OSTI INV **89** 

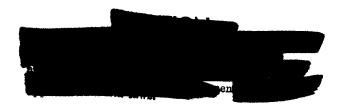
LP-100

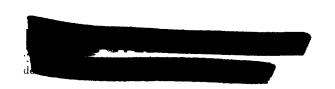
LEXINGTON PROJECT REPORT

NO. 100

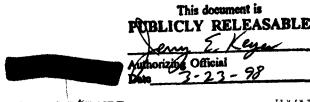
\*M91040547\*

MEETING WITH DR. MANSON BENEDICT --REACTOR LOCATION





DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW	
1st REVIEW-DATE: 7-24-97 AUTHORITY: II AOC III	DETERMINATION [CIRCLE NUMBER(S)]  1. GLASSIFICATION RETAINED  2. GLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:  8. CONTAINS NO DOE GLASSIFIED INFO  4. GOORDINATE WITH:  5. DLASSIFICATION CANCELED  9. GLASSIFIED INFO SPACKETED  7. OTHER (SPECIFY):



UNCLASSIFIED

INDEXED-JWN 13-27-16
ABSTRACT

## DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency Thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

## **DISCLAIMER**

Portions of this document may be illegible in electronic image products. Images are produced from the best available original document.



Lexington Project Report #100

Title: Meeting with Dr. Manson Benedict -- Reactor Location

Date: July 23, 1948 Notes by: E. W. Thiele Place: Lexington

Present: Whitman, Loomis, Young, Drew, Rothrock, Stever, and Thiele

It was pointed out to Dr. Benedict that we were interested in the possibilities for the location of a high-flux unit for making tests on metals at high temperatures and for shielding tests. This might well be a combination water-BeO pile. At a later date a prototype airplane pile of possibly 200,000 kw. output in very small dimensions would have to be located.

Dr. Benedict explained that the hazards considered by the Safeguard Committee (of which he is a member) were primarily the chance of a pile's becoming super-critical and exploding or of losing its cooling agent and vaporizing. The amount of radioactive material (and plutonium) which might be released was estimated, and a crude guess based on low wind velocities was made for three radii: (1) that in which fatalities might be expected to occur and where only AEC personnel aware of the risk would enter; (2) that in which there was some danger of injury and where non-AEC personnel might live; and (3) an area in which an accident might cause alarm and interruption to production, so that vital industries should not be present. In the case of a 200,000 kw pile, the first radius would be about 5 miles, the second about 50 and the third about 150 miles. Consideration is also given to contamination of the water supply. Pile location with regard to possible enemy attack has not been a factor; neither have many minor effects (like fogging of photographic film) been considered.

The pile now being constructed at Brookhaven (30,000 kw) is regarded as inherently quite safe. The proposed high-flux pile in its present form is not considered safe for DuPage County, although revisions now proposed, which would allow flooding of the pile in case of trouble, would greatly reduce the chance of trouble, and might make it suitable. The description of the early submarine pile suggest that it might be in the same range as the high-flux pile and the same is true of the experimental pile for materials testing. Dr. Benedict, while emphasizing that no individual member could speak for the Safeguard Committee and that each case which was put before the Committee represented a special one, felt that perhaps any of these piles might be put at Oak Ridge so far as safety goes. However, since the prototype airplane pile would require about a 5 mile radius, it is doubtful whether an area could be found at Oak Ridge unless the reservation is enlarged. Oak Ridge is much better than DuPage County with regard to population outside the primary area. Hanford is a suitable area but might have to be enlarged.

In general, Dr. Benedict considered that the AEC should acquire a large tract in uninhabited territory, large enough to accumulate the maximum number of high-power hazardous piles. If these were to be 6 in





number, such a tract might be about 1000 square miles. It is true that such a large area is hard to find in this country, and it might be more feasible to obtain separate smaller locations for each pile. The fact that these piles would be inconveniently located would have to be accepted, and presumably only development personnel would be located at them. The locations would doubtless have to be accessible to cooling water and to power.

The matter of launching a <u>nuclear-powered airplane</u> was discussed. Since sites for this purpose need not have a large civilian personnel, they might be located in remote areas, such as Pacific Islands, or northern Canada or Alaska. If one of the planes crashes, the area immediately surrounding it could be approached only for short periods and would essentially become useless.

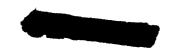
The choice of organizations to develop the various types of power plant was discussed. Dr. Benedict favors employment of suitable commercial organizations rather than attempting to do the work with AEC personnel. For this type of work, personnel skilled in development rather than in either construction or research is required.





## UNCLASSIFIED





UNCLASSIFIED