regulations and demand that operators immediately fix known safety problems. The NRC must no longer ignore or tolerate problems at nuclear facilities -- as that is a recipe for a future disaster.

Thank you.

Sean Meyer

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:30:00 PM

Hello Mr. Pettigrew:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Pettigrew R. J. (b)(6) 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:19 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors

Dear Ms., Mr.,

I agree with your chairman, Mr. G.G. Jaczko, that the evacuation zone there should be much larger than a 20 km radius.

My suggestion is;

for the pressure and temp. reduction within the reactor containment wall, I think the technology tested by the famous Los Alamos National Laboratory in the 60s and improved since then, the Heat Pipe or Thermosyphon, can be fine to do that without any need of hot and radioactive gas release in the atmosphere, as it happened many times in Daiichi...

Using the so-called liquid metal as thermal agent, a set of this devices can bring the critical temp. to a safe value.

For ex., if be around 900 oC, the sodium or potassium be fine. Later, when the temp. be down to about 500 oC, another device, with another thermal agent, will take the relay, and so on.

These devices, autonomous, rugged, simple enough, will work continuously till their lower temp. end be reach, and maintain it till the relay unit be used...

BB/212

A helicopter can deliver them with help of a long cable, to keep the crew and avionics at safe distance.

The well known book Heat transfer, by J.P. Holman mention this fine device in his ch. 12 in many ed. since the 5th in 1981.

I thank you for your courtesy to read me and to share my confidence in an excellent American invention.

Please accept my most distinguished salutations.

Yours Truly,

R.J. Pettigrew, B.Sc. Ch.
15, Ch. Dunham, Frelighsburg
Missisquoi Co., Québec
J0J 1C0

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:48 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Nuclear power, safety radio panel

From: Flatt, Courtney A. [<mailto:FlattCA@missouri.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:35 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: OPA4 Resource
Subject: Nuclear power, safety radio panel

Hi all,

My name is Courtney Flatt, and I'm a producer at KBIA Radio, the NPR affiliate in Columbia, Missouri. I work on an hour-long community talk show called Intersection. The show airs live every Monday at 2 p.m. central.

This upcoming Monday, April 11, we're going to discuss nuclear power and safety, particularly in regards to the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant in Fulton, Missouri. Would you be able to put me in contact with someone at the NRC who either would be able to call-in to the show?

I really believe that it is essential to have the NRC's viewpoint represented during this discussion. Please feel free to call or e-mail at any time with questions or concerns. I can also send you more information if anyone is available.

Here's a little more info on the show: Here's the Intersection elevator pitch: Intersection airs live from 2 to 3 p.m. central on KBIA-FM and online. It's rebroadcast that evening at 6:30 on KBIA-FM and our local access cable channels. If you'd like a little more info on the show, here's our website: <http://intersectkbia.weebly.com/>. There you can watch archive editions. Our host is Reuben Stern.

Thank you for your time and help.

All the best,
Courtney

Courtney Flatt
Producer, KBIA Radio
flattca@missouri.edu
Office: (573) 882-3431
Cell: (b)(6)

JEX 6

BB/213

Medina, Veronika

From: Dorell, Oren [odorell@usatoday.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:49 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Better Fukushima Fallout Monitoring Needed to Protect U.S. Milk and Water

Veronica,

Here is the original press release, and my contact information:

Oren Dorell
USA TODAY
O: 703-854-3323
C: (b)(6)
odorell@usatoday.com

Ex 6

From: Bob Schaeffer [mailto:bobschaeffer@earthlink.net]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:58 PM
Subject: Better Fukushima Fallout Monitoring Needed to Protect U.S. Milk and Water

INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

For further information:

Arjun Makhijani 301-270-5500 (preferred) or (weekend) cell: 301-509-6843

For Immediate Release Thursday, April 7, 2011

MORE STRINGENT, COORDINATED FUKUSHIMA FALLOUT MONITORING NEEDED TO DETERMINE RADIOACTIVE IODINE RISK TO U.S. MILK AND WATER; FOOD, WATER AND AIR MONITORING SHOULD CONTINUE IN GOVT. SHUTDOWN; U.S. AGENCY CLAIMS ON RADIATION DANGER AND RISK ARE CONTRADICTORY, MISLEADING

Takoma Park, Maryland – Total releases of radioactive iodine-131 and cesium-137 from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi reactors in Japan now appear to rival Chernobyl. As a result, there is now fallout through the northern hemisphere, with hot spots appearing due to rain. For instance, rainwater in Boise, Idaho, on March 22, 2011, was reported by the Environmental Protection Agency at 242 picocuries per liter, about 80 times the U.S. drinking water standard *if the level persisted* for a prolonged time. The drinking water standard is a common reference number for water purity, even if the water is not used for drinking.

Preliminary risk calculations on the March 22, 2011, rainout event in Boise indicate that the risk from a single such event would be low, even if cows were mostly getting their feed from outdoor grazing, which may not have been the case. However, government agency measurements of milk contamination are limited and appear to be uncoordinated. Ingesting milk contaminated with iodine-131 increases the risk of contracting thyroid cancer, especially for female infants. A low dose would produce a low risk; the risk increases proportionally to the dose.

"We don't have data on iodine-131 levels in milk samples taken from the same areas where polluted rain fell," said Dr. Arjun Makhijani, IEER's president. "Such information is important for making reliable estimates of radiation dose and risk. We must ensure that fallout is not rising to levels that could repeat even a small part of the tragedy associated with atmospheric nuclear weapons testing in Nevada during the 1950s and 1960s."

IEER recommended that government actions should include:

- Designating water, food, and air radiation measurements as an emergency function to be kept operational in the event of a federal government shutdown due to lack of a budget resolution.
- Making coordinated measurements of Fukushima fallout in air, rainwater, milk, and drinking water, and making these data immediately available on a public web site. Air measurements should include results from charcoal filters or canisters to ensure that the gaseous forms of iodine-131 are captured.
- Coordinating measurements of rainwater with weather patterns and estimated arrival of fallout from Japan over the United States, and making these data available in as close to real time as possible, on a public web site.
- Advising those who might be using rainwater for drinking purposes by publication of rainout maps with iodine-131 data.
- Developing contingency plans for advising farmers in case high milk contamination levels are anticipated. Such plans may include sheltering animals and feeding them stored, uncontaminated grain and hay so that clean milk can be produced in the event of greater fallout than has been reported so far.
- Publication of the protocol used for sampling air, water, and milk.
- Use of consistent risk statements based on the 2006 risk study by the National Academies (<http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=030909156X>)

“It is lamentable that the U.S. government is not speaking with a coherent, science-based voice on the risks of radiation,” said Dr. Makhijani. “There is no safe level of radiation exposure in the sense of zero risk. Period. This has been repeatedly concluded by official studies, most recently a 2006 study done by the National Academies. Yet there is no shortage of unfortunate official statements on radiation that may seek to placate the public about ‘safe’ levels of radiation, but actually undermine confidence.”

As an example, IEER cited a statement by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that “In general, a yearly dose of 620 millirem from all radiation sources has not been shown to cause humans any harm.” (<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/doses-daily-lives.html>). This annual dose includes medical uses of radiation, including CAT scans, and other voluntary exposures, from which people get some benefits. It also includes indoor radon, which the EPA estimates “is the number one cause of lung cancer among non-smokers.... Overall, radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer [after smoking]. Radon is responsible for about 21,000 lung cancer deaths every year. About 2,900 of these deaths occur among people who have never smoked.” (<http://www.epa.gov/radon/healthrisks.html>).

“While the NRC is saying the 620 millirem a year on average has not been shown to cause harm, the EPA is saying that about one-third of this total average annual dose is attributable to indoor radon, which is responsible for thousands of cancer deaths every year,” said Dr. Makhijani. “The NRC statement is an appalling misrepresentation of the science that underlies its own regulations as well as published statements on radon risks by the EPA. Using the 2006 National Academies risk estimates for cancer, 620 millirem per year to each of the 311 million people in the United States would eventually be associated with about 200,000 cancers each year; about half of them would be fatal.”

Dr. Makhijani continued, “The largest risks by far are in Japan; the risks from Fukushima in the United States, based on the limited data so far, appear to be very low at the individual level. But they are being experienced by large populations, as they were during Chernobyl fallout. More intensive measurements, a frank portrayal of both individual and population risks, for children and adults using National Academies risk numbers, and prompt publication are essential. If the government does not provide accurate, science-based, trustworthy information, how can people make well-informed decisions for themselves and their families at a confusing time?”

- - 3 0 - -

4163 Dingman Drive
Sanibel, FL 33957
ph- (239) 395-6773 fax- (239) 395-6779
(cell- (b)(6) [redacted])

Jerco

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:09 PM
To: Medina, Veronika; (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Media -question regarding operating license

Takao Ikeuchi -

I apologize for the delay in responding to your question. The licensing term for nuclear power plants in the United States is 40 years. These can be renewed for an additional 20 years. The licensee must apply for the renewal, and the NRC assures the licensee/applicant has "aging management" plans in place for the safe operation of the plant during that extended period.

Information on license renewal is available on the NRC website [here](#).

Regards,

David McIntyre
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8200

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) On Behalf Of takao ikeuchi
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:32 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Fwd: question regarding operating license

Dear Veronika,

My name is Takao Ikeuchi from Kyodo News. I am a Japanese news agency's correspondent who covers nuclear accident in Japan.

I am writing this email because there's no response about my question I sent you 2 days ago. Didn't I reach you my question?

I would like to know how long operating license for nuclear power plant works generally in USA. When will it expire or when does the company have to renew the license?

I would appreciate if you could answer my question.

Sincerely,
Takao Ikeuchi

=====

池内 孝夫
Takao Ikeuchi

BB/275

共同通信ワシントン支局
Staff Correspondent
Kyodo News Washington Bureau

529 14th St.,NW Suite400
Washington D.C. U.S.A. 20045

Tel:(202)347-5767

Fax:(202)393-2342

Mobile: (b)(6)

e-mail ikeuchi.takao@kyodonews.jp

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=====

池内 孝夫

Takao Ikeuchi

共同通信ワシントン支局

Staff Correspondent

Kyodo News Washington Bureau

529 14th St.,NW Suite400

Washington D.C. U.S.A. 20045

Tel:(202)347-5767

Fax:(202)393-2342

(Mobile: (b)(6)

e-mail ikeuchi.takao@kyodonews.jp

=====

Medina, Veronika

From: masakuni oshirabe (b)(6) 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:33 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Request interview -- Masakuni Oshirabe (NIKKEI, Japanese newspaper)

Dear Veronika,

I am an correspondent of NIKKEI Washington bureau.

NIKKEI Newspaper is recognized as the most widely-read and influential economic and bussiness daily in newspaper Japan. And we have about three million subscribers.

I would like to request the interview with Chairman Gregory Jaczko or senior official to discuss the nuclear power plant accident in Japan, US nuclear regulation policy and global impact.

I would like to interview as soon as possible.

And general interest, I put my written, quick interview with former NRC Chairman Richard Meserve.
<http://e.nikkei.com/e/fr/tks/Nni20110322D22JFA22.htm>

Best regards,

Masakuni Oshirabe

--
Correspondent
NIKKEI Washington Bureau

[Office] 1(202)393-1388
[Mobile] (b)(6)
[Email] oshirabe_wdc@nikkei.com

7 et 6

BB/216

Medina, Veronika

From: Chandrathil, Prema
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:38 PM
To: Medina, Veronika; Mitlyng, Viktoria
Subject: RE: Media- Nuclear power, safety radio panel

Hi Veronika,

Welcome aboard to OPA! Callaway is a plant located in Region 4 but the materials are handled out of Region 3. I believe this should be redirected Region 4.

Prema

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 1:58 PM
To: Mitlyng, Viktoria; Chandrathil, Prema
Subject: Media- Nuclear power, safety radio panel

Hello,

I'm helping out with the media desk while Ivonne is out of the office and I was wondering if one of you two could follow up with this producer. Please let me know.

Thanks,
Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:48 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Nuclear power, safety radio panel

From: Flatt, Courtney A. [<mailto:FlattCA@missouri.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:35 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: OPA4 Resource
Subject: Nuclear power, safety radio panel

Hi all,

My name is Courtney Flatt, and I'm a producer at KBIA Radio, the NPR affiliate in Columbia, Missouri. I work on an hour-long community talk show called Intersection. The show airs live every Monday at 2 p.m. central.

This upcoming Monday, April 11, we're going to discuss nuclear power and safety, particularly in regards to the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant in Fulton, Missouri. Would you be able to put me in contact with someone at the NRC who either would be able to call-in to the show?

I really believe that it is essential to have the NRC's viewpoint represented during this discussion. Please feel free to call or e-mail at any time with questions or concerns. I can also send you more information if anyone is available.

Here's a little more info on the show: Here's the Intersection elevator pitch: Intersection airs live from 2 to 3 p.m. central on KBIA-FM and online. It's rebroadcast that evening at 6:30 on KBIA-FM and our local access cable channels. If you'd

PBB/271

like a little more info on the show, here's our website: <http://intersectkbia.weebly.com/>. There you can watch archive editions. Our host is Reuben Stern.

Thank you for your time and help.

All the best,
Courtney

Courtney Flatt
Producer, KBIA Radio
flattca@missouri.edu

Office: (573) 882-3431

Cell: (b)(6)

Mr. JER 0

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:46 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Interview - Fuji TV

Peter Gold from Fuji TV would like to interview someone on-camera to discuss the Fukushima incident, particularly their use of salt water. I cautioned him that we would not be making direct comments about the situation, so he is aware of limitations there. He is looking to have this go up next week.

202-347-1600

(b)(6)

(cell)

See Q

Peter.gold@fci-dc.com

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/278

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:41 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

From: Power, Stephen [mailto:Stephen.Power@wsj.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:29 PM
To: Power, Stephen; Brenner, Eliot; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

Would the NRC care to either (1) confirm that this is an NRC document or (2) comment on how its findings should be viewed by the public?

From: Power, Stephen
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 12:41 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot; OPA Resource
Subject: Is this the "confidential" March 26 assessment that the NYT referred to today?

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&pid=explorer&chrome=true&srcid=0BzIU3Bd_MTpFMmI4MTlhMGUtOTc0MC00NTRiLWJiMTktOTNjOGEzZmlyNzdl&hl=en&pli=1

With kind regards,

Stephen Power
Staff Reporter
The Wall Street Journal

Office: (202) 862-9269

Cell: (b)(6)

Email: Stephen.Power@wsj.com

Follow me on Twitter at <http://twitter.com/stephenpower>

BB/279

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Interview - Fuji TV
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:45:00 PM

Peter Gold from Fuji TV would like to interview someone on-camera to discuss the Fukushima incident, particularly their use of salt water. I cautioned him that we would not be making direct comments about the situation, so he is aware of limitations there. He is looking to have this go up next week.

202-347-1600

(b)(6)

cell)] E✓ 6

Peter.gold@fci-dc.com

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/280

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: [benn@gardere.com] Ex 6
Subject: Radiation in Imports
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:38:00 PM

Ms. Penn,

The NRC does not issue guidance on radiation limits set for imports. I believe the EPA is the responsible agency. However, I did find some links that I thought may be of use to you:

<http://epa.gov/radiation/understand/perspective.html>

<http://www.hss.energy.gov/HealthSafety/WSHP/radiation/Radiation-final-6-20.pdf>

<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/GuidanceDocuments/UCM094513.pdf>

Those contain relative amounts of radiation in perspective. The last link also has guidance for radiation limits in the event of an emergency.

I would also try contacting the EPA. You can reach them at 202-564-6794.

I hope this helps answer your questions.

Thank you,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/281

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: RST Assessments of Fukushima Daiichi Units
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:45:00 PM

From: Paul Lindsey (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:11 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: RST Assessments of Fukushima Daiichi Units

Dear Sirs:

On Apr 6, the New York Times published an article, "U.S. Sees Array of New Threats at Japan's Nuclear Plant", http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/06/world/asia/06nuclear.html?_r=1, based on an 11-day old NRC Reactor Safety Team assessment. While the NYT failed to include a pdf of the assessment, someone posted it here: <http://bit.ly/eEDZn1>. Although the NYT described the assessment as "confidential", the assessment is fact only marked "For Official Use Only".

In light of the often contradictory or downright misleading reports from the media and various non-governmental organizations, would someone please explain to me why these periodic assessments are not being automatically made available to the general public, such as being posted on the NRC website?

Regards,

Paul Lindsey

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

BB/282

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:20:00 PM

From: Pettigrew R. J. (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:19 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors

Dear Ms., Mr.,

I agree with your chairman, Mr. G.G. Jaczko, that the evacuation zone there should be much larger than a 20 km radius.

My suggestion is;

for the pressure and temp. reduction within the reactor containment wall, I think the technology tested by the famous Los Alamos National Laboratory in the 60s and improved since then, the Heat Pipe or Thermosyphon, can be fine to do that without any need of hot and radioactive gas release in the atmosphere, as it happened many times in Daiichi...

Using the so-called liquid metal as thermal agent, a set of this devices can bring the critical temp. to a safe value.

For ex., if be around 900 oC, the sodium or potassium be fine. Later, when the temp. be down to about 500 oC, another device, with another thermal agent, will take the relay, and so on.

These devices, autonomous, rugged, simple enough, will work continuously till their lower temp. end be reach, and maintain it till the relay unit be used...

A helicopter can deliver them with help of a long cable, to keep the crew and avionics at safe distance.

The well known book Heat transfer, by J.P. Holman mention this fine device in his ch. 12 in many ed. since the 5th in 1981.

I thank you for your courtesy to read me and to share my confidence in an excellent American invention.

Please accept my most distinguished salutations.

Yours Truly,

R.J. Pettigrew, B.Sc. Ch.

(b)(6)
(b)(6) Ex 6

BB/283

(b)(6)

From: ronald gramm
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Another issue
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 11:38:19 AM
Attachments: DANGER Radio-Active Tritiated Water.doc

Hello

Get a load of the attached page and see if anybody can answer why there are no danger signs posted at all the reactors where the discharges are made?

Ronald

From: Ronald Gramm (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2011 10:41 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Re: Number of Employees to each reactor 10

Hello, Thanks.

What I think is, for Uall to send out 10 people to each reactor for 1 week with Fluorescent dye and a portable UV lamp to inspect the entire surface of each reactor for cracks (where practical) and send back photos for each pressure vessel and other things that do not look good, to assigned partners at headquarters along with daily communications about the goings on in so far as Tritiated Water releases and other rule following instructions that the operators are responsible for. Because of the old age of all of the reactors and all their associated piping and electric control systems, there are sure to be a big list of stuff that should be done and the employees at the sites would never consider sending to you because of your administrative and political power.

Call it a "Thorough Field Audit because of the problems at the Japanese reactors" and start work to present it to the Oversight committee asap when every body gets back.

Have Fun.

Ronald

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:14 PM
To: (b)(6) Ex. 6
Subject: Re: Number of Employees

Mr. Gramm,

The NRC has about 4,000 full time employees.

Best,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/284

**DANGER Radio-Active Tritiated Water is Released Here
WHY ARE THERE NO SIGNS AT ALL REACTORS ?**

Stuff that One Learns about Beta Particles from the EPA

• **Beta Particles | Radiation Protection | US EPA**

The speed of individual beta particles depends on how much energy they have, and varies over a wide range.

www.epa.gov/rpdweb00/understand/beta.html

What are the properties of beta particles?

Beta particles have an electrical charge of -1. Beta particles have a mass of 549 millionths of one atomic mass unit, or AMU, which is about 1/2000 of the mass of a proton or neutron. The speed of individual beta particles depends on how much energy they have, and varies over a wide range. It is their excess energy, in the form of speed, that causes harm to living cells. When transferred, this energy can break chemical bonds and form ions.

How do I know I'm near beta emitters and beta particles?



You cannot tell if you are being exposed to beta radiation. You cannot see, or feel radiation hitting your body. Specialized equipment is required to determine if you are near a beta radiation source. However, you should be familiar with the radiation warning symbols such as the trefoil shown which indicate that radioactivity is present.

Does the way a person is exposed to beta particles matter?

