Updates on independent environmental monitoring near the Portsmouth DOE reservation

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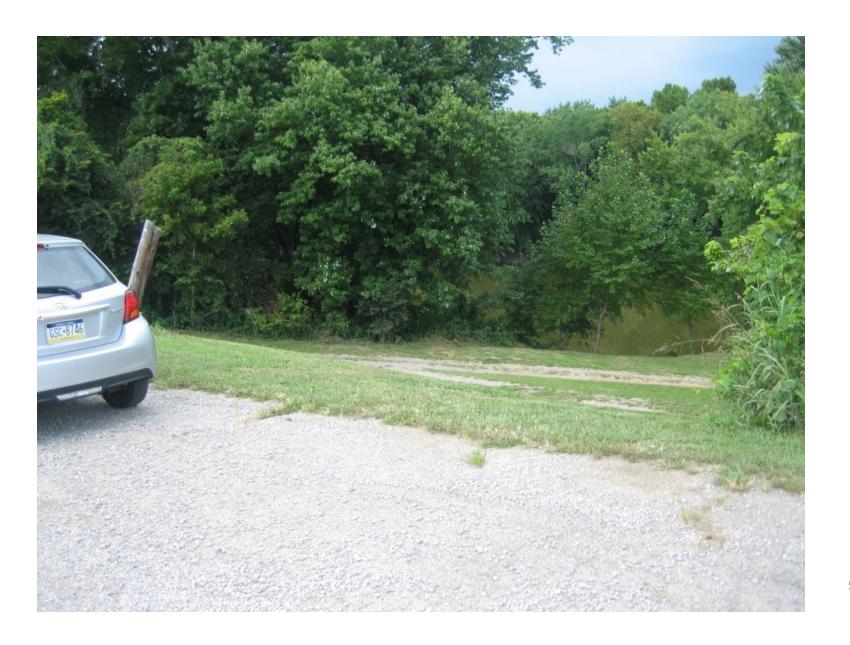
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- Who I am; previous work on PORTS and surroundings
- Updates on three groups of residential dust samples from June 2023
- Working toward your own community environmental monitoring
- Working towards including affected southern Ohio in the Radiation Exposure and Compensation Act, as proposed for extension/expansion

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April 27, 2019

TO: Elizabeth D. Lamerson and citizens of Pike County, Ohio

Michael & Kett

FROM: Michael E. Ketterer, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, Chemistry and Biochemistry^a

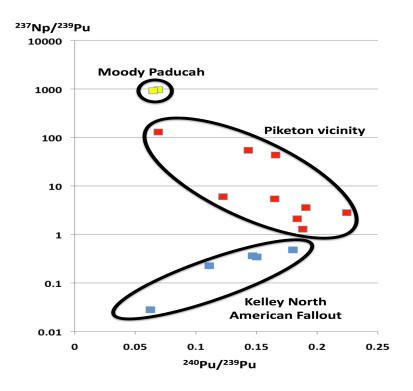
IN COLLABORATION WITH: Scott C. Szechenyi, M.S., Independent Consultant^b, BS '97, MS '01, Northern Arizona University

SUBJECT: Investigation of anthropogenic uranium, neptunium, and plutonium in environmental samples near Piketon, Ohio

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bScott@isotopesignatures.com

SUBMITTED BY:





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gqtv0umNI1U&t=119s

²³⁷Np at Zahn's Corner: most definitely from PORTS and not from global fallout (nuclear weapons testing), as was falsely alleged by Jeremy Davis (DOE) on April 27, 2019.

²³⁷Np in "recycled uranium" was introduced into PORTS starting in the 1950's; is present in water, ambient air, soil, and dust near PORTS

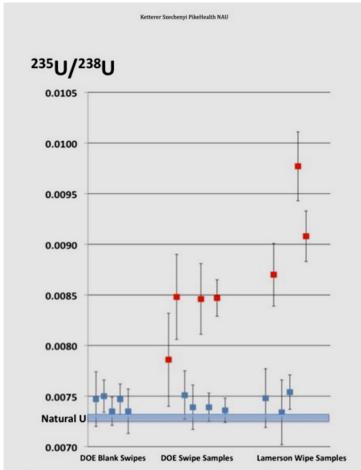
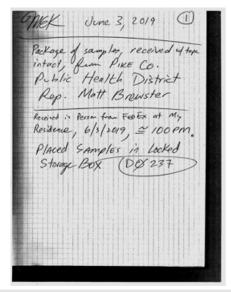


