

17 May 1973

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20460

3.f. The U. S. Location of the Site for Nuclear Testing

The testing of nuclear detonations requires testing grounds that, among other factors, are remote from populated areas. Previously, two tests had been conducted at Bikini Atoll between June and July 1946 under Operation Crossroads and Operation Starfish near Eniwetok, New Mexico on 16 July 1945 and Eniwetok Atoll was selected for a continuing program of testing. Eniwetok suffered disadvantages in that the land areas were small and the island was not well protected to the prevailing winds to permit construction of a major fallout shelter. This led to the selection of Eniwetok Atoll for testing of nuclear detonations, a selection administratively approved by President Truman on 2 December 1947.

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The selection of Eniwetok Atoll was based on a study of possible ocean sites made by Captain W. S. Rusk, Chief, Deputy Director of the Division of Military Applications, and Commander K. E. Engstrom of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. In addition to possible fallout, Eniwetok Atoll was well protected by thousands of miles of open sea lying from the Atoll to the westward and to the south of the prevailing winds.

1. N. O. Hinds, Ed., "The Atomic Bomb," (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1962) p. 81.

The first series of nuclear tests with nuclear weapons tests on Eniwetok, Bikini, and Enewetak, beginning on 16 October 1947. Called Operation Sandstone, the tests were proposed by personnel from the Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground, many having significant ground facilities and test equipment. Seven operated from their many surface facilities. The detonations were made in this Operation Sandstone which began on 16 October 1947. May in 1948.³ The detonations were the 100th of the series; the first off Engebii, the second off Engebii, the third off Engebii. The largest yield was the second with a yield of 4 kilotons. This kiloton terminology means that the explosive power of the nuclear detonation equals 49 thousand tons of TNT explosive. The following table and following tests, table at the end of this report, gives the test name, date, time, location, height of burst, location (airborne, on ground surface, or underwater) of nuclear explosive and yield.

In preparation for the next series of nuclear tests, the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948 decided to initiate further testing by improving ground-based structures and providing more adequate technical facilities at Bikini Atoll. This decision was based on a survey submitted by Holmes and Narver, Inc., on 7 July 1948. The Commission approved the recommendation for construction in 1949, and the contract was signed in June.

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2. Reference 1, p. 17.
3. Reference 1, p. 17.
4. Samuel Glasstone, "Effects of Atomic Weapons," Department of the Army Pamphlet, AFM 7-21.1, 1962. Also, Carl A. Edwards, "Tabulation of Data on the Effects of Nuclear Weapons on Man and Nations through 1965," Report UCRL-7474, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 1965 (available from clearing house for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, VA).
5. Reference 1, p. 17.
6. Reference 1, p. 17.

On 31 January 1951, President Truman announced the decision to develop a thermonuclear weapon, a decision, of course, was to have great impact on the world. The development of such large increases in yield and fall-out capabilities are not possible on the continental United States, but are feasible over the waters of the Pacific Proving Ground. The first test series that at first were limited to the 20 kiloton range of the Hiroshima weapon, the Nevada Proving Ground series, was additionally established in the autumn of 1950. The first test of this series in a 1951 series starting on 27 January.

The Eniwetok test series planned for 1951 was designated as Operation Greenback and included minor tests, activities related to thermonuclear research, but not involving a full thermonuclear explosion. Between 20 and 24 March, four tests from towers were conducted at Eniwetok with the series being called Easy announced as 47 kiloton yield.^{4,7}

A full thermonuclear explosion was achieved the following year in the 1952 test series, Operation Ivy at Eniwetok.^{4,8} This involved only two tests, but the first had considerable significance and consequence. The first was Test Mike, the first thermonuclear detonation and a ground level explosion equivalent to 3.4 megatons, the equivalent of 10.4 million tons of high explosive. On 23 October 1952, on the island, Elugelab (Eluklapin in Marshallese, pronounced by the Marshallese), at the north end of the Atoll. Being a surface explosion and with its large yield, Test Mike actually removed the island and formed a 400 chain. A large reinforced concrete building built on the small island of Engebi to test effects of the blast was partially destroyed. The second test of

7. Reference 1
8. Reference 1

Operation Crossroads. The fallout from the atomic drop north of the equator was relatively light.