Yes. Direct exposure to beta particles is a hazard, because emissions from strong sources can redden or even burn the skin. However, emissions from inhaled or ingested beta particle emitters are the greatest concern. Beta particles released directly to living tissue can cause damage at the molecular level, which can disrupt cell function. Because they are much smaller and have less charge than alpha particles, beta particles generally travel further into tissues. As a result, the cellular damage is more dispersed.

How can beta particles affect people's health?

Beta radiation can cause both acute and chronic health effects. Acute exposures are uncommon. Contact with a strong beta source from an abandoned industrial instrument is the type of circumstance in which acute exposure could occur. Chronic effects are much more common. Chronic effects result from fairly low-level exposures over a long period of time. They develop relatively slowly (5 to 30 years for example). The main chronic health effect from radiation is cancer. When taken internally beta emitters can cause tissue damage and increase the risk of cancer. The risk of cancer increases with increasing dose.

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Improve US Nuclear Power Plant Safety
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:44:00 AM

From: Sean Meyer (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:44 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Improve US Nuclear Power Plant Safety

Dear NRC Commissioners,

With the Japan crisis continuing to unfold, I write to urge you to re-double your efforts to make U.S. nuclear power plants safer. What happened in Japan can happen here.

Specifically, I urge you to revise your regulations regarding spent fuel storage and insist that operators transfer more spent fuel into dry cask storage, which will be both safer and more secure. Spent fuel is currently vulnerable to terrorist attacks and if a plant loses its ability to keep this fuel cool due to a prolonged power outage—such as what we witnessed in Japan—the plant risks the release of life-threatening radiation.

More generally, I also urge you to more stingently enforce existing regulations and demand that operators immediately fix known safety problems. The NRC must no longer ignore or tolerate problems at nuclear facilities -- as that is a recipe for a future disaster.

Thank you.

Sean Meyer

(b)(6)
(b)(6) Ex 6

BB/285

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: Request for Speaker
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:49:00 AM

From: Marissa Stewart [mailto:mstewart@knovel.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:41 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Request for Speaker

To Whom It May Concern:

I am contacting you regarding a speaker request.

If you are unfamiliar, Knovel is a web-based application that integrates technical information with analytical and search tools to drive innovation and deliver answers engineers can trust. Knovel's collection includes leading reference works and databases from over 70 leading technical publishers and professional societies including Elsevier.

Knovel produces a webinar series in which renowned authors and industry experts speak to an engineering audience about topics which are important to their everyday work needs.

We've recently had conversations with committee members from the National Council on Radiation Protection about hosting a webinar related to nuclear plant design and human factors as well as the related impact of the Fukushima incident. Our contacts at NCRP are prepared to speak on the health and environmental impacts of radiation exposure and the safety recommendations that are relevant in the NCRP reports available on Knovel.

We are also looking for an expert who can speak about the design of the Fukushima plant and the potential flaws that may have contributed to the current situation. We would also like someone to comment on how this may relate to the US Nuclear industry in terms of the government response and investigations and what this might mean in terms of updating existing infrastructure or the affect on the new constructions that were/are in the planning stages now. I was hoping that someone from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission might be available to participate. Though a date has not been finalized we are looking at late May or June dates for the session.

You may like to review our most recent webinar "Optimizing Risk Management and Safety Culture" for a better idea of how our webinars are structured. Basically, Knovel is the host of the webinar, but after introducing Knovel and why we think the topic is important the rest of the presentation is left to the moderator and panelists to do what they do best present expert content.

If you have interest in participating or would like to forward this message onto someone you would recommend, please contact me at mstewart@knovel.com or (646) 747-8645.

I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for considering this opportunity.

Best,

BB/286

Missy

Missy Stewart | Marketing Manager | **Knovel** | 489 Fifth Ave. 9th Fl. NY, NY 10017
office: 646.747.8645 | mobile: (b)(6) | fax: +1 212.297.0807 | e-mail: mstewart@knovel.com

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From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Essay about the Japanese reactor events
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:46:00 AM

From: Klara Thorell (b)(6) Ex. 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:42 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Essay about the Japanese reactor events

Hi,

My name is Klara Thorell, (b)(6) and I'm working on an essay about the Japanese reactor events and how it occurred. I would like to know what your opinion are about WHY this happened and if you believe that Japan has darkened parts of the event?

What are your current investigation of the Japan-event? What are you going to investigate next? Are you going to help Japan fix the problems?

I would be very pleased for an answer!
Thank you!

Best regards,
Klara Thorell
Sweden

Contact:

Klara Thorell

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Ex. 6

Phonenumber: (b)(6)

Mail: (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Ex. 6

BB/287

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: Re: Essay about Japan
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 9:07:00 AM

Ms. Thorell,

The NRC has been assisting our Japanese counterparts as per their request, but we are not directing the efforts in Japan. As such, it would be inappropriate for us to comment on the situation and how it might unfold. You can, however, find our press releases and blog posts on the topic at the following address: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>. Hopefully that will give you some background on the matter that you can use for your paper.

Thank you,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/288

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: SOLUTION.
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 7:42:00 AM

From: Ernest (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 7:42 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: FW: SOLUTION.

From: Ernest (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 2:07 PM
To: 'opa.resource@nrc.gov'
Subject: SOLUTION.

INCOMPETENCE TO THE 10th POWER!

Beyond comprehension, the crisis at Japan's disabled nuclear installations is demonstrating that there is not enough brain power, impetus, and resolve to master it effectively. Just like during the Gulf explosion/oil spill, all the (EXPERTS?) were unable to solve the problem for months. Expeditious action could have vastly minimized the negative impact on the ecology. Now we are faced with a similar catastrophe, and the rhetoric strapped weenies are sitting on their hands and twittling their thumbs. Is there anyone around to take the bull by the horns? Well, I have a solution. It is, of course, extremely difficult to solve a problem without being privy to all the information that is available. It is like operating out of a vacuum. However, from the existing data disclosed through the news media, a reasonable knowledge of nuclear fission, and a thorough familiarity with construction principles, I am able to propose a remedy. There are several options: A) Stop all reactions, B) Cool the reactors, C) Nurse the operations along until someone can come up with a reasonable solution, D) Enclose the entire complex; bury it. A) & B), from News Reports, are non starters. C) Apparently is a long winded, exorbitant, gamble, leaving D). The fact that meltdowns are now imminent, without workers being presently allowed into the immediate areas due to exposure, like Chernobyl, leaves the following logical option:

The use of helicopters and/or giant cranes and pumps is, first of all, imperative. 1) Dump/pump hot, molten lead into each of the radiating/fissioning containers after safely bleeding water/liquid out of the containment facilities to a level fully covering the rods with several feet above the structures without free board at the tops. Lead melts at 685 degree F and steel at around 1850 degree F, and the temporary average plenum melt down temp can be estimated at around 2000 degrees F. 2) Place a calculated and pre-fabbed reinforcing rod cage surrounding each of the reactors/storage containers. 3) Dump a special, high strength/density, low water content, quick setting concrete over the re bar cages, completely covering all the reactors' housing and storage bins. Thus, the whole achievement will be a sarcophagus. The concrete should be laced with epoxy for elasticity, and lead powder/small particles for additional shielding. Any explosion and radiation resulting from the meltdown will then be contained and directed downward into the Earth, due to weaker resistance, making it essentially safe for the atmosphere, sea water, and the environment, in general. The expense of this approach, although extremely high, will be significantly less than employing repeated failure prone attempts over a long period with a substantial release of harmful radiation. Time is of the essence, and this approach should have been employed long before the elapse of the month which has resulted in nothing but a stalemate and much unnecessary pollution!

BB/289

Where is the professional expertise and ACTION from the NRC and other World wide specialists which we so direly need in such an occurrence? Maybe, as an alternative explanation for INACTIVITY, they are all asleep, or irresponsibly apathetic?

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Assignment for a Feature Writing Class
Date: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:25:00 AM

From: Fleming, Kreslyon On Behalf Of OHRComments Resource
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 8:24 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: FW: Assignment for a Feature Writing Class

Good Morning,

Please the request below.

Regards,
Kreslyon Fleming
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Human Resources
Outreach & Recruitment Branch
Washington, DC 20555
301-492-2209
www.nrc.gov

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 06, 2011 5:04 PM
To: OHRComments Resource
Subject: Assignment for a Feature Writing Class

To whom it may concern,

(b)(6)
(b)(6) basically, it's writing long-form articles like those seen in Harper's and other publications.

I'm writing an article about the safety of America's nuclear power plants, and awareness of this safety in the wake of the Fukushima plant disaster. Who would be the best person or people to interview about this subject?

Could you reply to this email by Thursday at the earliest with suggestions for people to interview and brief bios about them (e.g. what they do, who they are, etc.) so that I may write some questions based upon that information?

Thank you for your cooperation. Anything could be useful.

Regards,

NICHOLAS A. TOSONI

BB/290

Medina, Veronika

From: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:22 PM
To: OPA Resource; Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media- Japanese TV Request: NHK "Project Wisdom"

Tell her we don't participate in debates--Japan related or otherwise.

Beth Hayden
Senior Advisor
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
--- Protecting People and the Environment
301-415-8202
elizabeth.hayden@nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: OPA Resource
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:11 PM
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: Media- Japanese TV Request: NHK "Project Wisdom"
Importance: High

Beth,

Mashu Uruta would like to invite a NRC expert to participate in a televise debate either April 28, 29 or 30 regarding the nuclear incident in Japan.

Regards,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: Mashu Uruta [<mailto:s01619-uruta@nhk.or.jp>]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 12:05 AM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: s01619-ijima@nhk.or.jp
Subject: Japanese TV Request: NHK "Project Wisdom"

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Mashu Uruta, and I work for NHK program called "Project Wisdom."
NHK is the largest public broadcasting company in Japan, similar to PBS or BBC. Our program, "Project Wisdom" is a 45 minutes (two 45 minutes debate sessions, 90 minutes total) international debate program where we connect scholars and experts from all over the world via video phones to have an extensive debate in a certain topic. Our web-site is as follows, http://www.nhk.or.jp/wisdom/index_en.html

I am contacting you because our next topic is "How can Japan rebuild from the recent disaster and what can we do to make the safe nuclear energy?" We thought that it would be very important to invite a panelist from NRC in the next debate. I was wondering if you can introduce and connect us to a member of NRC who would be able to participate in our next debate.

BB/291

The date and time of the next debate is one day on either April 28th or April 29th or April 30th, for about two hours (one hour for set-up/mic test, and 45 minutes for the actual debate), and the time differs by where the participants is because of the time difference with Japan. We would be compensating all the participants for their time (50,000 Japanese Yen). On the day of the debate, our local coordinator will provide an every need of a participant (transportation and such).

We are also inviting experts from IAEA, ASN, HSE and other universities around the world in our program.

We believe that it is very important and meaningful to have a panelist from NRC since the issue of nuclear concern is deep and widespread in Japan. It will be a great help for the Japanese public to learn from a member of NRC about the situation of Fukushima nuclear plant and the future of the safe nuclear energy.

Please let me know if you can help me with this important project. I understand that you may be very busy at this time, but if you could help us, it will be a valuable educational program for the Japanese public. I thank you again for your time and consideration.

Yours Truly,

Mashu Uruta

Mashu Uruta

Program Director

NHK 「PROJECT WISDOM」

〒150-8001 Shibuya-ku Jinnan 2-2-1

Tel. 03-5455-4904 fax. 03-3481-4881

Cell (b)(6)

<mailto:s01619-uruta@nhk.or.jp>

JE*to

From: Oesterle, Eric
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Action: OPA Phone Message
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 9:45:58 AM

Amy,

Good morning. What follows is the email string that refers to question on securing diesels following 9-11. Hope you got an answer on this previously and that it didn't fall through the cracks.

Eric

Eric R. Oesterle
NRR Communications Team
Senior Policy Analyst (NRO/DNRL)
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-1365

From: Nelson, Robert
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 9:32 AM
To: Markley, Michael; Oesterle, Eric
Cc: Quay, Theodore; Bonaccorso, Amy; Saah, Lauren
Subject: Action: OPA Phone Message

See below. Please check with Amy Bonaccorso to get background. Then, coordinate with the below POCs as needed to prepare a response. As always, clear the response with OPA. Obviously, any security info would need to be very high level.

DE POC: George Wilson
DCI POC: Bob Wolfgang
NSIR: Kevin Williams or Joe Anderson

NELSON

From: Quay, Theodore
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 8:10 AM
To: Nelson, Robert
Cc: Blount, Tom; McGinty, Tim
Subject: FW: OPA Phone Message

As discussed a few minutes ago, here is the e-mail.

From: Wilson, George
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2011 3:34 AM
To: Quay, Theodore
Cc: McGinty, Tim; Blount, Tom; Saah, Lauren
Subject: Re: OPA Phone Message

BB/292

Part of answer would go to EEEB the other to DCI, but I do not remember anything put into place after 9/ 11. You would need to verify security orders via NSIR also

Sent from nrc blackberry

George wilson

(b)(6)

From: Quay, Theodore
To: Wilson, George
Cc: McGinty, Tim; Blount, Tom; Saah, Lauren
Sent: Tue Mar 22 14:39:11 2011
Subject: FW: OPA Phone Message

Who has diesels that can answer the question?

From: Saah, Lauren
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2011 2:35 PM
To: McGinty, Tim; Blount, Tom; Quay, Theodore
Subject: OPA Phone Message

Amy Bonaccorso received a question she needs assistance responding to:

What NRC guidelines, legislation, or regulations were instituted after 9-11 to secure diesel generators at nuclear sites.

If someone could email her back with an answer, or the appropriate person to answer that would be great

Thanks!
Lauren

From: Pettigrew, R. J.
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Rép. : REPLY: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 8:24:20 PM

Dear Ms. Bonaccorso,

I thank you for your fast reply.

I agree with you about your mandate, etc.

But what I read in the media plus or less impress me. Especially, the fact that the continuous water spraying in the "hot" part of the reactor can cause some dissociation of it into the ..explosive hydrogen, since the oxygen is around too...

The heat pipe can shun such additional hazard...

I am amazed that the LANL not had pushed ahead this technology...

Anyhow, before the next nuclear accident happen(a matter of time), this technology should become considered in the light of the many hitches in the current handling of the Daiichi catastrophe....

I thank you again..

Yours Truly

--- En date de : **Jeu, 7.4.11, Bonaccorso, Amy** <amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov> a écrit :

De : Bonaccorso, Amy <amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov>
Objet : REPLY: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors
À : (b)(6) (b)(6)
Date: jeudi 7 avril 2011 14 h 30

Hello Mr. Pettigrew:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they

BB/293

request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you.

Amy

From: Pettigrew R. J. (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 2:19 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: About suggestion of use of proven technology for the Fukushima-Daiichi reactors

Dear Ms., Mr.,

I agree with your chairman, Mr. G.G. Jaczko, that the evacuation zone there should be

much larger than a 20 km radius.

My suggestion is;

for the pressure and temp. reduction within the reactor containment wall, I think the

technology tested by the famous Los Alamos National Laboratory in the 60s and im-

proved since then, the Heat Pipe or Thermosyphon, can be fine to do that without any

need of hot and radioactive gas release in the atmosphere, as it happened many times

in Daiichi...

Using the so-called liquid metal as thermal agent, a set of these devices can bring the

critical temp. to a safe value.

For ex., if be around 900 °C, the sodium or potassium be fine. Later, when the temp.

be down to about 500 °C, another device, with another thermal agent, will take the

relay, and so on.

These devices, autonomous, rugged, simple enough, will work continuously till their lower

temp. end be reached, and maintain it till the relay unit be used...

A helicopter can deliver them with help of a long cable, to keep the crew and avionics

at safe distance.

The well known book Heat transfer, by J.P. Holman mentions this fine device in his ch. 12

in many ed. since the 5th in 1981.

I thank you for your courtesy to read me and to share my confidence in an excellent

American invention.

Please accept my most distinguished salutations.

Yours Truly,

R.J. Pettigrew, B.Sc. Ch.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Medina, Veronika

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 9:46 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Media - National Review-Question

Lewis Dolinar
National review
631-553-6422

Deanna

(b)(6)

Re: FOIA material we put out yesterday

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

PB/294

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:37 AM
To: Kim.moore@argusmedia.com
Cc: Medina, Veronika
Subject: NRC & govt shutdown

Hi Kim –

The NRC plans to remain operating next week even if there is a federal government shutdown, using unobligated funds carried over from previous appropriations. A notice to this effect should be posted on our website soon. Should a shutdown go beyond April 15, we would probably have to furlough some non-excepted employees; however, our Operations Center response teams and our team of experts in Japan will be excepted and would continue to work even if the agency is furloughed.

David McIntyre
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8206 (direct)
(b)(6) (mobile) 6
Protecting People & the Environment

BB/295

From: Shannon, Valerie
To: Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron
Subject: Call
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:09:41 PM

Name: Jim Hayes

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6)

E-mail: (b)(6)

Re: Has questions re: Japan

BB/2910

From: Royer, Deanna
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public question
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:05:46 PM

Sohyun Lim

Kotra

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Re: Are foreign companies allowed to repair U.S. nuclear facilities.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/297

Medina, Veronika

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:22 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Media - Daily Collar-Question

John Rossomondo
Daily Collar
703-887-5645

(b)(6)

EX 6

Re: Congressional Concerns

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/298

Medina, Veronika

From: masakuni oshirabe [oshirabe0513@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 3:41 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: FW: Interview with NRC Chairman

Thank you for the reply.
Please put our name on your future list.

Best regards,

Masakuni Oshirabe

2011/4/8 Medina, Veronika <Veronika.Medina@nrc.gov>

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:25 PM
To: 'oshirabe_wdc@nikkei.com'
Subject: Interview with NRC Chairman

Mr. Oshriabe,

The NRC is unable to accommodate interview requests at this time; I will place your organization on the list for future opportunities.

Please monitor the NRC home page or sign up for the listserv for any press releases.

News releases are available through a free subscription at the following Web address:
<http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/listserver.htm>. The NRC homepage at www.nrc.gov also offers a SUBSCRIBE link. E-mail notifications are sent to subscribers when news releases are posted to NRC's website.

Regards,

Veronika Medina

BB/299

Office of Public Affairs

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

301-415-8200

--
Masakuni Oshirabe

Correspondent NIKKEI Washington Bureau

[Office] 1(202)393-1388

[Mobile] (b)(6)

EX 6

Royer, Deanna

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 10:29 AM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public question

Tracy Penn

(b)(6)

Re: Radiation on imports from Japan. What levels are unacceptable?

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

RB/300

From: Joseph Gonyeau
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:44:33 PM

Amy,

Thank you for the feedback.

Joseph Gonyeau

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:23 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Mr. Gonyeau –

As you probably know, all nuclear power plants that are licensed to operate in the United States are required to have containment structures. The containment is one of several barriers of protection and serves as an enclosure to the nuclear reactor to confine fission products that otherwise might be released to the atmosphere in the event of an accident. In a typical boiling water reactor containment system, the drywell surrounds the reactor vessel and recirculation loops, which are shown in the simplified diagram on the NRC website (<http://www.nrc.gov/reactors/bwrs.html>). The drywell is a light-bulb shaped steel-lined pressure vessel and is backed over most of its surface with reinforced concrete.

Some figures that appear on the NRC website are meant to provide an overview of information that may be of interest to public. These figures are not necessarily meant to provide detailed technical information related to NRC-regulated activities. The NRC maintains a separate website for each of the operating power reactor. If you would like to find more detailed information related to a particular reactor location, I recommend using the following website (<http://www.nrc.gov/info-finder.html>).

Thank you,

Amy

From: Joseph Gonyeau (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 12:26 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Dear Ms Bonaccorso,

The reason I sent my earlier request was that the information was unclear on your website. I am in favor of use of nuclear power; I worked in the industry for over 30 years. However, I really believe the NRC is stonewalling the American public with the parsing of information distributed. I am respectfully requesting that the NRC make it clear on their website that a metal drywell designed for nominally 50 psi pressure surrounds the reactor.

