

JIM LYONS

SHUT DOWN PROJECT JUPITER NOW. WE ARE JUST BEING EXPERIMENTED ON AGAIN!!!!

NEWS RELEASE

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Contact: Drew Goretzka, Director of Communications

New Mexico Environment Department

505.670.8911 | drew.goretzka@env.nm.gov

NMED launches online stories on uranium mine cleanup

Initiative addresses legacy contamination across New Mexico

SANTA FE — The New Mexico Environment Department has launched interactive online Geographic Information System (GIS) StoryMaps detailing cleanup progress at four abandoned uranium mine and mill sites in the Grants Mining District north of Milan.

Backed by \$12 million of a total \$20 million appropriation from the New Mexico Legislature, the New Mexico Uranium Mine Cleanup Initiative targets abandoned uranium mine sites with no viable responsible party.

New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD), and contractors are conducting the work, which targets legacy abandoned uranium mine sites with no viable responsible party that are not covered by an active mining company or other cleanup programs. The first sites were chosen due to their proximity to residences, physical hazards, and readiness for cleanup partnership.

"For decades, these abandoned uranium mines have posed serious health risks to nearby communities," said Environment Secretary James Kenney. "These StoryMaps give New Mexicans transparent, real-time view of our cleanup progress — so the public can see exactly how we're addressing this legacy contamination."

Teams have begun working at the following sites:

- Schmitt Decline mine in McKinley County, where living on-site for one year would result in two years of typical radiation exposure.
- Moe No. 4 mine in McKinley County, where living on-site for one year would result in 13 years of typical radiation exposure.
- Red Bluff No. 1 mine in McKinley County, where living on-site for one year would result in 12 years of typical radiation exposure.
- Roundy Shaft and Roundy Manol Strip mines in McKinley County, where living on-site for one year would result in 21 years of typical radiation exposure.

The Environment Department's mission is to protect and restore the environment and to foster a healthy and prosperous New Mexico for present and future generations.

The GIS StoryMaps are immersive storytelling webpages that can be readily viewed on computers, tablets, and smartphones. Explore the links below for more information.

- New Mexico Uranium Mine Cleanup Initiative:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7f87b4a2e51742ba95aa2f28796303e3>

- Schmitt Decline Mine (EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC) -

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7f87b4a2e51742ba95aa2f28796303e3/page/Schmitt-Decline-Mine>

- Red Bluff No. 1 and Roundy Mines (ENTACT) -

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7f87b4a2e51742ba95aa2f28796303e3/page/Red-Bluff-No._Mine

- Moe No. 4 Mine (INTERA) -

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7f87b4a2e51742ba95aa2f28796303e3/page/Moe-No._4-Mine

The New Mexico Mine Cleanup Initiative builds on previous transparency efforts, such as the interactive dashboard of formerly operating uranium mine and mill sites, which provides the public with easy access to site information, regulatory actions, and cleanup status.

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Ebb Cade

Ebb Cade (17 March 1890 – 13 April 1953) was a construction worker at Clinton Engineer Works in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He was the first person subjected to injection with plutonium as an experiment.

Life

Cade was born on 17 March 1890 in Macon County, Georgia, the son of Evens and Carrie Cade. Ebb Cade was married to Ida Cade. At age 63, Cade died as a result of ventricular fibrillation followed by heart failure on 13 April 1953 in Greensboro, North Carolina.^[1]

Plutonium injection

On 23 March 1945 Cade was on his way to work at a construction site for the Manhattan Project when he was involved in a traffic accident at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He was an African-American cement worker for the J.A. Jones Construction Company. Cade presented at the Oak Ridge Hospital with fractures of right patella, right radius and ulna and left femur. Dr. Hymer Friedell, deputy medical director of the Manhattan Engineer District, determined that as Cade was, as he characterized, a "well developed..well nourished" "colored male", he was suitable for "experimentation" with plutonium injection. Doctors left his fractures untreated for 20 days until after plutonium injections began on 10 April 1945. Cade received the injections at the Oak Ridge Hospital on the Clinton Engineer Works reservation without his consent or knowledge. He became known as HP-12 (Human Product-12) and was the first person to be injected with Plutonium-239.^{[2][3]} In order to test the migration of plutonium through his body, subsequently 15 of Cade's teeth were extracted and bone samples taken.^{[4][5]}

According to one account, Cade departed suddenly from the hospital on his own initiative; one morning the nurse opened his door, and he was gone. Later it was learned that he moved out of state and died of heart failure in Greensboro.^[6]

From 1945 to 1947, 18 people were part of a series of studies that involved the injection of plutonium. In Rochester, New York at Strong Memorial Hospital 11 people were injected. In Chicago, three individuals received injections at Billings Hospital of the University of Chicago. In San Francisco, California, three people were injected at the University Hospital of the University of California, San Francisco. The first person injected in California was Albert Stevens.^{[7][8][9][10]} Urine and feces samples were collected from the test subjects and forwarded to Los Alamos National Laboratory for plutonium analysis.^{[11][12]} The studies were utilized to formulate mathematical equations necessary to establish plutonium excretion rates.^{[13][14][15][16]}

Ebb Cade

Born	March 17, 1890 <u>Macon County, Georgia</u>
Died	April 13, 1953 (aged 63)
Known for	Being the first person injected with plutonium

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External links

- Record Group 326 (Box descriptions) (<https://www.archives.gov/files/atlanta/finding-aids/atomic-energy-commission.pdf>). This is the box cited by Denise Kiernan as containing relevant correspondence
 - Kiernan, Denise (2013). *The Girls of Atomic City: The Untold Story of the Women Who Helped Win World War II* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zav6AgAAQBAJ&q=teeth+Dated+September+19%2C+1945%2C+Formerly+Declassified+Correspondence%2C+1942%E2%80%941947%3B+Records+of+the+Atomic+Energy+Commission%2C+Record+Group&pg=PA345>). New York, NY: Touchstone of Simon & Schuster. pp. 344–345. ISBN 978-1451617528. Retrieved 9 March 2018. "cites Dated September 19, 1945, Formerly Declassified Correspondence, 1942–1947; Records of the Atomic Energy Commission, Record Group 326; National Archives at Atlanta"
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