Frontier Analysis, Ltd

**TECHNICAL SERVICE RESPONSE NO.: UT041**

**Subject:** Analysis of a Suspected Alien Implant

**Date:** May 21, 2005

**Requested By:** Donnie Blessing
S.O.A.A.R.

**Reported By:** P. A. Budinger
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**Background/Objective:**

A lady, who claims an alien abduction, found a small pellet in her mouth. There is speculation that this may be an implant. The purported implant will be referred to as "the object" throughout this report. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the object, that is, specifically determine whether there is any anomaly which would indicate it is an alien implant

**Conclusions:**

•The object is definitely not an alien implant. It is positively identified as 7½ lead shot from a shotgun shell. Properties such as diameter, weight, and softness match that of the lead shot reference. Also, polydimethylsiloxane is detected on both surfaces. This material is common and used in the manufacture of the shot. Additionally, lead carbonate is indicated to be on both samples.

•The surface of the object is gray which is typical of lead exposed to the environment. It is coated with predominantly lead phosphate, a moderate amount of lead carbonate, and smaller amounts of polydimethylsiloxane and a protein derived material. The lead phosphate and some of the lead carbonate are speculated to be a result of the firing process, i.e. it has been through a shotgun. The remaining components such as some of the lead carbonate and polydimethylsiloxane, as noted above, are also found on the 7 ½ led shot and are residuals from the manufacturing process. The protein component could be from an animal euthanized by the shell or from the abductee's mouth.

•Without further background information it is not possible to ascertain how the shotgun shot ended up in the witness's mouth. One theory is that she ate an animal euthanized by a shotgun. The 7½ size is usually used for smaller game such as duck, grouse, dove and quail. Other sources are open to speculation.

•It should be noted that lead is toxic, and this analyst opines that it would not be used in any alien implant.

## Procedure:

The round spherical object and was received May 11, 2005 in a coin holder. An infrared spectrum was obtained from the surface of the object with a Nicolet Avatar 360 spectrometer using the Harrick SplitPea™ sampling accessory. Microscope photographs were acquired with the Leika GZ6 stereomicroscope interfaced to a Kodak Digital Science MDS 120 camera. The object was also measured, weighed, and checked with a radiation monitor and a magnet.

It was speculated that the object was possibly shotgun shell shot by two consultants. Both individuals had experience with this type of ammo. Therefore, Winchester SuperX Lead Shot Game Loads, i.e. shotgun shells (20 gauge 2 ¾ inches, 2 ½ Dr. Eq., with 7/8 oz 7½ lead shot) were purchased[1]. A shell was opened and the shot removed. The shot experienced the same analyses as the object.

## Results:

The results of the individual tests on the object follow. These results are summarized in the conclusions section on page one. These data will show that the object is identical to 7½ shot used in a shotgun shell. Following are the comparisons which are conclusive.

Microscopic photographs of the object and 7½ shot are compared below. The object is gray (not shiny) which happens when lead has been exposed to the environment. The surface is scored and uneven with obvious debris. (It is shiny underneath the surface after easily scoring with a micropick.) The 7½ shot is new and retrieved from a shotgun shell. So it is shiny. They are similar to each other. The photographs follow.

The Object

7 ½ Lead Shot, New

[1] Other shells with lead shot sizes 6 and 9 were considered. However, this shot was found to be in the size range of the object.

Following is a photograph of the shotgun shell broken open which is the source of the 7½ lead shot reference.

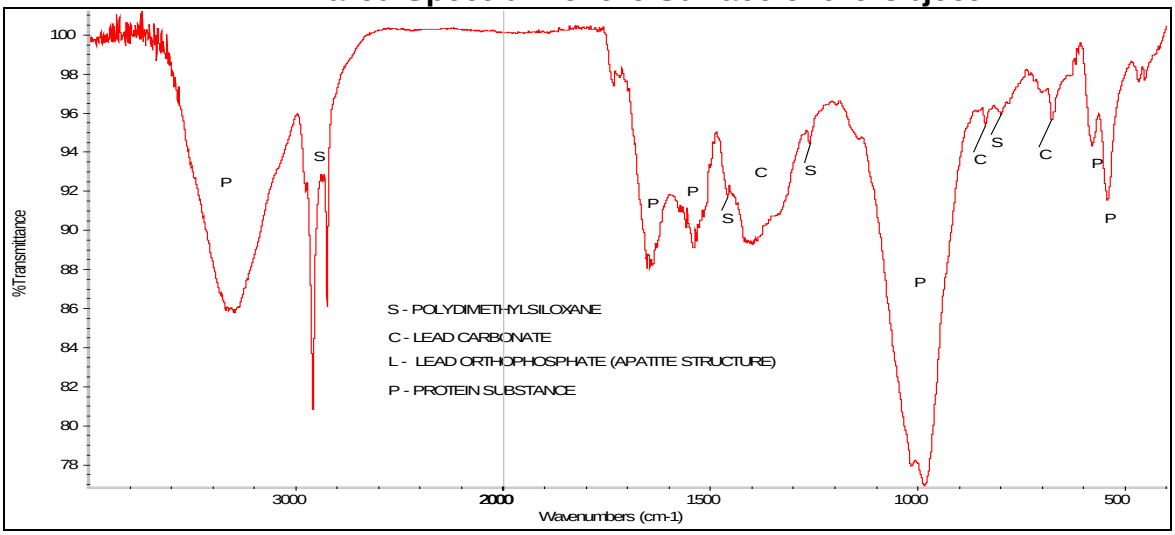
The following table shows other properties of the object and the 7½ lead shot are also identical.