Sincerely,

BB/301

Joseph Gonyeau

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]

Sent: Monday, April 04, 2011 12:53 PM

To: (b)(6)

Subject: REPLY: BWR Mark 1 Design

Hello Mr. Gonyeau:

I'm sorry that we don't have more time to research your questions. We have quite a bit of data about U.S. plants on the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission website at www.nrc.gov.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Joseph Gonyeau [mailto:jagonyeau@qnect.net]

Sent: Saturday, April 02, 2011 11:38 AM

To: OPA Resource

Subject: BWR Mark 1 Design

Does the primary containment for all of the Mark 1 BWRs in the US have a completely metal (steel) drywell compartment for the reactor (designed for about 60 psi pressure) surrounded by a concrete primary containment?

Do the Fukushima reactor have the same setup?

The drawing used to show the Mark 1 and the BWR document (<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/teachers/03.pdf>) are unclear whether there is metal other than the cover over the reactor head. Having been inside Fermi 2's drywell before startup, I thought it was a metal compartment.

Thank you in advance.

Joseph Gonyeau - vl

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: Royer, Deanna
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public Question
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:29:21 PM

Aaron Katz

(b)(6)

Re: Terms used for treatment of gemstones in relation to nuclear reactors.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/302

From: Shannon, Valerie
To: Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron
Subject: Call
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:55:41 PM

Name: John Searcy

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6)

Re: Devices to check food for radiation

BB/303

From: Vince Coleman
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Cooling Japan Suggestion
Date: Friday, April 08, 2011 4:28:45 PM

Beth:

It appears that Nitrogen is now be used at the nuclear power facility in Japan....

Thank you,
Vince Coleman
593-620-4571

From: Janbergs, Holly [mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2011 5:38 AM
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: Re: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Mr. Coleman,

Thank you for sending your idea on the use of liquid nitrogen to help combat the situation in Japan. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving this ongoing crisis; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster.

The NRC has been working 24-hours a day to fully staff our response teams and monitor the situation overseas. We also have some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We will be doing everything we can in this difficult time.

Thank you again,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BEB/304

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:37 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Urgent message for Mr. Eliot Brenner

Importance: High

Here we go!

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:27 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Urgent message for Mr. Eliot Brenner
Importance: High

Dear Sirs:

I am a Tokyo-based journalist. (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Now regarding an in-person interview with the chairman, Dr. Gregory Jaczko, I already talked to him on the phone because we are both from Cornell and I was able to get access to the Alumni site.

Using this important connection, he asked me to contact Mr. Eliot Brenner to arrange an in-person interview, about 45 minutes would do it.

I am thinking about flying to DC (b)(6) solely for this purpose.

I am much older than he is because (b)(6)

So if you could kindly and swiftly relay this serious message to Mr. Brenner, that would be great.

Best Wishes

(Mr.) Kazumoto Ohno

(b)(6)

B2B/305

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Japan Reactor / Argon
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:24:00 AM

Hello Mr. Burke:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

From: paul burke (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:25 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan Reactor / Argon

Gentlemen:

Regarding the Japanese reactor and and Nitrogen gas, this is not the ideal gas to put on the reactor

The ideal gas is Argon Gas because it is an inert noble gas. Laughing gas or nitrous oxide is used in drag racing cars for horsepower increases and gasoline is now nitrogen enriched.

Please tell the Engineers in charge of the reactor crisis that this information comes from an industry insider and more help is available if you email me, we can prove our credibility. Argon gas once again is an noble, inert gas and we also recommended fresh water, not seawater on the reactor from the start. Please email me and we will can provide more information on our Atomic Energy Commission background. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Burke

PFB/306

From: (b)(6)
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Method of Laying Out a Pathway for Piping
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:45:14 AM

Thank you for your prompt reply. The reason I persist is that the method is not generally known to experts. It is a progressive pathway with an ending port that returns near to the beginning port. The configuration combines the figures of a circle and a spiral and is continuous.

It is not a manifold. Please transmit. Thank you.
Bettie Grey

BB/307

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: water tower storage capacity in gallons: 150,000 to 2,000,000 gallons
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:59:00 AM

I think I have already interacted with Ms. Grey. No response.

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 5:43 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: water tower storage capacity in gallons: 150,000 to 2,000,000 gallons

As of today, it is reported that 11,500 tons of radioactive water continue to be dumped into the Pacific Ocean. I am not expert but it makes sense to consider all possibilities. It will take time but steel plates transported to sites and fabricated by welding into storage containers should be brought to attention of director of operations. The design I submitted 3/31/11 is not well known, but could be used on or in ground with the storage tanks. The large storage capacity of the water towers is a factor worth considering (instead of for what they were originally designed). Please transmit. Thanks. Bettie Grey

BB/308

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:16:00 AM

Hello:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is unable to advise people on their travel or relocation plans.

When people contact us about travel concerns, we recommend that they ask the airlines for travel restrictions and advisories, and also the State Department. The State Department's number for U.S. travelers is 1-888-407-4747 and the website is: www.travel.state.gov. For people who are in Japan, we give them this email address that the Department of State created specifically for the crisis in Japan: JapanemergencyUSC@state.gov.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2011 9:11 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Sunday, April 10, 2011 at 09:10:34

comments: (b)(6)
(b)(6)
I wish to return to (b)(6) However, my
plan is to (b)(6)
(b)(6) soon as possible.
My question is this: on a purely gut-level basis, am I making a sensible decision? Keep in mind that I
have (b)(6)
(b)(6) if I do so immediately. Also note that (b)(6)
(b)(6) in a safe job. So there is no need for me to travel in a northerly direction at all, even to
(b)(6)
Any advice is most appreciated!

contactName: Concerned in (b)(6)

phone:

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: I can end radiation poisoning now!
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:17:00 AM

Spam – no response. It's gone all over.

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:49 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: I can end radiation poisoning now!

From: (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:00 AM
To: Resource@nrc.gov; OHRCComments Resource; PDR Resource; DISTRIBUTION Resource; Records Resource; DataQuality Resource; Schaeffer, James; Goldberg, Francine; OPA Resource; FOIA Resource; president@whitehouse.gov; the.secretary@hq.doe.gov; webteam@ios.doi.gov; scott.smullen@noaa.gov; info.chief@epa.gov; emc@epa.gov; glennbeck@foxnews.com
Subject: I can end radiation poisoning now!

Dear Mr. President,

I am a scientist that is well beyond this world in quantum mechanics and have my own theory of everything that will revolutionize the planet. I can help the world to balance radiation and I believe I can end the nuclear age with my cold fusion reactor.

Please Mr. President; here is your chance to be a hero that will win you your second term!

Here's how we can achieve that goal! If you are humble enough to hear out my offer then the whole planet succeeds. If you are the one to recognize me in my work you will also be considered the right man to complete your tasks in the white house. I am not for the democrats or the republicans because I have my own opinions and views. I am not a man to challenge you politically...

Do you want your second term or not? If I prove I can take radiation out of organic material then you will be part in saving the planet and going green energy for real.

This is top secret big, so you that proof read this letter, I say; you have the most important decision to make of your life

I am no joke as you will see that my views are awesome and academically correct. Don't drop this ball probies because I will not quit until this technology is given to the planet. This means, I will not stop until everyone has this technology even if I have to give it away for free.

If that occurs then the United States of America will lose trillions and it's global power. I can and will end the nuclear age even if it's a selfless act that brings it into being.

Please do the right thing and our debts will be wiped away or we will have the way to pay them off. Help me to protect my ideas and goals and I will give it to you but I want twenty-five percent of where this technology leads. You can be heroes or zeroes its all up to you.
send me someone from the NRC with radiated organic material and a Geiger counter counter and I will prove my case. One greater then Einstein is writing to you, all you got to do is come to me humbly to prove that!

You must sign non-disclosure statements and you must be willing to make an agreement to pay me

BB/309

the twenty-five percent for this awesome technology. This means you take on the responsibility of making this technology grow and also pay down the deficit with the other seventy-five percent, oh, and I pay no taxes for the rest of my life, I think I deserve that if I end the threat of nuclear fallout and end radiation poisoning...

I endorse you president for your second term if
you honor my capabilities...

Michael Wayne Morrison (The true conqueror of cold fusion and beyond...)

Medina, Veronika

From: Uselding, Lara
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: RE: Media- Arkansas Nuclear One questions

Will do

Lara Uselding
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Public Affairs - Region IV

Lara.Uselding@nrc.gov

BlackBerry: (b)(6)

Office: 817-276-6519

For more information visit www.nrc.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:14 PM
To: Uselding, Lara
Subject: Media- Arkansas Nuclear One questions

Lara,

Are you going to be able to follow up with this reporter? He just emailed me asking for the response to his questions. Please let me know.

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:53 PM
To: Uselding, Lara
Subject: Media- Arkansas Nuclear One questions

Lara,

Can you follow up with this reporter? Please let me know.

Thanks,
Veronika

-----Original Message-----

From: David Smith [<mailto:dsmith@arkansasonline.com>]
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 3:39 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Cc: OPA Resource
Subject: Arkansas Nuclear One questions

ES/310

Veronika, thank you for taking my call.

Here some questions I'd like to ask, although I'd appreciate it if I could also talk with someone there at the NRC, because of the ease of bringing up more questions in a conversation.

1. Let me ask, first, about the nuclear plant tragedy in Japan.

I understand (and this may be inaccurate) that the diesel fuel tanks at Fukushima were above ground and not buried underground and that the tsunami washed them away. That eliminated a key backup system to keep electricity to the plants to keep the rods cool. Had they been underground, I understand that the disaster could have been avoided.

Are these suppositions correct?

2. Are the diesel fuel tanks at Entergy's Arkansas Nuclear One plant near Russellville, AR, underground? It would seem if they are that would make them less vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

Wherever the tanks are, what is the reasoning for keeping them above- ground or below-ground?

3. What are some lessons learned already from the nuclear tragedy in Japan?

4. Are there some adjustments that should be made with nuclear plants in the United States because of what happened in Japan?

5. Is the age of Arkansas Nuclear One (one reactor built in 1974 and the other in 1980) a cause for concern for people in the state?

6. Does the NRC consider Arkansas Nuclear One to be completely safe from every perspective — tornado, flood, earthquake, terrorist attack, etc.?

7. What is the NRC's perspective on Entergy's nuclear fleet in the Southern U.S. and in the Northeast? Are there any problems with any of them?

8. How well did Entergy's Waterford 3 plant near New Orleans perform in Hurricane Katrina in 2005?

Thank you.

David

##

David Smith

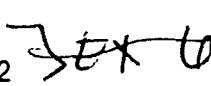
Business Writer

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

501-378-3567

FAX: 501-399-3672


dsmith@arkansasonline.com

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:39 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Interview Request

From: Odochi Ibe (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 4:33 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Interview Request

Good Afternoon,

My name is Odochi Ibe, I am a report for the Howard University News Service. I recently called and left a message to speak with to someone in the Public Affairs office about an article I am doing concerning nuclear power plants in African-American Communities. If a representative could please contact me at 516-303-3857. My deadline is tomorrow.

[Handwritten signature]
ER 4

[Handwritten note]
BB/3/11

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Idea about the Problems in Japan
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:36:00 AM

Hello Mr. Falkowitz:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Joel Falkowitz (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 10:31 AM
To: NRC Allegation
Subject: Idea about the Problems in Japan

Good Morning,

While there's has been an all-out effort by the NRC to assist Japan with its looming disaster, I have an idea which may be helpful, and I appreciate the NRC's considering of it.

The fuel rods that are in both, the reactor vessels as well as in the pools, are in a state that they must be kept cool 24/7, and the methods currently used to keep them cool are (1) not proper, and (2) cause the contaminated coolant water to be sent everywhere in order to avert a full meltdown.

My idea is as follows:

Prepare sealed mobile tankers with a robust water circulating cooling system, equipped inside with radiation sensors, Hydrogen / nitrogen sensors, and robotic cameras or fixed cameras, haul the fuel rods by crane, from their existing location (vessel or pool) into these tankers.

The benefits:

1. The current plant site could be decontaminated.
2. The second that they are in the tankers, they will be:
 - a. Properly cooled.
 - b. They will not emit any more radiation in the atmosphere.

BB/3/2

- c. Using the preinstalled cameras, the fuel rods could be analyzed in great detail, as to the extent of their damage, proper disposal methods, and so on.
 - d. The fact that they are mobile, means that they could be hauled away to everywhere on earth, Land, Sea, etc.
3. US Navy personal will not be subject to the dangers of radiation which is currently in a shaky state, since no one really knows what's going on inside the crippled reactors and pools.

Thanks,

Joel Falkowitz

(b)(6)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: [FUKUSHIMA] Just in case nobody else has considered this approach:
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:27:00 AM

Hello Dr. Langford:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

The Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) is taking suggestions and solutions from qualified professionals. They can be reached at inpoercassistance@inpo.org.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message (b)(6)
From: Steve Langford
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:32 AM
Subject: [FUKUSHIMA] Just in case nobody else has considered this approach:

11 April 2011

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

1-800-368-5642, 301-415-7000

Dear NRC:

Thank you for letting me share my thoughts re remediation of such problems as those at the Fukushima, Japan, nuclear plants. I seek absolutely no compensation for sharing these thoughts, but it would be nice to receive acknowledgment that you have received this and to have an initial reaction from you as to whether my thoughts make any sense to you:

Why not start adding aluminum (Al; as chunks, blocks, rods but not as powder) to the cooling water? I think that the Al would sink to come into contact with the problem fuel rods and that some or all of it would almost certainly melt, ponding to displace the water, which thereafter would perhaps pick up less radioactive contamination.

Aluminum seems at first blush to be the ideal material for such an

BB/313

approach, due to its extremely high thermal conductivity [136 Btu / (hr-ft²-F)] and low [1220°F] melting point.

As the water might eventually become displaced entirely from the plants, Al ponds and then Al lakes at the surface would be cooled both by contact with air and by sprayed water, so to be kept from entering the ocean or protected facilities on land. Resulting solid-Al dikes/berms would guide flowing Al toward the inner island, eventually to solidify ... though occasional breaks in those containing structures might result from more earthquakes.

Aside: I have not had time to investigate further in depth and do not have the industrial-minerals experience to know whether it might somehow be possible to use bauxite in the process of generating Al on site. But -- if I understand correctly -- the creation of Al from bauxite is an endothermic process and heat for such refinement of bauxite to Al is probably already available from the hot fuel rods.

Please tell me if these thoughts have already been considered and rejected; and, if so, why.

Thank you for your good work.

Sincerely,

-Stephen A. Langford-

Stephen A. Langford, Ph.D.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Public Question
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:57:38 AM

No email address, no response.

From: Royer, Deanna
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:29 PM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public Question

Aaron Katz

(b)(6)

Re: Terms used for treatment of gemstones in relation to nuclear reactors.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

BB/314

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Call
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:54:00 AM

Not answering – no email address.

From: Shannon, Valerie
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:55 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy; Deavers, Ron
Subject: Call

Name: John Searcy

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6)

Re: Devices to check food for radiation

BB/3/5

From: Vince Coleman
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Cooling Japan Suggestion
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:36:43 PM

From: Vince Coleman (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 1:29 PM
To: 'Janbergs, Holly'
Subject: RE: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Holly/Bethany:

It appears that Nitrogen is now being used at the nuclear power facility in Japan.... Are they using Liquid Nitrogen to provide additional core cooling?

Thank you,

Vince Coleman

(b)(6)

From: Janbergs, Holly [mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2011 5:38 AM
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: Re: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Mr. Coleman,

Thank you for sending your idea on the use of liquid nitrogen to help combat the situation in Japan. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving this ongoing crisis; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster.

The NRC has been working 24-hours a day to fully staff our response teams and monitor the situation overseas. We also have some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We will be doing everything we can in this difficult time.

Thank you again,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/316

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:45 AM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: NRC procedure question

From: Darius Dixon [mailto:ddixon@politico.com]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 11:04 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: NRC procedure question

Hi,

I'm curious whether the "Shutdown Plan: Contingency Plan for Periods of Lapsed Appropriations" document on this page is the most up-to-date plan (it's dated 1987), or at least can serve as a reasonable guide for the agency's shutdown guidelines.

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/management-directives/volumes/vol-4.html>

Thanks in advance for any help with this.

Darius Dixon
Energy Reporter
POLITICO

(703) 341-4629 *RM*
(BB: (b)(6)) *EX 4*
ddixon@politico.com

BB/317

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Sugestions
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:47:30 AM

From: (b)(6) 6
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 8:27 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Fwd: Sugestions

From: (b)(6)
To: opa.resources@nrc.gov
Sent: 4/8/2011 8:01:45 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: Sugestions

To: Who It May Concern

I am writing in to voice my concerns and my lack of trust in the nuclear power that we presently use today. My thoughts are to stop all building of these nuclear plants and go back to the drawing board.

Yet I have a suggestion that I feel would help the existing plants and any new plants being built, I strongly feel that the nuclear reactors should be built in a large man made reservoir that has more than enough water to extinguish the reactors at full output capacity and I also feel that the reactors should be placed well below the water level.

I feel that building the nuclear plants this way would allow you to pull the plug and walk away during any catastrophic event

Walter L'Esperance
(b)(6)

BB/3/18

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: I can end radiation poisoning now!
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:49:26 AM

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 5:00 AM
To: Resource@nrc.gov; OHRComments Resource; PDR Resource; DISTRIBUTION Resource; Records Resource; DataQuality Resource; Schaeffer, James; Goldberg, Francine; OPA Resource; FOIA Resource; president@whitehouse.gov; the.secretary@hq.doe.gov; webteam@ios.doi.gov; scott.smullen@noaa.gov; info.chief@epa.gov; emc@epa.gov; glennbeck@foxnews.com
Subject: I can end radiation poisoning now!

Dear Mr. President,

I am a scientist that is well beyond this world in quantum mechanics and have my own theory of everything that will revolutionize the planet. I can help the world to balance radiation and I believe I can end the nuclear age with my cold fusion reactor.

Please Mr. President; here is your chance to be a hero that will win you your second term!

Here's how we can achieve that goal! If you are humble enough to hear out my offer then the whole planet succeeds. If you are the one to recognize me in my work you will also be considered the right man to complete your tasks in the white house. I am not for the democrats or the republicans because I have my own opinions and views. I am not a man to challenge you politically...

Do you want your second term or not? If I prove I can take radiation out of organic material then you will be part in saving the planet and going green energy for real.

This is top secret big, so you that proof read this letter, I say; you have the most important decision to make of your life

I am no joke as you will see that my views are awesome and academically correct. Don't drop this ball probies because I will not quit until this technology is given to the planet. This means, I will not stop until everyone has this technology even if I have to give it away for free.

If that occurs then the United States of America will lose trillions and it's global power. I can and will end the nuclear age even if it's a selfless act that brings it into being.

Please do the right thing and our debts will be wiped away or we will have the way to pay them off. Help me to protect my ideas and goals and I will give it to you but I want twenty-five percent of where this technology leads. You can be heroes or zeroes its all up to you.
send me someone from the NRC with radiated organic material and a Geiger counter counter and I will prove my case. One greater then Einstein is writing to you, all you got to do is come to me humbly to prove that!

You must sign non-disclosure statements and you must be willing to make an agreement to pay me the twenty-five percent for this awesome technology. This means you take on the responsibility of making this technology grow and also pay down the deficit with the other seventy-five percent, oh, and I pay no taxes for the rest of my life, I think I deserve that if I end the threat of nuclear fallout and end radiation poisoning...

I endorse you president for your second term if you honor my capabilities...

BB/319

Michael Wayne Morrison (The true conqueror of cold fusion and beyond...)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Call
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:36:00 AM

Hi Mr. Hayes:

I got a message saying that you had questions about Japan.

We have a website with the latest on NRC actions in response to the crisis in Japan:

<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>

I hope that helps, but let me know if you had a question that cannot be answered there.

Thank you,

Amy

Name: Jim Hayes

From: (b)(6)

Phone: (b)(6)

E-mail: (b)(6)

Re: Has questions re: Japan

BB/320

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Sugestions
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:08:00 AM

Hello Mr. L'Esperance:

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission just put together a Task Force to examine the events in Japan, identify lessons learned, and also recommend any improvements to our system here in the U.S.

The press release is available here:

<http://pbadupws.nrc.gov/docs/ML1109/ML110910479.pdf>

If you are interested, a public meeting is scheduled in May to review the progress of the Task Force and that meeting is open to the public.

