In shallow water nothing should happen to the reactor. There are no forces which would create a non-airtight state, because in principle, it was designed to withstand accelerations and impacts. Due to the fact that everything is covered with water, heat transfer will be ensured. That is, the pressure in the first stage cannot increase, it will only fall. And then there begins the usual corrosion in sea water. But since corrosive-resistant metals are used, this corrosion cannot take place at a rapid rate; it will take tens of years. Furthermore, in shallow water the ship is accessible.

"Well, and what if nevertheless the corrosion has done its job?...

"O.K., let us assume, that after a certain time the first stage has corroded through resulting in exposure to the environment. But in order for the radioactive particles to be able to enter the water, they have to get out of the first stage, and escape from behind of the protective envelope or shell. This process is very difficult in the scheme of physics. Because if only the diffusion processes are examined, then the radioactive nuclei will never get out, they are there and they decay. In order for them to escape it is necessary that something draw them out - some convective streams of water, some circulation loops must be established so that something from inside would be drawn outside, and the water from the outside would be drawn inside. That is, there must always be an exchange of water. Such an exchange, in our opinion, is nevertheless very small.

Nevertheless, we in our evaluations have made conservative assumptions: but should the exchange suddenly be larger - due to the currents and