

## **Frontier Analysis, Ltd**

### **TECHNICAL SERVICE RESPONSE NO.: UT020**

**Subject:** Analysis of a Foreign Material Found in the Body of a Possible Abductee

**Date:** April 4, 2002

**Requested By:** "Experienter"

**Reported By:** P. A. Budinger  
Analytical Scientist

**Background/Objective:** In 1992 an unknown object was found implanted in the body of a man<sup>1</sup> who has had a history of unusual and bizarre experiences involving strange entities. It should be noted that a few years previously this individual had surgery. The object is to identify the object.

### **Conclusions:**

- 1.) The object is totally composed of polystyrene. Very trace amounts of elements such as zinc, aluminum, silicon, gold and copper are suggested.
- 2.) Polystyrene is a common, man-made polymer with numerous uses. It is speculated that it may be a part which broke off a surgical instrument. The rough appearance of the flat end seems to substantiate this conclusion. The trace elements are contamination.
- 3.) A seam observed along the side of the 4 by 2.8 mm object suggests it was manufactured by a molding procedure.

### **Procedure:**

Sample: Small piece of material with the appearance of a "half" pellet.

Infrared spectra were obtained of the surface of the sample and its interior. (The implant was cut in half with a sharp Exacto box knife so that infrared spectra could be obtained of the interior.) The spectra were acquired using the Harrick

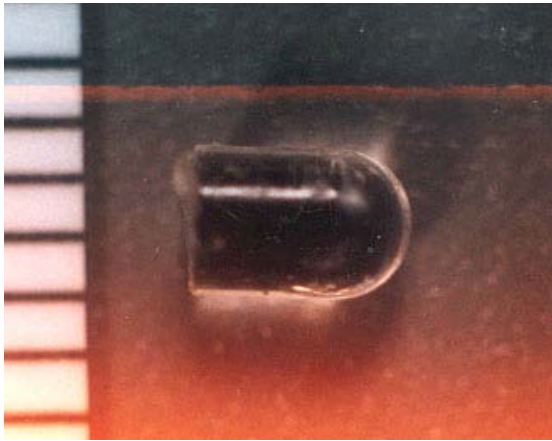
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<sup>1</sup> Any indication of the individual involved in this event is omitted from this report to preserve confidentiality.

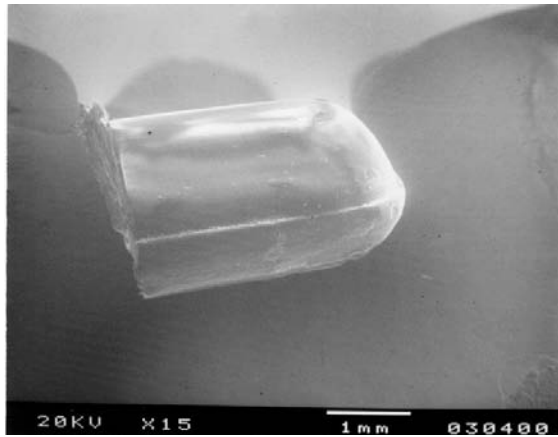
SplitPea® cell on the Nicolet Avatar 360 spectrometer. Microscope photographs were obtained using the Leika GZ6 stereomicroscope interfaced to a Kodak Digital Science MDS 120 camera. Some microscope photographs were also provided by “the experimenter” which he obtained from another laboratory. Additionally, supplied were some EDS elemental data.

