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Newly Released TEPCO Data Provides Evidence of Periodic Chain Reaction at

Hi, I'm Arnie Gundersen from Fairewinds Associates, and it's Sunday, April 3rd.

A couple of videos ago I talked to you about the types of radiation. I talked abo alpha particles and beta particles. There's one more type, and that's called a neut to talk about today. When a uranium atom splits, it gives off two heavy pieces products, but it also gives off a couple of neutrons. Those neutrons hit the next ura cause it to split, and then we get a chain reaction. So, when you see neutrons, tha that a chain reaction is occurring inside a nuclear reactor. That's how you determ is a chain reaction.

Some data over the last couple days and weeks have come up that indicate reactors at Fukushima may still be experiencing a chain reaction. First off, there one of the English [language] Japanese newspapers that discussed neutron bursts about a mile away from the reactor. Now, that got my curiosity because when engineer back in 1974 on Millstone 2, we had neutron problems. We were ac neutrons at the guard shed at the fence boundary. So, I know that nuclear rea neutrons and they travel a long way. In and of itself, that report wasn't enough, and paper that covered it.

This week a prestigious scientific paper came out, and it talked about the discove isotope called chlorine-38. Chlorine-38 doesn't exist in nature, and it comes fr absorbing a neutron. Well, chlorine-37 is in seawater, and seawater is insi reactors. So, this paper postulated that we had a chain reaction going on in one of reactors, and it was turning saltwater into chlorine-38. Again, it wasn't definitive.

Well, on April 1st, TEPCO came out with its own report, and it had a curious ta indicates that for [Fukushima] Unit 1 there is an isotope called tellerium-128, 12 That isotope has a seventy-minute half-life. Well, that can only exist if there had b the last half-day, because it would have all decayed away otherwise. So the rep me, really quickly, that "Whoa, something is going on in Unit 1." Now, I read the further down and it also indicated high levels of iodine-131. In fact, the iodine leve ten times higher than they are in Units 2 and 3. If they all shut down at the same happen. So, where is the iodine coming from? Where is the tellerium coming from chlorine coming from? And where did those neutron bursts come from? I think U of its reactor core that is still undergoing periodic nuclear fissions. We call that criticality," meaning: we didn't really plan on this happening, but it is.

What it means is that: one, extra heat is being generated. Remember I talked a percent (95%) of the heat came from fission, and five percent (5%) from the daug Well, if fission is occurring, there is a lot more heat in Unit one than [could con daughter products. The other thing is [that] a lot more radiation, especially io generated. And the last thing, and really the most important thing, is that a lot being generated. Neutrons are incredibly difficult to measure, and could be personnel on that site to doses that they're not aware of.

I want to make clear what I am saying, and what I'm not saying. I'm not saying running at full power," but what I am saying is that a portion of the core is periodica on without human intervention. How can that happen? Well, as they flood the rea the chain reaction begins. The chain reaction creates heat, boils off the water reaction stops. They flood the reactor, chain reaction begins, boils off the water possible that a portion of Unit 1's core is turning itself on and off and exposir neutrons that their dosimeters are not detecting. What this means for TEPCO is to, they have to, add boron to the water that's going into Unit 1 to stop that chai occurring.

Thank you very much. If I hear any more, I will pass it on to you through these vide