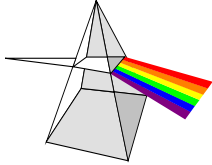




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Frontier Analysis, Ltd

TECHNICAL SERVICE RESPONSE NO.: UT048

Subject: Analysis of a Suspected Alien Implant (March 11, 2006)

Date: April 13, 2006

Requested By: Susan Greenwald

Reported By: P. A. Budinger
Analytical Scientist

Background/Objective:

The witness was in the shower at approximately 11:45 a.m. on March 11, 2006. A substance fell out of her nose. It made an arch, then twisted and wrapped around itself. Initially it felt like cloth, then later, like hard material. The object of this analysis is to determine whether this substance is an alien implant. Microscope photographs of both sides of the object follow.



Side 1



Side 2

Conclusions:

- The substance is identified as a man-made polymer. Specifically its composition is poly(styrene:acrylate ester). This is a common polymer and probably is plastic from some debris around the house. This shows the object is not an alien implant.

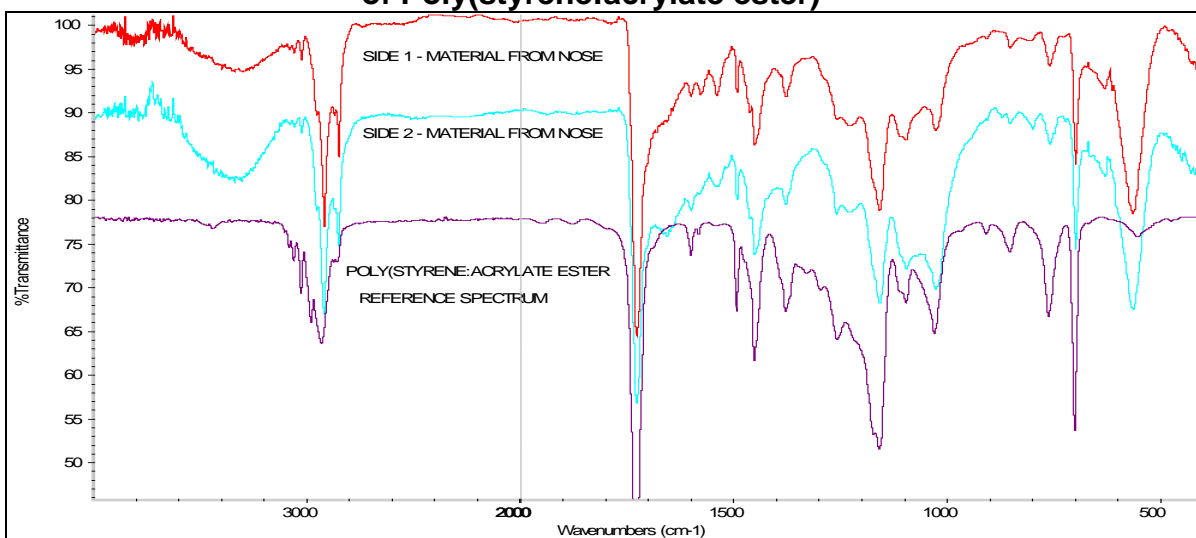
Sample and Procedure:

The sample was received on March 16, 2006. The material is a pliable black triangular material less than 1 cm on each side. Infrared spectra¹ were obtained from both sides of the sample. The spectra were obtained on the Nicolet Avatar 360 spectrometer using the Harrick SplitPea™ ATR sampling accessory. Additionally, microscope photographs were obtained using the Leika GZ6 stereomicroscope interfaced to a Kodak Digital Science MDS 120 camera. The material was also observed under UV light (Optical Engineering's Model 22-UV).

Results:

The infrared spectra taken from both sides of the object are identical. They identify the polymer as poly(styrene:acrylate ester). These spectra match a reference of this material. Following are spectra from both sides of the sample and a reference of poly(styrene:acrylate ester) for comparison.

Infrared Spectra of Side 1 Nose Material, Side 2 Nose Material and Reference of Poly(styrene:acrylate ester)



File: UT048.DOC

Phyllis A. Budinger

¹ **Infrared Spectroscopy (IR):** Infrared spectroscopy is used for the molecular structure identification and quantitation of solids, liquids, and gases. An infrared spectrum is the result of light (in the 2 to 25 micron wavelength range) interacting with the vibrations of molecules. The particular set of vibrations of a molecule gives rise to specific spectral absorption bands, often referred to as the 'fingerprint' spectrum.