

REPOSITORY DOE/PASO
 COLLECTION DOE/NV
 BOX No. 1287, "ERDA # 2"
BIKINI SURVEY
 FOLDER SEPT & OCT, 1969

405547

September 5, 1969

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 NVOO, USAEC, Las Vegas, Nevada

BIKINI CLEANUP PROGRAM

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This replies to your TWX message R252212Z August 69 regarding info for JTF-8's final report on AEC/DOD Bikini Cleanup.

HAO summary report follows:

1. First contingent of 26 personnel (including 15 Holmes & Narver personnel), equipment, and supplies arrived by Navy ship, LSD Belle Grove, at Bikini Atoll on February 17, 1969. A camp was established on Enyu and the 4600-ft. runway was cleared of vegetation, graded and compacted. The first aircraft landed on February 22. Additional equipment and supplies reached Bikini Atoll on the ship California Standard March 6, Transcolumbia March 9-10, the Pendleton March 15, LST San Joaquin County April 3-5, Sunnadin, Navy Tug, delivered two barges on April 17, LSD 18 Colonial May 19, Alatna August 2 and Sgt. Andrew Miller Sept. 2. To facilitate the work temporary camps were established on Bikini (How) May 18 thru June 6, Peter-Oboe in the southern complex June 12 thru July 25 and George in the northern complex July 28 thru Aug. 25.
2. DOD furnished personnel for demolition (EOD), medical services (doctor and aidmen), photography, boats, and postal services while H&N furnished personnel for equipment operation, maintenance and repair, welding and cutting, rigging, camp operation (distillation, plumbing, electrical, messing, camp cleanup) and radio communication. AEC furnished health physicists and TT furnished a rodent control team (May 14 - June 4) and eight laborers since June 4. Col. J. W. Rawlings, Jr. (USAF) was designated Commander of Joint Task Group 8.8 (atoll commander) and Joseph W. Merrill (AEC) was designated as his deputy. Both accompanied the first contingent on Feb. 17. On June 18 Col. Rawlings was replaced by Col. Patrick J. Donohoe (Corp. of Engr.). Also, a TT representative has been present on the Atoll most of the time.

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3. Demolition and cleanup on Enyu (Nan) commenced February 26 and continued through June. Work included removal of steel and wooden towers; demolition of wooden structures, concrete slabs, concrete and steel junction boxes, anchor blocks, footings and foundations; disposal at sea of approximately 400 tons of scrap (deep sizing of scrap was done utilizing the LCU commencing March 28 and two barges in May-June), and disposal by burial of approximately 1800 tons of scrap and debris and 2600 tons of concrete rubble. In addition, approximately 800 tons of concrete rubble were used as rip-rap at ends of runway and at Camp Blandy Beach, and approximately 3000 tons of concrete rubble were used as backfill at the LST dock area and the main dock area. Concrete bunkers were stripped of all exposed metal and cleaned out; berms and coral fill removed and used to fill over scrap pit and low areas. Areas around bunkers, the dock area, the old camp area, and equipment yard were graded and vegetation pushed into compost piles. Salvageable buildings were cleaned out and left intact. Final work on Enyu, including stripping for agricultural program, continued intermittently in July, August, and September as fill-in work.

4. Exploratory work was done on Bikini (How) March 3-5. Actual demolition and cleanup commenced March 24, was completed July 19. The work was hampered by the dense jungle growth; and the discovery of "unknown" abandoned construction equipment and structures scattered through the jungle added to the difficulties. Work included dozing approximately 70 miles of parallel strips on 56-foot centers to facilitate the planting of coconuts, removal of steel and wooden towers, demolition of wooden structures, concrete slabs and revetments, concrete and steel junction boxes, anchor blocks, footings and foundations, and disposal by burial of approximately 15,000 tons of concrete rubble, scrap iron, and abandoned equipment. In addition, approximately 1000 tons of concrete rubble were used as rip-rap on beach adjacent to old camp. Concrete bunkers were stripped of all exposed metal and cleaned out; berms and coral fill removed and used as fill over scrap pits and low areas. Cleared areas were graded, the beaches were cleared of scrap metal including old pontoons, equipment, barges and boats. Salvageable buildings were cleaned out and left intact. A strip the length of the island and along the lagoon beach was cleared for building sites.

