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# BERNSON CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.

WELD ENGINEERING    NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING    QUALITY CONTROL    QUALITY ASSURANCE

2271 Homeway Circle -- Dallas Texas 75228-4937

Phone: 214 321 0566    FAX: 214 324 8976

August 15, 2001

**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
1600 Pennsylvania NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Attention:        Vice President, Dick Cheney

Subject:        NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Dear Vice President Cheney,

My wife and I both vote Republican and were especially pleased when President Bush chose you for his running mate. We pray for your continuing good health.

NUCLEAR WASTE disposal has been a problem for many years and the August, 2001, Popular Science magazine reports that mostly spent radioactive fuel that remains after making electricity is piling up at more than 100 nuclear power plants around the country. I have been in several of the GE designed, steam turbine units, and am familiar with their water filled pool material storage.

Popular Science states: "In 1982, the utilities operating nuclear plants began paying the federal government one-tenth of a cent for every kilowatt-hour of energy generated, on the condition that it begin accepting used nuclear fuel by 1998. It now appears that the earliest this could happen is 2010." ***Some nuclear power plants have taken matters into their own hands, constructing massive concrete casks that store spent fuel aboveground.*** Democrats say they will not support plans to bury waste at Yucca. Since many plants have had their licenses renewed, the Nevada site is no longer large enough to hold all of the nation's radioactive waste. —Dawn Stover.

***GOD, who created our universe, has provided us with an ideal, safe nuclear waste disposal means.*** As I'm sure you know, the Earth is made up of several layers, which fit one around the other. These layers form three main sections: the crust, mantle, and core. The outermost layer is a brittle shell called the lithosphere. Lithosphere shell material is broken up into floating sections called tectonic plates by the action of molten magma, which pushes up from within the earth to form ridge formations; largely beneath the oceans where the crust is thinner. Additional lithosphere material solidifies between tectonic plates to spread, push and crush them against each other and into continents. Plate or continental impingement at a rate greater than 6 CM, or 2-3/4" per year cause one tectonic plate to dive or plunge under a continental shelf, or another plate, into the hot asthenosphere below and form a deep, such as the Tonga Trench.

Plate leading edges impinging at a slow rate do not collide catastrophically, with one plate sliding under the other. These plates buckle to raise a young mountain range between them, consisting of material that folds both upward and downward. Where a trench is formed, tectonic movement provides a means that can carry nuclear waste material into the earth's core.

Vice President Cheney: NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

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Scientists reported long ago on their ability to fuse nuclear waste products into glass. I believe a glass shape is possible that could be dropped through deep water into a closely defined target area. Some solids would not need to be converted to glass. Please consider the following steps:

1. Convert waste products into a desired glass shape.
2. Load nuclear waste glass shapes in radiation safe containers for transport to a seaport.
3. Convey waste to a point over a deep, sharp, tectonic trench crevice. --See page 9.
4. Glass & other insolubles could free fall into a deep trench or be guided by a pipe or tube.
5. Return shipping containers for additional waste disposal loading and transport.
6. Nuclear waste would be returned to the section of the earth from which it came.
7. No accidental exposure to future generations could be possible. --See visual exhibits.

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| Page 3 | Depicts material from both encroaching plates being carried into the Asthenosphere.             |
| 4      | Portrays ridge formations and the general direction of plate movements.                         |
| 5      | Illustrates the earth's layers and the action of magma pushing plate materials apart.           |
| 6      | Displays the vastness of the Aleutian Trench and location of The Mariana Trench.                |
| 7      | Reveals in greater detail both the direction of subduction and formation of the Mariana Trench. |
| 8      | Describes the new pebble bed reactor material forms for future disposal.                        |
| 9      | Describes the vast potential of the Puerto Rico Trench. Think of the capacity!                  |

Gravity would retain solid waste materials in a trench, until natural plate movement transports it beneath the earth's crust. Water is a good filter for radiation; witness the water pools presently used at atomic energy plants. The only environmental change we envision from this procedure would be to expect a slight warming of the water in the vicinity of spent uranium pellets.

**The US Government could immediately begin keeping its commitment to accept these waste materials for disposal.**

Thank you for considering this possible solution to our problem. There is no way an individual could enforce a patent on such a procedure, but if this idea and method prove useful; I would appreciate credit for it.

Respectfully yours,



Al Bemson, President

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