**Results:**

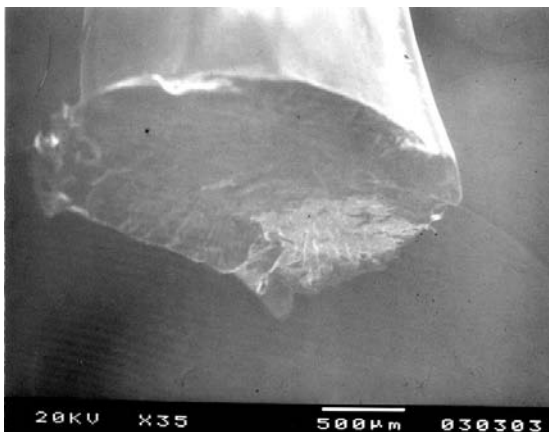
Following are microphotographs of the object obtained from another laboratory. The first photograph displays the half pellet-like object. It is next to a ruler which is calibrated in millimeters (mm). It shows the size of the object is 4 mm long by 2.8 mm wide. The second photograph shows a side seam which indicating the object was molded. The rough appearance of the flat end indicates it may be broken. The third photograph is a close up showing the roughness of the rough flat end of the object in detail. The fourth photograph displays the rounded end with some gouge marks.



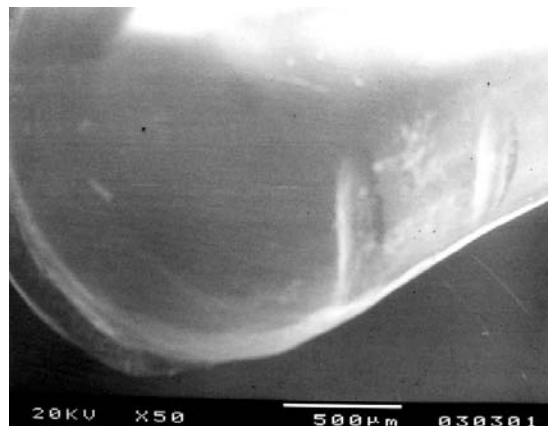
**1. Object and 1 mm calibrated ruler.**



**2. Object showing seams**



**3. The flat end of the object.**



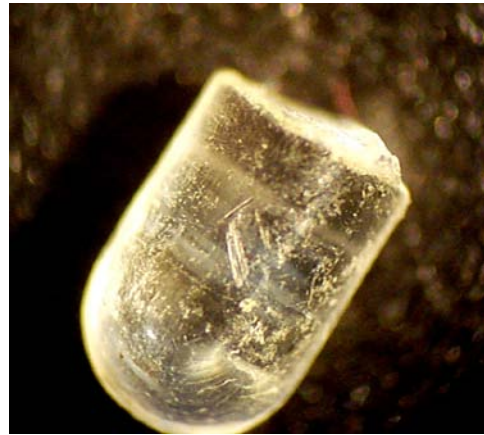
**4. The rounded end of the object**

The following microphotographs were obtained by this laboratory. Photograph 5 was taken next to a ruler calibrated in 1/16 inch increments. This measurement

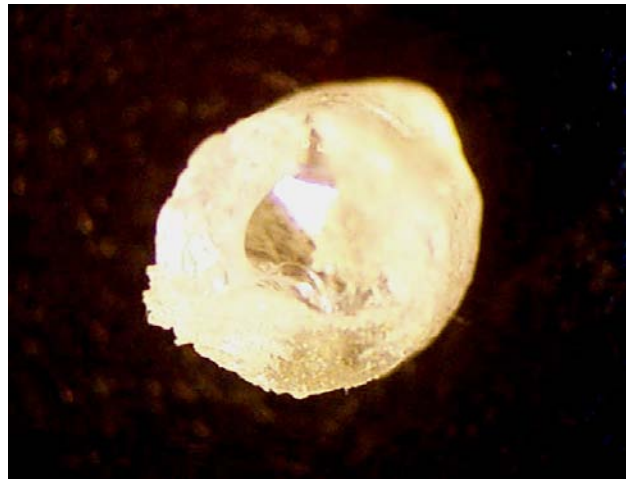
shows the object is  $2.5/16$  (0.156 inch) long by  $1.75/16$  (0.109 inch) wide. There is a definite agreement with the other laboratory on the size of the object when the inches are converted to mm, i.e. it converts to 4.0 and 2.8 mm. The sixth photograph is a good overview of the object showing it has a nicked up surface. This indicates the substance is relatively soft. Finally, the seventh photograph was taken of the center after the object was cut in half. The cutting process with a sharp knife also attests to its soft consistency.



