Nova Plasma Technologies Incorporated
P.O. Box 235 Hamer,Idaho 83425 - Phone 208-662-5268

Richard A. Guida
Associate Director
Regulatory Affairs
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Dear Mr. Guida :

Thank you for your correspondence in regard to the public comment period on a container system for the management of spent Naval Nuclear Fuel.

My work in particle plasma physics indicates that it is possible for the law of conservation of mass and energy to be broken by the amount ΔE, providing this only occurs for a time Δt such that $\Delta E \Delta t \leq h/4\pi$. This makes it possible for particles to be created for a short time where their creation would normally violate conservation of energy. These particles are called virtual particles.
By adding Implosion we get a breaking or reversing action or cooling effect, this is supported by the physical law of action / reaction as it appears at this time interaction of neutrons by exchange of a virtual pion (document enclosed). Also enclosed is Nova Plasma Tech, Inc's., President Sonne Ward's explanation of the opposing laws on conservation of mass.

We have taken this to higher plains and it appears are presently reversing the aging process in human beings on a limited basis, This brings us to
A the Navy, Nova Plasma Tech. Inc, requests that we be allowed to submit a bid of five (5) million dollars for research and development , to be conducted at the INEL in southern Idaho.

Our credibility in particle plasma physics and implosion technologies is gaining world wide acceptance and is well known in the U.S. and Canada . Just recently Sonne received the Hall of Fame Award for Implosion Theories. Enclosed are some of the many newspaper articles that have appeared recently. We feel that when perfected the implosion machine could be of great value for the ratification of all waste including the displacement rods from the nuclear reactors on the Navy's nuclear subs. Our request at this time is to have an open minded entity in Idaho Falls to work with such as Howard.

We have contacted two major universities to conduct testing and analysis on LP-10 as well as a Laboratory in Idaho Falls, Idaho. It appears that LP-

10 may have the ability to affect the aging process reducing wrinkles, hair growth, and other aging processes. It appears that this is accomplished by reversing the pions from action to reaction or better put interaction. In the modern world it is called electron donors or soft shelled electrons and falls under the category of free energy.

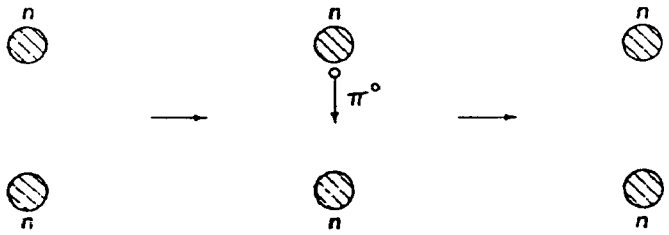
A subsidiary of NPTI, Future Free Transportation, pioneered and developed a system for the burning of gasoline with near 0 emissions or residue by using IMPLOSION technology.

It is our desire that the public / private partnership in this effort produce the very best technology possible . Please let us know if further communication is in order or if we can answer any questions this letter may generate.

Sincerely,

Sonne Ward
President
Nova Plasma Technologies Inc.

virtual particle Because of the *uncertainty principle it is possible for the law of *conservation of mass and energy to be broken by an amount ΔE providing this only occurs for a time Δt such that $\Delta E \Delta t \leqslant h/4\pi$. This makes it possible for particles to be created for short periods of time where their creation would normally violate conservation of energy. These particles are called virtual particles. The electrostatic force between charged particles may be described in terms of the emission and absorption of virtual photons by the particles. Similarly the *nuclear force between *nucleons may be thought of as being due to the emission and absorption of virtual pions. The diagram below illustrates how two neutrons can interact by the



Interaction of neutrons by exchange of a virtual pion

exchange of virtual π°. The law of conservation of energy is broken for a time Δt, where

$$\Delta t \leqslant \frac{h}{4\pi c^2 m_\pi},$$

m_π being the mass of the pion. Other conservation laws such as those applying to angular momentum, *isospin etc., cannot be violated even for short periods of time.

Mesolithic Period. See Prehistoric people (How prehistoric hunters lived; diagram); Stone Age.

Meson, *MEHS ahn* or *MEHZ ahn,* is a subatomic particle. Mesons form one of the classes of a family of particles called *hadrons.* The other class consists of *baryons,* which include protons, neutrons, and hyperons. All hadrons act upon one another through a force called the *strong interaction,* or the *strong nuclear force.* This force holds an atomic nucleus together.

Mesons are *unstable particles.* Within a fraction of a second after they are created, they *decay* (break down) into lighter particles. Mesons carry a positive or negative electric charge, or they are neutral.

There are many types of mesons. The lightest is called a *pion* or *pi-meson.* It has a mass equal to 15 per cent of the mass of a proton. The heaviest meson, called an *upsilon particle,* is about 10 times as heavy as a proton. Other mesons include *k-mesons* (also called *kaons*) and *psi particles* (also known as *J particles*).

Hideki Yukawa, a Japanese physicist, predicted the existence of mesons in 1935. He thought they would be fundamental particles and would carry the strong interaction, in much the same way as *photons* are carriers of the electromagnetic force (see Photon). But physicists have since determined that mesons are not fundamental particles. Instead, each meson consists of two particles that are fundamental, a quark and an antiquark. Physicists now also believe the strong nuclear force is transmitted by particles called *gluons* (see Gluon).

In 1937, the American physicist Carl D. Anderson identified a particle as a meson. But researchers found the particle, called a *muon,* was not readily affected by the strong nuclear force, and so could not be classified as a meson. The first known meson was detected in 1947 when Cecil Powell, a British physicist, discovered a pion in a shower of cosmic rays. Today, mesons are made artificially in huge machines called *particle accelerators* (see Particle accelerator). Lee Smolin

See also Anderson, Carl David; Baryon; Hadron; Psi particle; Upsilon particle; Yukawa, Hideki.

Commenter: Sonne Ward, Nova Plasma Technologies, Inc., Idaho

Response to Comment:

A. Consideration of alternatives to geologic disposal of naval spent nuclear fuel is outside the scope of this EIS.

Congress has determined that, with respect to the requirements imposed by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U. S.C. 4321), compliance with the procedures and requirements of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 10101, et seq, as amended) shall be deemed adequate consideration of the "...need for a repository, the time of initial availability of a repository, and all alternates to the isolation of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel in a repository..." and that "...alternate sites to Yucca Mountain..." and "...nongeologic alternatives to such site..." need not be considered as alternates (42 U.S.C. Article 114 (f)).