

MICROFILMS

JUN 4 1958

ARGONNE NATIONAL
LABORATORY

REPOSITORY Argonne - TPS
COLLECTION Laboratory Notebook
BOX No. 1358 A
FOLDER R.S. Stone

Xenon - CH259

Volume fraction of body at 140 mm
Dissolution at same rate

Under saturation conditions back-capture
will contain $\frac{1}{2}$ the no. of atoms of each cc. of gas
breathed.

0024445

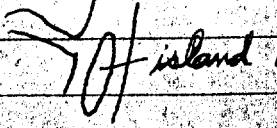
1. Reports for Health Division to Mr. Compton
for final report by April 15th
500 word maximum.
Each OSRD content to be separate. ~~Printed~~ ~~April 3rd~~ | 43
In simple direct language.

2. One page summary of health activities to Director
by Monday 25th of each month.
Sat. of this week.

3. Cole to order aluminum tubes if needed.
Cole - have you arranged a room re. space in Pil. Room

4. Site X. Protect wall
7 feet concrete
1 foot high grade on each side
5 feet low grade around & Berigton in center.

5. List of all equipment for each room as soon as possible.

6. Contamination of Water of a) Creek
b) River  island 1 mile

7. Quantity of these

Grazette - Cleveland (Dupont subsidiary)
HST dipping & electroplating.

Wolverin Tube Co. - Detroit
Aluminum Tubes.

Responsibility

1) Univ of Chicago - with Heath in the report
Can use half of Dupont. Smith is Dupont's man
in charge of safety.

Bugbee is in charge of Instruments

See Compton re Blosser
Batelle - extending model.

Academic Training	1 pt for year up to 7
Prof. Experience	1 " " " " "
Ability + Industry	1 to 5 pts
Responsibility	0 to 10
Absent before coming to project	1 point for each \$500 beyond \$5000.

Professors	Wiss charts - 910		
	See chin 1-7-8		
	Open books 3-4-5	7 Pts	47
	Janis papers 23	180	900 ⁰⁰
		\$15.00 per point from 7-16-47	

delay

For Monday April 12th 1943
National Cancer Institute

Purpose of Experiments

Experiment I - Exposures continuous for 8 hrs out of every 24

To determine effects of 8, 4, 1 and 0.1 r for 8 hours out every 24. γ -rad from Rad.

Already have results on 24 hr continuous irradiation on another strain of mice which showed that continuous exposure to a maximum of 4 r per day for 8 mos totalling 1,000 r ^{cum} no changes in blood picture or hematopoietic system ~~could~~ that could be attributed to irradiation. Now want to see what similar response in 8 hours will do. a higher

In other words does intensity ~~being~~ ^{going} about cause any changes.

Females at 4 r per day were sterile after 106 days

Males at 4 r per day were fertile " "

No evidence of inherited chromosomal changes.

Experiment II a adding 12.5 and 50 r/5 hrs to above.

To determine whether acute doses of 50 r and 12.5 r give greater effects on mice exposed to the Exp. I type of chronic exposure than on mice not exposed to chronic exposure.

In other words, are animals living in a field of radiation exposure that does not cause observable effects more vulnerable to small acute exposures than those not so exposed.

If no effects are observed further acute exposure is given

III Breeding experiments in 9 hr/24 hr fields and continuous 24 hr fields.

Object - to see effects on fertility + genetic effects of 2 rates on same strain.

At 8 r/24 hrs up to 300 + 400 r

4 r/24 hrs up to 100, 200 + 300 r

2 r/24 hrs up to 100 r

All animals have been fertile + litter sizes normal.

Ovaries + Testes show no changes.

C₃H mice showed changes at 4 r level. Diff may be (1) strain difference (2) age - new groups are younger.

6 generations of C₃H mice were born + raised in the 1 and 0.1 r fields. No inhibited abnormalities were observed. WT. general appearance + life span were comparable with controls.