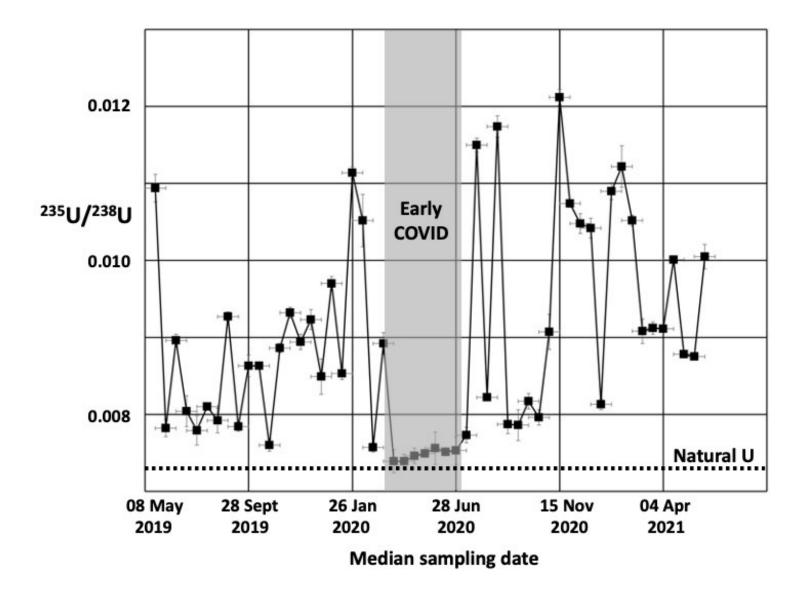
Figure 1. Graphical display of the Table 1 results from this study; error bars are the (k=2) total propagated uncertainties for each data point, as discussed in the text. Red points are significantly different from the naturally occurring 235 U/ 238 U (blue stripe) at p < 0.05.



U Isotopes Measurements
NAU Elan DRC-e
Swipe Blanks, Swipe
Samples, MEK Reagent
Blanks, MEK Controls
(DOE SWIPES)

Analyzed 6/14/20

Anoly zed 6/14/2019 Printed 6/15/2019 MEK



Local 12 investigation uncovers family's home is riddled with radioactive contamination

by DUANE POHLMAN WKRC | Thu, November 3rd 2022, 1:56 PM EDT





Local 12 investigation uncovers home riddled with radioactive contamination (WKRC)



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June 2023 residential dust wipe samples

Group I: three houses all located less than 6 miles from PORTS

 Group II: northern Scioto County, between 10 and 15 miles from PORTS

Group III: Highland County and Brown County,



January 28, 2024

TO: Community participants in June 2023 sample collection from southern Ohio residences

SUBJECT: Presence of PORTS-originating enriched uranium and ²³⁶U in environmental samples

Overview. The purpose of this study is to determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether the participants' properties have been impacted by past/present emissions of enriched uranium (U) and/or ²³⁶U from the former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS). To address this question, attic dust wipes (n=6), a moss sample, and a sample of present-day atmospheric particulate matter were collected and analyzed as part of a June 2023 visit to the community. The results are interpreted in the report by comparison of the measured uranium isotope ratios vs. a control sample known to contain naturally occurring U.

The findings underscore the widespread presence of enriched uranium and ²³⁶U from PORTS in environmental samples, even at locations in excess of 10 miles from the facility.

