

# Fact Sheet



Defense Nuclear Agency.  
Public Affairs Office  
Washington, D.C. 20305

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Subject: Operation BUSTER-JANGLE

Operation BUSTER-JANGLE, the second series of atmospheric nuclear weapon tests conducted at the Nevada Proving Ground (NPG),\* consisted of seven nuclear detonations. Four of the detonations were airdrops. The other three shots consisted of one tower, one surface, and one underground detonation. The surface and underground detonations were the first of either type at the NPG. Operation BUSTER-JANGLE lasted from 22 October to 29 November 1951 and involved an estimated 9,000 Department of Defense (DOD) personnel in observer programs, tactical maneuvers, damage effects tests, scientific and diagnostic studies, and support activities. The series was intended to test nuclear devices for possible inclusion in the weapons arsenal and to improve military tactics, equipment, and training.

## Department of Defense Involvement

Approximately 6,500 DOD personnel at Operation BUSTER-JANGLE took part in Exercises Desert Rock I, II, and III, Army programs involving members of all four armed services. The remaining DOD personnel provided support for the Desert Rock exercises or participated in scientific activities.

Exercise Desert Rock I was conducted at Shot DOG, and Exercises Desert Rock II and III were conducted at Shots SUGAR and UNCLE, respectively. The troop exercises were the first staged by the Armed Forces during continental nuclear weapons testing. The Desert Rock exercises included observer programs, tactical maneuvers, and damage effects tests. Observer programs, conducted at Shots DOG, SUGAR, and UNCLE, generally involved lectures and briefings on the effects of nuclear weapons, observation of a nuclear detonation, and a subsequent tour of a display of military equipment exposed to the detonation. Tactical maneuvers, conducted after Shot DOG, were designed both to train troops and to test military tactics. Damage effects tests, conducted at Shots DOG, SUGAR, and UNCLE, were performed to determine the effects of a nuclear detonation on military equipment and field fortifications. Support for Exercises Desert Rock I, II, and III included radiological safety, security, transportation, communications, construction, and logistics services. During BUSTER-JANGLE, approximately 2,500 support troops, primarily from units of the Sixth Army, were present at Camp Desert Rock to provide such services.

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the DOD conducted scientific studies to assess the effects of the nuclear detonations. Scientists and technicians from these agencies placed gauges, detectors, and other equipment around the point of detonation in the weeks before each scheduled nuclear test. After each detonation, when the Test Director had determined that the area was radiologically safe for limited access, these participants returned to the test area to recover equipment and gather data. The Air Force Special Weapons Command (SWC) provided military support, including weather and air support activities, for the test organization.

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\*Renamed the Nevada Test Site in 1955.

## Summaries of BUSTER-JANGLE Nuclear Events

The seven BUSTER-JANGLE events are summarized in the accompanying table. The accompanying figure shows the ground zeros of the seven shots. The three events involving the largest numbers of DOD participants were Shots DOG, SUGAR, and UNCLE.

Shot DOG, an airdropped nuclear device, was detonated with a yield of 21 kilotons at 0730 hours on 1 November 1951. The shot was fired 1,417 feet above the terrain of Area 7, Yucca Flat. As part of Exercise Desert Rock I, the armed services fielded a troop observer program with 2,796 participants, a tactical troop maneuver with 883 participants, and damage effects tests with 60 participants. All troops observed the shot from a location 11 kilometers south of ground zero.