Measuring

1. Amount of water flowing into cooling pond
2. Radiation of water

2 Counter sets for waste water - in Extraction Room.

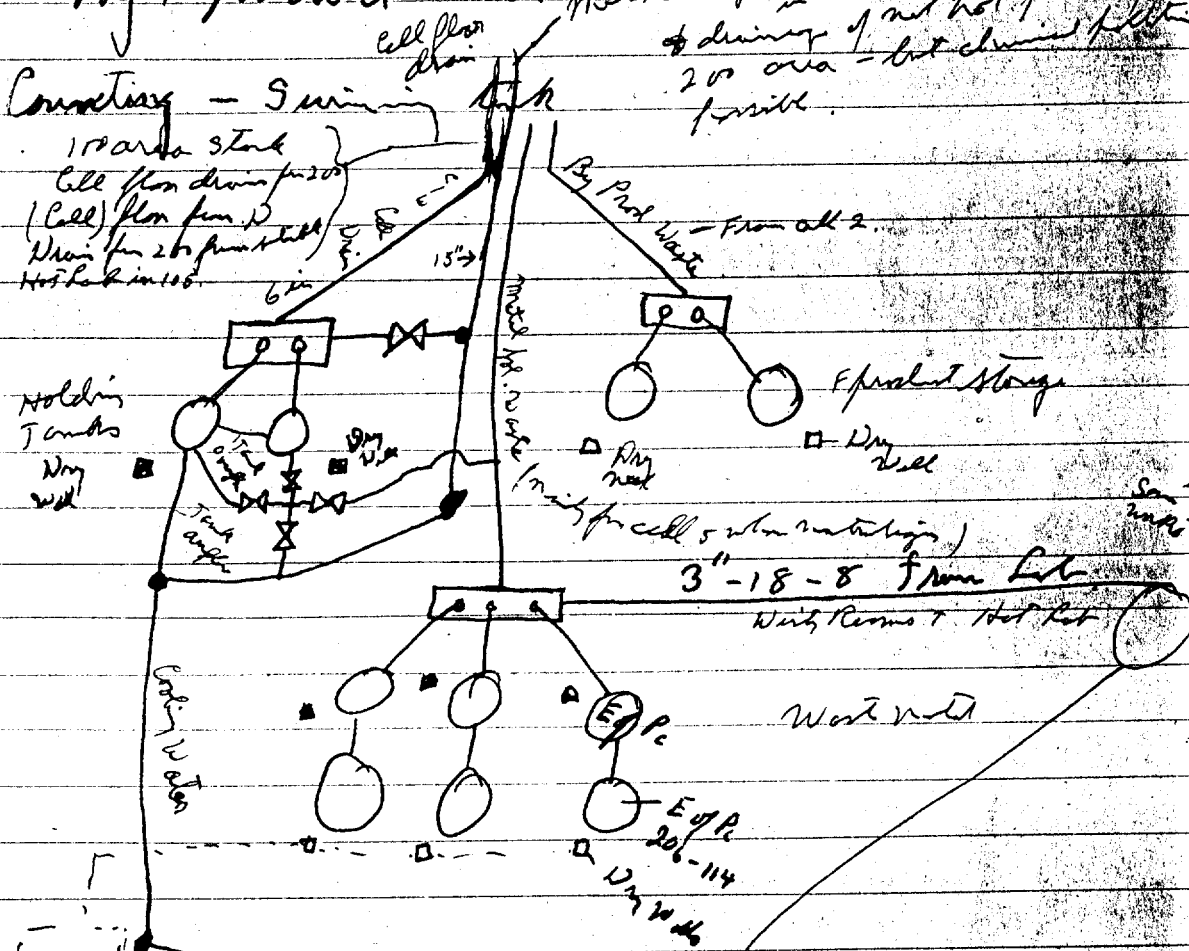
Sources of Water

By-product water

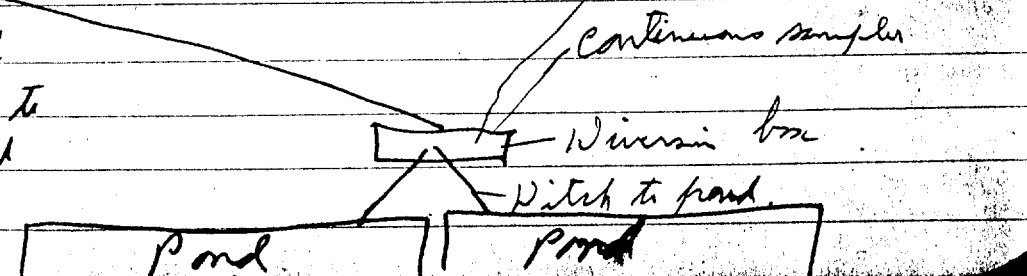
Counting - Swimming

1200 lbs 3000
 Cell floor drain for 200
 (Cell) floor for 10
 Drain for 200 from shell
 Hot Lab in 100

Multi Storage bins with cool pipes
 in room to water cool pipes
 & draining of not hot portion of
 200 over - but chemical pollution
 possible



Drain collecting all
 dry wells will go to
 small holding pond
 of its own



$\frac{1}{10}$ r per hour

1200 Pm type
6 chargers

20 Telegram 0-0.1 r

25 Standard Portables 6 Standard c screens

2 Portable 0-50 r c detached chargers

2 Portables

All meters on scale only

All ~~test~~ meters in register

All set meters in $\frac{1}{10}$ r.

April 14th

Notes Pile Bldg July 15, Pile Aug 15th stand work Sept 15

- (A) From hot lab in 100 area drain to storage tank + then to cold floor drain to be disposed of as to activity.

Sampling Points

- (1) Overflow tank from stack of 100 area (Routine sample)
- (2) Closed tank from hot lab. of 100 area (Batch sample)
- (3) Monitor when drain from metal storage drain come to 200 area (Routine)
- (4) Monitor from floor drains of work cell (Used for location)
- (5) 206-102 + 103 Hold up tanks (Batch sample)

Radio Iodine

M.U.C. - Hg 88 revising M.U.C. Hg 74

Tolerance Concentration

2.5×10^{-13} curies/cm³ for an 8 hr exposure daily

1.75×10^{-12} curies/cm³ for an 8 hr " once a week

Iodine Concentration at 60 days = 190 C/ton; X-rays = 37 C/ton