**5. Object and 1/16 inch calibrated ruler.**



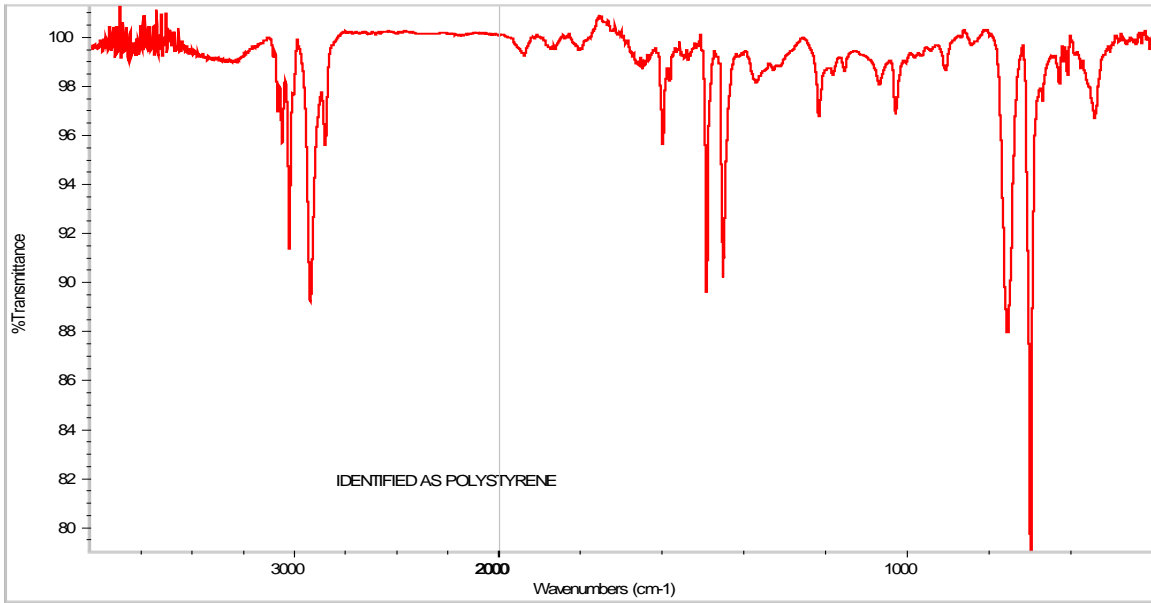
**6. Overall view of object.**



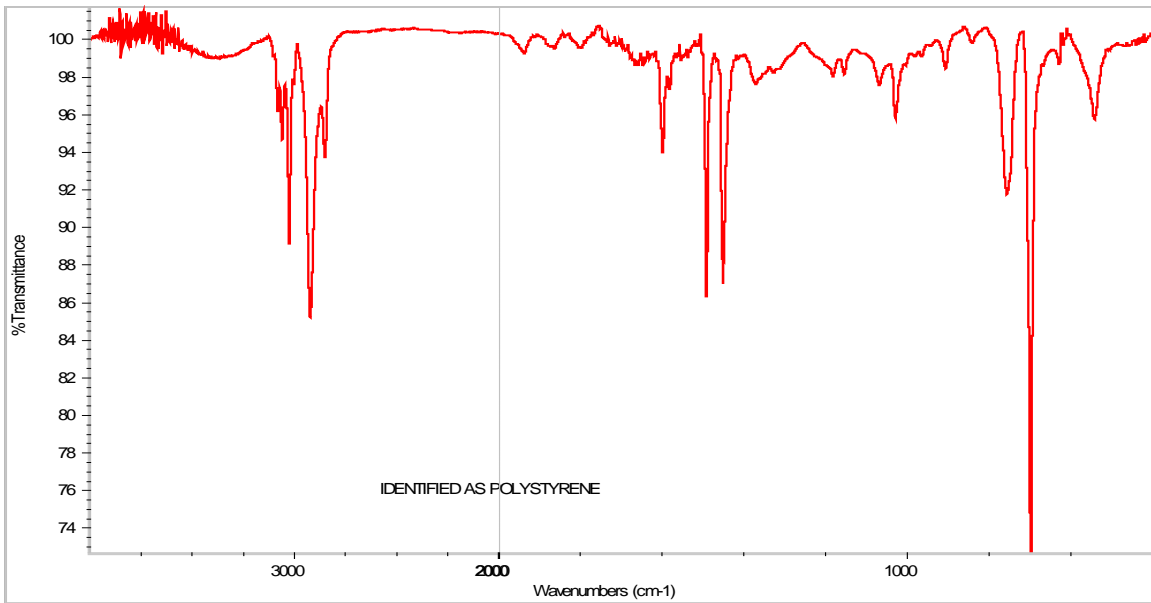
**7. Interior of dissected object.**

The object was placed in water and observed to float. This shows it has a low mass.

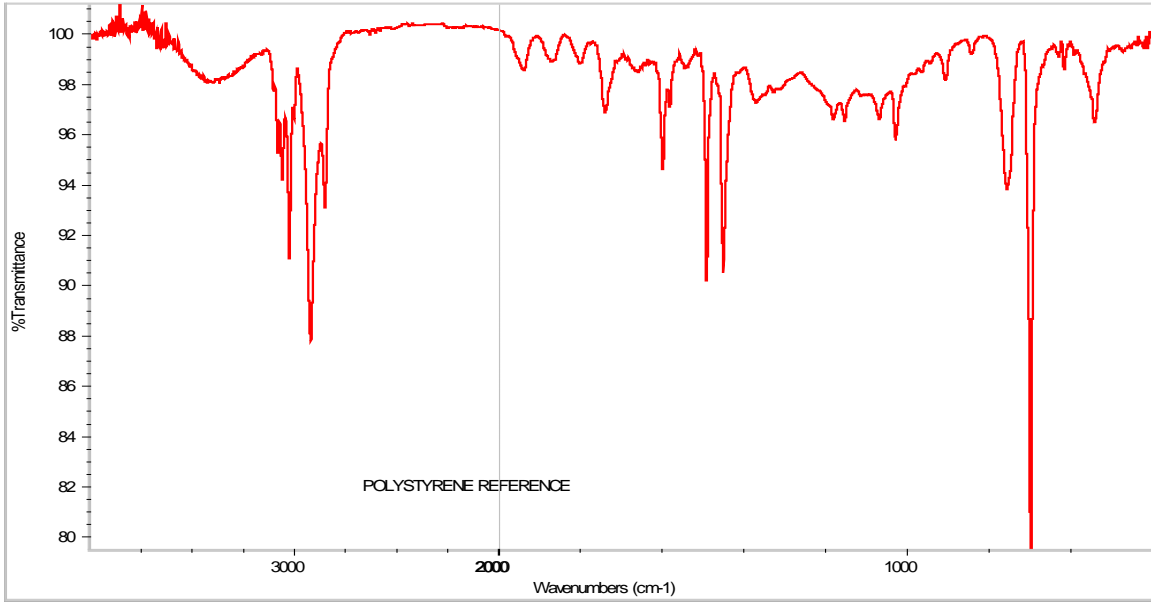
Infrared analysis positively identifies both the exterior and interior of the “implant” as polystyrene. No other components are detected. This polystyrene identification would explain the above note physical properties such as soft consistency and low mass. Following are spectra taken from the exterior and interior of the object, as well as a reference of polystyrene for comparison. Note the polystyrene reference perfectly matches the “implant” spectra.



