

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

410726

1. Summary of previous information, best estimates & data bases
for估算。

2. Information on natives

3. Summary of previous information, best estimates & data bases
for估算。

4. Calculations
- Natives
- Non-native
- Permanent post at Camp
- Tropic
- If a few personnel and
- natives had been
- exposed to all

- Except 3 very
- personnel (high risk)

All available data were used in arriving at these estimates. These data are reported in Annex B and are not included in the above estimates for the contributions of dust (as well as fallout) nor betas. These data were not introduced individually in significant cases.

Line A uncertainties in arriving at estimate are roughly well known, and small variations here indicate the efficiency of procedure in this particular case.

1. Beta contaminants have been reported from -0.1 to -1.0. Since the first possible component of the beta fallout is the fine fraction, this is known with certainty and therefore -0.2 was assumed.

2. If Pu^{239} contamination, if a single dose rate reading is made at the peak of the relative Pu^{239} activity and then an integration made according to -1.2, a serious miscalculation might be introduced. Likewise, ignoring the radiation dose from Pu^{239} would not be desirable. The above dose body estimates are made taking the Pu^{239} contamination into account, since the amount produced has been estimated for this device.

3. Number of personnel. Dose rate reading is very nearly a factor of 10 for different localities where natives might have been here and were now. How long they remained has not been determined with certainty. Dose rate reading for the sieving attacks of the air filter were set as only about 1/10 of that outside; the dose rate inside was about 10 times less than outside. The natives kept in the compound for months and were almost as often outside the walls. Thus the personnel factor in corrective doses could have delivered

OFFICE ► 100 PRO 1100 0000 0000 0000

JURNAME ► TURNER, WKS *Skunk*

DATE ► 1-1-68

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John A. Miller

20 , 1954

.. sky shine. The phenomena of sky shine with the passage of the cloud was documented at St. George, Utah in the spring of 1953. The gamma dose from the sky shine might have been appreciable when one considers the relatively easy fallout. This factor is extremely difficult to assess.

2. Dose rate readings were made by different individuals, at different times, at different locations, and by different types of instruments some of which were calibrated and some were not.

3. The exact time of initial fallout is not known. An hour or even half-hour difference in estimating initial time of fallout will make a difference in estimating doses in the early times after detonation.

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Distribution:

Orig. - Dr. Dugher
Green, pink & yellow - R&M files
1 cc - Lt. Robt Sharpe, NMRI, NMC, Bethesda, Md.
4 cc's - Bioph. Br.

• estimated time of fallout: -0 hours.

• time of evacuation and number of vacuees: 14 31 16 by air;
48 by ship)

• radiation levels.
1. (vacuation team)

redecontamination readings - 3 March 1954

Line(D-2)	place	Geiger Muller Reading(E-50) R
1855	int at landing	1.0 R
1900	int 100 yards from landing	1. R
1903	120 yards from landing	1.5 R
1904	int 50 yards over + 50 yds. from landing	1.2 R
1905	int 25 yds. over + 50 yds. from landing	1.2 R
1906	20 yds. in 50 yds. from landing	1.4 R
1907	at landing	
1915	200 yards from beach on ground	1.3 R
	" " " 3' level	1.3 R
917	250 yards from beach on ground	1.6 R
	" " " trees	1.3 R
1920	150 yards from beach on ground	1.9 R
	" " " 3' level	1.5 R
1922	100 yards in at school house	1.3 R
1925	50 yards from beach	1.5 R
1920	100 yards in front landing on ground	1.6 R
	" " " 3' level	1.2 R
1923	300 yards in on ground	1.5 R
	" " " 3' level	1.2 R
1925	400 yards in on ground	1.8 R
	" " " 3' level	1.3 R
1030	450 yards in + 200 yds. over on ground	1.6 R
	" " " " 3' level	1.3 R
1035	200 yards in + 400 over on ground	2.1 R
	" " " " 3' level	1.5 R
1037	300 yards in + 500 over in ground	2.3 R
	" " " " 3' level	1.6 R
1045	550 " in ground	1.3 R
	" " " " 3' level	1.4 R

1. 1.4 r/hr at 14 31

2. 7 r/hr at 14 55

NYOO aerial survey

3. 1.4 r/hr at 14 36 (Lt. Larson of Task Force)

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[redacted]

5001043

Rongelap cont'

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Typical Readings in Rongelap Village 8 March

<u>Location</u>	<u>Dose Rate (mr/hr)</u>
Rongelap Island (average)	175
Center of village	200
near central cistern	200
near southern cistern	200
near northern cistern	200

(Scoville using TDR)

5. -0 mr/hr at D + 15 (Schiafone using PDR-39)

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BY [redacted]

5001009

C [redacted]

193

1.1. GIBBS TAN (I. ISLAND)

- A. Estimated time of fallout \approx 6 hours.
- B. Time of evacuation: \approx 5½ hours.
- C. Number of evacuees: 18 natives.
- D. Radiation levels:
 - 1. 400 mr/hr at D + 31
340 mr/hr at D + 75
(NYCO aerial survey)
 - 2. 245 mr/hr at D + 58
ember of Task Force using TIB)
 - 3. 100 mr/hr at D + 0
(Scoville using TIB)

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500.100

41 (cont'd.)