Uranium Hexafluoride

C.H.B. - 16

British report showing of five men to 1:50,000
(300 mg per m³) for 30 seconds in the 10 m³ chamber

Uranium Hexafluoride is non-irritant in a
concentration of 1 in 50,000

J. Howard Wilham

Lead Tolerance in Air

0.15 mg per cubic meter

(U. S. Public Health Service)

+ I think I should read

Salary Rating

Academic Training

1 point up to 7 for College or University to Postgrad.

Prof. Experience

1 Point for each year of Prof. Experience up to a
max equal to twice the employee's base salary in thousands
of dollars. (If 20 years $\$4,000 = 8$ pts)

(If 20 years + 10,000 = 20 pts)

Ability + Industry. Poor 1 Fair 2 Average 3 Above 4 Very 5

Responsibility (on project) 0 - No resp. 1 + 2 Minor responsibilities

3, 4 + 5 - Group leaders 6, 7, 8 Section Chiefs 9 + 10 Vice Directors

Max Salary = Points \times 25 = Salary per month!

Water Activity

Waste: 10^{-12} Watts of active material per cc of
 min water safe for man or fish. (Quota willow letter)

Have control look into heavy water toxicity

Look up radio-active nitrogen influence on fish.

5/1/43

J. N. Wilson to F.B.V. Vaughan

Ponds tested 9/2 h.

24h integrated sample of all water going to creek.

Stack Meters W. R. Kamin

both diluted + undiluted to be tested

50 cc/sec for undiluted

500 cc/sec for diluted.

Stack Disposal

Mr. D. H. Johnson has joined Engineering
 group - has had experience with disposal
 of 20 tons per day of nitrogen from stacks
 70 ft high.

1st study stack disposal.

Radiation from T. H. Nucleol Y rays

Perkin calculate intensity for depth surface
 of soil over 0.625 T/8 hours.