**Infrared Spectrum of "Implant" Exterior**

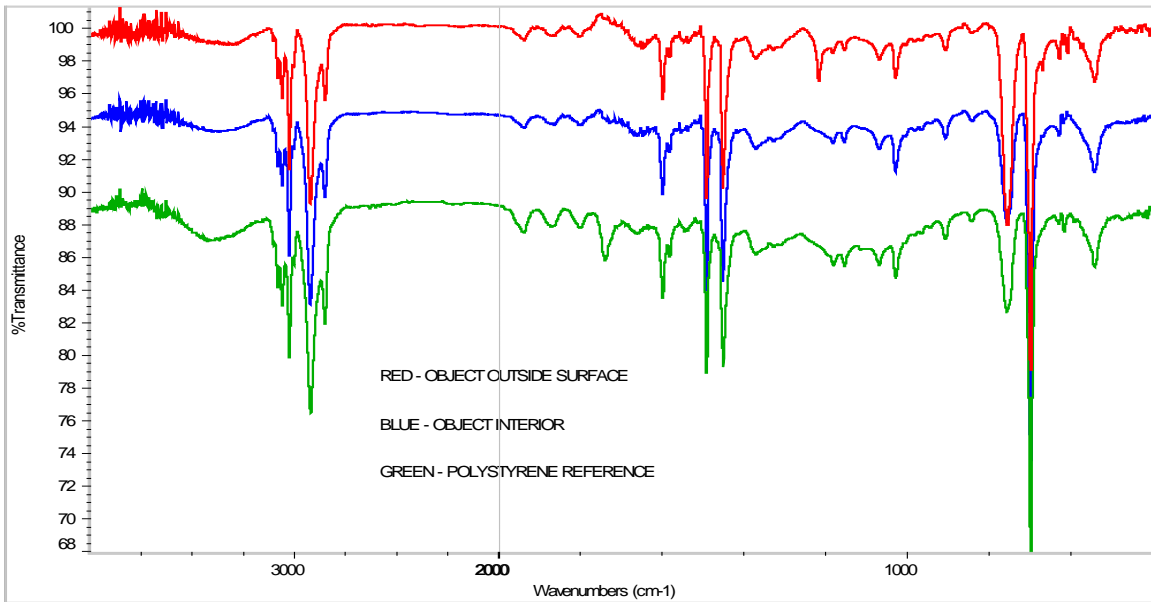


**Infrared Spectrum of "Implant" Interior**



**Infrared REFERENCE Spectrum of Polystyrene**

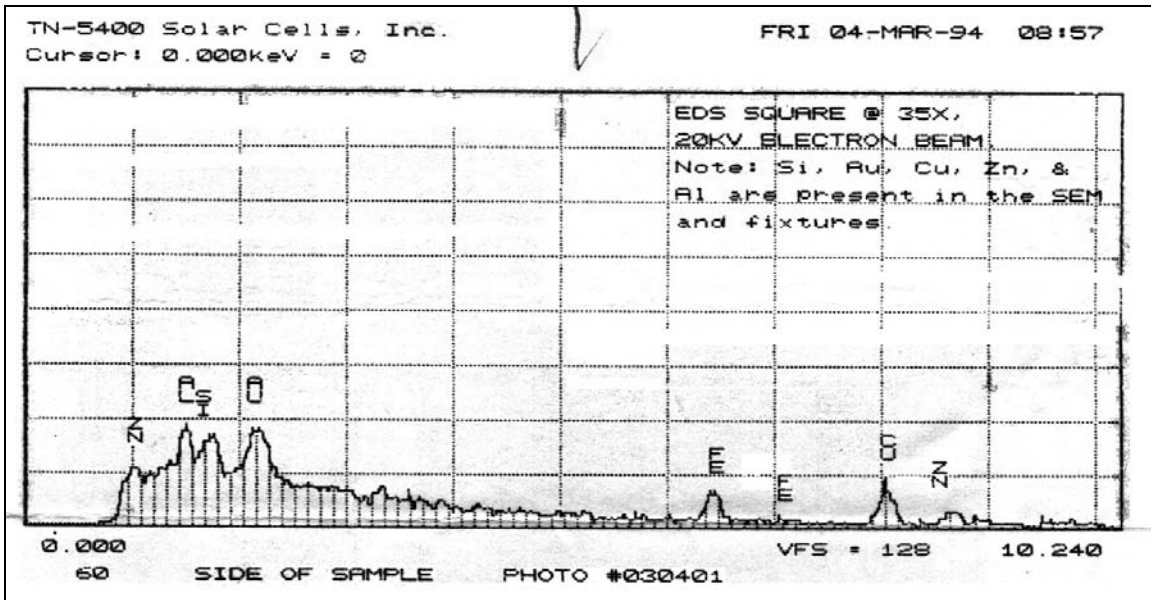
The following shows all of the above spectra on one graph to more clearly display the match.