NO RISK

1. Estimated time of fallout: 7.5 hours.
2. Time of evacuation and number of evacuees: 3 air weather personnel at H + 28 hours; 20 air weather personnel at H + 34 hours.
3. Radiation levels.

1. Film badge readings:

28 roentgens (representing 3 army personnel at one end of island. Was hung about 4 feet high on the tent pole)

32 roentgens (hung between and against one wall of metal barracks)

44 roentgens

40 roentgens

40 roentgens (representing 3 people)

38.5 roentgens (in an icebox)

38 roentgens (*) * *

37.5 roentgens (*) * *

2. STOOL automatic recorder went off-scale (100 mr/hr) at H + 7.3 hours.
3. 1.8 r/hr at H + 28 hours (evacuation team)
4. (Scoville using TIB)

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BY LP: SOUTHERN BASE

TYPICAL READINGS IN CAMP ON ENIWETOK IS. - 10 MARCH

<u>Location</u>	<u>Outside Dose Rate (mr/hr)</u>	<u>Inside Dose Rate (mr/hr)</u>
Eniwetok Island (average)	280	--
Gym hall	220	110
Tent, edge of main camp	270	175
Latrine	260	160
Sleeping quarters	150	90
Messroom	120	110

Rangerik (cont'd.)

17 March, 1200 ALIC

Living area Readings:

Mess hall interior	40 - 100 μ r/hr
Hospital interior	50 - 75 μ r/hr
Walk from hospital to mess	100 - 110 μ r/hr
Store room (behind mess)	50 - 55 μ r/hr
Exterior store room tent	100 - 150 μ r/hr
General area exterior	100 - 150 μ r/hr

Weather Station Site Readings:

Exterior areas local	50 - 160 μ r/hr
Interior all tents	50 - 75 μ r/hr
Interior building	50 - 60 μ r/hr

Army Site Readings:

General area	140 - 170 μ r/hr
Interior tents	70 - 90 μ r/hr
Adjacent to trailer	160 - 180 μ r/hr

18 March, 1100 - 1222 ALIC

Landing on beach	42 μ r/hr
Living area	60 μ r/hr
Inside mess hall	22 μ r/hr
Inside dispensary	26 μ r/hr
Inside barracks	23 μ r/hr
ESE end of island (Rawinsends)	47 μ r/hr
Along road to Rawinsends area 40- 2 -	40 μ r/hr
Inside weather building	23 μ r/hr
Work area outside building	60 μ r/hr
Army area (around trailer)	40 μ r/hr
Inside foliage area	40 μ r/hr
Inside tent	19 μ r/hr

19 March, 1400 ALIC

Inside weather building	21 μ r/hr
Living area still	60 μ r/hr
Inside barracks	23 μ r/hr
Inside dispensary	15 μ r/hr

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5001052

4 p. 10 p.

Tongerik (cont'd.)

5. 1.0 r/hr. (chiavans using 22-99 recently calibrated)

6. 1.7 r/hr at H + 31 hrs.

1.0 r/hr at H + 30 hrs.

(YOO aerial survey)

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5001053

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- A. Estimated time of fallout: 16-18 hours.
- B. Time of evacuation: 14 1/2 hours.
- C. Number of evacuees: 154 natives.
- D. Radiation levels:
 - 1. 160 mR/hr at 3 ± 55 (survey team from Task Force using TIB)
 - 2. 120 and 150 mR/hr at 3 ± 77 (Goodwin)
 - 3. 100 mR/hr at 3 ± 77 (vacuation team)
 - 4. 40 mR/hr at 3 ± 8 (Seaville using TIB)
 - 5. 3.3 mR/hr at 3 ± 54 (highest reading)
 - 6. 2.0 mR/hr at 3 ± 54 (lowest reading)
 - 7. 1.0 - 1.2 mR/hr at 3 ± 54 (on sleeping mats)
 - 8. 240 mR/hr at 3 ± 34
160 mR/hr at 3 ± 30
1700' aerial survey

Distribution:

Orig. - Dr. Bugher

1 cc - Lt. Sharpe, NMRI, NMC, Bethesda, Md.

2 cc's - B&M files (attached to yellow and pink copies of memo
fm. Dunning to Bugher dated June 8, 1954)

2 cc's - Bioph. Br.