Associated with the atomic drop was a wind which was dozens of times greater than normal and coincided with a corresponding increase in the fallout radiation. In fact, to the surprise of the nation and contrary to expectations, the winds prevailed from the west to the north or southeast,⁹ and so most of the radiation from the atomic drop was to the north and northwest. Nevertheless, there were reports of radiation on the northern islands of the Atoll. Since these islands were not populated, no harm resulted to humans from this local fallout.

U.S. tests were conducted only at the Nevada Proving Grounds in 1953, thereupon starting the pattern of tests at the Nevada Proving Grounds or the Pacific Proving Grounds each of alternate years. The next series of tests in the Pacific was in 1954 under the name Operation Castle. It involved a task force, which included the number 7, the force Seven of the 1947 force. Five out of the six tests in this series were at Bikini Atoll, which had not been used for nuclear tests since 1946. One of these had consequences affecting all tests in the Pacific. Operation thermonuclear tests Bravo in this series was conducted on the surface in Eikini Atoll on 28 February 1954.^{4,10} **BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

The radiological effects of this Bravo event were particularly troublesome by unexpectedly being carried to the east rather than to the north as had been foreseen. Harmful amounts of radioactive fallout on the inhabited atolls of Rongelap, Ailingine, and Rongerik and on the Japanese fishing ship (Lucky Dragon). These events resulted in sharply renewed interest in radiological consequences, with particular focus on the future series of tests. The Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission which had been established after the atomic bombing of Japan, was reactivated. The Japanese ship, the *Maryu Maru* of the Japanese

9. Melvin P. Huggins, "The 'Castle' Tests," Lawrence Livermore Laboratory Report UCRL-3050, 1954.

10. Ibid., p. 10.

Fisheries Patrol (USCGC Fish Hawk) was used for survey purposes; it is also used for other purposes. The first Guard Cutter Roger B. Taney was used for survey purposes.

Operation Center was established at Eniwetok Atoll, but with an enlarged end of the atoll. The only detonation of the atomic bomb was the Bockar shot, detonated in 1952. The crater is now the Bockar crater.

By 1954 the island (code name) had become a barren, uninhabited island. Coconut palms and other trees had long since disappeared. The island had been subjected to World War II nuclear weapons tests. The nuclear weapons and the initial radiation from the early tests had irradiated the island by residual radiation of fallout. Nevertheless, a few people remained on this isolated island in 1955¹² even though the island had been subjected to nuclear tests.

The 1956 series of tests in the Bikini Atoll was called Operation Redwing. These tests were at both Eniwetok Atolls, with eleven at Eniwetok Atoll. The atomic bomb (code name) was removed on 6 June 1956. The test was positioned on the land surface. This test cratered the island. The other tests were Test Lacrosse, which formed a crater at the northern end of the island. The U.S. code name) in the tide pool on the northern end of the island.

11. John H. Farley, "The Atomic Bomb at Bikini Atoll," Report No. 4656 (1956).
12. Reference 11.

Early in the 1950s, the testing of nuclear explosions was under way and international awareness about the world-wide threat of nuclear war grew among nations. In February 1954, the United States conducted Operation Hardtack, Phase I, which consisted of two tests, both at Eniwetok. The second test, known as Phase II, transferred the testing to the Pacific Proving Grounds as the testing years at the sites.

Between 5 March 1954 and 14 August 1954, tests were conducted at Eniwetok under Operation Hardtack, Phase II. This intense period of testing thereby constituted the majority of the tests conducted at the Atoll over the entire time span of testing. Under Operation Hardtack, the U.S. moratorium on nuclear testing was declared in 1958 and was followed in a few days by a similar moratorium by the Soviet Union. The end of all nuclear tests at Eniwetok was in 1966. The moratoriums in place until the present time have allowed some natural regeneration of the affected islands and have provided the time necessary to reduce the residual radioactivity resulting from the tests.

Two islands were chosen for the tests of Operation Hardtack, Phase I. The test Koa was a surface burst on the island of Rongelap (Gene by the U.S. code name). This test provided the first fallout from the Atoll. The other was Test Cactus, a surface burst on the island of Rongerik (Yvonne by the U.S. code name). This produced fallout that fell on the island southwest of the La Crosse crater.

