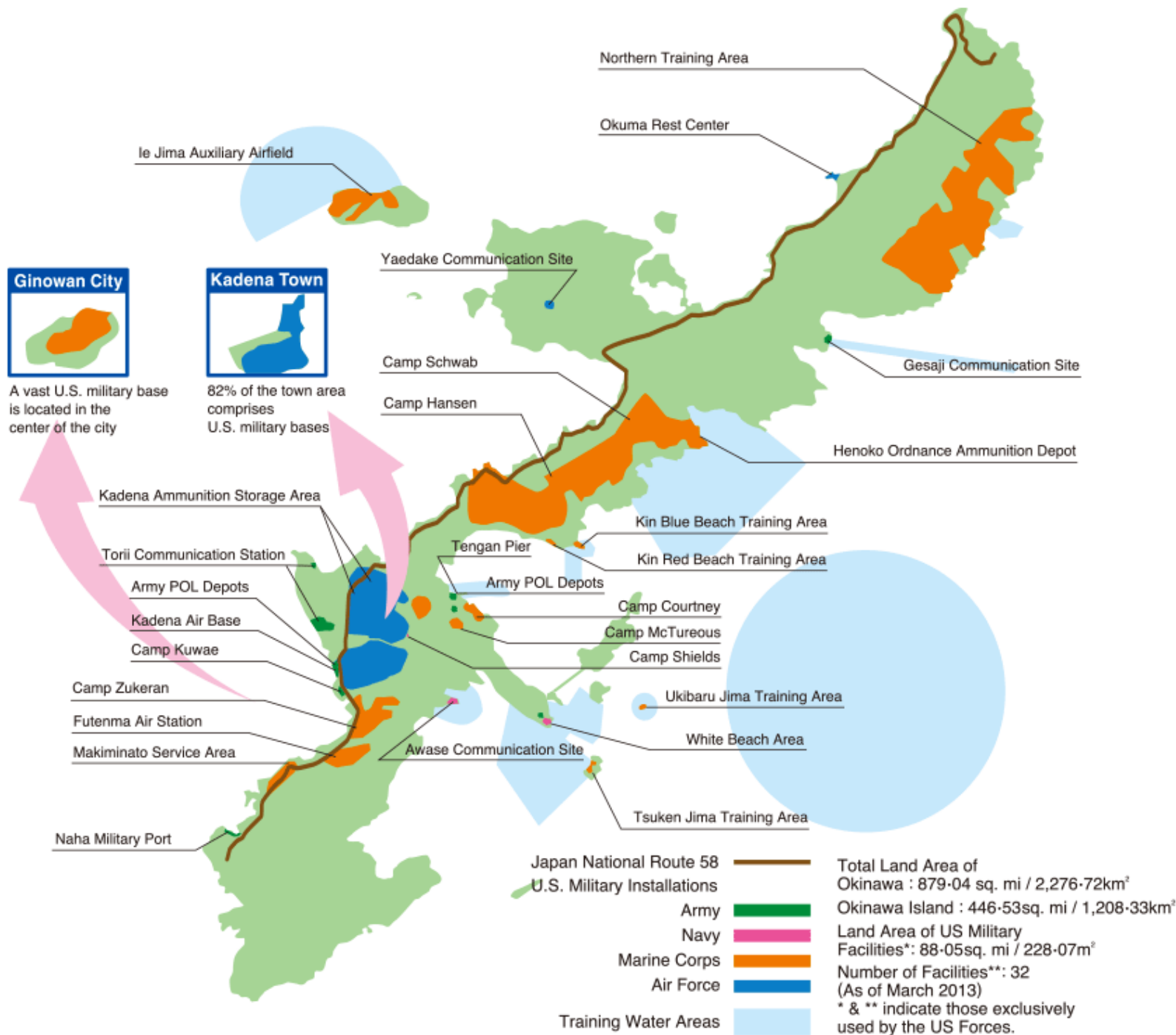


# Okinawa & Maralinga