| Properties | The Object | 7 ½ Lead Shot Reference |
|---|---|---|
| Diameter | 2 mm | 2 mm |
| Weight | 0.088 gram | 0.085* gram |
| Radiation Check | Negative | Negative |
| Magnet Exposure | Not Attracted | Not Attracted |
| Softness | Easily Scored | Easily Scored |

*This value is an average of the weights of 15 shot spheres which ranged from 0.079 to 0.091 grams.

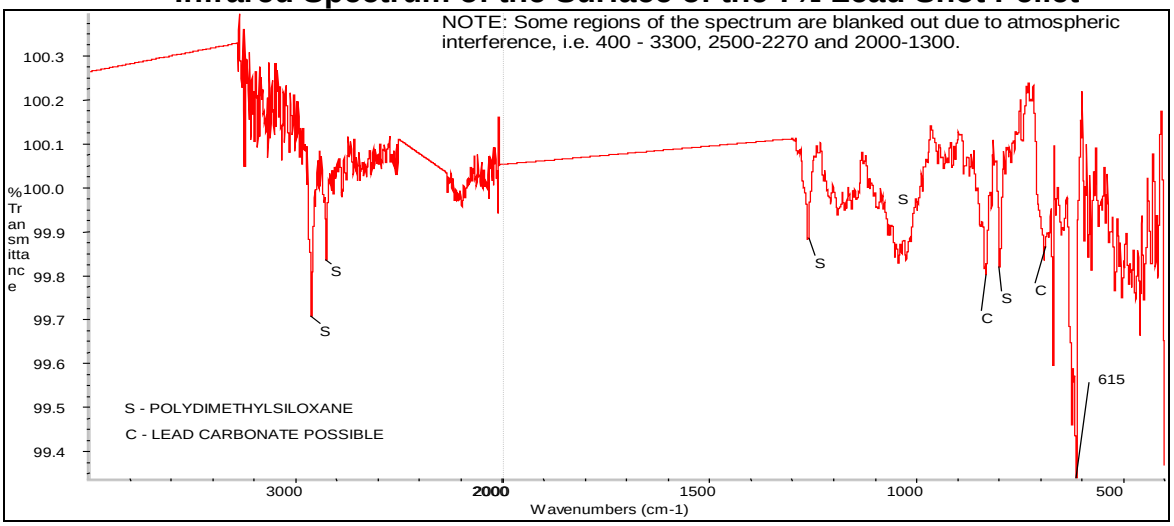
Infrared analysis of the surface of the object show materials which would be present on the shot when manufactured, as well as those resulting after it left the shotgun. These include a predominating amount of lead phosphate, a moderate amount of lead carbonate, and smaller amounts of a protein substance and polydimethylsiloxane. This analyst suspects the phosphate and some carbonate originate from the firing of the shot. A small amount of carbonate is also on 7½ lead shot reference. So, in part it could be some of the source. (See below.) The polydimethylsiloxane is also observed on the new shot and is a component used in processing when the shot is manufactured. The protein material suggests a biological source and could be residuals from an animal euthanized by the shell or from the mouth of the abductee. Following is the infrared spectrum with all pertinent peaks identified.

**Infrared Spectrum of the Surface of the Object**




The infrared spectrum of the surface of the new 7½ shot shows weak bands due to polydimethylsiloxane used in its manufacture. Lead carbonate is indicated.

**Infrared Spectrum of the Surface of the 7½ Lead Shot Pellet**




File: UT041

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