Week of May 9, 2011 - Tentative

05/12/11 9:30 Briefing on the Progress of the Task Force Review of NRC Processes and
A.M. Regulations Following the Events in Japan
(PUBLIC MEETING)
(Contact: Nathan Sanfilippo, 301-415-3951)
Webcast

This information is located on this page: <http://www.nrc.gov/public-involve/public-meetings/schedule.html>.

In addition, we have a website dedicated to news involving Japan and the NRC's follow-up actions: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

And, thank you for contacting us about your idea. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Thank you,

Amy

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 8:27 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Fwd: Sugestions

From: (b)(6)
To: opa.resources@nrc.gov
Sent: 4/8/2011 8:01:45 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: Sugestions

To: Who It May Concern

100B/321

I am writing in to voice my concerns and my lack of trust in the nuclear power that we presently use today. My thoughts are to stop all building of these nuclear plants and go back to the drawing board.

Yet I have a suggestion that I feel would help the existing plants and any new plants being built, I strongly feel that the nuclear reactors should be built in a large man made reservoir that has more than enough water to extinguish the reactors at full output capacity and I also feel that the reactors should be placed well below the water level.

I feel that building the nuclear plants this way would allow you to pull the plug and walk away during any catastrophic event

Walter L'Esperance

(b)(6)

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6) 6
Subject: REPLY: Radiation Question
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:12:00 AM

Hello:

Unfortunately, I don't have specific technical measurements available. However, if you are concerned about your safety and health, we would recommend that you contact the embassy or the Department of State for guidance. There is an email address specifically for this crisis in Japan that the Department of State has made available: JapanemergencyUSC@state.gov.

You may also be able to get some health related information from the Center for Disease Control: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636).

Thank you,

Amy

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) 6
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 5:58 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) 6 on Saturday, April 09, 2011 at 05:58:28

comments: Hello USNRC and thank you for offering this service.

First, let me say that I am an (b)(6) Sifting through all of the information and data surrounding the Fukushima reactors in addition to interpretations by experts has been both informative and confusing.

For example, everyone is talking about radiation levels in terms of "absorption of gamma radiation," that is milli/microsieverts per hour. My understanding is that fallout poses a much greater threat to health because this fallout can enter the body through ingestion/inhalation, and proceed to decay, irradiating tissue.

This brings up my first question: "how many becquerels of iodine-131 and cesium 134/137 fallout in the air are dangerous?" it would seem that if cell mutation can be caused by just one piece of radioactive material entering the body ANY level of fallout, however small, would be dangerous.

Thank you in advance for your time!

contactName:

phone:

683/322

Pruett, Troy

From: Vogel, Anton
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:28 AM
To: Caniano, Roy; Pruett, Troy; Kennedy, Kriss; Powers, Dale
Subject: FW: High Resolution Photos of Damaged Japanese Reactors

FYI!

From: OKeefe, Neil
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:18 AM
To: Vogel, Anton
Subject: FW: High Resolution Photos of Damaged Japanese Reactors

These are sobering.

Neil

From: Daniel Kimble (b)(6)
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 3:55 PM
To: Daniel Kimble
Subject: High Resolution Photos of Damaged Japanese Reactors

<http://cryptome.org/eyeball/daiichi-npp/daiichi-photos.htm>

PÖB/323

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: philc@terracesupply.com
Subject: REPLY: Cooling Japanese Reactors
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:30:00 AM

Hello Mr. Crilly:

No. Although we appreciate it when people want to help by sending ideas in, we are unable to consider suggestions that come in from the public.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Phil Crilly [mailto:philc@terracesupply.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:48 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: FW: Cooling Japanese Reactors

Hi,

I was wondering if my input had any influence in this suggestion:

Nitrogen injection was one of the steps recommended by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission in a confidential assessment dated March 26.

Thank you,
Phil

Phil Crilly
Industrial Territory Manager
Terrace Supply Co.
Cell (b)(6)
Office 630-530-1000
philc@terracesupply.com

From: Phil Crilly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:53 PM
To: OPA.Resource@nrc.gov
Subject: Cooling Japanese Reactors

Could large scale Cryogenic Nitrogen generating plants be used to cool the reactors?

Thank you,
Phil

Phil Crilly
Terrace Supply Co.
Cell (b)(6)

BB/324

Work: 630-530-1000

Fax: 630-530-1118

email: philc@terracesupply.com

710 N. Addison Rd.

P O Box 5022

Villa Park, IL 60181

From: Harrington, Holly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Public question
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:36:34 PM

I'll take care of it

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:33 AM
To: Harrington, Holly
Subject: FW: Public question

Holly –

Before I send this one outside of OPA – wanted to check with you.

Thanks,

Amy

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:01 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Public question

I personally don't. Try Elizabeth Smirolido; I've worked with her before for OCA stuff, and she can probably give you an idea of what to do next.

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:00 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Public question

Okay – any recommendation on who to ping? Do you have a normal standby contact?

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:59 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: Public question

I have no clue. You could try pinging OIP and see if they can help?

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:56 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Public question

Any idea on this? Sounds like a security related concern and I thought you may have gotten it before.

From: Royer, Deanna

BB/325

Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 2:06 PM
To: Deavers, Ron; Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Public question

Sohyun Lim

Kotra

212-826-0900

(b)(6)

Re: Are foreign companies allowed to repair U.S. nuclear facilities.

Deanna Royer
Contract Secretary
Division of New Reactor Licensing
(301) 415-7158
Deanna.Royer@nrc.gov

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
To: (b)(6)
Subject: REPLY: Possible method for suppressing re-criticalities at Fukushima
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:34:00 AM

Hello Mr. Burt:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you,

Amy

From: James A. Burt (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:22 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Possible method for suppressing re-criticalities at Fukushima

There is a possibility that re-criticalities may be occurring in the broken fuel slumped at the bottom of the pressure vessels at Fukushima. Perhaps a chemistry exists to deposit an insoluble boron salt out of solution in such a way that the boron would insinuate itself into the gaps between the damaged fuel, thereby absorbing fission neutrons? Perhaps a chemistry triggered by the presence of fission products, for example?

James A. Burt

PdB/326

From: Phil Crilly
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: RE: REPLY: Cooling Japanese Reactors
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:07:40 PM
Attachments: image001.gif

Hi Amy,
Thanks for the reply,
Have a great week!
Phil

Philip Crilly
Industrial Territory Manager
Terrace Supply Co.
710 N. Addison Rd.
P.O. Box 5022
Villa Park, IL 60181-5022
Cell: (b)(6)
Office: 630-530-1000
Fax: 630-530-1118
philc@terracesupply.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Bonaccorso, Amy [<mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov>]
Sent: Mon 04/11/11 10:45 AM
To: Phil Crilly
Subject: REPLY: Cooling Japanese Reactors

Hello Mr. Crilly:

No. Although we appreciate it when people want to help by sending ideas in, we are unable to consider suggestions that come in from the public.

Thank you,

Amy

From: Phil Crilly [<mailto:philc@terracesupply.com>]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:48 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: FW: Cooling Japanese Reactors

Hi,
I was wondering if my input had any influence in this suggestion:
Nitrogen injection was one of the steps recommended by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission in a confidential assessment dated March 26.

Thank you,
Phil

Phil Crilly
Industrial Territory Manager

BB/327

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:07 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: SOARCA

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:06 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: SOARCA

"New York City News Service," or some such.

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:06 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: SOARCA

Okay, I'll forward to Veronika just so she can add him to her files. Did he ever give you any info about his company?

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:04 PM
To: OPA Resource; Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: SOARCA

He claims to be a reporter.

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:01 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: RE: SOARCA

Is this fellow a reporter or just an interested citizen?

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:52 PM
To: Al Barbarino; OPA Resource
Subject: RE: SOARCA

Al, I'm afraid I'm not able to parse that 2003 report, since I haven't seen it. As I said on Friday, I spoke to someone working on SOARCA who said this study was not analogous, so I would caution against drawing any conclusions from a New York Times reference to it.

David McIntyre
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(301) 415-8200

BB/328

From: Al Barbarino (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:09 PM
To: McIntyre, David; OPA Resource
Subject: Re: SOARCA

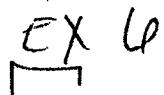
Hi David et al.,

Is it true that Three Mile Island was found to be at greatest risk in the 2003 study, with the likelihood of such an event placed at one in 2,227 years?

If it is, could you please let me know how the likelihood could be 1 in 2,227 years, if the plants reactor-2 suffered a partial meltdown so early after it became operational?

Thanks,

Al

On Sat, Apr 9, 2011 at 10:20 PM, Al Barbarino (b)(6)  wrote:

No problem. Thanks

On Apr 8, 2011 1:56 PM, "McIntyre, David" <David.McIntyre@nrc.gov> wrote:
> Al - That 2003 study mentioned in the New York Times story really wasn't a precursor of SOARCA. I'm told it was more of a probabilistic risk assessment of certain equipment failures. The only study that came close to examining the same issues as SOARCA was the 1982 "siting" study conducted by Sandia National Laboratory for the NRC, which was faulty because of several overly conservative assumptions. That's why the Commission wanted an updated study.

>

> This is not much of an answer, I'm afraid.

>

> David McIntyre

> Office of Public Affairs

> U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

> (301) 415-8200

>

From: amy woods
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Re: NRC REPLY
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:19:23 PM

Well forward my idea to these so called "experts" who cant keep radioactive water from running off into the ocean. Have a damn concience! I know you don't live in Japan, but this is going to affect Americans soon! Care enough about our world to find a way to pass my idea along, i don't even want credit for it. Please forward it to the "experts"!

From: "Bonaccorso, Amy" <amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov>
To: (b)(6)
Sent: Mon, April 11, 2011 11:57:48 AM
Subject: NRC REPLY

Hello Ms. Woods:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit:
<http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Thank you.

Amy

From: amy woods (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:44 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject:

Hello my name is Alicia M. Cummings and (b)(6) I was a Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological specialist during my time of service. I have tried with several other agencies to express my ideas but have not had any responses from any of them.

I know spraying the reactors with water is not sufficient enough, so i suggest snow machienes be added to the efforts. Snow machines like the ones uses at ski resorts would significantly cool the surrounding air and make spraying with water more effective. Also several snow mounds should be constructed. This will allow some of the cool air to be reflected back onto the reactors. Also by creating several rows of snow mounds you can direct the radioactive water runoff towards the outer ring of the snow mounds and can be pumped out or chemically frozen and removed to a decontamination site and would prevent futher contamination of the ocean.

BB/329

Medina, Veronika

From: Ann Karrick (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 3:46 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: Talk Radio Guest Request

Thanks Veronika!

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika <Veronika.Medina@nrc.gov>
To: Ann Karrick (b)(6)
Sent: Mon, Apr 11, 2011 3:19 pm
Subject: RE: Talk Radio Guest Request

EPA: 202-564-6794
NOAA: 202-482-6090

From: Ann Karrick (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 3:16 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Re: Talk Radio Guest Request

Thanks... but it may be too late for this time.

Do you have phone numbers for either agency?

Ann

-----Original Message-----

From: Medina, Veronika <Veronika.Medina@nrc.gov>
To: AnnKarrick (b)(6)
Sent: Mon, Apr 11, 2011 1:45 pm
Subject: Talk Radio Guest Request

Hi Ms. Karrick,

I would suggest you talk to a Public Affairs Officer in NOAA and EPA.

Regards,
Veronika Medina
Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
301-415-8200

-----Original Message-----

From: Ann Karrick (b)(6)
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:39 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Talk Radio Guest Request

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

BB/330

Ex 6

Ann Karrick (b)(6) on Thursday, April 07, 2011 at 16:38:47

comments: Can you provide someone to comment on Japan's release of nuclear/radioactive waste into the Pacific? I'm looking for a guest for either Mon or Tue for the live afternoon talk show. The show is 4-7pm each day. The topic is the effect of the release on water, wildlife, and eventually possibly humans. A phone interview is acceptable. Please let me know. Thanks :) Ann

organization: Talk Show Host - News Anchor

address1:

address2:

city: Fairfield County

state: CT

zip:

country:

phone: 2032543635

~~John~~

From: D KUTZ USCHS SAFETY & SECURITY DIR
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Radiation Standard on Imports
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:14:27 PM

Dear Holly;

Thank you for your response.

I will try the EPA sites that you suggested.

I emailed and talked with Customs and Border Protection earlier. They would not give any information because according to them for national security reasons.

As I mentioned in my email; I work for an international company, can you imagine their perception of the USA when I tell them I can't get a standard from the US government. It is hard to believe the standard hasn't been published so that industry can assist in preventing contaminated ships and containers from arriving at the USA.

I apologize; I know it isn't your fault. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely and With Best Regards,

Capt. Dean W. Kutz
Director of Safety & Compliance
Mediterranean Shipping Co (USA)
700 Watermark Blvd.
Mt. Pleasant, S.C. 29464
843-971-4100 ext. 46055
843-654-6055 direct
(b)(6) (mobile) JEX 6
843-971-5808 fax
dkutz@msc.us
safetydepartment2@msc.us

From: Janbergs, Holly [mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 2:04 PM
To: D KUTZ USCHS SAFETY & SECURITY DIR
Subject: Radiation Standard on Imports

Mr. Kutz,

The NRC does not issue guidance on radiation limits set for imports. I believe the EPA is the responsible agency. However, I did find some links that I thought may be of use to you:
<http://epa.gov/radiation/understand/perspective.html>
<http://www.hss.energy.gov/HealthSafety/WSHP/radiation/Radiation-final-6-20.pdf>
<http://www.fda.gov/downloads/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/GuidanceDocuments/UCM094513.pdf>
Those contain relative amounts of radiation in perspective. The last link also has guidance for radiation limits in the event of an emergency.

I would also try contacting the EPA. You can reach them at 202-564-6794. Customs and Border Protection should also be able to give you a firm picture of what they are doing to scan items for radiation: 202-344-1770.

I hope this helps answer your question.

Thank you,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant

BB/331

301-415-8211

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: Radiation Standard on containers entering the USA
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:33:00 PM

From: D KUTZ USCHS SAFETY & SECURITY DIR [mailto:dkutz@msc.us]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:29 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Standard on containers entering the USA

Dear All:

My name is Dean Kutz, I work for Mediterranean Shipping Company [MSC]. MSC is a global operator of container ships carrying freight in containers around the world.

We do have regular liner services carrying containers from japan to the USA. As a part of our global commitment to safety and health we are proactively scanning containers in japan for radiation above normal levels.

Can you give us a standard for an acceptable level of radiation for ships and containers entering the USA? At what level will ships and containers be rejected?

I understand the standard being applied by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Association) is 0,1 Sv/hr.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely and With Best Regards,

Capt. Dean W. Kutz
Director of Safety & Compliance
Mediterranean Shipping Co (USA)
700 Watermark Blvd.
Mt. Pleasant, S.C. 29464
843-971-4100 ext. 46055
843-654-6055 direct
(b)(6) (mobile) } Ex 6
843-971-5808 fax
dkutz@msc.us
safetydepartment2@msc.us

BB/332

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Possible method for suppressing re-criticalities at Fukushima
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:23:00 AM

From: James A. Burt (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 11:22 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Possible method for suppressing re-criticalities at Fukushima

There is a possibility that re-criticalities may be occurring in the broken fuel slumped at the bottom of the pressure vessels at Fukushima. Perhaps a chemistry exists to deposit an insoluble boron salt out of solution in such a way that the boron would insinuate itself into the gaps between the damaged fuel, thereby absorbing fission neutrons? Perhaps a chemistry triggered by the presence of fission products, for example?

James A. Burt

BB/333

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Cooling Japanese Reactors
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:59:00 AM

From: Phil Crilly [mailto:philc@terracesupply.com]
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:48 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: FW: Cooling Japanese Reactors

Hi,

I was wondering if my input had any influence in this suggestion:
Nitrogen injection was one of the steps recommended by the US Nuclear Regulatory
Commission in a confidential assessment dated March 26.

Thank you,
Phil

Phil Crilly
Industrial Territory Manager
Terrace Supply Co.
Cell (b)(6) Ex 6
Office 630-530-1000
philc@terracesupply.com

From: Phil Crilly
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2011 2:53 PM
To: OPA.Resource@nrc.gov
Subject: Cooling Japanese Reactors

Could large scale Cryogenic Nitrogen generating plants be used to cool the reactors?

Thank you,

Phil

Phil Crilly
Terrace Supply Co.
Cell: (b)(6) Ex 6
Work: 630-530-1000
Fax: 630-530-1118
email: philc@terracesupply.com

710 N. Addison Rd.
P O Box 5022
Villa Park, IL 60181

BB/334

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: [FUKUSHIMA] Just in case nobody else has considered this approach:
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:45:00 AM

-----Original Message-----
From: Steve Langford
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:32 AM
Subject: [FUKUSHIMA] Just in case nobody else has considered this approach:

11 April 2011

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

1-800-368-5642, 301-415-7000

Dear NRC:

Thank you for letting me share my thoughts re remediation of such problems as those at the Fukushima, Japan, nuclear plants. I seek absolutely no compensation for sharing these thoughts, but it would be nice to receive acknowledgment that you have received this and to have an initial reaction from you as to whether my thoughts make any sense to you:

Why not start adding aluminum (Al; as chunks, blocks, rods but not as powder) to the cooling water? I think that the Al would sink to come into contact with the problem fuel rods and that some or all of it would almost certainly melt, ponding to displace the water, which thereafter would perhaps pick up less radioactive contamination.

Aluminum seems at first blush to be the ideal material for such an approach, due to its extremely high thermal conductivity [136 Btu / (hr-ft²-F)] and low [1220°F] melting point.

As the water might eventually become displaced entirely from the plants, Al ponds and then Al lakes at the surface would be cooled both by contact with air and by sprayed water, so to be kept from entering the ocean or protected facilities on land. Resulting solid-Al dikes/berms would guide flowing Al toward the inner island, eventually to solidify ... though occasional breaks in those containing structures might result from more earthquakes.

Aside: I have not had time to investigate further in depth and do not have the industrial-minerals experience to know whether it might somehow be possible to use bauxite in the process of generating Al on site. But -- if I understand correctly -- the creation of Al from bauxite is an endothermic process and heat for such refinement of bauxite to Al is probably already available from the hot fuel rods.

Please tell me if these thoughts have already been considered and

BB/335

rejected; and, if so, why.

Thank you for your good work.

Sincerely,

-Stephen A. Langford-

Stephen A. Langford, Ph.D.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

Ex 6

(b)(6)

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan Reactor / Argon
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:45:00 AM

From: paul burke (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 10:25 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan Reactor / Argon

Gentlemen:

Regarding the Japanese reactor and and Nitrogen gas, this is not the ideal gas to put on the reactor

The ideal gas is Argon Gas because it is an inert noble gas. Laughing gas or nitrous oxide is used in drag racing cars for horsepower increases and gasoline is now nitrogen enriched.

Please tell the Engineers in charge of the reactor crisis that this information comes from an industry insider and more help is available if you email me, we can prove our credibility. Argon gas once again is an noble, inert gas and we also recommended fresh water, not seawater on the reactor from the start. Please email me and we will can provide more information on our Atomic Energy Commission background. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Burke

BB/332

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Fukushima report
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:48:00 AM

From: Alfred Torri [mailto:torri@gorma.com]
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2011 4:26 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Fukushima report

I understand that the NRC's report on the evaluation of the Fukushima accident that was discussed in the NY Times April 6 issue has been made public. I was trying to find it on the NRC website but could not find it.

Could you please tell me where I can find the report?

Thank you,

Fred Torri

Dr. Alfred Torri, President
Risk Management Associates
1421 Hymettus Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024, USA
E-mail: torri@gorma.com or (b)(6)
Tel. 760 436 4779
Fax. 760 942 7142
Visit our Web Site at: www.gorma.com

Ex 6

BB/337

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Radiation Question
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:47:00 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2011 5:58 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) Ex 6
on Saturday, April 09, 2011 at 05:58:28

comments: Hello USNRC and thank you for offering this service.

First, let me say that (b)(6) Sifting through all of the information and data surrounding the Fukushima reactors in addition to interpretations by experts has been both informative and confusing.

For example, everyone is talking about radiation levels in terms of "absorption of gamma radiation," that is milli/microsieverts per hour. My understanding is that fallout poses a much greater threat to health because this fallout can enter the body through ingestion/inhalation, and proceed to decay, irradiating tissue.