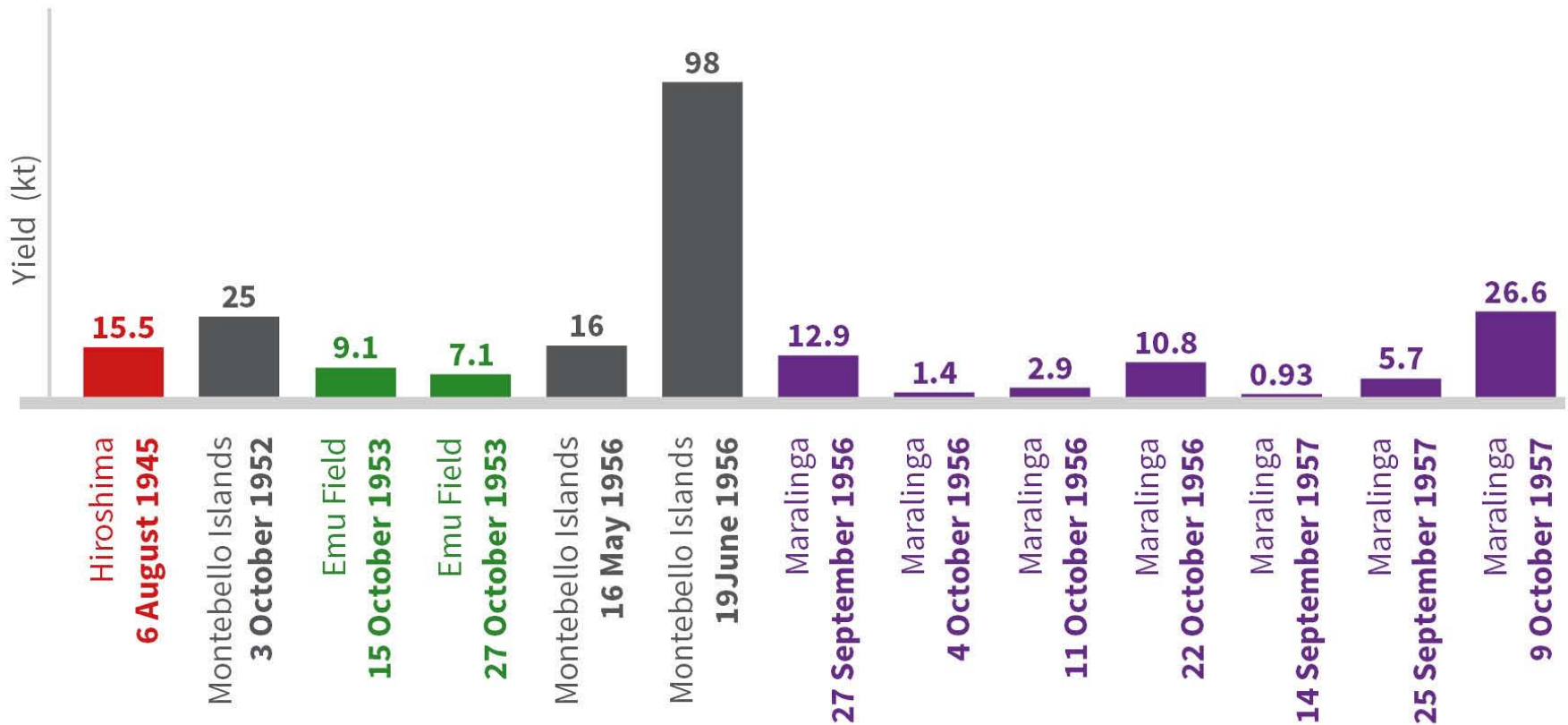
Military bases, nuclear testing, and the loss of  
Sovereignty