The following Army units conducted the tactical maneuver at Shot DOG:

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UNIT	HOME STATION
1st Battalion, 188th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 11th Airborne Division	Camp Campbell, Kentucky
3rd Medical Platoon, 188th Airborne Medical Company	Camp Campbell
Platoon, Company A, 127th Engineer Battalion	Camp Campbell
Battery C, 546th Field Artillery Battalion	Fort Lewis, Washington

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The Army units formed a Battalion Combat Team (BCT) for the maneuver. During the weeks preceding the shot, BCT personnel dug foxholes and built gun emplacements and bunkers in a tactical defensive position southwest of ground zero. Several hours before the shot, the BCT and observers went by truck and bus convoy into the forward area. They proceeded to the observation point about 11 kilometers from ground zero, where they witnessed Shot DOG. After the detonation, the troops moved by convoy to their tactical defensive position, where they viewed the effects of the nuclear detonation on the fortifications. The BCT then proceeded in an attack formation to its objective. The objective was southwest of ground zero; at its closest point, it was 460 meters from ground zero. The BCT was accompanied by radiological safety monitors and was preceded by radiation survey teams who determined the limits of safe advance. After reaching the objective, the troops toured two equipment displays 900 and 1,350 meters south of ground zero. The troops were then trucked to a display position over six kilometers south of ground zero. During these activities, Human Resources Research Office personnel tested the troops to determine their psychological reactions to the detonation.

In addition to Desert Rock I participants, about 300 DOD personnel participated in scientific projects coordinated by the test organization at Shot DOG. Approximately 300 SWC personnel from the 4925th Test Group (Atomic) and the 4901st Support Wing (Atomic) performed support missions.

Shot SUGAR, the first surface detonation at the NPG, was fired with a yield of 1.2 kilotons at 0900 hours on 19 November 1951. The SUGAR device was

detonated 3.5 feet above the ground in Area 9, Yucca Flat. The initial survey detected onsite fallout to the north of ground zero.

As part of Exercise Desert Rock II, the armed services conducted a troop observer program and damage effects tests. The observers, who were from the Army, witnessed the shot from a location nine kilometers south of ground zero. At least one day after the shot, the observers toured the display areas in a bus convoy. Five ten-man evaluation teams also toured the equipment displays on 20 November. One team came from each of the following Camp Desert Rock sections: Chemical, Signal, Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster. The teams reentered the forward area during the next five days to retrieve test equipment.

About 550 DOD personnel participated in scientific projects conducted by the two test units at Shot SUGAR. Approximately 450 SWC participants performed support missions. Perhaps an additional 100 DOD personnel worked for various units coordinated by the test organization.

Shot UNCLE, the first underground nuclear detonation at the NPG, was fired with a yield of 1.2 kilotons at 1200 hours on 29 November 1951. The nuclear device was detonated 17 feet beneath the ground in Area 10 of Yucca Flat. The initial survey showed onsite fallout north of ground zero.

Exercise Desert Rock III activities were similar to those of Exercise Desert Rock II. The armed services conducted a troop observer program at UNCLE with 202 Army participants. The observers witnessed the shot from a location 9.5 kilometers southwest of ground zero. Two days after the shot, they viewed display areas from buses. About 60 participants from the same Camp Desert Rock sections that had participated at Shot SUGAR conducted damage effects tests.

In addition to Desert Rock participants, approximately 650 DOD personnel participated in scientific projects conducted by the two test units at Shot UNCLE. About 550 SWC participants performed support activities, including cloud-sampling, courier, cloud-tracking, and aerial survey missions. Perhaps another 125 DOD personnel worked for various units coordinated by the test organization.

#### Safety Standards and Procedures

The Atomic Energy Commission established safety criteria to minimize individual exposure to ionizing radiation while allowing participants to accomplish their missions. The AEC established a limit of 1 roentgen of whole body gamma exposure for participants in Exercise Desert Rock I and a limit of 3 roentgens for participants in Exercises Desert Rock II and III, test organization, and SWC activities. SWC sampling pilots and crews were authorized to receive up to 3.9 roentgens because their mission required them to penetrate the clouds resulting from the detonations.