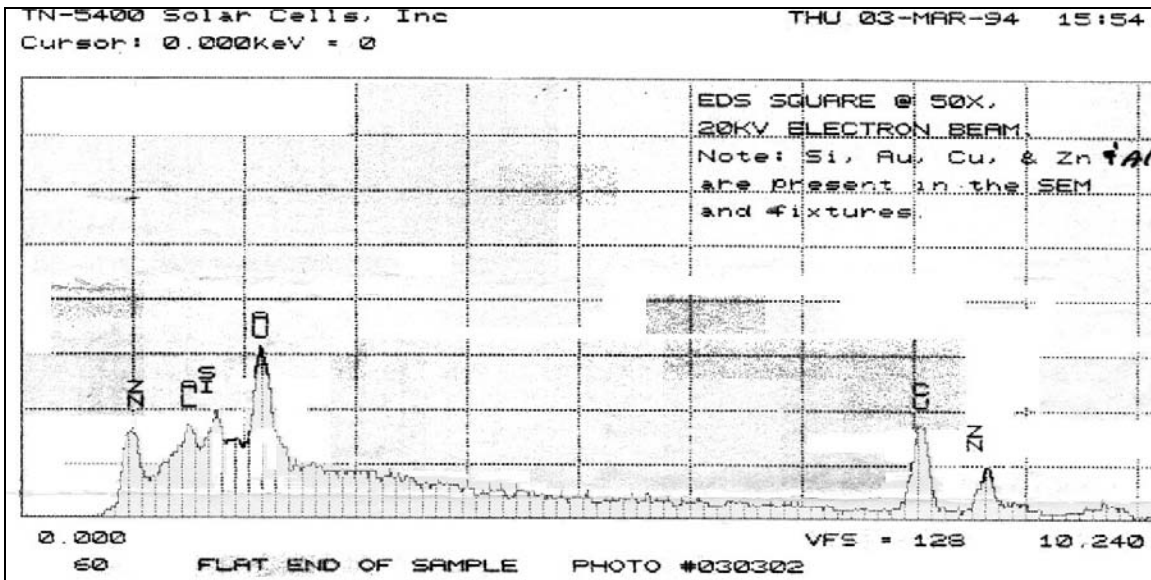
**Infrared Spectra of: the Object Outside Surface; the Interior; a Reference of Polystyrene**

The EDS elemental data obtained from the exterior surfaces of both side and end of the object show zinc, aluminum, silicon, gold and copper. These are contaminants on the surface of the implant and are in extremely trace amounts. The signals in the spectrum are extremely weak suggesting they are in part per million (ppm) concentrations. Furthermore, the infrared identification of polystyrene indicates that primary elements of the sample are carbon and

hydrogen. EDS would not detect these two elements because of the instrument detector window set up. Following are the spectra of side and flat end surfaces obtained from another laboratory.



**EDS Spectrum of Side Surface of the Object.**



**EDS Spectrum of Flat End Surface of the Object.**

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