Further tests were conducted on the islands in the vicinity of Johnston Is. and the results indicated that at least that there was no effect upon the islands. On the 1 September 1961, an announcement by the USSR indicated that they had completed testing. The USSR tests on the islands were completed about a month later. The United States conducted tests on the islands in Operation Dominic, but, as just stated, the USSR tests on these islands were completed by the end of 1961. The Limited Test Ban Treaty, which was signed in September 1963, prohibited any tests that did not result in a nuclear explosion and boundaries, and so effectively limited the testing on the islands. Although underground tests have been conducted on the continental United States and at Amchitka in Alaska, none have been conducted on the islands.

In these tests, a total of 41 nuclear detonations or attempts at nuclear detonation have been made on the islands. The number of tests either on individual islands or on groups of these islands is as follows for the total of 41 tests on Eniwetok:

<u>Number of Tests</u>	<u>Board</u>	<u>Marshallese</u>	<u>Island Name</u>	<u>US Code Name</u>
18	Runit	Runit		Yvonne
10	Enjebi	Enjebi		Janet
4		Enjebi		Flora*
3	Aomen	Aomen		Sally
2	Eberine	Eberine		Ruby
1**	Bogaike	Bogaike		Alice
1		Eberine		Gene***
1	Bogei	Bogei		Helen
1	Rujiye	Rujiye		Pearl
1	Bugane	Bugane		Henry
1	Began	Began		Irwin

*This island was first tested by test Mike on 1 Nov 52.

**Actually located on the coast of Eniwetok southwest of this island.

***This island was first tested by test Ron on 23 May 58.

The underwater tests were conducted on the islands with other

The presence of the... explosives before
detonation for the...

... of tests

*What happened
to the tests?*

Of course, land surface... to the physical condition
of the islands by... removing an island
entirely. All... usually
of Runit (Yvonne) and... west of these islands,
the tests produced... winds from the northeast
generally carried... the island... the lagoon.

In either the case of a successful nuclear detonation or the case of an
unsuccessful nuclear detonation, a spread of radioactivity results in addition
to physical damage to the land, vegetation, and animals. In the case
of a successful detonation, the following are the usual radioactive results are:

1. fission products resulting from the fission of the
uranium or plutonium... nuclear explosive, with
... cesium-137 and strontium-90.
(The 30- and 29-year half-lives, respectively, roughly
... do not decay appreciably
... they decay sufficiently
... of radioactivity.

... is used for towers, ... the subject writing times ... the capture of ... the nuclear ... when nuclear ... safety tests), ... assembling these ... the water in the ocean ...

Misfires, or "one-point" safety tests of nuclear explosives, are a special activity, as mentioned in Item 4. In these cases, uranium or plutonium is deposited over a smaller area than the spread from a nuclear explosion. However, the spread in the former case, but worldwide dispersal of the latter. A particular concern in these cases is the dispersal of the lower radiological hazard of uranium, which is a radiological concern when used as the fuel for nuclear reactors. This concern is complicated by its long 238U half-life, which is far too long to enable nuclear reactors to be used as a hazard.

Just such a situation has occurred
around Runit. In 1966, the
Hardtech team was sent to the island
only to complete the installation of
Local sprayers. The island is a
island.

ation have occurred
in Operation
it was planned
for explosion.
at this time, narrow

NUCLEAR DETONATIONS AT ENIEWATOK ATOLL

ISLAND	DATE	TIME	TYPE	YIELD	COORDINATES
BIRNIAI	5/5/56	1756	Barge	18 KT	162°12'09"
	5/5/56	1815	Land Surface	18 KT	162°21'15"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'02"
BIRNIAI	5/5/56	1830	Land Surface	1.37 MT	162°10'44"
	5/5/56	1830	Underwater	1.37 MT	162°10'44"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
BIRNIAI	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"

ISLAND	DATE	TIME	TYPE	YIELD	COORDINATES
BIRNIAI	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
BIRNIAI	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"

ISLAND	DATE	TIME	TYPE	YIELD	COORDINATES
BIRNIAI	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"
	5/5/56	1830	Barge	1.37 MT	162°21'22"

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17 May 1973

ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

THE
BUREAU OF OCEANIC AFFAIRS

3E Report of

Environmental

and Biological Survey

Introduction

The radioactivity in the environment is almost entirely from the nuclear explosion in Japan in April 1958. Some radioactivity results from natural sources where in the atmosphere. The radioactivity of seawater is less than an order of magnitude higher and of local origin. (Bear, 1971.) A two underwater southern island of Eniwetok. At fallout from the

almost entirely from April 1958. Some radio- tests conducted else- significant compared to The minimum radio- 1973 was more wide fallout. Admin. the scene of only wind from most other in the southern islands. exclusively from local