- **Sample 5**, attic dust wipe sample; collected by wiping dust surfaces within an attic, accessed from the residence's garage. Sample 5 was obtained at a residence located between 10 and 15 miles from PORTS.
- Sample 7, attic dust wipe sample; collected by wiping dust surfaces within an attic accessed from the main floor of the residence. Sample 7 was obtained at a residence located between 10 and 15 miles from PORTS.
- **Sample 8**, dust wipes collected from the surfaces of structural beams, and from atop dust-laden sheet metal stored below the roof of an open-air garden shed on the resident's property. Sample 8 was obtained from a property located less than 6 miles from PORTS.
- Sample 10, attic dust wipe sample; collected by wiping dust surfaces within a large walk-in attic located on the upper floor of the residence; the attic is being used by the resident as storage. Sample 10 was obtained from a location less than 6 miles from PORTS.
- **Sample 13**, attic dust wipe sample; collected by wiping dust surfaces within an attic accessed from the upper floor of the residence. Sample 13 was obtained from a residence located between 10 and 15 miles from PORTS.
- Sample 15, dust wipes collected from the dust-laden horizontal surfaces inside a large open-air barn. The location of Sample 15 is less than 6 miles from PORTS.

• Sample 17, airborne particulate matter collected using a home-constructed high-volume sampler; the blower was purchased locally; see Harbor Freight, 2024. The airborne particles were collected on polypropylene fiber media by drawing air with the cylindrical blower at ~ 1500 cubic feet per minute through a double thickness of cut/sealed MERV-13 furnace filter material. Ambient air was sampled over a two-week period of continuous operation in Summer 2023, at a residence located between 10 and 15 miles from PORTS; the resident mailed the sample to the author for subsequent analysis at NAU.

$^{235}U/^{238}U$

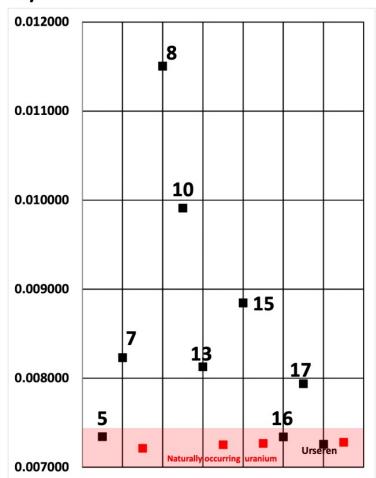


Figure 1.

236 U/ 238 U

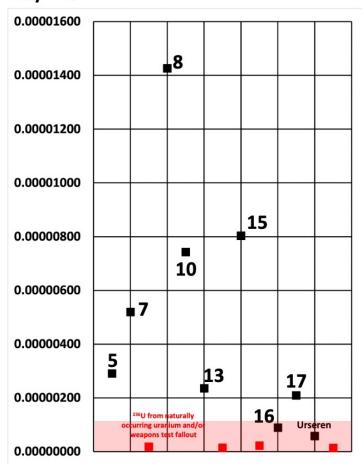


Figure 2.



February 27, 2024

TO: Community participants in June 2023 sample collection by local citizen/volunteer Haley Karnes from residences in Highland and Brown Counties, Ohio

SUBJECT: No clear evidence has been found for PORTS-originating uranium in dust wipes from Haley Karnes' sampled locations of Highland and Brown County, Ohio

Executive summary. The purpose of this study is to determine, on a collective/community basis, whether the sampled areas in neighboring southern Ohio counties have been impacted by past/present emissions of uranium (U) of "enriched" (i.e., containing excess ²³⁵U) composition and/or ²³⁶U from the former Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS).

The mass spectrometric results <u>do not</u> indicate deviations in ²³⁵U/²³⁸U from the natural value (0.0072527) among <u>any</u> of the Highland or Brown County samples (Figure 1). None of the dust ash samples exhibited elevated U concentrations which could reflect non-background U sources, and accordingly, no PORTS influence appears to be present. Three of the dust wipe samples from Highland County, however, <u>did exhibit detectable</u> ²³⁶U (Figure 2). The detected ²³⁶U is not an instrumental artifact, and the ²³⁶U/²³⁸U are orders of magnitude above the range of naturally occurring (geogenic) ²³⁶U. It cannot be ascertained from this set of results whether the ²³⁶U is from PORTS, another anthropogenic source(s), or from weapons-test fallout.