This brings up my first question: "how many becquerels of iodine-131 and cesium 134/137 fallout in the air are dangerous?" it would seem that if cell mutation can be caused by just one piece of radioactive material entering the body ANY level of fallout, however small, would be dangerous.

Thank you in advance for your time!

contactName:

phone:

BB/338

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:44:00 AM

From: b_djokic@sympatico.ca [mailto:b_djokic@sympatico.ca]
Sent: Friday, April 08, 2011 9:54 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Hi Deanna,

It was nice speaking with you on the phone this morning.

Power and Energy Society (PES) of IEEE, the largest professional association for advancement of technology (<http://www.ieee.org>), is organizing a power conference called General Meeting (GM) in Detroit from July 24-28, 2011 (<http://pes-gm.org/2011/>). In view of the recent tragic events caused by earthquake and tsunami in Japan and the evolving situation with the Fukushima nuclear power plants, the conference organizers deemed that it would be appropriate to address what happened and what impact it is going to have on power industry and, more specifically on the nuclear power industry, in North America and worldwide. I was wondering if US NRC would like to delegate a speaker who would give a talk at the conference on implications of the recent events in Japan on the policies related to nuclear power industry in North America. The talk should be technical and would take place in the Emerging Technologies Coordinating Committee (ETCC) Late Breaking News Session on Smart Grids, on Monday, July 25, sometime between 1-5 pm, probably closer to the beginning, in the duration of about 30 min, including Q&A. In addition to speaker's expertise, his/her speaking capability would also matter. At a later time, a brief abstract of the talk and speaker's bio will be needed.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Regards,

Branislav Djokic, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Chair, IEEE PES ETCC
Work: 613-990-5371
Home: (b)(6)

BB/339

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Talk Radio Guest Request
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 7:40:00 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: Ann Karrick (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Thursday, April 07, 2011 4:39 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Talk Radio Guest Request

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

[Ann Karrick (b)(6) Ex 6
on Thursday, April 07, 2011 at 16:38:47

comments: Can you provide someone to comment on Japan's release of nuclear/radioactive waste into the Pacific? I'm looking for a guest for either Mon or Tue for the live afternoon talk show. The show is 4-7pm each day. The topic is the effect of the release on water, wildlife, and eventually possibly humans. A phone interview is acceptable. Please let me know. Thanks :) Ann

organization: Talk Show Host - News Anchor

address1:

address2:

city: Fairfield County

state: CT

zip:

country:

phone: 2032543635

BB/340

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: Urgent message for Mr. Eliot Brenner
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:37:00 PM
Importance: High

Here we go!

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 1:27 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Urgent message for Mr. Eliot Brenner
Importance: High

Dear Sirs:

I am a Tokyo-based journalist. (b)(6)
initially as a (b)(6) where I majored in chemistry and then I went to a
medical school.

Now regarding an in-person interview with the chairman, Dr. Gregory Jaczko, I already
talked to him on the phone because we are both from (b)(6) and I was able to get access to
the Alumni site.

Using this important connection, he asked me to contact Mr. Eliot Brenner to arrange an in-
person interview, about 45 minutes would do it.

I am thinking about flying to DC from Tokyo solely for this purpose.

I am much older than he is because I went to (b)(6)

So if you could kindly and swiftly relay this serious message to Mr. Brenner, that would be
great.

Best Wishes

(Mr.) Kazumoto Ohno
(b)(6)

BB/341

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
To: Ash, Darren
Subject: RE: Make U.S. nuclear plants safer and more secure
Date: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:44:00 PM

Thank you.

-----Original Message-----

From: Ash, Darren
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:40 PM
To: OPA Resource
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Subject: RE: Make U.S. nuclear plants safer and more secure

I've asked OIS for help.

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly On Behalf Of OPA Resource
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:24 PM
To: Ash, Darren
Subject: FW: Make U.S. nuclear plants safer and more secure

Newest spam is causing a bit of a backup here... we got about 3000 messages this weekend!

-----Original Message-----

From: Union of Concerned Scientists [<mailto:action@ucsusa.org>] On Behalf Of Karmin Davis
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 12:17 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Make U.S. nuclear plants safer and more secure

Apr 11, 2011

NRC Commissioners

Dear Commissioners,

Oh my dear sweet God, isn't it clear to everyone that what happened in Japan can happen in the United States? Ladies and Gentlemen, it is YOUR JOB to make sure that it doesn't and that our nation's nuclear power plants operate safely. Even as the crisis in Japan continues, I urge you, I BEG YOU to take immediate action to enact and enforce safety and security reforms that will help prevent a nuclear catastrophe in the United States and improve public safety.

PLEASE, I specifically urge you to reduce the risks associated with how used nuclear fuel is stored after it is no longer being used for producing electricity. This dangerous "spent" fuel is currently VULNERABLE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS, and if a plant loses its ability to keep this fuel cool due to a prolonged power outage--such as what we witnessed in Japan--the plant risks the release of LIFE-THREATENING radiation.

EXPERTS at the Union of Concerned Scientists and the National Academy of Sciences say that by requiring plant owners to store more of its used fuel in dry casks instead of pools of water, many of these dangers can be reduced.

BB/342

I also EXHORT YOU to adopt a ZERO TOLERANCE approach to SAFETY VIOLATIONS and STRINGENTLY ENFORCE existing NRC regulations. The NRC must no longer ignore or tolerate problems at nuclear facilities and instead require plant operators to fix these safety and security issues.

While it is impossible to eliminate all of the risks associated with nuclear power, with proper and aggressive oversight, the NRC can make the operation of the nation's 104 nuclear reactors safer.

Sincerely,

Ms. Karmin Davis

(b)(6)

Medina, Veronika

From: McIntyre, David
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:21 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Cc: Parker, LaShawn
Subject: RE: Media- Interview with High School students

This number is not in service.

From: Medina, Veronika
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 1:37 PM
To: McIntyre, David
Subject: Media- Interview with High School students

Dave,

There are a group of students who would like to ask questions about the crisis in Japan. Can you follow up? The teacher's name is Benjamin Dech and he can be reached at (b)(6)

Thanks,
Veronika

From: Parker, LaShawn
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: Phone Message

Good Afternoon Veronika,

Benjamin Dech, (b)(6) who would like his students to speak with someone in our office. His students have conducted interviews on the crisis in Japan. He can be reached at (b)(6)

Thank you,

*LaShawn Parker
Office of Public Affairs
Administrative Assistant
Phone: 301-415-8200
Fax: 301-415-3714
MS: 0-16D3
LaShawn.Parker@nrc.gov*

BB/342

Medina, Veronika

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:28 PM
To: Medina, Veronika
Subject: FW: U.S. disaster response

-----Original Message-----

From: Peter Landers [<mailto:peter.land@wsj.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:20 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: U.S. disaster response

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Peter Landers (peter.land@wsj.com) on Tuesday, April 12, 2011 at 15:19:40

comments: Hello. I'm in The Wall Street Journal's DC bureau working on the nuclear issue in the wake of Fukushima. I just returned from three weeks working in our Tokyo bureau.

I'm looking in particular at the question of who would be in charge in the U.S. in the event of a Fukushima-style disaster. Specifically, how are the duties divided between the NRC, FEMA and other federal and state bodies?

Prof. Corradini at the University of Wisconsin suggested to me that it would be good to speak to Randy Sullivan at NRC. Would it be possible to set up an interview with Mr. Sullivan or someone else with expertise in this area?

Thank you very much.

Peter Landers -- The Wall Street Journal

Office: (202) 862-9224

Mobile: (b)(6)

organization: The Wall Street Journal

address1: 1025 Connecticut Ave. NW #800

address2:

city: Washington

state: DC

zip: 20036

country:

phone: 202-862-9224

Jan

BB/344

Bonaccorso, Amy

From: Steve Castles (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:10 PM
To: NRC Allegation
Subject: A concern related to use of nitrogen gas

To whom it may concern:

I read that a reactor building in Japan is being filled with nitrogen gas to prevent a hydrogen explosion. I have a concern that the danger of nitrogen gas in a closed building may not have been adequately thought through. Numerous deaths have occurred because nitrogen gas causes asphyxiation without any warning. That is, a person entering a nitrogen atmosphere will become unconscious without feeling a lack of oxygen. (There is no carbon dioxide build up in the lungs.) Unconsciousness occurs extremely rapidly when oxygen is expelled from the lungs with normal breathing. As a former NASA employee I was responsible for facilities that were vented with nitrogen gas. We utilized extensive warning signs and mandated procedures and still had deaths resulting from persons not understanding the danger.

If nitrogen gas is an option that might be used to backfill a nuclear facility, protocols should be created and education should be undertaken to prevent deaths. No one can enter such a facility, even for a moment, without dying unless they carry their air supply.

Dr. S. H. Castles

(b)(6)

BB/345

Bonaccorso, Amy

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:33 PM
To: Parker, LaShawn
Subject: RE: Phone Message

Hi LaShawn:

Thanks! Try to get an email address next time if they have one – we aren't returning calls much anymore.

Thanks,

Amy

From: Parker, LaShawn
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 11:51 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Phone Message

Good morning Amy,

*Ms. S. Taylor called inquiring about her concerns for her health and safety should (b)(6)
(b)(6) She would have to stay there over the course of one year and her primary
concern was food and water consumption. She can be reached at (b)(6)*

Thank you,

*LaShawn Parker
Office of Public Affairs
Secretary I, Contractor
Phacil, Inc.
See the Possibilities
Phone: 301-415-8200
Fax: 301-415-3714
MS: C-16D3
LaShawn.Parker@nrc.gov*

LP

BB/346

Bonaccorso, Amy

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:14 PM
To: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: Phone Message

Hey Elizabeth:

I am sending you the inquiries I got today so you have something to work with.

For this one, since we only have an email address, I'd just email him...say that you understand that they called with some questions or for some information, and how can you help them.

If they have something Japan related – great – if not, it may be something we have to refer elsewhere.

Thanks,

Amy

From: Parker, LaShawn
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 1:42 PM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Phone Message

Hi Amy,

Ms. Taylor can be reached at the following email address:

(b)(6)

Thank you,

*LaShawn Parker
Office of Public Affairs
Secretary I, Contractor
Phacil, Inc.
See the Possibilities
Phone: 301-415-8200
Fax: 301-415-3714
MS: O-16D3
LaShawn.Parker@nrc.gov*

Bonaccorso, Amy

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 4:18 PM
To: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Subject: Re: Thank you for your suggestions

You know- that is a great idea. I love your subject line!

From: Stuckle, Elizabeth
To: (b)(6) (b)(6)
Sent: Tue Apr 12 16:14:57 2011
Subject: Thank you for your suggestions

Thank you for contacting us about your ideas. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle
Office of Public Affairs
301-415-2169
elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov

BB/347

Bonaccorso, Amy

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:15 PM
To: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: Japan's problem reactors. Contain with liquid Nitrogen.

This is a suggestion - so it is quick and easy!

From: Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 7:35 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: FW: Japan's problem reactors. Contain with liquid Nitrogen.

From: Rosanne & Steve Hinshaw (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 1:52 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Japan's problem reactors. Contain with liquid Nitrogen.

Recommend the following actions based on current situation.

- I. Attempt access to buried lines of secondary coolant heat exchanger.
- II. Start slow introduction of liquid Nitrogen into reactors and cooling pools.
 1. Introduction will displace Hydrogen
 2. Coolant will start ice encapsulation of container crucible and continue towards cooling core material.
 3. Send Dry Pack Storage Units for active and spent fuel material containment once cooled by Nitrogen.

Foreseen Problems:

1. Initially, radioactive ammonia could be produced unless core generated Hydrogen is displaced by introduction inert gas prior to liquid Nitrogen injection.
 2. Care must be taken not to "freeze" core coolant. Freezing coolant would create further difficulty in removing core.
 3. Debris is still surrounding accesses at plants. Robotic entry is still severely restricted and "Hot Jumpers" are being used.
- All Nitrogen delivery systems would have to be light weight, quickly deployed, and unmonitored.

Janbergs, Holly

From: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 1:55 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Fw: Urgent from Kaz Ohno

Pls get him a foto. Tnx
Eliot Brenner
Director, Office of Public Affairs
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Protecting People and the Environment
301 415 8200

C: (b)(6) Ex 6

Sent from my Blackberry

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
To: Brenner, Eliot
Sent: Tue Apr 12 13:47:05 2011
Subject: Re: Urgent from Kaz Ohno

I will email you the questions then within 24 hours.
Is there any way that you can email me his high-resolution photos?

Best Regards

Kaz

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: 'Kazumoto Ohno'
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:31 AM
Subject: RE: Urgent from Kaz Ohno

Mr. Ohno: I regret that Chairman Jaczko will not have time to meet with you. If you have questions that my office can answer, please feel free to let us know. Thanks for contacting us.

Eliot Brenner

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:15 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Re: Urgent from Kaz Ohno

OK
But at least he sounded so positive when he asked me to contact you.

Kaz

----- Original Message -----

From: Brenner, Eliot
To: 'Kazumoto Ohno'
Cc: Hayden, Elizabeth
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 10:12 AM
Subject: RE: Urgent from Kaz Ohno

BB/348

I will talk to the chairman and send you a note in the morning. Be prepared to be disappointed. We are not talking to too many reporters. We have not scheduled any one-on-one interviews with the Japanese media, and while your publication may be quite well followed, I don't want you to get your hopes up.

Eliot Brenner

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, April 11, 2011 9:09 PM
To: Brenner, Eliot
Subject: Urgent from Kaz Ohno
Importance: High

Dear Mr. Eliot Brenner;

Thank you very much for your reply.

This is for Weekly Gendai, the most attention-getting weekly news magazine published by Kodansha, by far the largest publishing house in Japan.

We published several books on the nuclear power.

One of the persons I interviewd recently emailed the following for your information.

<By the way, I have heard that the Weekly Gendai is doing a very good job following the Fukushima Daiichi story. Please, keep up the good work and send me any links to your work that you have.
Thanks,

Ferenc

--
Dr. Ferenc Dalnoki-Veress
Research Scientist & Adjunct Professor
James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS)
Monterey Institute of International Studies>

When I talked to Dr. Gregory Jaczko on the phone, I mentioned that both of us are Cornellians; I majored there in chemistry years before he went to Cornell. Cornellians are very strong in their collegiality. He asked me to contact you to arrange an interview.

Anyway, if he is busy in his office, I can interview him in his home this coming Saturday. Some people do that when they are busy in office.

But I would like to use this Cornell alumni connection. if 45 minutes are too long, I can settle for 30 minutes. I and my colleagues are making all-out efforts to cover the events for the public.

Dr. Edwin Lyman I interviewed is also a Cornellian. When the public affairs declined my request, I emailed him directly and he emailed me back, "Thanks for your message. You never know where Cornell alumni will show up!"

I do look forward to hearing from in a very positive way.

All the best,

Kaz Ohno

Janbergs, Holly

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 2:03 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Re: Photos

Hello, Beth,

such as while he is talking during interviews and head shots as well.

Best,

Kaz

----- Original Message -----

From: Janbergs, Holly

To: (b)(6)

Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:00 AM

Subject: Photos

Mr. Ohno,

I understand that you are looking for photos of Chairman Jaczko. Is there anything specific you would like, or are you simply looking for a head shot?

Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

BB/349

Janbergs, Holly

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 2:09 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Re: Photos

OK

Thank you so much for your help.

I will let you know.

Kaz

----- Original Message -----

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: Kazumoto Ohno
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:06 AM
Subject: RE: Photos

Mr. Ohno,

If you visit our public photo gallery here: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/photo-gallery/index.cfm> and perform a search for "Jaczko," you will see the photos we have available with the Chairman in them. If you want to select a few from that listing, I can then get you high resolution copies of the images.

Thank you,
Bethany

From: Kazumoto Ohno (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 2:03 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: Re: Photos

Hello, Beth,

such as while he is talking during interviews and head shots as well.

Best,

Kaz

----- Original Message -----

From: Janbergs, Holly
To: (b)(6)
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:00 AM
Subject: Photos

Mr. Ohno,

I understand that you are looking for photos of Chairman Jaczko. Is there anything specific you would like, or are you simply looking for a head shot?

Bethany

BB/350

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

Janbergs, Holly

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:59 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Extra Barrier

John -

Thank you for your e-mail.

To prevent the release of radioactive material to the environment, United States nuclear power plants are constructed with several barriers between the radioactive material and the environment surrounding the plant. The first barrier is the fuel cladding, sealed metal tubes in which ceramic pellets of uranium fuel are encased. The second barrier is the heavy steel reactor vessel, in the range of nine inches to a foot thick, and the primary cooling water system piping. The third barrier is the containment building, a heavily reinforced structure of concrete and steel up to several feet thick that surrounds the reactor and is designed to contain radioactivity that might be released from the reactor system in the unlikely event of a serious accident. To maintain the integrity of the reactor fuel and avoid damage, an adequate supply of water is provided for cooling the fuel at all times. There are diverse and multiple safety systems at each plant that can provide the necessary cooling water. These safety systems frequently require electric power to perform their safety function. Hence, plants are also equipped with emergency diesel generators to provide electrical power in the event that the primary power source is lost. In addition, plant operators are required to operate the plant within safe operating limits and under safe conditions as part of their license. These limits and conditions cover such things as operability of plant equipment, plant operating procedures, periodic equipment testing and maintenance

In the United States, nuclear power plants are designed to be safe and are operated without significant effect on public health and safety and the environment. The risk of a nuclear power plant accident with a significant amount of radioactivity released offsite to the public is very small. This risk is small due to diverse and redundant barriers and numerous safety systems in the plant, the training and skills of the reactor operators, testing and maintenance activities, and the regulatory requirements and oversight of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

If I can be of further help, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Brian

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 12:20 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Extra Barrier

The following article appeared in the April issue of the magazine Swedish Press, issued out of Vancouver for Swedish American readers. The monthly magazine is partly in English and partly in Swedish. This article was in Swedish.

Questions are: Is the NRC aware of the availability of the design? Do American reactors have the extra barrier mentioned in the article.

Article follows. -- John D. Nilsson, Huntsville, Alabama, e-mail (b)(6) Ex 6

All Swedish nuclear power stations are equipped with a "third safety barrier" which filters out the radioactivity when the pressure has built up in the plant and there is a risk of a core meltdown.

BB/351

The Japanese showed great interest in the Swedish invention but they never got around to importing it.

"They were stupid to not buy it when they had the chance," says the inventor Leif Lindau according to Smålandsposten. He doesn't want to say "I told you so," but thinks that a catastrophe could have been prevented if Japan had had the system.

"Our solution is a controlled release of pressure through a filter, so the radioactivity doesn't get out," says Leif Lindau who is now retired.

His system, which was developed in the 1980's at the Fläkt factory, received the Polhem Prize because it "in an ingenious, engineering way created a simple and independent security system for nuclear reactors in the event of serious reactor accidents".

Janbergs, Holly

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:49 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Will do. Thanks, Bethany!

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:25 PM
To: Anderson, Brian
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

I'll be forwarding public inquiries to Amy and Elizabeth. Amy's told Elizabeth that if she needs help with something technical, you're the man to ask, but she's going to send Elizabeth a note encouraging her to ask me if she's simply not sure how to answer a question. If you get something that doesn't seem like a technical question, you can bounce it to me as well. I don't want you getting backlogged in public inquiries - I'm sure you have enough you're working on!

-----Original Message-----

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:09 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Amy is sending them to Elizabeth...who is sending them to me.

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:53 PM
To: Anderson, Brian
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Brian, are you handling public inquiries for Amy directly, or are you getting these through other channels?

-----Original Message-----

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:50 PM
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"
Importance: High

Bishop -

Thank you for your e-mail. Along with other federal government agencies, the NRC is closely monitoring events in Japan to determine any potential impact to the United States and its territories.

