Acori because measurements of radiocesium made in April 1978 showed accumulations in the bodies of 13 out of 101 people, which if maintained for one year, would be equal to or greater than the Federal Radiation Protection Standard of 500 mRem/Yr. At that time there was insufficient data on the uptake of radionuclides through the food chain for assessing the consequence of the Bikini Island residents moving to nearby Eneu Island. The results of ongoing studies of radionuclides uptake from local food crops from test gardens and coconuts were not yet available. In the meeting on July 25, 1978, with the Committee,<sup>\*</sup> it was agreed that priority would be given to collecting and analyzing the available data so a judgement can be made on whether or not the Bikini people can return to live on Eneu Island.

## RADIATION SOURCES

The two sources of radiation exposure to anyone living on Eneu Island will be: exposures from external radiation consisting of natural background radiation and radiation from radionuclides in the soil remaining from fallout; and, radiation from radionuclides internally deposited in the body. The external radiation dose rate has been measured by the aerial radiological survey. The average internal radiation dose is calculated by assuming a certain diet and by using measurements of the radionuclide content of drinking water, marine life and locally grown foods including coconuts. The total dose is the sum of the internal and external doses.

## FEDERAL STANDARDS

To comply with Federal Radiation Standards certain conditions \*Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

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people who were previously living on Bikini Island is added to the dose for living on Eneu, the total 30-year dose would be about 8,500 mRem. The annual dose for the highest individuals, if three times the average annual dose, could exceed 500 mRem/year.

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and its housing and coconut resources.

- 7. Importation of the total diet except for marine items.
- 8. The reliability and difficulty of applying administrative controls intended to limit exposures.

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