Fiona McCandless



# Ginowan city from above

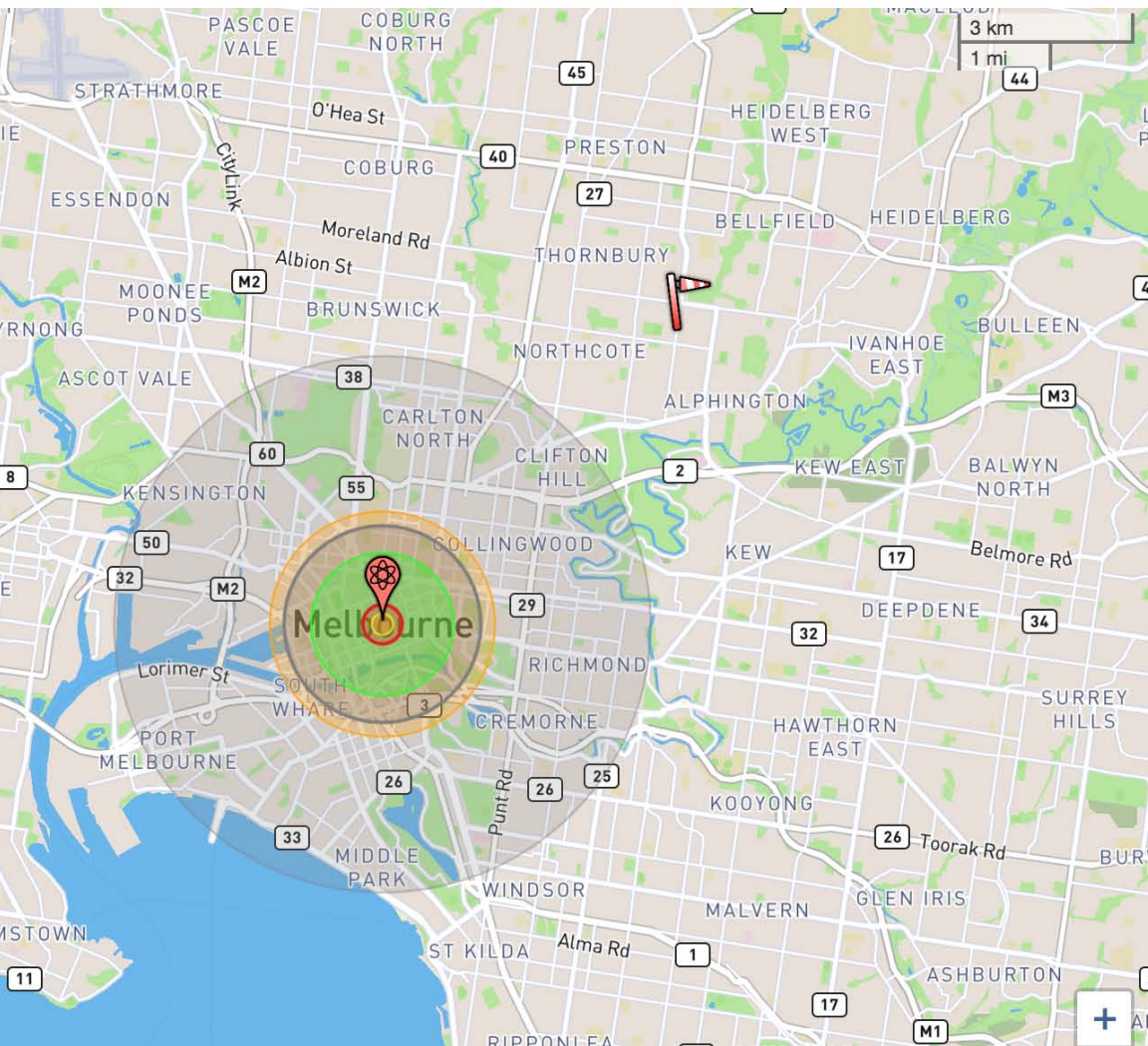




Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANS Government Agency)

<https://www.arpansa.gov.au/understanding-radiation/sources-radiation/more-radiation-sources/british-nuclear-weapons-testing>

# Hiroshima 'Little Boy' Detonation on Melbourne



## NUKEMAP

2.65 : FAQ

You might also try:  
[MISSILEMAP](#)

1. **Drag** the marker to wherever you'd like to target.

Or you can select a preset...

Or type in the name of a city:

Go

2. **Enter a yield** (in kilotons):

"Little Boy" - Hiroshima bomb (15 kt)

3. **Basic options:** Height of burst:  ☒ Airburst ☐ Surface

Other effects: ☒ Casualties ☒ Radioactive fallout

**Advanced options:** ►

4. **Click** the "Detonate" button below.