For information on how the events in Japan might affect you in South Korea, I suggest that you contact the U.S. State Department or your local U.S. consulate in South Korea for specific warnings or advisories. The following website might be useful -- http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis_pa_tw_1168.html

BB/352

Sincerely,
Brian

-----Original Message-----
From: Bishop Presley (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 12:30 AM
To: NRCWEB Resource
Subject: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Bishop Presley (b)(6) Ex 6
on Wednesday, April 13, 2011 at 00:29:44

comments: How does the Japan crisis affect me

(b)(6)

organization:

address1:

address2:

city:

state: ---

zip:

country:

phone:

Janbergs, Holly

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:47 PM
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: RE: Radiation alert

Debojit --

Thank you for your e-mail.

Radioactive materials exist naturally in soil and rock. Essentially all air contains radon, which is responsible for most of the radiation dose that Americans receive each year from natural background sources. All water on Earth contains small amounts of dissolved uranium and thorium. All organic matter (both plant and animal) contains some small amount of radiation from radioactive carbon and potassium. Some of these materials are ingested with food and water, while others (such as radon) are inhaled. You might find the following website useful in learning about radiation -- <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>

Radioactive material can be transported on many substances, including plastic or metal. In the United States, the Customs and Border Protection agency employs several types of radiation detection equipment in its operations at both air and sea ports. This equipment is used, along with other procedures and inspections, to resolve any security or safety risks that are identified with inbound travelers and cargo. The following website describes how the U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency performs these tasks -- http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/newsroom/fact_sheets/japan_fact_sheets.ctt/japan_fact_sheets.pdf.

The process for monitoring imported goods for radioactive material will vary from country to country. For details specific to a country other than the United States, I suggest that you contact that country's government agency responsible for performing customs inspections.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,
Brian

From: Debojit Acharjee (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:21 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation alert

Hi,

I want to know whether nuclear radiation from a leaking nuclear power plant can carry in objects like pen, clothes, cars, shoes, etc?

The reason why I am asking this question is because I want to import products like laptops and electronic appliances from Japan. Therefore I want to know where such radiation can carry by objects from Japan to my country or not?

Can radiation be carried by living things like fish, birds, etc and rain water only? Or it can be carried by metals and plastics?

--

BB/353

Yours faithfully,

Debojit

Bonaccorso, Amy

From: Bonaccorso, Amy
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 9:30 AM
To: Stuckle, Elizabeth
Subject: FW: Phone Message

We don't have to respond to these when they come in over the phone. These suggesters tend to talk for a very long time and we are not taking suggestions.

From: Parker, LaShawn
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 9:12 AM
To: Bonaccorso, Amy
Subject: Phone Message

Possible Solution for Japan from Tom Forgatsch. He can be reached at

(b)(6)

Thank you,

*LaShawn Parker
Office of Public Affairs
Administrative Assistant
Phone: 301-415-8200
Fax: 301-415-3714
MS: 0-16D3
LaShawn.Parker@nrc.gov*

BB/354

Janbergs, Holly

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:09 PM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Cc: Harrington, Holly
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Amy is sending them to Elizabeth...who is sending them to me.

-----Original Message-----

From: Janbergs, Holly
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:53 PM
To: Anderson, Brian
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Brian, are you handling public inquiries for Amy directly, or are you getting these through other channels?

-----Original Message-----

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:50 PM
To: (b)(6) Ex 6
Subject: RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"
Importance: High

Bishop -

Thank you for your e-mail. Along with other federal government agencies, the NRC is closely monitoring events in Japan to determine any potential impact to the United States and its territories.

For information on how the events in Japan might affect you in South Korea, I suggest that you contact the U.S. State Department or your local U.S. consulate in South Korea for specific warnings or advisories. The following website might be useful -- http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis_pa_tw_1168.html

Sincerely,
Brian

-----Original Message-----

From: Bishop Presley (b)(6) Ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 12:30 AM
To: NRCWEB Resource
Subject: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Bishop Presley (b)(6) Ex 6 on Wednesday, April 13, 2011 at 00:29:44

comments: How does the Japan crisis affect me (b)(6)

BB/355

organization:

address1:

address2:

city:

state: ---

zip:

country:

phone:

Janbergs, Holly

From: Anderson, Brian
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:44 PM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: RE: Radiation Question

Pete –

Thank you for your e-mail.

As you probably noticed on the NRC website (<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>), a typical member of the public in the United States generally receives a total annual ionizing radiation dose of about 620 millirem. Natural sources of radiation account for about half of this total, while man-made sources account for the remaining half. The typical annual dose one might receive in other countries will vary, based on the different natural and man-made sources of radiation that are present in each country. The dose from terrestrial radiation sources varies in different parts of the world, but locations with higher soil concentrations of uranium and thorium generally have higher doses. The amount of the radiation dose one might receive by living in a tall building would depend on the building construction materials. In general, doses from building construction materials represent a very small fraction of one's total dose.

Because the Fukushima plant is operated by a Japanese company and regulated by a Japanese agency, it would be appropriate for those organizations to answer your questions about specific doses in Tokyo and how they compare to normal dose values. I suggest the contacting either TEPCO (<http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/other/contact/general-e.html>) or NISA (<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>).

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,
Brian

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6)
Sent: Tuesday, April 12, 2011 10:40 PM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: Radiation Question

Ex 6

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Tuesday, April 12, 2011 at 22:40:22

comments: I live in Tokyo and have 3 questions about Tokyo radiation levels.

According to the chart at http://ftp.jaist.ac.jp/pub/emergency/monitoring.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/monitoring/past_data.html, current Tokyo radiation readings are 0.08 microgray per hour, which is equivalent to 730 microgray per year. According to the following website <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>, the average US citizen is exposed to approximately 6,200 microgray per year.

My three questions are:

BB/356

1) Are the Tokyo readings approximately 2x normal Tokyo readings?

2) Do the Tokyo radiation readings only represent the 13% of exposure represented by cosmic, terrestrial and internal radiation and that's why the levels and impact are so low? (see same website as above <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>)Does that essentially mean an average exposure of 6,200 microgray per year would increase to approximately 6,600 microgray per year at currently raised radiation levels?

3) Are high buildings more likely to experience higher radiation readings?

Thank you for your consideration of these questions.

Best regards,

Pete

contactName:

phone:

Janbergs, Holly

From: Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 9:43 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: FW: photo gallery

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) (b)(6) ex 6
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 9:40 AM
To: OPA Resource
Subject: photo gallery

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) Ex 6
on Wednesday, April 13, 2011 at 09:40:27

comments: hello, I am a Polish journalist working for a business monthly magazine Manager (www.manager.inwestycje.pl) and we are preparing an article written by our correspondent in the US about reactors of Oyster Creek Nuclear Plant in context of Fukushima. We would need some high resolution pictures of this plant or Diablo Canyon. Thank you in advance for help Barbara Grabowska

contactName: Barbara Grabowska

phone: +48601947886

BB/357

Janbergs, Holly

From: John Yankowski [jyankowski@coilcraft.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 9:09 AM
To: Janbergs, Holly
Subject: RE: Radiation Levels for Shipping

Hi Bethany,

Thanks for a starting point.

Our customers are making requirements without levels for us to comply with making it difficult to determine what we need to do.

Best Regards,

John

John Yankowski
Director, Corporate Quality

Coilcraft, Inc.
1102 Silver Lake Road
Cary, IL 60013
Direct: 847-516-7439

Cell: (b)(6) Ex 6
jyankowski@coilcraft.com

From: Janbergs, Holly [mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 13, 2011 7:27 AM
To: John Yankowski
Subject: Re: Radiation Levels for Shipping

Mr. Yankowski,

You should get in touch with the Environmental Protection Agency; I believe they are the ones setting the standards for radiation levels. They can be reached at 202-564-6794. It might also be helpful to speak with Customs and Border Protection at 202-344-1770. I hope this helps.