Although the Test Manager was responsible for the radiological safety of all participants at BUSTER-JANGLE, Exercises Desert Rock I, II, and III, the test organization, and SWC each had responsibility for implementing radiological safety procedures for its personnel. The AEC assisted with radiological safety activities for the Desert Rock exercises. The Test Manager was responsible for the safety of test organization personnel at the NPG and for the radiological safety of individuals residing within a 320-kilometer radius of the NPG. The Radiological Safety and Health Unit, composed of personnel from the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL), the armed services, and various civilian groups performed onsite and offsite radiological safety operations. The Radiological Safety Officer, who was appointed by the Test Director, was from LASL and headed this unit. Radiological safety procedures for SWC personnel at Indian Springs Air Force Base were implemented by the

4925th Test Group (Atomic). For SWC personnel at Kirtland Air Force Base, the 4901st Support Wing (Atomic) handled these procedures.

Although the missions of each organization required different activities and separate radiation protection plans and staffs, the general procedures were similar:

- Orientation and training - preparing radiological monitors for their work and familiarizing participants with radiological safety procedures.
- Personnel dosimetry - issuing, exchanging, developing, and evaluating film badges to determine gamma exposure
- Use of protective equipment - providing clothing, respirators, and other protective equipment
- Monitoring - performing radiological surveys and controlling access to radiation areas
- Briefing - informing observers and project personnel of radiation characteristics and the current radiation intensities in the test area
- Decontamination - detecting and removing contamination from personnel and equipment to prevent its spread to uncontrolled areas.