Only after will the local nuclear decay low as the rad at this loca many, many

only after centuries, tests undergo natural radioactivity is as principally cosmic rays residual, actually required. Of course,

In fact, all the physical and chemical properties of the particles retained in the lungs are functions of the particle size, with the major fraction of particles in the lungs being of sizes between 0.5 and 5 microns. The refractive index, density, and other physical properties of the particles are also functions of the particle size. The average particle size of the particles retained in the lungs is about 1.5 microns, including both the particles retained in the lungs and the particles in the air. However, the particles retained in the lungs are of sizes of interest rather than the particles in the air, local and remote fallout.

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The particles retained in the lungs are the explosion residues from the explosion of the atomic bomb. The early fallout is called the primary fallout and is characterized by high radioactivity and high concentrations of fission products. The water surface explosions, however, have a different character. The fallout is higher for land surface explosions than for water surface explosions, with estimates of the fallout from the atomic bomb in environmental and meteorological studies showing that the concentrations of these fractions are about 10% higher (see page 437).

We now consider the properties of the particles retained from surface explosions of the atomic bomb. The particles are largely CaO and $(\text{CaO})_2$ and are of sizes between 0.5 and 5 microns. The physical properties of the particles are functions of the particle size, depending on whether the particles are of sizes of interest from the nuclear explosion (see page 437).

development of the cloud (K. G. ... 1961). With the large amount of fine deposited ... particles ... of explosion ... particle size ... part ... diameter ... 2.9 ...

The ... indicate those size ... 15-n ... vessel ... 300-m ... 400 m ...

As ... of local ... of the cloud ... nuclear ... observed ... centered ... particle ...

For ... not certain ...

(25)

even reaching a level of the variability of the data under ideal nuclear
explosion conditions. The model and the data are compared over a period of a year
weathering conditions. The model is based on the assumption that the
leaching of radionuclides from the soil is proportional to the time
since the explosion. The model of the distribution of radionuclides in the
in fire is based on the assumption that the radionuclides are distributed
have been distributed in the soil. The model is based on the assumption that
it is about 10% of the total amount of radionuclides. The model is based on
at Enid, Oklahoma. The model is based on the assumption that the radionuclides
been removed, and the model is based on the assumption that the radionuclides
much higher than the model. The model is based on the assumption that the
ments. The model is based on the assumption that the radionuclides are
hasten the decay of the radionuclides. The model is based on the assumption
However, the model is based on the assumption that the radionuclides are
upon many variables (see Table 1).

Distribution of Radionuclides

The distribution of radionuclides in the sea after
having been deposited on the sea floor is determined in horizontal
distances by being proportional to the square of the distance. The distri-
bution is altered by the presence of organisms in and out of the sea.

The horizontal distribution of radionuclides is primarily determined
primarily by the wind, although the oceanic dispersion is also determined
dispersion is also determined by currents and density gradients.

... the following about the above ...
apply to the ...
of the ...
The ...

from the top of the hole drilled to a depth of 100 feet. The amount of this
week's water is about 1000 gallons. It is not known how long it will take to
bottom by the water. The water is not very hot. It is not known how long
fallout from the test will be expected to be present in the water
column.

Early in the test series

The early in the test series, the amount of fallout from the tests are
now only a few hundred gallons. It is not known how long it will take to
long since past. It is not known how long it will take to be included
here for a test series.

The prompt neutron dose rate from the tests will within a
second fall to a level which is about 10% of the initial
radiation. It is not known how long it will take to be included
prompt neutron dose rate only a few hundred gallons for in the radiological
condition of the test.

Following the test series, the amount of fallout from the tests are
some time will take to bottom by the water. It is not known how long
a maximum amount of fallout from the tests will take to be included
in Figure 1. It is not known how long it will take to be included
(Glasstone, 1957, p. 100) in the test series. It is not known how long
fallout from the tests will take to be included in the test series.
arrival time of the fallout from the tests will take to be included
has been estimated to be about 1000 gallons. It is not known how long
negitons are expected to be present in the water column.

the fact that the amount \int of the ...
stability ... of the ...
test in the ...