**Detonate**

Clear all effects

Launch multiple

Center ground zero

Probe location

**Note** that you can drag the target marker after you have detonated the nuke.

Estimated fatalities:

**24,930**

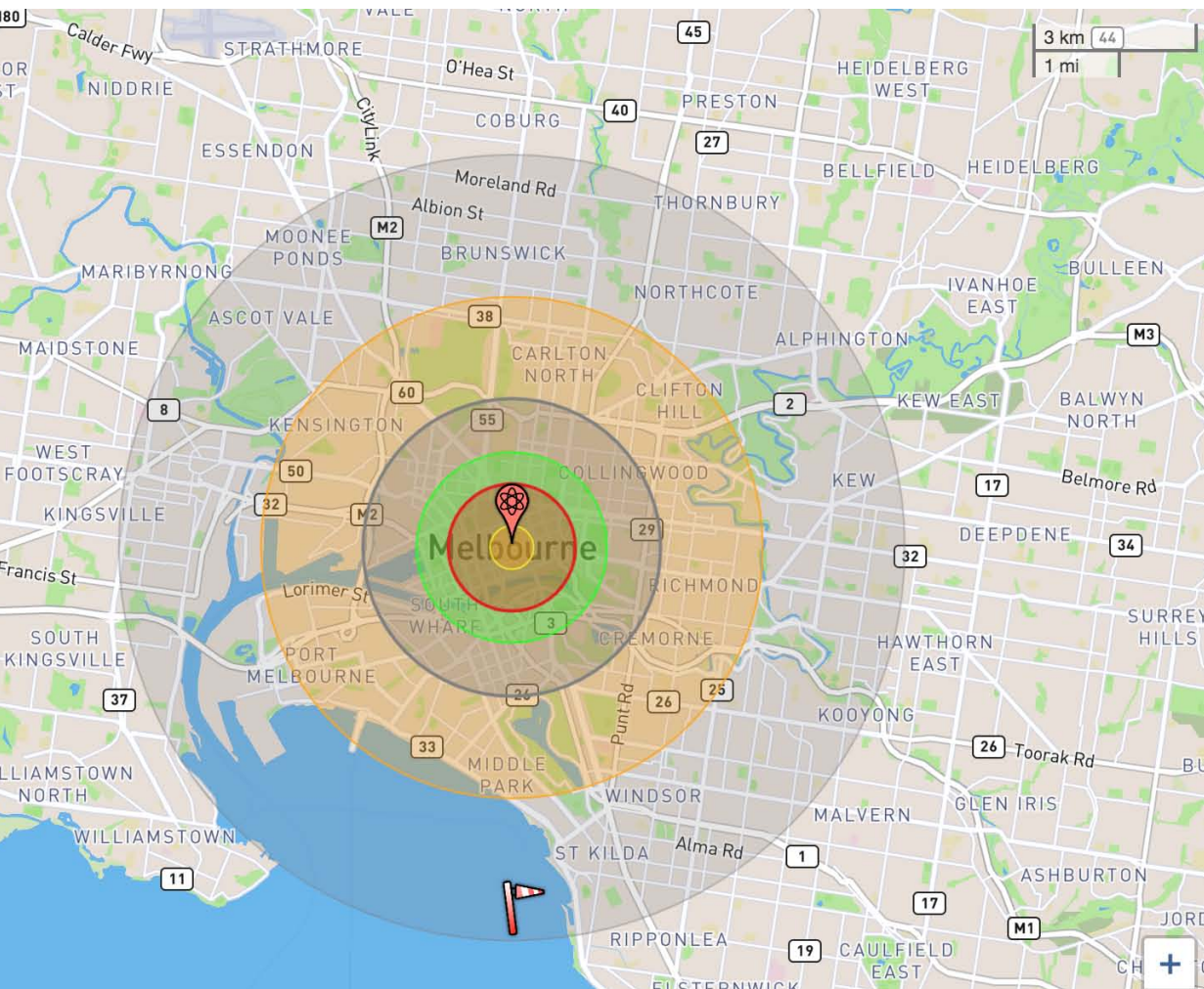
Estimated injuries:

**60,390**

In any given 24-hour period, there are on average 196,167 people in the light (1 psi) blast range of the simulated detonation.

Modeling casualties from a nuclear attack is difficult. These numbers should be seen as evocative, not definitive. Fallout effects are deliberately ignored, because they can depend on what actions people take after the detonation. For more information about the model, [click here](#).

