

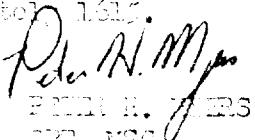
DISPOSITION FORM

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

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL	SUBJECT	
TCCR	Nuclear Radiation Monitoring of Medical Evacuation Helicopter, Crew and Patient	
TO Chief, J-2, JTG	FROM Lojja Assistant J-2, JTG	DATE 30 October 1991 CMT CPT Myers/pjm/kaz

1. At approximately 1530, this date, the HQ FIRST was notified by J-2, JTG, of an incoming helicopter medical evacuation from the island of Runit. The call was a priority to all. The patient, helicopter and crew should be treated as being contaminated until their arrival at Enewetak. The FIRST NRIC, 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 a disposition to meet the patient, helicopter and crew to monitor them for any contamination or decontamination.
2. At approximately 1545, the HQ FIRST was notified by the FIRST on Runit that the helicopter was flying toward Lojja 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 determined, I began to meet the arriving helicopter at the Lojja heliport and at 1600 hrs 30 Oct 1991.
3. I advised the helicopter crew that they should shut down their aircraft and wait until the FIRST had completed monitoring the patient for radioactive contamination, so that they, in turn, could be monitored.
4. The patient was taken to the Lojja 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 the patient's 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 MFC gas-flow proportional counters. The aircraft and crew were released for continued duty, after field counting the swipes, at approximately 1615.

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 PAUL H. MYERS
 CPT, NSC
 Assistant Radiation Protection Officer