

PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED

C.O-11
C. 11.16

STAFF, COMMANDER JTF-1
USS HAVEN AH-12
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

9 August 1946.

0064034

From : The Officer-in-Charge of Target Ship Monitors.
To : The Chief, Radiological Safety Section.

Subject: Monitoring Problems.

1. This report is to point out that work on target ships has increased to the point that it is impossible to provide adequate protection for the personnel involved in this work. This section has put into use every available monitor and all equipment. The large number of personnel to be protected when working in ships with radiation above tolerance has required the monitors and equipment be so widely scattered that proper protection and adequate control are not possible.

2. Four of six monitors at present assigned to monitor the USS Salt Lake City have been over exposed, as shown by their film badge reports. Film badges worn by monitors of this ships working teams also show over exposure. The monitors concerned were questioned and below is the summary of their report

3 August

(not ships co.)

4 August

(2 badges)
.1 visitor

PRIVACY ACT RESTRICTED

5 August (Cont'd.)

(Monitor)

(Visitor)

6 August

7 August

(Visitor)

3. Monitors report that originally four monitors were assigned the USS Salt Lake City monitoring detail. The senior monitor requested two additional men, which were supplied. It was the opinion of the senior monitor at that time that six monitors could adequately provide radiological information necessary to protect crews who were working in three two hour shifts a day. Two monitors were assigned to each shift and survey were conducted in a daily fashion to provide necessary information as to tolerance time in various parts of the ship in order that decontamination work could proceed. This system was in operation for five days. Three days ago monitors were asked concerning increasing the working period. After discussion between the six monitors it was believed that a two hour working period would be safe. This information was transmitted to the C.O and passed to DSM in Wharton by dispatch. The following morning, without consulting the monitors further, the working period was extended to three hours per shift and two shifts a day were started. The monitors have have had

an average of 15 film badges per day. The average number of men per day aboard the ship has been approximately 100 men, these men being divided into working parties going into various parts of the ship. The monitors are of the opinion that the officers and petty officers have used every means to enforce safety precautions but have been handicapped in adequate control by the long working period and the relative large number of men under their supervision. There has been a maximum of 6 dosimeters in monitoring detail. These have been checked carefully by the monitors, with rare exceptions have remained below the 0.1 r for each working period. Beginning tomorrow the CO expects to use 300 men per day. This case is reported in detail as an example of the type of condition mentioned in paragraph one. Radiological personnel and equipment are inadequate for the job conducted on this scale. The over exposure of monitors, and the removal from work, in addition the opening of more ships will soon make it impossible to provide even the inadequate protection that is being given at present.

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