Almost 700 award-winning scientists have urged President Biden to cancel the $246 billion Air Force program to construct a fleet of nuclear power stations. According to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA), the project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island.

China is now the third country to invest in floating nuclear reactors, after the U.S. and Russia. The 30,000-ton reactor ship ACPR50S may be completed this year, the South China Morning Post said, and could be the first in a fleet. The reactors will be deployed in the South China Sea, far from the coast, to provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S.

Sea Monsters Multiplying

China is now the third country to invest in floating nuclear reactors, after the U.S. and Russia. The 30,000-ton reactor ship ACPR50S may be completed this year, the South China Morning Post said, and could be the first in a fleet. The reactors will be deployed in the South China Sea, far from the coast, to provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S.

Almost 700 award-winning scientists have urged President Biden to cancel the $246 billion Air Force program to construct a fleet of nuclear power stations. According to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA), the project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.

A new type of nuclear reactor that would provide electricity to at least four states in the Western U.S. poses a new risk to oceans, and their marine life, according to a report released Feb. 17 by the Ohio-based Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). The project’s owner and the company that built the ship body failed and its uranium oxide fuel rods melted down. The reactor running out of control and set to explode, desolate operators deliberately released huge amounts of radioactive material into the air for nearly two weeks, making it almost certainly the most dangerous nuclear accident in U.S. history. The amount of iodine-131 alone spewed into the southern California atmosphere was two hundred and sixty times that released at Three Mile Island, which is generally regarded as the worst ever U.S. nuclear disaster. None of this was revealed to the public, who were told merely that a “technical” fault had occurred, one that was “not an indication of unsafe reactor conditions.” As greater Los Angeles bloomed in the following years, the area around the reactor site was only chosen for its distance from population centers — was flooded with new residents. No one informed them of the astronomical levels of radioactive contaminants seeded deep in the soil.