²³⁵U/²³⁸U

Enriched U 个

²³⁶U/²³⁸U

²³⁵U/²³⁸U 236 U $/^{238}$ U 0.00760 0.00000600 Enriched U 个 0.00750 0.00000500 0.00740 0.00000400 ²³⁶U present 0.00730 0.00000300 0.00720 0.00000200 Naturally occurring U No ²³⁶U detected 0.00710 0.00000100

0.00000000

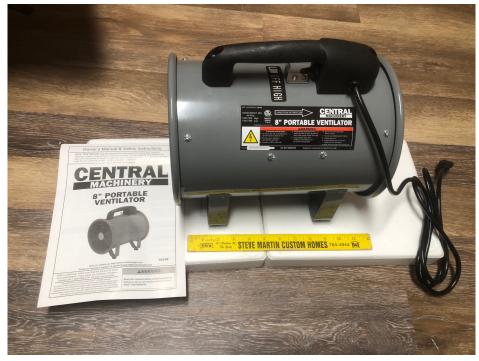
Depleted U ↓

0.00700

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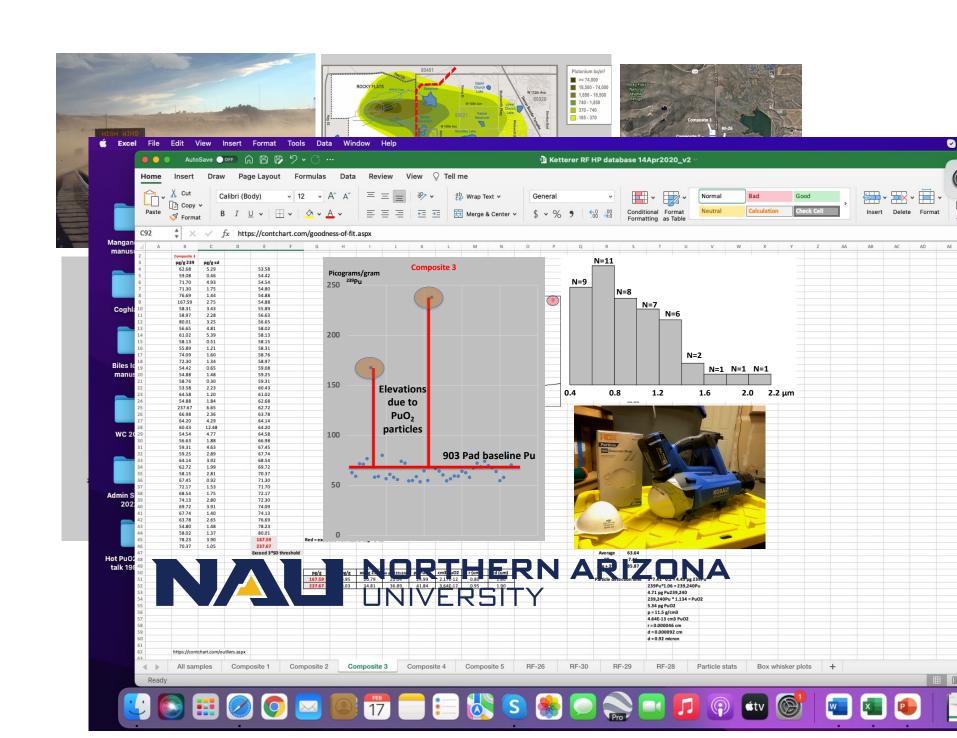






A 1590 cfm, 8' diameter cylindrical high-velocity blower fan is obtained from Harbor Freight Tools

https://www.harborfreight.com/8-in-portable-ventilator-59156.html





Supplies list: i) blower fan; ii) 8" to 6" sheet metal reducer duct crimped as shown to fit inside inlet end; double thickness of MERV-12 furnace filter material; 7" diameter kitchen sieve strainer with handle cut off; duct tape



Assembly: a 10" x 10" section of two thicknesses of MERV-12 filter is cut to fit over inlet opening. Sheet metal reducer duct is taped to the inlet end of the blower (note direction of arrow); two thicknesses of filter are placed over the inlet, sandwiched with the sieve strainer (red ring); tape is applied to seal the strainer and filter material to the sheet metal reducer duct



The author at left with Vina Colley (lives near Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant) and a portable air monitor shown ready for installation at Ms. Colley's residence

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