For ... the range of ...
result ... the ... to ...
the point of ...
fallout ...
concentration ...
same order of ...
1964, p. 477)

The ...
amounts of ...
from this ...
shows the ...
explosion and ...
(Roentgens ...
wine position ...
zero at ...
1964, p. 477)

Altho ...
measurement ...
explosion ...
those in the ...
1964, p. 477)

Following is a list of the various plant species for which
of radioactivity with the numbers indicating the number of the plant:

Plant	Location	Radioactivity
Cactus	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Butter	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Rose	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Holly	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Yellow	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Magnolia	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Tokyo	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Rose	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Willow	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Linden	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Elder	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Oak	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Sequoia	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Dogwood	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Pisonia	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Olive	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Pine	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; Leroy 0.01

The decay history of the various plant species and the p. 3 radioactivities
might have been measured at different times after the explosion
four hours after the explosion.

1951-1952

from the Pacific, Atlantic, and vicinity of the northern limit of the lagoon. In the area of the northern limit, the *Zostera* beds with their associated periphyton demand to be considered by a large number of tests. The earliest results on their workability are from the first and can be used for these tests. A number of tests have been run on the eastern side of the lagoon, and the results are shown in the table. The other side of the lagoon, in the opposite direction, is largely a study of the lagoon in the south. The table shows that the results of the tests are on the other of the lagoon.

Sea-Based Survey

Such a study of the lagoon in the oceanic areas around the lagoon. The results of the lagoon has been obtained from a study of the lagoon. A Laboratory of the University of Washington (Eines, 1954).

In June 1954, the first results of the lagoon, almost two thousand fish were collected from the lagoon. The normal Bikini Fishery was closed. A number of tests and after these tests similar to the lagoon. The results of the study of radioactivity (Eines, 1954, p. 64). The results of the fish caught at nearly the same time and the results of radioactivity (Eines, 1954, p. 64).

Resurvey was conducted in 1954, and the results of the representation broader than the lagoon. The results of the lagoon.

The ^{137}Cs activity of the water column at Bikini in 1955 was
 postulated to be the result of an initial activity of ^{137}Cs which sharply
 increased with the passage of time. In fact, the ^{137}Cs activity in
 1955 was about 100 times the activity of ^{137}Cs in the water column
 in 1954. The activity of ^{137}Cs in the water column at Bikini is
 determined from measurements of radioactivity in samples of water at various
 depths (Harley, 1955, pp. 100 and 101; and Harley, 1956, p. 100). The technique of
 precipitation of ^{137}Cs by the addition of a small amount of sodium perchlorate-40
 and subsequent measurement of radioactivity in the precipitate and some of the
 ruthenium and barium activity which are known to be associated with ^{137}Cs in sea
 water was used for the determination of ^{137}Cs activity in water on
 21 June 1955 at a depth of 100 meters (Harley, 1955, p. 100) or integrations
 per minute of ^{137}Cs activity in the water column at 100 meters SW of
 Bikini. The activity of ^{137}Cs in the water column is assumed to be in solution, since
 it passed through a filter of Whatman No. 1 filter paper. The activity with depth showed
 the activity of ^{137}Cs in the water column at depths of several hundred meters
 depth.

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Lead and bismuth activity in the water column was measured on a survey ship, the
 U.S. Coast Guard cutter, *Albatross*, at various depths and activity samples
 (Harley, 1956, p. 100; and Harley, 1956, p. 100). The activity of lead and bismuth
 until 1955 (Harley, 1956, p. 100) with the depth of precipitation and cesium were
 not precipitated in the samples and the activity of lead, bismuth, and
 promethium were not precipitated in the samples. The activity of lead and
 570 disintegrations per minute in the water column at 100 meters depth was less than observed
 by the *Albatross* in the previous year. The activity of lead and bismuth was 1 to
 140 dpm/g. The highest activity of lead and bismuth was 3.5 dpm/g for

square meters) and the degree of its uniformity. Data of radioactivity in food (meat and milk) were obtained following the laboratory procedure for the determination of I^{131} about the end of the British expedition to the island. Samples of meat and milk were obtained a few days after a landing to be made on the island (Brennan, 1954, p. 10). The radioactivity was 1.5×10^{-4} Ci/mg of meat and 1.10×10^{-4} Ci/mg of milk (Government Reports, 1954).

