

432 W. Butler Ave
Beret, CA 94343
July 14, 1980

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington C.C.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Gentlemen:

While listening to a CBS newscast on March 21, 1980, there was evidence of grave concern among nearby residents of Three Mile Island concerning the Krypton gas in one of the buildings, and the possibility of it leaking out into the atmosphere.

The reason for this letter is due to my having followed developments at Three Mile Island from its beginning over a year ago. I am aware of the seriousness of the problem, and share the concern.

Pondering the situation, it suddenly occurred to me what might be a solution for the safe removal of gasses in confined areas. I've enclosed a simple schematic diagram illustrating the procedure and another page describing the procedure for both gasses and water.

I understand that the Krypton has been vented now. But in the event this would happen somewhere again, I believe the idea is worth experimenting with.

Sincerely yours

Floyd W. Rongstad,
A Concerned Citizen.

P.S. Not knowing whom to address this to, I sent to California Congressman Don Clausen, an acquaintance of long standing...FR

Floyd W. Rongstad

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REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS GASSES AND
RADIOACTIVE WATER FROM CONFINED AREAS

By Floyd W. Rongstad

EQUIPMENT

1. Air compressors to handle gasses.
2. High pressure, propane-type tanks on semi-trailer truck combinations to transport gasses.
3. Pumps and large truck tankers for water.

PROCEDURES FOR GAS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

1. Run a suitable hose of pipe from gas contaminated areas to intake of compressor.
2. Connect another line from compressor outlet and connect to large high-pressure tanks. Propane tanks will safely handle pressures tanks will handle pressures to over 250 PSI.
3. Place another compressor at the opposite end of the building in a position so a pressure line can be directed upward toward top of building and into the area where gas exists. This compressor will compensate for gas removed by scavenging compressor, and replace with clean air from outside.
4. Tanks filled with gas can then be transported to some distant and safe area and vented into the atmosphere. Cubic capacity of tanks and volume of gas in area will determine number of tanks required.

WATER REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

1. Pump contaminated water into large truck-tankers and, or, semi-tanker truck combinations as used for petroleum or other chemicals.
2. Transport to some location such as possibly Nevada test sites where underground atomic tests have been conducted.
3. Dump tank contents into the underground caverns resulting from tests. Inasmuch as these underground caverns are already contaminated, there should be no more danger when permanently sealed.

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