5. Work commenced on the southern complex of islands on June 12 and was completed August 15. Cleanup consisted of demolition of wooden structures, concrete slabs, footings and foundations in the old camp area; removal of tower on Sugar and concrete footings and foundation

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on Tare; concrete bunkers were stripped of exposed metal and cleaned; cable berm on Tare leveled; scrap on reef and along beach picked up; scrap metal and debris disposed of by burial; concrete rubble used as fill for seawall; coral fill removed from bunkers and used as fill in low areas on Roger and Sugar. Approximately 50 tons of radiological contaminated material were disposed of at sea by marine burial. William Island was cleared June 28 - July 15. Work included removal of tower and anchor blocks, exposed metal from bunker, barge on beach, terminal vault and burial in pit. Fill from berm was used to backfill over scrap pit and to level low areas. Cleanup on Uncle commenced July 18 and was completed July 25. Work included removal of two small bunkers, cleanup of two bunkers, scrap on reef and island including the remains of an old aircraft, demolition of concrete stations, burial of scrap and backfill with coral from cover over bunker. Work completed on Bravo June 24 included disposal at sea of small foundations and fuel tank. Work completed on Yoke on Sept. 5 & 6 included demolition & burial of two small towers and large buoy.

6. Work on the northern islands commenced July 28 and was completed September 5. Charlie, Dog, Easy, Fox, and George were cleared by demolition of small bunkers, slabs and foundations; cleanup of scrap on reef and islands, and disposal by burial. Concrete bunkers were stripped of exposed metal and cleaned out. Pits were back-filled and graded.
7. At the request of HiCom TT, additional items of work were approved on August 20-21 by Director, DASA, to be accomplished as part of cleanup operation and prior to rollup. They are: (1) surface treatment of runway; (2) water catchment basins at Bikini and Enyu; (3) piping system on Enyu; (4) reroof operations building on Enyu; (5) scrape and prime steel columns in assembly building on Enyu. Bulk of material required for these five jobs arrived by ship on September 2 with balance of material shipped by air to meet schedule.
8. H&N provided initial planning and estimates for cleanup; on-site supervision of the work force and direction of cleanup operations; logistics support (procurement of materials); personnel; liaison in Honolulu; engineering support for design of facilities; and preparation of cleanup data sheets and plot plans of all islands where cleanup took place. A 54-hour work week was maintained for all H&N personnel at the Atoll.
9. To accomplish the cleanup mission, approximately 1200 L/T and 4600 M/T were shipped by surface (8 ships) and approximately 250 S/T were shipped by air (32 flights). All transportation arrangements were made by the JTF-8 organization.

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10. Funds for planning, engineering and technical staff support and labor for cleanup and camp operations were received by the Honolulu Area Office of AEC from JTF-8 under CRO 69-16, \$530,000 and CRO 4-7010B, \$500,000 for total of \$1,030,000. Costs and commitments as of August 31, 1969 totaled \$712,400.
11. The estimated average weekly costs from August 31 through the completion of the project (approximately four weeks) is \$25,000. The estimated weekly cost figure includes labor costs to construct a water system, stabilize runway, and other small projects that were authorized on August 20-21. The estimated cost of materials for these projects, over the estimated weekly cost is \$37,600.

Funds available	\$ 1,030.0 K
Costs and Commitments to 8/31	<u>712.4</u>
Uncommitted as of 8/31	317.6
Estimated costs for 4 weeks	<u>100.0</u>
Sub-total	217.6
Material for additional projects	<u>37.6</u>
Sub-total	180.0
Estimated cost to rehabilitate equipment returned to J.A. & D.T.	<u>75.0</u>
Estimated Balance (underrun)	\$ 105.0 K

12. The cleanup project was basically completed during the first week of September with only punch list items remaining. Work on the additional projects was started as materials arrived on the project and as men and equipment were available from the cleanup work. This work is being expedited to complete by end of September. It is anticipated that any work after the rollup vessel departs Bikini Atoll can be completed with equipment being transferred to the Trust Territory or which is capable of being air lifted back to Johnston Atoll or to Honolulu.
13. The H&N force on Bikini on September 3 totaled 29 men. On Sept. 10 it is planned to reduce this total by about six people. It is planned to remove the total work force by September 30 if the ship has arrived to remove the equipment. If the ship is late, a small force of about 10 men will remain to load equipment.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
WILLIAM A. BONNET
William A. Bonnet
Manager

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