

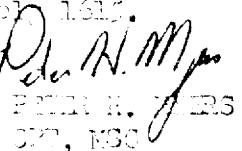
DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15, the proponent agency is TAGCEN.

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| REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL | SUBJECT | |
| VJPR | Nuclear Radiation Monitoring of Medical Evacuation Helicopter, Crew and Patient | |
| TO Chief, J-2, JTC | FROM Lejua Assistant J-2, JTC | DATE 30 October 1991 CMT OFT Myers/jm/kmc |

1. At approximately 1530, this date, the HQ FIRST was notified by J-2, JTC, of an enroute helicopter medical evacuation from the island of Runit. The call was a priority as to all the patient, helicopter and crew should be treated as being contaminated upon their arrival at Enewetak. The FIRST NMIC, SMS Sutton, contacted the FIRST on Runit by radio and ascertained that the patient was located at the crater and that the medical helicopter would land at that site for patient pick-up. This word was passed to J-2 and they began preparation to meet the patient, helicopter and crew to monitor them for any radiological contamination.
2. At approximately 1545, the HQ FIRST was notified by the FIRST on Runit that the helicopter was flying toward Lejua with the patient on board. I monitored this radio transmission and began to organize those FIRST members who were immediately available to respond to the arrival of the helicopter, crew and patient. This being quickly accomplished, I chose to meet the arriving helicopter at the Lejua heliport and at approximately 1630.
3. I advised the helicopter crew that they should shut down their aircraft and wait until all until the FIRST had completed monitoring the patient for radioactivity or decontamination, so that they, in turn, could be monitored.
4. The patient was taken to the Lejua Medical Clinic where FIRST member Dimambro collected the patient's soiled anti-contamination suit and boots that had been removed from him. SGT Dimambro monitored the patient and his clothing and determined that nothing in nor his clothing would require decontamination.
5. SGT Dimambro proceeded to the helicopter where he monitored the crewmember's hands, feet, faces, and clothing. None of the crewmembers required decontamination. SGT Dimambro had each of the crewmembers provide nasal swipes because the helicopter had landed in a controlled area, without respiratory protection, and certainly some dust had been raised concurrent with the resuspension of radionuclides potentiality. Those swipes would be counted in the Enewetak Radiation Laboratory.
6. SGT Dimambro then assisted SMS Sutton and myself in swiping the helicopter and reading the swipes to determine if the helicopter would require decontamination. The rear cabin area (seats and floor), the pilot's stations (floor, pedestal, and dash-board top), and the skids of the helicopter were swiped. Those swipes were read with field instruments and the results indicated that the helicopter was not contaminated. These field findings were confirmed by laboratory counting in the PMEL's NMIC gas-flow proportional counters. The aircraft and crew were released for continued duty, after field counting the swipes, at approximately 1645.

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