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U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMM.  
TWX UNIT

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ROUGH DRAFT  
10 Sept. 1973  
W. Kervik/D. Wilson

2. Radiological Implications of Data Obtained from the Survey

a. Guidelines against which Survey Findings will be compared.

The radiological survey of Inuvialuk Atoll provides a comprehensive data base needed to derive judgements and recommendations relative to the radiologically safe return of the Inuvialuk people. These judgements are based on an evaluation of the significance of all radioactivity on the Atoll in terms of the total exposure to be expected in the returning population, and recommendations as to reasonable actions and constraints which, where made, will result in minimum exposures.

The guidelines used in deriving these recommendations can be summarized as two interdependent considerations:

1. Expected exposure levels should be minimized and should fall in a range consistent with guidance put forward by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) (see Table 1 and Appendix I for summaries of these radiological protection standards).
2. Actions taken to reduce exposures should be those which show promise of significant exposure reduction when weighed against total expected exposures and the "costs" of the actions. "Costs," in this context, are measured primarily in terms of costs to the Inuvialuk people as constraints on their activities or as dollar costs for cleanup or remedial action.

In these evaluations, it should be emphasized that dosages through various pathways are estimated on the basis of environmental data and considerations of expected living patterns and dietary habits. While "radiation standards" do not exist for environmental contamination levels in substances such as soil and foodstuffs, there is general

agreement in terms of conservative models of these pathways and the relationships between a certain level in the environment and the likely dose to result from the pathway exposure.

The area of plutonium in soils, however, is one for which there is no general agreement as to the quantitative relationship between levels in soils and doses to be expected through the inhalation pathway, the primary one through which man can receive a significant dose from plutonium. The ICRP recommends a maximum permissible average concentration (MAC) of 1 picocurie per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ ) of air for "insoluble" plutonium and  $0.06 \mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$  for "soluble" plutonium for unrestricted areas. While the plutonium in the soil at Knevetak is thought to be typical of world-wide fallout, and therefore insoluble, we will use the  $0.06 \mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$  value for the sake of conservatism.

A guide for assessing the importance of a certain soil level of Pu on Knevetak can be arrived at by a set of conservative assumptions regarding the resuspension pathway. This is the "critical" pathway since the inhalation route to man is more hazardous than the soil-root-pathway for ingestion of plants by man. These assumptions are:

1. Plutonium in soil is resuspended at rates similar to the soil material, e.g., the specific activity of soil equals the specific activity of air particulates.
2. All particles in air originate from local soil.
3. Plutonium in air is all in the respirable range of particle size and is soluble in lung fluids.

Appendix JJ develops average lifetime exposure to particulates in air by the returning population, combining the arguments outlined above with an analysis of air concentrations and time-of-exposure

weightings to be expected for the mix of environmental conditions associated with routine activities (ambient) and under special conditions which stir up the soil.

~~The average~~ <sup>average</sup> airborne particulate concentration <sup>is</sup> data published by the U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare\* for the year 1966 for thirty non-urban locations in the United States. No similar data are available for Brevetak or an equivalent south sea atoll location. The average mean value for the 30 locations in the U.S. is ~~375~~ <sup>38</sup> micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). Assuming, to be conservative, that the average airborne particulate concentration level at Brevetak is ~~300~~ <sup>150</sup>  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and further assuming that all of this particulate matter consists of local soil (i.e., no salt spray from the ocean) one obtains a value of ~~600~~ <sup>60</sup>  $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{g}$  as an average surface soil concentration which corresponds to the ICRP guide for maximum permissible average airborne concentration of plutonium.

In the evaluation of the radiological condition of Brevetak we will apply the criteria that areas in which any soil samples show concentrations greater than ~~600~~ <sup>60</sup>  $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{g}$  should receive corrective action, areas which show soil concentrations between ~~60~~ <sup>60</sup> and ~~600~~ <sup>600</sup>  $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{g}$  may receive corrective action, depending on other radiological conditions present, and areas showing less than ~~60~~ <sup>60</sup>  $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{g}$  do not require corrective action because of the presence of plutonium alone.

580  
30  
30  
---  
150  
150

\*Air Quality Data, 1966 Edition AP-90 68-9

TABLE 1

ICRP DOSE LIMITS

	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Population</u>
Blood, red bone-marrow	0.5 rem/yr	
Skin, bone, thyroid	3.0 rem/yr	
Hands and forearms; feet and ankles	7.5 rem/yr	
Other single organs	1.5 rem/yr	
Genetic dose		5.0 rem/30 yrs

TABLE II: SUGGESTED PARTICULATES,  
INDICATED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

Location Name State or State	Frequency Distribution			PM 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	No.	Min Year	Max Year	
ARIZONA GRAND CANYON PK	68	28	21	2.11
ARIZONA MOHAVE CO	249	30	28	1.97
CALIFORNIA IMPERIAL COUNTY	180	43	33	1.86
COLORADO MONTROSE COUNTY	70	14	14	2.11
KENTUCKY RENT COUNTY	116	64	29	1.52
INDIANA MONROE COUNTY	83	48	44	1.32
INDIANA PERKINS COUNTY	171	46	40	1.62
IOWA DELAWARE COUNTY	110	40	33	1.75
MAINE ACADIA NAT PARK	57	25	22	1.64
MARYLAND CALVERT COUNTY	72	40	30	1.38
MISSISSIPPI JACKSON COUNTY	213	37	31	1.73
MISSOURI SHARON COUNTY	62	32	30	1.54
MONTANA GLACIER NAT PARK	86	16	12	2.23
NEBRASKA THOMAS COUNTY	60	27	27	1.99
NEVADA WHITE PINE CO	28	8	6	2.86
NEW HAMPSHIRE COOS COUNTY	81	28	23	1.94
NEW MEXICO RIO ARriba COUNTY	84	26	23	1.67
NEW YORK CAPE VINCENT	89	31	29	2.06
NORTH CAROLINA CAPE HATTERAS	132	68	39	1.70
NORTH CAROLINA GARD COUNTY	141	43	32	2.39
OKLAHOMA CHerokee COUNTY	267	33	43	1.62
OREGON CLATSOP COUNTY	123	26	17	1.99
PENNSYLVANIA CLARION COUNTY	67	31	29	1.68

Location Name State or State	Frequency Distribution			PM 10 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	No.	Min Year	Max Year	
RHODE ISLAND WASHINGTON CO	116	46	40	1.77
SOUTH CAROLINA RICHLAND COUNTY	80	26	23	1.53
SOUTH DAKOTA BLACK HILLS	42	20	14	2.64
TEXAS MATAWORA COUNTY	280	28	24	1.70
VERMONT DERRIDGE COUNTY	111	48	41	1.99
VIRGINIA SHREVEPORT PARK	72	34	30	1.66
WEST VIRGINIA SHELDON PARK	30	11	6	2.74

"UNION" LOCATION

INDICATED 74 35 33 1.35

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REYNOLDS ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO., INC.  
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