

HOME ADDRESS:
HARRISON, ARKANSAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
2182 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 225-4301

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 9, 1980

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PDR -

Mr. John L. Gring
Route 2, Box 189 (Benton Co)
Lowell, Arkansas 72745

Dear Mr. Gring:

Thank you for your recent letter sharing with me your thoughts concerning a possible means of disposing of radioactive material from the Three Mile Island plant.

I appreciate your being in touch with me with your proposal and will, of course, be glad to provide officials of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission with your comments for their review. As soon as a response is provided me, I will be back in touch with you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT
Member of Congress

JPH:skb

Transcribed from Dictation

cc: NRC, Cong. Liaison

FOIA-80-274

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS
POOR QUALITY PAGES

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R. , Box 189, Lowell,
(Benton Co.), Ark. 72745;
April 1st, 1980.

Rep. John P. Hammerschmidt,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C. 20515.

Subject: Partial Disposal of Radioactive Krypton
from the Three Mile Island Plant.

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

I suppose that the subject krypton is so inert chemically that it will not adsorb onto such as activated carbon — or else that would have been used.

If the above is true, the next alternative is to get it high above the population and release it to mix in air; — ?? If so, maybe portions of the air, plus subject krypton, can be pumped into thin balloons, (such as those made with du Pont's "Mylar"), and helium added in sufficient proportion for buoyancy, then released to go up 5-10 miles before bursting or being pierced; ie., burst because of low external pressure or other means.

If the building containing the krypton contained a volume equal to "ten balloons-full", and a quantity equal to 2000 grams — for example — one would have about 1000 grams in the building if gas, (air + Kr), was pumped out to fill ten balloons, and air was bled into

the building as replacement. However, if there is "large, free, interior volume", one might be able to so connect other balloons within the air-lock entrance so that they could expand within the interior of the building as "air + Kr" is pumped outside into the "transport balloons". If this could be arranged, then one might — for ~~an~~ example — be able to reduce the krypton in the interior of the building to a total of 200 grams. Then, when re-diluted with outside air, the krypton's concentration would be 10% of what you started with.

If you are willing, please pass a copy of this to a responsible party in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and perhaps another copy to the Dept. of Energy.

In case you want some oral discussion, my telephone is 1-(501)-751-7499.

Very truly yours,
John L. Spring,

(retired chemist).