Thank you,
Bethany

Beth Janbergs
Public Affairs Assistant
301-415-8211

~~~~~  
The information contained in this communication and all accompanying documents from Coilcraft may be confidential and/or legally privileged, and is intended only for the use of the recipient(s) named above. If you are not the intended recipient you are hereby notified that any review, disclosure, copying, distribution or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this transmitted information is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please return it to the sender immediately and destroy the original message or accompanying materials and any copy thereof. If you have any questions concerning this message, please contact the sender.

BB/358

## Bonaccorso, Amy

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**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 8:22 AM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** FW: stopping Japanese melt-down

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Janbergs, Holly On Behalf Of OPA Resource  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 7:28 AM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** FW: stopping Japanese melt-down

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Bud Michels (b)(6) ) 6  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 5:26 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** stopping Japanese melt-down

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Bud Michels (b)(6) on Tuesday, April 12, 2011 at 17:25:40 6

---

comments: Please pass on to the people involved in helping the Japanese deal with th eir melt down,... Have the Japanese use their robots to drop LEAD packets into the core. Lead ore would be the probable best to use at first, followed by carbon sheeting then more pure lead.

organization:

address1:

address2:

city:

state: ---

zip:

country:

phone:

---

BB/359

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

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**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 8:54 AM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** Thanks for the suggestion 6

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

BB/360

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Anderson, Brian  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:50 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** RE: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

**Importance:** High

Bishop -

Thank you for your e-mail. Along with other federal government agencies, the NRC is closely monitoring events in Japan to determine any potential impact to the United States and its territories.

For information on how the events in Japan might affect you in South Korea, I suggest that you contact the U.S. State Department or your local U.S. consulate in South Korea for specific warnings or advisories. The following website might be useful -- [http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis\\_pa\\_tw/cis\\_pa\\_tw\\_1168.html](http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis_pa_tw_1168.html)

Sincerely,  
Brian

-----Original Message-----  
**From:** Bishop Presley (b)(6) 6  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 12:30 AM  
**To:** NRCWEB Resource  
**Subject:** Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Bishop Presley (b)(6) 6 on Wednesday, April 13, 2011 at 00:29:44

---

comments: How does the Japan crisis affect me (b)(6)

organization:

address1:

address2:

city:

state: ---

zip:

country:

phone:

---

BB/361

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 9:01 AM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** FW: Radiation alert

I don't know if I sent this one to you yet.

Might want to ask Brian for some assistance on this one. I know I couldn't answer the specific questions, so I might refer them to a fact sheet, to DHS/Customs since they are scanning things coming in from Japan....but my response would be imprecise based on my own resources and knowledge.

Thanks,

Amy

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**From:** Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:22 PM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** FW: Radiation alert

---

**From:** Debojit Acharjee (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:21 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** Radiation alert

Hi,

I want to know whether nuclear radiation from a leaking nuclear power plant can carry in objects like pen, clothes, cars, shoes, etc?

The reason why I am asking this question is because I want to import products like laptops and electronic appliances from Japan. Therefore I want to know where such radiation can carry by objects from Japan to my country or not?

Can radiation be carried by living things like fish, birds, etc and rain water only? Or it can be carried by metals and plastics?

--

Yours faithfully,

Debojit

BB/362

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Anderson, Brian  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:47 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** RE: Radiation alert

Debojit –

Thank you for your e-mail.

Radioactive materials exist naturally in soil and rock. Essentially all air contains radon, which is responsible for most of the radiation dose that Americans receive each year from natural background sources. All water on Earth contains small amounts of dissolved uranium and thorium. All organic matter (both plant and animal) contains some small amount of radiation from radioactive carbon and potassium. Some of these materials are ingested with food and water, while others (such as radon) are inhaled. You might find the following website useful in learning about radiation -- <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>

Radioactive material can be transported on many substances, including plastic or metal. In the United States, the Customs and Border Protection agency employs several types of radiation detection equipment in its operations at both air and sea ports. This equipment is used, along with other procedures and inspections, to resolve any security or safety risks that are identified with inbound travelers and cargo. The following website describes how the U.S. Customs and Border Protection agency performs these tasks -- [http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/newsroom/fact\\_sheets/japan\\_fact\\_sheets.ctt/japan\\_fact\\_sheets.pdf](http://www.cbp.gov/linkhandler/cgov/newsroom/fact_sheets/japan_fact_sheets.ctt/japan_fact_sheets.pdf).

The process for monitoring imported goods for radioactive material will vary from country to country. For details specific to a country other than the United States, I suggest that you contact that country's government agency responsible for performing customs inspections.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,  
Brian

---

**From:** Debojit Acharjee (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:21 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** Radiation alert

Hi,

I want to know whether nuclear radiation from a leaking nuclear power plant can carry in objects like pen, clothes, cars, shoes, etc?

The reason why I am asking this question is because I want to import products like laptops and electronic appliances from Japan. Therefore I want to know where such radiation can carry by objects from Japan to my country or not?

Can radiation be carried by living things like fish, birds, etc and rain water only? Or it can be carried by metals and plastics?

--

BB/363

Yours faithfully,

Debojit



**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 1:07 PM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** Fw: Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"

----- Original Message -----

**From:** Janbergs, Holly  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Wed Apr 13 12:55:00 2011  
**Subject:** FW: Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Burress, James  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 12:54 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** FW: Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"

Hi,

We received the message below concerning the situation in Japan. We have provided the submitter with the OPA phone number. Thank you.

Josh Burress  
Meta System Help Desk  
866-672-7640  
[james.burress@nrc.gov](mailto:james.burress@nrc.gov)

-----Original Message-----

**From:** JOSE (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 12:37 PM  
**To:** MSHD Resource  
**Subject:** Response from "Contact Us About Electronic Submittals"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(JOSE (b)(6)) on Wednesday, April 13, 2011 at 12:37:01

comments: Hi, I have try to write to the Japanese authorities to no avail, I offer them the suggestion that possibly spraying the rods or even the steam with liquid nitrogen could help not only to cool the atmosphere but I think that at that temperature, but even the atomic reaction slows to a crawl perhaps given enough time to find a more permanent solution, I think is doable but someone could put that idea to the experts. thank you for your time.

Jose Guirao

organization: Personal

address1: (b)(6)

address2:

city: (b)(6)

state: ---

zip: (b)(6)

country: (b)(6)

phone: (b)(6)

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:18 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** thanks for your suggestion

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider suggestions that come in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

BB/365

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:27 PM  
**To:** Clark, Kenneth; Strasma, Jan; McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Burnell, Scott; Chandrathil, Prema; Screnci, Diane; Ledford, Joey; Sheehan, Neil; Hannah, Roger; Uselding, Lara; Dricks, Victor; Mitlyng, Viktoria  
**Cc:** Anderson, Brian; Clark, Theresa; Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** FW: NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

fyi

*Beth*

---

**From:** Landau, Mindy  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 8:56 AM  
**To:** Hayden, Elizabeth; Rihm, Roger; Ellmers, Glenn; Merzke, Daniel  
**Subject:** FW: NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

More info on the comparison on Chernobyl and Fukushima, for use as appropriate. Beth – may be useful for OPA.

---

**From:** Nelson, Robert  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 8:36 AM  
**To:** Roberts, Darrell; Croteau, Rick; Kennedy, Kriss; Lara, Julio; Burnell, Scott; Landau, Mindy; Guzman, Richard; Lyon, Fred; Markley, Michael; Meighan, Sean; Nguyen, Quynh; Oesterle, Eric; Polickoski, James; Tam, Peter; Thomas, Eric; Wertz, Trent; Broadus, Doug; Campbell, Stephen; Carlson, Robert; Chernoff, Harold; Kulesa, Gloria; Pascarelli, Robert; Salgado, Nancy; Simms, Sophonia; Wall, Scott  
**Cc:** West, Steven; Shear, Gary  
**Subject:** FYI: NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

NELSON

---

**From:** Givvines, Mary  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 5:31 PM  
**To:** Bahadur, Sher; Blount, Tom; Brown, Frederick; Cheok, Michael; Evans, Michele; Galloway, Melanie; Giitter, Joseph; Givvines, Mary; Hiland, Patrick; Holian, Brian; Howe, Allen; Lee, Samson; Lubinski, John; McGinty, Tim; Nelson, Robert; Quay, Theodore; Ruland, William; Skeen, David; Westreich, Barry  
**Subject:** FW: FWD FYI: NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

Fyi

---

**From:** Leeds, Eric  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 4:02 PM  
**To:** Schwarz, Sherry  
**Cc:** Ruland, William; Boger, Bruce; Givvines, Mary  
**Subject:** Fw: FWD FYI: NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

Sherry - please print a copy for me. Mary please distribute to the LT

BB/366

**From:** Sam Collins (b)(6)  
**To:** Virgilio, Martin; Leeds, Eric; jim.wigging@nrc.gov <jim.wigging@nrc.gov>  
**Cc:** (b)(6) (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tue Apr 12 15:37:38 2011  
**Subject:** FWD FYI: NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

Sam Collins  
Samuel J. Collins Consulting, LLC  
Nuclear Safety + Governance + Outreach Services  
Cell: (b)(6)  
Home: (b)(6)  
(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Neely, Christine T. [mailto:Christine.Neely@pseg.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:25 PM  
**To:** Booth, Brian C.; Bouknight Jr., J. A. (Lon); Braun, Robert; Carr, Eric; Davison, Paul J.; Delmar Sr, Joseph; Dorsa, Caroline; Eilola Jr, Edwin; Fricker, Carl J.; Garecht, John F.; Garry Randolph (ggrandolph@mchsi.com); Hoskins, Anne E.; Izzo, Ralph; Joyce, Thomas P.; Keenan, Jeffrie J.; Lally, Kathleen A.; LaRossa, Ralph A.; Levis, William; Lewis, David P. (Nuc Dev); Leyden, Shawn P.; Linde, Tamara L.; Lopriore, Richard P.; Ludecke, Kristen M.; McCloskey, Donald M.; McKoy, Vaughn L.; Mehrberg, Randall E.; Perry, John F. (HC VP); Rosengren, Paul L.; Rostiac, Sheila; 'Sam Collins'; Sindoni, Joseph M.; Smith, Brian; Sosson, Gregory J.; Thigpen, Rick T.; Wagner, Lawrence M.; 'wtoconnor@buckeye-express.com'  
**Subject:** NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima

NEI has issued talking points about the raised crisis level scale for the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant event. I thought they would be of interest. Christine

---

**From:** NEI Response Center [mailto:NEIresponsecenter@nei.org]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:11 PM  
**To:** Neely, Christine T.  
**Subject:** NEI Talking Points Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima



April 12, 2011

## **Talking Points**

### **Comparing Chernobyl and Fukushima**

As the situation at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant continues, some are comparing events there to the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl reactor in the Soviet-era Ukraine. The Japanese government raised the crisis level from 5 to 7 on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale, the same rating as the Chernobyl accident. Yet the accidents at the Chernobyl and Fukushima reactors are starkly different. Notably, the reactor designs are completely different; and to date, the public health consequences at Fukushima are much less severe.

## Accident Conditions

- The Fukushima event has been rated 7 on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale, the same level as the 1986 Chernobyl accident. Even so, Japanese authorities estimate that radiation released at Fukushima is only 10 percent of the amount released from the Ukrainian plant. A level 7 event, the highest on the rating scale, is considered a “major accident.” It applies to an event with “a major release of radioactive material with widespread health and environmental effects requiring implementation of planned and extended countermeasures,” according to the International Atomic Energy Agency, which sponsors the ratings. The Japanese government set the rating, which it considers “provisional” and subject to change.
- Chernobyl was an old Soviet-design reactor, with less stable characteristics and no robust containment structures like most power reactors worldwide. Unconventional reactor operations at Chernobyl resulted in a runaway power surge followed by steam and hydrogen explosions and a sustained fire in the reactor. Absent a containment structure, the explosions propelled radioactive material from the reactor core high into the atmosphere and across eastern and western Europe for at least 10 days.
- The magnitude 9.0 earthquake and tsunami that struck the Fukushima Daiichi reactors were much stronger than the reactors were built to withstand. The resulting loss of on- and off-site electricity temporarily halted cooling of the fuel in the reactor cores and in the used fuel pools. There have been explosions at three of the reactors as a result of hydrogen buildup, but the reactor fuel remains inside the primary containment structures. Although some damage to the uranium fuel is expected, there have not been releases of radiation into the atmosphere at the levels seen during the Chernobyl accident.

## Emergency Response

- The uncontrolled release of Chernobyl reactor’s fission products was exacerbated by the failure of Soviet authorities to take immediate action to protect surrounding populations. The most discernible health effect from Chernobyl—thyroid cancer in children—could have been mitigated by the early and widespread use of radiation protection procedures such as distribution of potassium iodide and control of the food supply in affected areas.
- By contrast, the Japanese authorities took early steps to evacuate people from a 12.5-mile zone around the Fukushima plant. Authorities also distributed potassium iodide to residents near the plant and restricted the transport and sale of milk (the main source of radioactive iodine intake), leafy vegetables and other food from the region. The Japanese government is monitoring and reporting radiation levels to citizens on an ongoing basis and is providing information and health protection instructions to the public.
- Besides child thyroid cancer, no other health effects have been detected in the populations around Chernobyl, according to a 2008 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.
- Based on all information to date, no health effects are expected among the Japanese people as a result of the events at Fukushima.

## Long-Term Health Effects

- The unique nature of the Chernobyl accident resulted in widespread airborne dispersion of radioactive cesium as fallout, which has a half-life of 30 years. The incident left the area in a 30 kilometer radius around the facility as a long-term restricted zone.
- Although measurements of radioactivity in the air and water near the Fukushima plant have been evident at varying levels, wide dispersion of radioactive materials has not occurred at the facility. While there may be localized spots that will require monitoring and remediation, it is unlikely that any significant areas of land in Japan will have long-term restrictions.

Nuclear Energy Institute  
1776 I Street NW, Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20006  
[www.nei.org](http://www.nei.org)

P: 202.739.8000

F: 202.785.4019

Emergency Off-Hours:

(b)(6)

E: [NEIResponseCenter@nei.org](mailto:NEIResponseCenter@nei.org)

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/neiupdates>

Click [here](#) to unsubscribe

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Anderson, Brian  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:44 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** RE: Radiation Question

Pete –

Thank you for your e-mail.

As you probably noticed on the NRC website (<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>), a typical member of the public in the United States generally receives a total annual ionizing radiation dose of about 620 millirem. Natural sources of radiation account for about half of this total, while man-made sources account for the remaining half. The typical annual dose one might receive in other countries will vary, based on the different natural and man-made sources of radiation that are present in each country. The dose from terrestrial radiation sources varies in different parts of the world, but locations with higher soil concentrations of uranium and thorium generally have higher doses. The amount of the radiation dose one might receive by living in a tall building would depend on the building construction materials. In general, doses from building construction materials represent a very small fraction of one's total dose.

Because the Fukushima plant is operated by a Japanese company and regulated by a Japanese agency, it would be appropriate for those organizations to answer your questions about specific doses in Tokyo and how they compare to normal dose values. I suggest the contacting either TEPCO (<http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/other/contact/general-e.html>) or NISA (<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>).

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,  
Brian

-----Original Message-----

**From:** (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 10:40 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Tuesday, April 12, 2011 at 22:40:22

comments: (b)(6) and have 3 questions about Tokyo radiation levels.

According to the chart at [http://ftp.jaist.ac.jp/pub/emergency/monitoring.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/monitoring/past\\_data.html](http://ftp.jaist.ac.jp/pub/emergency/monitoring.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/monitoring/past_data.html), current Tokyo radiation readings are 0.08 microgray per hour, which is equivalent to 730 microgray per year. According to the following website <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>, the average US citizen is exposed to approximately 6,200 microgray per year.

My three questions are:

BB/367



- 1) Are the Tokyo readings approximately 2x normal Tokyo readings?
- 2) Do the Tokyo radiation readings only represent the 13% of exposure represented by cosmic, terrestrial and internal radiation and that's why the levels and impact are so low? (see same website as above <http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>) Does that essentially mean an average exposure of 6,200 microgray per year would increase to approximately 6,600 microgray per year at currently raised radiation levels?
- 3) Are high buildings more likely to experience higher radiation readings?

Thank you for your consideration of these questions.

Best regards,

Pete

contactName:

phone:

---

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:49 PM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** RE: Radiation Question

Yeah - sometimes these technical folks can be so helpful!

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:48 PM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** FW: Radiation Question

Don't know if he bcc(ed) or not

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Anderson, Brian  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 2:44 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** RE: Radiation Question

Pete -

Thank you for your e-mail.

As you probably noticed on the NRC website (<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/radiation/around-us/sources.html>), a typical member of the public in the United States generally receives a total annual ionizing radiation dose of about 620 millirem. Natural sources of radiation account for about half of this total, while man-made sources account for the remaining half. The typical annual dose one might receive in other countries will vary, based on the different natural and man-made sources of radiation that are present in each country. The dose from terrestrial radiation sources varies in different parts of the world, but locations with higher soil concentrations of uranium and thorium generally have higher doses. The amount of the radiation dose one might receive by living in a tall building would depend on the building construction materials. In general, doses from building construction materials represent a very small fraction of one's total dose.

Because the Fukushima plant is operated by a Japanese company and regulated by a Japanese agency, it would be appropriate for those organizations to answer your questions about specific doses in Tokyo and how they compare to normal dose values. I suggest the contacting either TEPCO (<http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/other/contact/general-e.html>) or NISA (<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>).

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,  
Brian

-----Original Message-----

**From:** (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 10:40 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** Radiation Question

POB/368

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 3:34 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** RE: May we help you? 6

Thanks for your question; however for that information I suggest you contact either TEPCO (<http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/other/contact/general-e.html>) or NISA (<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>).

(**From:** (b)(6) (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 11:06 PM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** Re: May we help you? 6

Yes, hello. Thank you for responding. I currently hold a job position in (b)(6). Presently, I am in America out of fear of the radiation threat. From my understandings of the news and my own research, it appears that (b)(6) seems unaffected by harmful levels of radiation at this time. But I am not so sure of the risks. Yesterday, I called the NRC and someone informed me that the air levels in Tokyo, which is roughly a couple hundred miles from Fukushima, were normal. (b)(6) is further south of Tokyo by 300 miles, totaling anywhere from 450-500 miles from the Fukushima site.

I am a bit concerned about the water and food, however. Before I left Japan one month ago, most of the other Americans and foreign nationals whom I knew seemed unconcerned about the radiation threat and to my current knowledge are still living there today. I have been keeping in touch with many foreign nationals and some tell me that the stores in (b)(6) have signs which state 'No food from Fukushima'. Yet there is still the possible concern of irradiated fish/seafoods. I have considered relying on imported water (bottles) and imported foods if I decide to return, but I still cannot assess the range of possible dangers. What are the probable risks of continuing my job in Osaka for one year?

Also, what is the possibility of harmful radiation from Fukushima spreading far to (b)(6) or Southern Japan? It would be greatly appreciated if you could respond to this message.

Thank You,  
Shenitra Taylor

## **Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 4:11 PM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** Re: May we help you?

Thanks!

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Tue Apr 12 16:08:14 2011  
**Subject:** FW: May we help you?

I will bcc you going forward

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 3:31 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** May we help you?

I understand that you called with some questions. Please e-mail me your questions and I will try to help you.  
Thanks.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

BB/310

## Janbergs, Holly

---

**From:** Vince Coleman (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 6:49 PM  
**To:** Janbergs, Holly  
**Subject:** RE: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Thank you Bethany.  
Vince

---

**From:** Janbergs, Holly [mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 5:42 AM  
**To:** Vince Coleman  
**Subject:** RE: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Mr. Coleman,

Nitrogen gas is being injected into one unit in an attempt to prevent another explosion. Liquid nitrogen is not being used.

Thank you,  
Bethany

---

**From:** Vince Coleman (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Monday, April 11, 2011 5:36 PM  
**To:** Janbergs, Holly  
**Subject:** FW: Cooling Japan Suggestion

---

**From:** Vince Coleman (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Friday, April 08, 2011 1:29 PM  
**To:** 'Janbergs, Holly'  
**Subject:** RE: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Holly/Bethany:

It appears that Nitrogen is now being used at the nuclear power facility in Japan.... Are they using Liquid Nitrogen to provide additional core cooling?

Thank you,  
Vince Coleman  
(b)(6)

---

**From:** Janbergs, Holly [mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, March 29, 2011 5:38 AM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** Re: Cooling Japan Suggestion

Mr. Coleman,

Thank you for sending your idea on the use of liquid nitrogen to help combat the situation in Japan. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving this ongoing crisis; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster.

The NRC has been working 24-hours a day to fully staff our response teams and monitor the situation overseas. We also have some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We will be doing everything we can in this difficult time.

Thank you again,  
Bethany

Beth Janbergs  
Public Affairs Assistant  
301-415-8211

## **Janbergs, Holly**

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 4:18 PM  
**To:** McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot; Stuckle, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott; Anderson, Brian; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** RE: public call - note to file

Damn those blogs! I knew they were trouble...

*Beth*

---

**From:** McIntyre, David  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 4:04 PM  
**To:** Brenner, Eliot; Stuckle, Elizabeth; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; Burnell, Scott; Anderson, Brian; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** RE: public call - note to file

A quick Google search for "radiation from japan in us" calls up numerous news sites that say radiation detected, no health threat. Then click on "blogs" and it's a whole nuther story.

---

**From:** Brenner, Eliot  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 3:20 PM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott; Anderson, Brian; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** RE: public call - note to file

Thanks on two counts, for taking the call, and pointing out the issue.

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 2:51 PM  
**To:** Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; McIntyre, David; Burnell, Scott; Anderson, Brian; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** public call - note to file

**Note to file:** Spent 35 minutes on a call with Joann Gibbs, a frantic ultra melodramatic woman from (b)(6). She was very frightened about radiation levels in Maryland in water, milk air, etc., as well as about some other issues. She cited numerous urls and news talk shows where she got scary misinformation. At the beginning of the call her frantic level was "10", and at the end of the call it was "3". Wonder how long it will take for her to spin herself up again. Relevant issue here is that there are numerous places on line and in the news where information is not factual and is dramatized to the point of unduly frightening naïve or gullible members of the public.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

## Bonaccorso, Amy

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 11:17 AM  
**To:** Steve Castles  
**Subject:** Thanks for your suggestion

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan. It's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster.

The NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

For more information about the NRC's response to the crisis in Japan, visit: <http://www.nrc.gov/japan/japan-info.html>.

---

**From:** Steve Castles (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 12:10 PM  
**To:** NRC Allegation  
**Subject:** A concern related to use of nitrogen gas

To whom it may concern:

I read that a reactor building in Japan is being filled with nitrogen gas to prevent a hydrogen explosion. I have a concern that the danger of nitrogen gas in a closed building may not have been adequately thought through. Numerous deaths have occurred because nitrogen gas causes asphyxiation without any warning. That is, a person entering a nitrogen atmosphere will become unconscious without feeling a lack of oxygen. (There is no carbon dioxide build up in the lungs.) Unconsciousness occurs extremely rapidly when oxygen is expelled from the lungs with normal breathing. As a former NASA employee I was responsible for facilities that were vented with nitrogen gas. We utilized extensive warning signs and mandated procedures and still had deaths resulting from persons not understanding the danger.

If nitrogen gas is an option that might be used to backfill a nuclear facility, protocols should be created and education should be undertaken to prevent deaths. No one can enter such a facility, even for a moment, without dying unless they carry their air supply.

Dr. S. H. Castles  
(b)(6)



## **Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 9:01 AM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** RE: Info - Citizen

For file. Called the individual back and told him, based on the data they have, the NRC and EPA believe there is no health impact to people in the United States from the air or ocean water..

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 8:50 AM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** FW: Info - Citizen

---

**From:** Akstulewicz, Brenda  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 8:46 AM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** Info - Citizen

**Robert Holloway** 

(b)(6)

**being radioactive materials were leaked from the plants in Japan into the Pacific Ocean, is it safe for him to take his nephew swimming in the ocean, he's** (b)(6)

Brenda Akstulewicz  
Administrative Assistant  
Office of Public Affairs  
301-415-8209  
brenda.akstulewicz@nrc.gov



BB/374

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Shawn (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 12:17 PM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Subject:** RE: REPLY: IDEA to SEAL the Crack at Fukushima!

I understand you are having an issue with contaminated water refilling the trenches while trying to pump it out. Would it be possible to put the boric acid into the trench/s you are trying to empty, and re-use that water to inject back into the reactors for cooling? The trench water is already contaminated. If you plan on closing the reactors permanently then the boric acid would just maybe speed that up. Continually contaminating new water does not seem to be a very sustainable solution if there is not space to store the additional contaminated water.

Thanks for listening. We do appreciate your efforts to control the severity of this unfortunate incident.

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy [mailto:amy.Bonaccorso@nrc.gov]  
**Sent:** Monday, April 04, 2011 10:41 AM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** REPLY: IDEA to SEAL the Crack at Fukushima!

Hello Ms. Matteson:

Thank you for contacting us about your idea. We appreciate suggestions that work toward resolving the situation in Japan; it's reassuring to see how helpful and dedicated private citizens have been in light of this disaster. Unfortunately, we are currently unable to consider each suggestion that comes in.

Please understand that the NRC has some of the most expert people in the world available to assist the Japanese authorities in whatever way they request. We are fully staffed in all our response teams at this time and working 24-hours a day.

Thank you,

Amy

---

**From:** Shawn (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Sunday, April 03, 2011 12:00 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** IDEA to SEAL the Crack at Fukushima!

I am writing to offer a suggestion. Whether it is useful or not you may decide.

Have you considered the thought to use fine ground black pepper to seal the crack at Fukushima Daiichi?

Yes. Common household pepper is very effective as a crack sealant. I once sealed a long crack (8") in an engine block by adding fine ground black pepper to the water. It held for years and I did not need to replace the engine. It is a simple idea that may be a short term solution to a serious problem. The absorbent stuff they are trying to use will only hold so much water then it will keep leaking. The black pepper held under pressure and heat. We have used this for radiators many times.

