

7. If it is assumed that the entire end-of-life inventory of gaseous fission products of a reactor is dispersed after an accident, the maximum hypothetical radiation dose rate (pulse) of an aircraft entering the radioactive cloud is 0.69 r/sec. which is a factor of 140,000 below the dose rate required to cause electronic equipment malfunction.

8. The maximum total dose received by an aircraft flying through the radioactive cloud would be approximately 3.1 rads. This is a factor of 3.2×10^5 below the total dose required to produce slight malfunctions in electronic components.

9. Aircraft flying near ACNGS will not suffer failure or degradation of guidance system circuits due to the so-called "latching" of ions produced by airborne radiological emissions from ACNGS.