



After further monitoring flights, the team concluded that the particles scattered in a low-contamination area southeast of Great Slave Lake were so small that they could not all be removed. Tests showed that these did not add significantly to the natural radiation level in the area. To avoid the possibility of contamination among the native peoples, the villages of Snowdrift, Lac la Prieze, Artillery Lake and Hay River and established transportation routes were cleaned of all satellite

particles. Because many of the particles were too small to see, searchers simply removed any snow with above normal radiation levels.

The search involved a total of about 4,700 hours of flying time. The Department of National Defence, which coordinated it, has recently passed its responsibility to Canada's Atomic Energy Control Board, which will watch for long-term radiation effects on human life, the environment and the food chain.



Upper left: On February 15 the first heavy aircraft, a Buffalo, landed on the new ice strip near Camp Garland, headquarters of about 100 scientists and servicemen. Lower left: Snow walls sheltered tents at the Wardens Grove crash site. Below: A Nuclear Accident Support Team (NAST) member, wearing a protective suit, places a radioactive particle in a lead container.