# G2 Montebello Detonation on Melbourne



NUKEMAP

2.65 : FAQ

You might also try  
MISSILEMAP

1. **Drag** the marker to wherever you'd like to target.

Or you can select a preset...

Or type in the name of a city: melbourne

Go

2. **Enter a yield** (in kilotons): 98

Or you can select a preset...

3. **Basic options:** Height of burst: [?] ☒ Airburst ☐ Surface

Other effects: ☒ Casualties ☒ Radioactive fallout

**Advanced options:** ►

4. **Click** the "Detonate" button below.

Detonate

Clear all effects

Launch multiple

Center ground zero

Probe location

**Note** that you can drag the target marker after you have detonated the nuke

Estimated fatalities:

**58,520**

Estimated injuries:

**137,400**

In any given 24-hour period, there are on average 441,499 people in the light (1 psi) blast range of the simulated detonation.

Modeling casualties from a nuclear attack is difficult. These numbers should be seen as evocative, not definitive. Fallout effects are deliberately ignored, because they can depend on what actions people take after the detonation. For more information about the model, [click here](#).

<https://nuclearsecrecy.com/nukemap/>

Alex Wellerstein 2012-2019

# RADIATION RISK AREA



- ❖ Elevated radiation levels exist here.
- ❖ Radiation affects on health are accumulative over your lifetime.

Minimise your exposure:

- ❖ Restrict your visit to 1 hour per day.
- ❖ Avoid causing dust as any particle may be radioactive.
- ❖ Do not handle or remove objects as they may be radioactive.



Camping is not allowed.



1 Kilometre

TRIMOUILLE ISLAND

■ Radiation Risk Area

★ Nuclear Test Site

For further information contact:  
Department of Environment and Conservation Karratha 9182 2000 or  
W.A. Health Department, Radiation Health Branch (08) 9346 2260



Department of  
Environment and Conservation

## Conclusions

1. The Royal Commission received no evidence to disturb the overwhelming impression that the original decision to lend Australia to the United Kingdom for the purpose of the latter's nuclear tests program was taken by Australian Prime Minister Menzies without reference to his Cabinet. (2.1.34 and 12.1.15)
2. The decision was taken without the benefit of any scientific knowledge of the hazards that would be involved. (12.1.15)
3. There is no documentation to suggest that Menzies was informed of the long-term program that the British had in mind once they abandoned the United States as a possible site for their first test, but it is likely that he was given at least a broad outline. (12.1.15)
4. The Australian Government willingly accepted the British view that, by the terms of its agreement with the US, the UK was prevented from providing information on, or allowing Australian participation in, technical aspects of the tests. (12.3.17)
5. At the Hurricane trial Australian scientists did not have sufficient information to advise the Australian Government whether the weapon could be fired in conditions which would represent no hazard to the Australian mainland. (12.3.62)
6. The Australian Government was placed in a position where it was forced to accept UK assurances on the safety aspects of the test without any critical examination by its own scientists. (12.3.62)
7. There was virtually complete government control of the Australian media reporting of the Hurricane test and the lead-up to it, thus ensuring that the Australian news media reported only what the UK Government wished. (12.3.77)
8. There was no opportunity for the Australian public to have an understanding of the nature of the Hurricane test and so make any critical analysis of the conduct of it. This was to be a recurrent theme throughout the entire weapons testing program. (12.3.77)
9. The decision to use the mainland for atomic tests was made without specific consideration by Australian scientists or others of whether weapons could be safely fired. Consideration was limited to the fact that Emu was a remote location. (12.4.38)

National Archives of Australia  
The Royal Commission into  
British Nuclear Tests in  
Australia  
Final Report, Concluding  
Statements 1985



Maralinga and the Disposal of Nuclear Waste – Alan Parkinson  
Former govt representative to oversee the Maralinga Rehabilitation Project  
Presented to the Institution of Engineers Australia, 30 Sept 2010



