

# NUCLE DYNE

ENGINEERING CORPORATION

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Represented by  
O. B. Falls, Jr.  
Consultant

December 30, 1993

Ivan Selin, Chairman  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Selin:

It is most disappointing that the "Strategic Plan for Building New Nuclear Plants" by the Nuclear Power Oversight Committee (NPOC) is in its Third Annual Update, dated Nov. 1993, centers efforts only on the standardization of the so-called "Advanced Light Water Reactor" (ALWR) at a cost of \$276 million. This publication appears as though the ultimate in light water reactor safety has been achieved, after a previous public expenditure of untold millions of dollars.

Nuclear personnel, who have been involved in the industry for at least 15 years, may well have been exposed to presentations and publications on NucleDyne's Passive Containment System (PCS). Yet, to our knowledge, no one has presented deficiencies in the performance of natural law as applied in the PCS, which have not been answered in detail.

The publication of TID-14844\* back in 1962 stirred thoughts of a passive containment system strictly based on the laws of nature, so as to overcome the TID postulated release of radioactivity. Disclosures of passive features for nuclear power plants were witnessed starting in 1965. Added passive features have evolved over the years. Numerous benefits can be derived during the detailed design, construction and operation of a nuclear power plant with a PCS. Five patent awards have been granted to NucleDyne by the U. S. Patent Office. NucleDyne's document, NEC-15, is enclosed for your attentive scrutiny and evaluation of its strictly passive safety features based on natural law.

\* J. J. DiNunno, F. D. Anderson, P. E. Baker and R. L. Waterfield, "Calculations of Distances Factors for Power and Reactor Test Reactor Sites", U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Report, TID-14844, 1962

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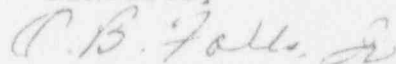
An appreciable amount of resources have been expended on the PCS by the undersigned. Repeated attempts to arouse interest in all facets of the industry have resulted in a run-a-round. Yet, there is not a single advanced ever-passive light water containment system for all postulated accidents, which equals the PCS.

All passive safety features are enclosed within the PCS primary containment system. There is no need for nuclear regulatory safety certification, or surveillance during design, construction, or operations of components, systems and structures other than those within the reactor building, and features utilized for post-accident decay heat removal, and the treatment and handling of radioactive waste.

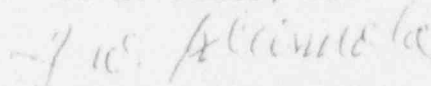
You will note that various governmental agencies, with an interest in the nuclear industry, are receiving a copy of this letter and its enclosure. We would expect each recipient to have sufficient interest in strictly passive future nuclear power plants, so as to respond after their attentive scrutiny and evaluation which the PCS merits.

We thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely



O. B. Falls, Jr.



F. W. Kleimola

Enclosure: NEC-15, "Passive Containment System, An Advanced Light Water Reactor Plant", O. B. Falls, Jr. and F. W. Kleimola, NucleDyne Engineering Corporation., January 1993

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