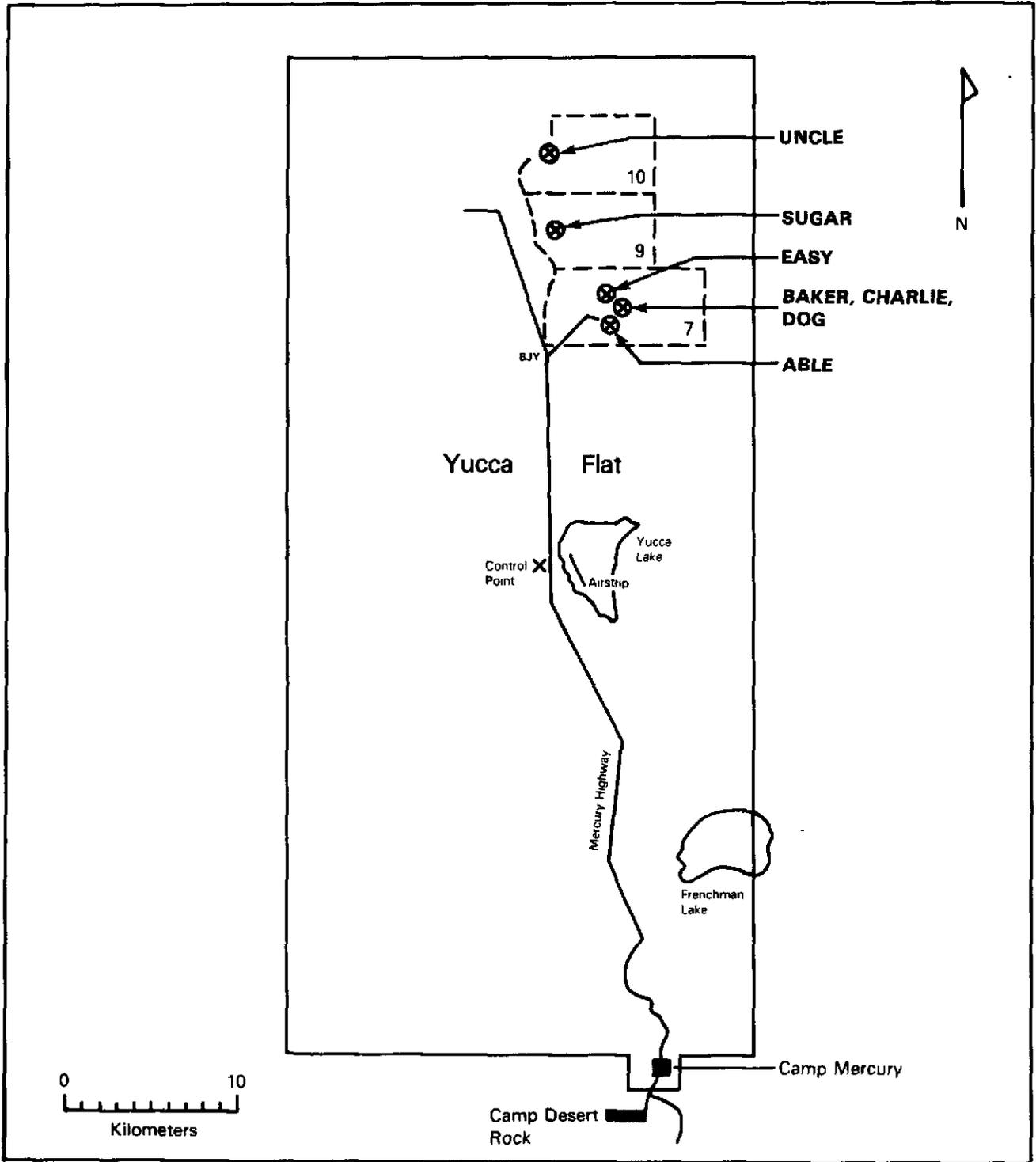
Radiation Exposures at BUSTER-JANGLE

As of June 1982, 6,830 participants in BUSTER-JANGLE events had been identified by name. Film badge data for 2,642 of these participants are presented in the final table of this fact sheet, "Summary of Dosimetry for Operation BUSTER-JANGLE."

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\* From 1945 to 1962 the United States conducted several series \*  
\* of underwater, surface, and above-surface nuclear tests. \*  
\* The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) was, in 1978 assigned as \*  
\* Department of Defense's (DoD) Executive Agent to conduct a \*  
\* program to identify DoD participants, determine radiation \*  
\* doses, and write histories of the series. This fact sheet \*  
\* summarizes information on OPERATION BUSTER-JANGLE, one of \*  
\* those test series. Further information can be obtained \*  
\* from DNA Reports 6023F - 6025F. \*  
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### SUMMARY OF OPERATION BUSTER-JANGLE EVENTS (1951)

Shot	ABLE	BAKER	CHARLIE	DOG	EASY	SUGAR	UNCLE
Sponsor	LASL	LASL	LASL	LASL	LASL	DOD	DOD/LASL
Planned Date	19 October	23 October	26 October	29 October	1 November	15 November	29 November
Actual Date	22 October	28 October	30 October	1 November	5 November	19 November	29 November
Local Time	0600	0720	0700	0730	0830	0900	1200
NPG Location	Area 7	Area 9	Area 10				
Type	Tower	Airdrop	Airdrop	Airdrop	Airdrop	Surface	Underground
Height of Burst (feet)	100	1,118	1,132	1,417	1,314	3.5	- 17
Yield (kilotons)	<0.1	3.5	14	21	31	1.2	1.2



**NEVADA PROVING GROUND SHOWING GROUND ZEROS FOR OPERATION BUSTER-JANGLE**

**SUMMARY OF DOSIMETRY FOR OPERATION  
BUSTER-JANGLE AS OF JUNE 1982**

Service	Personnel Identified by Name	Personnel Identified by Name and by Film Badge	Gamma Exposure (Roentgens)					Number of Personnel with Zero Gamma Exposure #	Average Gamma Exposure (Roentgens)	Maximum Gamma Exposure (Roentgens)
			<0.1	0.1-1.0	1.0-3.0	3.0-5.0	5.0+			
Army	5443	1836	1343	358	117	16	2	0	0.251	5.8
Navy	203	181	33	97	48	3	0	9	0.729	3.5
Marine Corps	115	90	88	0	2	0	0	83	0.041	1.9
Air Force	863	329	156	115	41	17	0	78	0.539	4.9
Scientific Personnel Contractors, and Observers	185	185	93	80	12	0	0	8	0.261	2.4
Service Unknown**	21	21	13	8	0	0	0	2	0.116	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6830</b>	<b>2842</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0.312</b>	

\* The number of personnel in this column is also represented in the <0.1 Gamma Exposure column.  
 \*\* Film badge data are available, but service affiliation is not known.