Pepper will flow with the water but congregate in a crack to plug it, if the crack is not too wide.

BB/375

I know you are busy but sometimes simple ideas are not immediately thought of. I thought it was important enough to try to tell someone.

I am writing to as many contacts as I can find but I am just a (b)(6) This really did work for me.

Shawn Matteson

(b)(6)

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 8:47 AM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy; Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** FW: Radiation Question

-----Original Message-----

**From:** (b)(6) (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 8:07 AM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Thursday, April 14, 2011 at 08:06:41

comments: Like many others (b)(6) and I'm concerned about radiation. I comb the internet looking for info. and its piecemeal or there's numbers and stats of which I don't know the meaning.. and can't compare to levels before 3/11.

What is the danger of radioactive fallout on Tokyo??  
How concerned should I be? Should I prepare top go back to (b)(6)

And the same about the water?? Is washing my dishes, taking a shower etc. nothing to worry about??

contactName:

phone:

BB/376

## **Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Bonaccorso, Amy  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 8:51 AM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** RE: response to your question

If concerned folks are US citizens, we can also give them the State Department's Japanese Emergency email address.

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 8:38 AM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** response to your question

Question: How do I find out how much radiation I was exposed to? Is there some tests I could have done? Where would o get these done? Please do not tell me to go to my doc , I have and he had no experience with this situation. I am concerned about thyroid cancer 4or 5 years down the road. (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Response: Thank you for your question. The amount of exposure you received depends on what the radiation levels were where you were and how long you were exposed. For the best information, I suggest you contact either TEPCO (<http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/other/contact/general-e.html>) or NISA (<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>).

Please let me know if I may be of further assistance.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

BB/3T7

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 12:59 PM  
**To:** Bonaccorso, Amy; Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** FW: Radiation Question

-----Original Message-----

**From:** (b)(6) (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 12:41 PM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** Radiation Question

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

(b)(6) on Thursday, April 14, 2011 at 12:41:19

**comments:** (b)(6)  
(b)(6) I am concerned about the radiation instability. What can you tell me about her safety in this area.

(b)(6)  
contactName: Peggy

phone:  
-----

BB/378

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

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**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 1:51 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** Response to your question

**Comments:** (b)(6)

(b)(6) I am concerned about the radiation instability. What can you tell me about her safety in this area.

Response: For the best information on radiation levels in different areas of Japan, I suggest you contact either:

- U.S. State Department ([japanemergencyUSC@state.gov](mailto:japanemergencyUSC@state.gov))
- TEPCO (<http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/other/contact/general-e.html>)
- Or NISA (<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>)

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

BB/379

**Bonaccorso, Amy**

---

**From:** Stuckle, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 1:56 PM  
**To:** (b)(6)  
**Subject:** response to your question 6

***Is there a place where I can track the radiation levels for So. Calif. and what are acceptable levels of radiation.***

Radiation is not at a level that should adversely impact your health.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) continues to monitor information regarding wind patterns near the Japanese nuclear power plants. Given the distance between Japan and the U.S., we are not expected to experience any harmful levels of radioactivity.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) agrees with the NRC's assessment and is continuously monitoring radiation in the nation's air, water, milk, and precipitation. If you would like to learn more about their monitoring system, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/japan2011/rert/radnet-data.html>.

Elizabeth M. Stuckle  
Office of Public Affairs  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
301-415-2169  
[elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov](mailto:elizabeth.stuckle@nrc.gov)

BB/380



## Janbergs, Holly

---

**From:** Janbergs, Holly on behalf of OPA Resource  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 7:55 AM  
**To:** Janbergs, Holly  
**Subject:** FW: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

-----Original Message-----

**From:** NRCWEB Resource  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 7:30 AM  
**To:** OPA Resource  
**Subject:** FW: Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Alexandre (b)(6) Ex 6  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 13, 2011 7:16 PM  
**To:** NRCWEB Resource  
**Subject:** Response from "Contact the NRC Web Site Staff"

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Alexandre (b)(6) Ex 6 on Wednesday, April 13, 2011 at 19:15:40

---

comments: Hello, (b)(6) and maybe it sounds foolish, but I've been forwarded an email that contains a nuclear fallout map, regarding the later explosions on Fukushima, you can see a copy here <http://www.infiniteunknown.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/US-NRC-Japan-Fallout-Map-From-Destroyed-Fukushima-Daiichi-Nuclear-Plant.jpg> . And I have seen it as an hoax because I've been surfing a bit on your website and despite the fact that NRC appears in the bottom as the provider of the cartography; I wasn't able to find a trace about it in the site. Just wandering about if I'm correct about the hoax or it's a simulation that you've done. Thanks for your time, I know that you have better things to deal with.

Alex.

organization: Universidad de Sevilla -student of Geography-

address1 (b)(6)

address2 (b)(6)

city: (b)(6)

state: ---

BB/381

zip:

country:  Ex 6

phone:

---

**Janbergs, Holly**

---

**From:** Alexandre Bernalte Gascó (b)(6)  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 9:32 AM  
**To:** Janbergs, Holly  
**Subject:** Re: Radioactive Fallout Map

Thanks for your time.

It was a pleasure, as a last year student of Geography, I've had some subjects in natural risks, disasters and so on, and it was really shocking the info in that graph.

2011/4/14 Janbergs, Holly <[Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov](mailto:Holly.Janbergs@nrc.gov)>

Alex,

The graphic is indeed a hoax. It is not NRC-owned, and we have been trying to push back against its presence since the beginning of this situation in Japan.

Thank you,

Bethany

Beth Janbergs

Public Affairs Assistant

301-415-8211

--

Alexandre Bernalte Gascó

## Janbergs, Holly

---

**From:** Brenner, Eliot  
**Sent:** Friday, April 15, 2011 9:01 AM  
**To:** Stuckle, Elizabeth; Hayden, Elizabeth; Strasma, Jan; Clark, Kenneth; Akstulewicz, Brenda; Chandrathil, Prema; McIntyre, David; Screnci, Diane; Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Ledford, Joey; Sheehan, Neil; Hannah, Roger; Burnell, Scott; Uselding, Lara; Shannon, Valerie; Dricks, Victor; Mitlyng, Viktoria  
**Subject:** additional fire material  
**Attachments:** Center for Public Integrity interview 4-13-11.doc

This is the interview Jaczko had with Susan Stranahan of the Center for Public Integrity.

I was only able to record the answers, not the questions. However, in a rough sense they followed the following:

1. You have said that "the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has struggled since the Browns Ferry Fire in 1975 to develop a comprehensive set of fire protection regulations despite the fact that fire is one of the single most significant initiators of accident scenarios for operating reactors." Other industries seem to have dealt with fire safety. Why has this been a difficult issue for the NRC?
2. The nuclear industry points out there has been no major fire at a U.S. reactor since Browns Ferry. However, there have been a number of fires large and small. I'm thinking of the events at the Robinson reactor last year. How significant are even small fires in assessing the overall safety record of a nuclear facility?
3. To what extent is it time to re-evaluate the fire protection oversight, rules and practices at U.S. nuclear facilities and why?
4. Is NFPA 805 a better system of fire protection than Appendix and why will it enhance public health and safety?
5. I covered the Three Mile Island accident and am struck that we're still worrying about the same thematic issues -- such as the "mindset" that we can predict what will happen. Why does this attitude seem to be so hard to shake off within the nuclear industry and within the NRC?

Eliot Brenner  
Director, Office of Public Affairs  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Rockville, Md.  
O: 301-415-8200

C: (b)(6) Ex 6

POB/382

**Official Transcript of Proceedings**  
**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Title: Interview of Gregory Jaczko

Docket Number: (n/a)

Location: (telephone call)

Date: Wednesday, April 13, 2011

Work Order No.: NRC-850

Pages 1-16

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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
2 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

3 + + + + +

4 OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS (OPA)

5 + + + + +

6 INTERVIEW

7 + + + + +

8 -----x

9 IN THE MATTER OF: :

10 INTERVIEW OF :

11 NRC CHAIRMAN GREGORY B. JACZKO :

12 -----x

13 Wednesday

14 April 13, 2011

15  
16 via telephone conference call

17  
18 The above-entitled interview was conducted

19 BY:

20 NOTE: OTHER PARTICIPANT(S) NOT RECORDED  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25

## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(Time not provided)

(Interviewer question/remark)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, we could stand to challenge dealing with fire protection. Because really a lot of our understanding of how to deal with fire protection came after a lot of significant construction modifications.

So the simple rules that we came up with after the Browns Ferry fire proved more challenging to actually implement in plants, because they involved things like separation of equipment or separation of sets of cabling. And those things were just already built in, or already designed into the plant. And so it was hard, sometimes, to modify. It was just difficult, or sometimes, imposible, to modify the facilities.

So it's always been an effort, to some extent, to -- what we're doing is overlaying a set of requirements on plants that were never designed or built for those requirements. Not for all plants, but for a large number of them.

(Interviewer question/remark)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, I think the agency, certainly in the last couple of years, has

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1 really made resolving fire protection an important  
2 priority. And you see it, I think, in the work and  
3 the progress we've made on issues like the National  
4 Fire Protection Association 805 regulations, what we  
5 call our risk-informed performance-based rule for fire  
6 protection.

7 We've made a lot of progress in that.  
8 We've also made a lot of progress on other issues,  
9 such as dealing with what are called operator manual  
10 actions. So we have worked to resolve and close out a  
11 large number of these issues.

12 Now, I'm always interested in doing that  
13 more quickly, if we can. If we can meet the same  
14 high-quality standards for review. So I'll continue  
15 to work to move us forward in a more continuing  
16 aggressive way.

17 (Interviewer question/remark)

18 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I think certainly in the  
19 last couple of years this has been a significant  
20 priority for the agency. And I think right now it has  
21 the priority it needs. There's still some work we  
22 have to do to make progress.

23 When I came onto the Commission, it was an  
24 issue that I thought was important, and it's one that  
25 I have continued to follow and pursued for some time.

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1 And I'm comfortable now that it's got the priority  
2 and the recognition that it needs.

3 That doesn't mean we've solved all the  
4 problems, but I think we have some very good staff  
5 working on these issues, and they're working very hard  
6 to get them resolved, and to get licensees to make the  
7 changes they need to make.

8 (Interviewer question/remark)

9 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, I think this new  
10 rule that the Commission put in place -- I shouldn't  
11 say new, it was put in place in 2004, but we're just  
12 now --

13 (Interviewer question/remark)

14 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: That's correct, 805.  
15 That really, in my mind, is the best way to deal with  
16 fire protection. And it provides a new framework and  
17 a new approach to dealing with fire safety that really  
18 is a smart approach. It maximizes our focus on  
19 safety, and it does all the kinds of things that I  
20 think we want in a good rule.

21 So I think we've got the right regulation.

22 I think our continued efforts are just to continue to  
23 encourage utilities to transition and use that rule,  
24 instead of the older rules, which I think aren't  
25 nearly as transparent, nor are they as clear and

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1 concise in how licensees are required to implement  
2 their program.

3 (Interviewer question/remark)

4 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, when we look at  
5 computer models and other analyses that give us an  
6 idea of where the risks are and the challenges are in  
7 a plant, fires show up as one of those areas that need  
8 focus and attention.

9 And that's why we've put such a focus on  
10 this issue in the last couple of years, because we  
11 recognize that this is something that can contribute  
12 to a possible -- although very unlikely -- a possible  
13 incident in nuclear power plants.

14 So this is something we take very  
15 seriously. And the staff that we have working on this  
16 is very good, very knowledgeable in these areas and in  
17 general areas of nuclear safety. So I feel  
18 comfortable we have the right people looking at this  
19 issue, and I think we are making good progress on it.

20 (Interviewer question/remark)

21 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, we look at a very  
22 -- we have a very low threshold for looking at issues,  
23 and I think that's the right thing to do. So we  
24 always want to identify issues before they ever lead  
25 to more significant problems, and ultimately to

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1 prevent an accident or anything that could actually  
2 challenge public health and safety.

3 So any time we see an event involving a  
4 fire, we always work to look at that and see if  
5 there's any information there that we can use to  
6 improve our safety programs.

7 I think you mentioned an incident at the  
8 Robinson plant. That's an incident that we are  
9 looking at very seriously, and it has a lot of  
10 important safety lessons that go really beyond the  
11 issues of the fire, but really go into the training  
12 and the actions of the operators, and the human  
13 performance elements of it.

14 So whenever we see something that's  
15 abnormal, or an incident in a plant, we always want to  
16 look into it, and identify and understand exactly what  
17 happened and why.

18 (Interviewer question/remark)

19 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, we look at --  
20 whenever we have something happen in a plant, if  
21 there's an incident, we go and we do an inspection to  
22 identify if there were any violations of our  
23 regulations. And then we rate those in terms of their  
24 significance, ultimately, to the safety of the  
25 reactor.

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1           So we look at this as a combined event,  
2           and we look at all the different factors that played  
3           into it. But we can get into some of the more  
4           detailed elements of that analysis, into which pieces  
5           were more of a contributing factor or not.

6           But fundamentally there were challenges  
7           kind of in the human performance area that were  
8           something that definitely caught our attention in this  
9           particular event, and it's something that we want to  
10          make sure of.

11          And the industry, I think, is also taking  
12          it very seriously. INPO, kind of the industry self-  
13          regulatory organization, they also have been very keen  
14          to look into some of these kinds of similar events an  
15          plants.

16                   (Interviewer question/remark)

17          CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Well, it's an approach  
18          that looks comprehensively at the fire protection and  
19          the fire hazards and risks at a nuclear power plant.  
20          It uses very modern tools and modern computer programs  
21          to analyze those fire hazards, and then ultimately  
22          uses very sophisticated computer engineering and  
23          modeling tools to determine the best way to address  
24          those hazards.

25          And the older system, while something that

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1 we thing provides a level of safety, was a little bit  
2 more basic. It just had a couple of simple rules that  
3 were important, and a plant needed to satisfy those  
4 rules.

5 But it didn't necessarily take into  
6 consideration the realities of a facility actually  
7 having the potential for a fire in certain areas. So  
8 you may have dedicated resources to dealing with  
9 situations that were -- where you had a situation that  
10 -- putting resources into something that really wasn't  
11 going to have an impact on safety, ultimately.

12 It was almost, in a way, you had a kind of  
13 a one size fits all approach to this, whereas this new  
14 system really is custom made, where you go in and you  
15 analyze each plant. You look at all the areas where  
16 there's hazards, and then we require them to address  
17 all those hazards in the appropriate way.

18 (Interviewer question/remark)

19 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: We're a constantly  
20 learning organization, so we're always doing research  
21 to refine and improve our knowledge and our  
22 understanding of what's important for safety. The  
23 program we have right now, I think, is a very good  
24 one.

25 And in fact, we have an advisory

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1 committee, an independent advisory committee called  
2 the ACRS, and we actually asked them to look at that  
3 very question, to see "Are the tools in a good enough  
4 condition that they can be useful in a safety  
5 standpoint?"

6 And they came back very definitively  
7 saying "Yes, everything is ready to go." It doesn't  
8 mean you can't take these computer models and  
9 constantly work to refine them and improve them, but  
10 right now we believe that they are in a mature enough  
11 state to be able to allow licensees to make the kind  
12 of safety decisions that need to be made.

13 And if in the future they find that they  
14 were too conservative, then licensees can always come  
15 in and make arguments that some changes could be made  
16 to the plant which would take into consideration those  
17 conservatisms.

18 But since our focus is safety, we want to  
19 make sure that those models and the tools are  
20 conservative in those safety decisions. And we think,  
21 right now, they are.

22 So most of the discussion has been about  
23 that perhaps they're too conservative. And that's not  
24 something that we're necessarily as concerned about  
25 right now. If it turns out that there are some areas

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1 where the models can be improved, then that will  
2 certainly be something that's done.

3 But in the interim, I still believe it's a  
4 much better approach for dealing with fire safety than  
5 the more one size fits all approach that we have right  
6 now.

7 (Interviewer question/remark)

8 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: You know, I'm not as  
9 familiar with what other industries have done. And in  
10 the end, I do think we have a good program. And we  
11 have good staff working on these issues. And as I  
12 said, a lot of these plants date back to many, many  
13 decades, and were designed many decades ago, and  
14 weren't necessarily designed with our current thinking  
15 about fire protection and the best approaches to  
16 dealing with fires.

17 So those have been the challenges we've  
18 been dealing with for some time, and that's why I  
19 believe very strongly that this 805 approach provides  
20 the way to really analyze the plants the way they are  
21 and figure out how best to address the fire protection  
22 issues.

23 And I spend all of my time worrying about  
24 the nuclear industry, and I'll leave others to figure  
25 out the other industries and what's happening there.

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(Interviewer question/remark)

CHAIRMAN JACZKO: I don't think we -- we don't approach safety from the standpoint that we've thought of everything. We approach it from the standpoint of requiring our licensees to design their plants around what we think are the known hazards, or what we think are the known issues.

But we always add conservatisms. We always add what we call margin, which is how we account for the fact that we don't always know everything. So if we -- for instance, if you take natural hazards like earthquakes, we don't require the plants to be designed against the earthquakes that we've seen in the past.

We require them to be designed against the earthquakes we've seen in the past, plus some additional kind of amount of extra earthquake activity, to account for the fact that we may not know everything.

And obviously there were some phenomena in Japan that appeared to be outside what the plant was designed for, namely the tsunami, the large tsunami that hit that site. And so whenever you see something like that, you always want to go back and evaluate what you know.

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1 And if there are some things you can learn  
2 and you can make it better, then you have an  
3 obligation to do that. And that's, as an agency, what  
4 we're going to be doing here in the next couple of  
5 months, and going out and taking a look at that.

6 (Interviewer question/remark)

7 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: The risk tools that we  
8 have are just that. These risk models and these  
9 computer models, they're intended to be a tool. But  
10 they work in conjunction with our other kind of basic  
11 foundations for safety, like defense in depth.

12 And this is the way we kind of capture  
13 some of those ideas, like if there is a hazard that's  
14 out there that we haven't thought about, we want to  
15 make sure that there's redundancy in our systems, that  
16 there's defense in depth, that there's diversity, so  
17 that if something happens to disable one system, we  
18 know that there will be another system.

19 And the fuel itself is behind multiple  
20 layers of protection. First it's in the cladding,  
21 which protects and contains the fuel. And that  
22 cladding, the fuel itself is in a reactor vessel,  
23 which is your second barrier. And beyond that, you've  
24 got a containment building.

25 And if you breach all of those barriers,

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1 we have a robust program to take emergency actions to  
2 move people to an area, or to take an action to ensure  
3 that they're not exposed to harmful levels of  
4 radiation.

5 So we always are thinking about the fact  
6 that there may be things that happen beyond what we've  
7 designed the plants for, and that's why we have this  
8 robust system. So if we believed we had designed the  
9 plants for every possibility, we wouldn't need all  
10 these multiple levels.

11 That's why they exist, and that's really  
12 the approach to thinking. We don't -- it's why we  
13 talk about risk-informed requirements rather than  
14 risk-based. We don't just look at a number and say  
15 "Okay, if it meets this number, then it's acceptable.  
16 If it doesn't, then it's not."

17 We use those kind of risk numbers as an  
18 input to give us insights, to make sure that we're  
19 capturing all the important information and we're not  
20 missing something that may just have not been obvious  
21 to us.

22 But when you put all this information into  
23 a computer model, it can give you an insight into  
24 something that you didn't before think was of concern  
25 and give you a better way to look at safety.

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1 MR. BRENNER: It's Eliot. The Chairman  
2 has a 5:30 appointment. We kind of need to wrap up.

3 (Interviewer question/remark)

4 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Certainly for the plants  
5 that aren't transitioning, the Commission's policy  
6 continues to be that we encourage plants to transition  
7 to 805. Now, for plants that aren't transitioning we  
8 are undergoing our normal inspection program to ensure  
9 that they're in compliance with the requirements.

10 And where we find that they're not, then  
11 we take the appropriate enforcement action. And you  
12 saw that with our actions at the Browns Ferry nuclear  
13 plant. We identified some problems with their fire  
14 protection program, and have taken the appropriate  
15 enforcement action.

16 So it falls into the normal program of  
17 oversight, and in many ways I think the issues with  
18 fire protection are really more about enforcement than  
19 they are about the rules.

20 While the rules, I think, are not the most  
21 transparent and concise way to deal with fire  
22 protection, they do provide a strong level of safety.

23 And our challenge, really, now, is going through and  
24 making sure that licensees are in compliance with  
25 those rules.

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1 And I just say, to clarify, is that a  
2 plant that has an exemption is actually a plant that  
3 is in compliance. An exemption is a formal statement  
4 that they meet the basic intent and requirements of  
5 safety that are embodied in the rule, but they do it  
6 in a way that's different from some specific element  
7 of the rule.

8 So plants that have exemptions have been  
9 reviewed and approved to be acceptable from a safety  
10 standpoint. The issues we're dealing with more in  
11 fire protection, so if a plant is under an Appendix R-  
12 type program, then what the issue really is is making  
13 sure that from an inspection standpoint they are  
14 complying with the requirements. And if they're not,  
15 then we need to go in and make sure that they come  
16 into compliance.

17 (Interviewer question/remark)

18 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Yes, we have a program  
19 right now. We do inspections, and as I indicated,  
20 those inspections identify issues, and we're working  
21 to do that.

22 As I said, my preference and the  
23 Commission's position have been that NFPA 805 provides  
24 a better way to deal with this, or a more transparent  
25 and more concise way. But we continue to work with

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1 the old system as well.

2 (Interviewer question/remark)

3 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Sure, absolutely.

4 (Interviewer question/remark)

5 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: You're welcome.

6 (Interviewer question/remark)

7 CHAIRMAN JACZKO: Thanks. Bye.

8 (Whereupon, the interview concluded.)

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## **Janbergs, Holly**

---

**From:** Landau, Mindy  
**Sent:** Monday, April 18, 2011 2:11 PM  
**To:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Cc:** Rakovan, Lance; Wyatt, Melissa; McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Burnell, Scott  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Outstanding!

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Monday, April 18, 2011 2:03 PM  
**To:** Landau, Mindy  
**Cc:** Rakovan, Lance; Wyatt, Melissa; McIntyre, David; Brenner, Eliot; Harrington, Holly; Couret, Ivonne; Janbergs, Holly; Burnell, Scott  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Thanks. I've instructed my staff to forward any speaking requests on Japan to you and Lance.

*Beth*

---

**From:** Landau, Mindy  
**Sent:** Monday, April 18, 2011 11:12 AM  
**To:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Cc:** Rakovan, Lance; Wyatt, Melissa  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Yes, they are fully aligned. Lance and Melissa are working to set up a SharePoint site which should be completed this week, and then we can work on communicating a process out to the offices. I sent them the request from IEEE, along with a couple of others I have already received. Stay tuned – we'll put it on the agenda for this week's Communication Council meeting.

Mindy

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Monday, April 18, 2011 10:39 AM  
**To:** Landau, Mindy  
**Subject:** FW: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Did you get a chance to brief the DEDO's on this? If so, what was the outcome?

*Beth*

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 14, 2011 6:06 PM  
**To:** Hayden, Elizabeth; Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

BB/383

We met and Mindy agreed to take charge to set up a mini speakers bureau. She will coordinate with us and they will keep track of all requests and briefing material on a sharepoint site. Mindy will run this by the DEDOs tomorrow morning, although I already talked to Marty who was very supportive of the idea.

*Beth*

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2011 6:38 PM  
**To:** Harrington, Holly; Brenner, Eliot  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Enegy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Mindy and I are meeting on Thursday to try to strategize the best way for the agency to handle these requests.

*Beth*

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**From:** Harrington, Holly  
**Sent:** Monday, April 11, 2011 10:44 AM  
**To:** Brenner, Eliot; Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Enegy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

It would be ideal IMHO if the EDO worked jointly with us. We can confirm messaging, advise on which conferences meet our needs and help screen appropriate folks, but the actual booking would be done by EDO.

---

**From:** Brenner, Eliot  
**Sent:** Monday, April 11, 2011 10:41 AM  
**To:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Cc:** Harrington, Holly  
**Subject:** RE: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Enegy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Agreed. Time to seize control, or get control into a single place, is now.

---

**From:** Hayden, Elizabeth  
**Sent:** Monday, April 11, 2011 10:40 AM  
**To:** Brenner, Eliot  
**Cc:** Harrington, Holly  
**Subject:** FW: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Enegy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Eliot,

As you work with the Chairman in the near-term to get the word out on NRC actions with regard to Japan, I believe we need to start putting together a strategy/plan to respond to longer-term talking engagements re Japan and decide how we should respond.

This recent request is for the end of July from IEEE which should be enough time for us to participate in a technical conference such as this one. However, before we accept any of these engagements, I believe the agency could have a pre-determined cadre of people (maybe the LL Task Force) to handle these Japan-related requests, use pre-approved briefing material, and is controlled through a single point of contact (hopefully OPA or OEDO). Otherwise, we're likely to get requests through all parts of the agency, and without a plan or guidelines, decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis and likely without centralized knowledge.

What would you think about talking with the DEDOs to develop a strategy for the next 6-12 months for responding to these type of requests so that we have a consistent message and are knowledgeable about the universe of requests? Obviously this approach would need to be vetted with the Chairman's office, as well.

*Beth*

---

**From:** Janbergs, Holly **On Behalf Of** OPA Resource

**Sent:** Monday, April 11, 2011 7:45 AM

**To:** Hayden, Elizabeth

**Subject:** FW: Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

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**From:** b\_djokic@sympatico.ca [mailto:b\_djokic@sympatico.ca]

**Sent:** Friday, April 08, 2011 9:54 AM

**To:** OPA Resource

**Subject:** Attn: Deanna - A Request for a Speaker for IEEE Power & Energy Society Conference in Detroit, on July 25, 2011

Hi Deanna,

It was nice speaking with you on the phone this morning.

Power and Energy Society (PES) of IEEE, the largest professional association for advancement of technology (<http://www.ieee.org>), is organizing a power conference called General Meeting (GM) in Detroit from July 24-28, 2011 (<http://pes-gm.org/2011/>). In view of the recent tragic events caused by earthquake and tsunami in Japan and the evolving situation with the Fukushima nuclear power plants, the conference organizers deemed that it would be appropriate to address what happened and what impact it is going to have on power industry and, more specifically on the nuclear power industry, in North America and worldwide. I was wondering if US NRC would like to delegate a speaker who would give a talk at the conference on implications of the recent events in Japan on the policies related to nuclear power industry in North America. The talk should be technical and would take place in the Emerging Technologies Coordinating Committee (ETCC) Late Breaking News Session on Smart Grids, on Monday, July 25, sometime between 1-5 pm, probably closer to the beginning, in the duration of about 30 min, including Q&A. In addition to speaker's expertise, his/her speaking capability would also matter. At a later time, a brief abstract of the talk and speaker's bio will be needed.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Thank you.

Regards,

Branislav Djokic, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Chair, IEEE PES ETCC

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