Land-based plants

A series of measurements were made by the British expedition on herb of the island of St. Helena from 1951 to 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957, following the above mentioned dates. However, the data are generally unreliable because of the relatively less care taken in the handling of the samples. Following the method of radioactivity measurement in plants described although part of these expedition's data were observed during the early part of test operation in the island, the radioactivity in the plants and in the months (in 1954) was measured by the British team.

Studies were made in 1954 following the 13 March 1954 nuclear explosion by the British team at a large test location over the island of St. Helena. The effect of this island. The external dose rate was found to be 1.5×10^{-4} Ci/mg on 15 May 1954 two days after the explosion. The radioactivity in the plants after the test was generally low and the decrease in the radioactivity could be attributed to both the low radioactivity in the plants and the radiation effects (Brennan, 1954). Observations were made of land-based plants

Counting ^{147}Sm in this island, it was found that approximately 1% of the island's crust is composed of this material. The total thickness of this material is about 100 meters. The total thickness of the island's crust is about 1000 meters. The total thickness of the island's crust is about 1000 meters. The total thickness of the island's crust is about 1000 meters.

The first ^{147}Sm was discovered in a meteorite in 1951 by a group of scientists at the University of Washington. This was the first discovery of a rare isotope of the world, and so allowed the first determination of the age of the Earth (Wetherill and Taylor, 1953). Several other isotopes of the Earth have since been discovered, and the study of these isotopes has become an important part of the study of the Earth's history.

Extended ^{147}Sm was found in a meteorite in 1951 by a group of scientists at the University of Washington. This was the first discovery of a rare isotope of the world, and so allowed the first determination of the age of the Earth (Wetherill and Taylor, 1953).

TABLE 1

<u>Island</u>	<u>^{147}Sm</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Summit (Crater)	0.11	1.0 (near craters at north)
Right (Crater)	0.05	
Left (Crater)	0.10	0.24
South (Crater)	0.12	0.70

In the case of iodine-131 and cesium-137 activity, the following activity was found (activity per 100 square meters) in the soil surface and surface water on Bikini Island (A. E. R. C. Values of AEC) as determined by an analysis of the results of gamma-ray spectrometry tests performed in the field. (From Journal of Environmental Health, (1967), (Sawley and Felt), (1971), (1971), (1971).

The next island to be surveyed was the island of Bikini Island, Bikini Weapons Laboratory, Bikini Island (A. E. R. C. Values of AEC). The following islands were surveyed: (1) Bikini (1967), (2) Eniwetok (1967), (3) Ujae, (4) Aononi, (5) Bikini (1968), (6) Eniwetok (1968), (7) Eniwetok (1968). In general, the gamma-ray spectrometry tests were performed in the field, the latter at the University of California, Berkeley, California, readings of beta- and gamma-ray activity were taken from a 100-foot-long 100-foot-wide spaced tracer grid (100 ft by 100 ft) on the island. The highest reading was 1.0 μ Ci/g with ± 0.2 μ Ci/g.

In early March 1968, a gamma-ray spectrometry survey was conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a part of a radiological survey of Bikini Island (A. E. R. C. Values of AEC). As a result of this survey, the AEC representative reported to the Department of the Interior that this island had radiological activity and that a radiological survey could be made of the island by using gamma-ray spectrometry at the "waist" of the island. This was done in 1971 and the composition of radiological activity was determined by gamma-ray spectrometry.

Following the survey of Bikini Island in 1971, on 30 June 1972, about two months after the survey, the Department of the Interior, the AEC and the Department of the Interior reported that the island was safe.

(28)

conducted a series of field studies to determine the background survey meters are still in use (60 percent of the total by means of americium-241). The results of the field studies and the results of the detector studies are given in the following table. The results were made on 10-100 percent of the samples and the results of the analysis in laboratory with the use of a sample of the material to test for plutonium in the detector. The results of the field studies are given in the following table but did not detect any activity above the detectable activity, but did record a rate of 0.24 d/min. The results of the field studies and 28.4 d/min. The results of the field studies are given in the following table workers in the field. The results of the field studies are given in the following table a very small fraction of the total activity. The results of the field studies of these findings are given in the following table. The results of the field studies are given in the following table. The results of the field studies are given in the following table.

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REFERENCES

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