United States Senate

Washington, D. C., 11/30, *1979*

Respectfully referred to

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Congressional Relations
7920 Norfolk Ave.
Bethesda, Md. 20555

Please respond to:
Hon. John Heinz
443 Russell

Attn: David Deisley

U. S. S.

Form No. 3

16—45102-3 GPO

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William Edelstein
8542 Temple Rd.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19150
November 16, 1979

Senator John B. Heinz, Jr.
1146 Federal Bldg.
Harrisburg, Pa. 17108

Dear Senator Heinz:

Whenever I pick up a newspaper and read about the problems still being encountered in finding a suitable solution to the disposition of the contaminated water inside the Three Mile Island plant, I wonder if my letter of May 17, 1979 to Governor Thornburgh was ever received by him.

I feel that the methods proposed in my letter of 5/17/79 (copy enclosed) are more suitable than the "pellet" method I have been reading about. I would appreciate your having someone on your staff make an effort to contact a person knowledgeable on the subject to evaluate my proposed methods, and if he feels that they have merit and are worthy of being tested to see to it that the suggestions reach the proper persons so that they can be implemented.

Please let me hear from you after you have had an opportunity to determine the feasibility of these methods. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

William Edelstein

William Edelstein
6542 Temple Road
Philadelphia, Pa. 19150
May 17, 1979

Governor Richard Thornburgh
Executive Mansion
Harrisburg, Pa. 17105

Dear Governor:

According to recent press releases the problem of what to do with the contaminated water in the Three Mile Island plant has been a matter of great concern.

I respectfully offer for consideration by your staff of several ideas which may in whole or in part be of some assistance in dealing with the problem.

1] Assuming that converting the water inside the plant to steam and then allowing the steam to exit into the atmosphere after first being filtered through a filter, such as the charcoal filters which I understand have been effective in removing radiation contamination. The water could be heated for conversion into steam by any conventional method if some heating device could be moved into the area where the water now exists. If installation of a heating unit is a problem because of the large amounts of water then I suggest that one or more small heating units be installed on floating platforms (rafts) and have installed on these rafts an intake line to the heating unit and an exit line of steam to the filter and then to the outside atmosphere. Another procedure would be to pipe the water to an area immediately outside the walls of the plant and then through a heating device and then discharged to the atmosphere after passing through a filter.

2] It may be possible to freeze the water and then remove the frozen blocks of contaminated water to some area outside the plant for processing by converting to steam or possibly passing air currents over it to evaporate the ice and the air currents could then be filtered through charcoal filters. In order to freeze the contaminated water it might be possible to introduce a coolant such as "dry ice" or using conventional freezing methods have a pipeline pumping the water from the plant to an area outside the immediate walls of the plant and then pump it through conventional freezing coils so that blocks of contaminated water/ice are formed and the blocks of ice are then disposed of in a manner such as described above.

I am hopeful that the above suggestions may prove effective. Please let me hear from you as to how feasible these recommendations prove to be.

Sincerely yours,

William Edelstein