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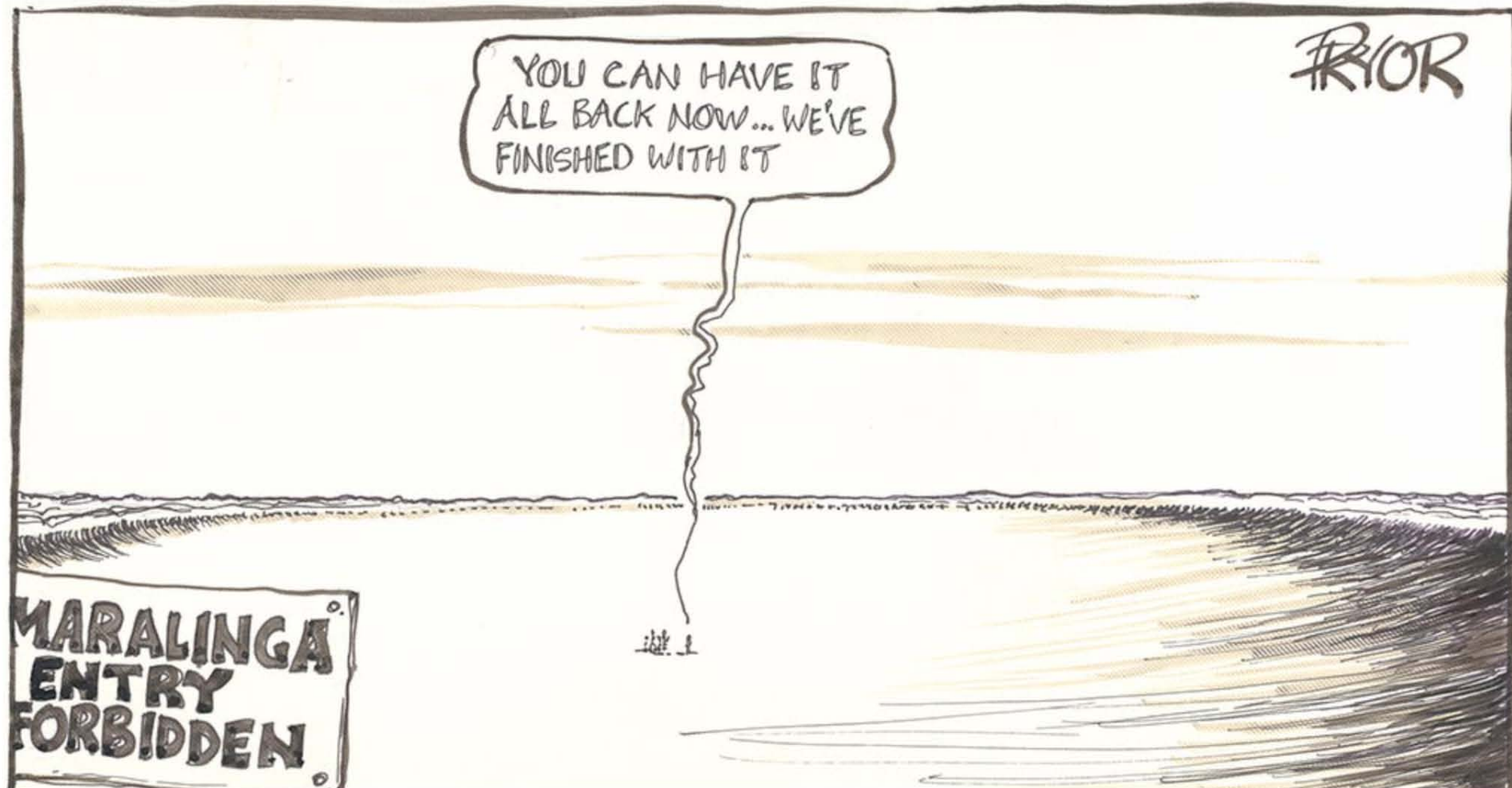


Australian Government  
Australian Radiation Protection  
and Nuclear Safety Agency



# British nuclear weapons testing in Australia

- Following the clean-up of the area around Maralinga in South Australia where nuclear weapons testing was conducted, radiation dose assessments have shown that the area is suitable for access.
- There are still some precautionary restrictions on permanent occupancy within a boundary surrounding Taranaki, a former test-site at Maralinga.
- Nuclear weapons testing at Montebello Islands and Emu Field have not resulted in any significant long-term radioactive contamination. Radiation levels are well within the range of the natural radiation background normally encountered in these areas.



'You can have it all back now ... we've finished with it', Geoff Pryor, 1984. National Library of Australia, nla.obj-156502334