What about 4 men with fence & low blood cut

10 0-20 milk run for the with the fuel can
20 0-100 milk run for the

milk 15

10

6

5 V int with 2 on ~~foot~~ side a great
Site X

100 area = Material testing & processing 101 & 102

103 - Material storage rack

105 - Pile

115 - Fan house

200 area = 205 Separator

206 Granite waste storage

500 area = electric substation

600 area = Roads, fence general terrain
etc

700 area = 701 Gas house & clock shop

702 Telephone

703 main office

706 A Chem lab 706 B Physics Lab

717 first aid etc
etc

Long life γ Radicals.

60 days - Columbin Zircarum.

1 mat - Strontium

Iodine - Xenon Chain.

51 Sb - 133

↓ 10 min

52 - Te - 133

↓ 60 min

53 - I - 133

↓ 22 hrs

54 - Xe - 133

↓ 5.6 days

55 - La - 133

S. Table

Clinton Lab

1000 kW operating power = 3.3×10^{16} fission/sec.

5×10^8 γ 's/sec = 1 r/sec

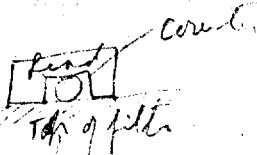
3×10^8 neutrons/sec = 1 r/sec

Activities of Soil, Air, Water + Normal Human Tissue
 S. P. Russ Br. J. Rad. XVI p. 7, Jan 1943

Observer	Test Specimen	Gamma Radiation or Air Control Background
Satterly	Cambridge Soil	10^{-17}
Eve	atlantic Water	10^{-15}
Layman - Barber	Normal Human Tissue	10^{-14}
Joly	Ocean Waters	3×10^{-14}
Rajewsky	Free Air	10^{-13}
Strutt	Igneous Rocks	5×10^{-12}
	Industrial air	10^{-10}
MacKover	Bereton Water	10^{-9}
"	Bereton natural gas	10^{-8}
Ramsay	Bath, Kings Well gas	2×10^{-8}

Wg²⁷ - half life 10min.

- Argon. 1) Reduction of 1 millin in intensity of neutrons measured by window
 by concrete 5 feet. i.e. fr 2.3×10^8 cts to 1.8×10^2
- 2) Wood 39 3/4" reduced to 0.000
- r/kwh $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ at 10 feet for shield.
- 1406 in shield plugged by wood x lead.
- 18.7×10^{-4} r/kwh Hr.
- Top of pile 26×10^{-4} r/kwh Hr.



Shielding of X - Iron.

	Ind. Fil	R ₀	BF ₃	Y corr. R ₀	R ₀	T/M W in
0	730	149		649	2.87	3.87
7.6	4.91	14		226	11.1	
17.1	.358	3.6		20.3	10	
26.7	.098	3.3		2.02	5.4	
36.2	.027	1.93		.37	2.9	
46.7	.014	1.75		.128	2.2	
55.2	.008	2.3		.056	2.67	
77.6	.0034			.02		.12 x 10 ⁻³

11

Radiation Hazards from Metal Storage & Waste

Disposal Systems - Site W.

M. U. C. of B.M. 55 May 22 1943

By Wanda

From Metal Storage Basins, Dry Vent Disposal Tanks & Sky Chim

Assuming storage were to go dry

Source

Distance in feet at which 100 r/hr level is 0.11 x 18 hrs

Metal Storage Basins

Direct Exposure

5 ft. Min. at center height
P₀ = 5.7° P₀ = 3.0°

100 tons of 1/2 in. plates of 7 in. buckets	4000	3300	1700
b) Spread out	5000	4300	2400
100 lb. 60 day metal a) Buckle	3000	2300	1100
b) Spread out	3700	3000	1500
Waste Disposal			
(a) 50 ft. diam tank with metal soil	600	300	150
(b) Tank is bombed	950	500	250
(c) 50 ft. tank with metal + by-product	950	500	250
(d) Tank is bombed	1300	850	400
(e) Tank 50 ft. by 100 ft. with metal	2000	1500	850
(f) Tank 50 ft. by 100 ft. with metal + by-product	2500	2050	1200

W River Water 35 000 cu ft./sec flood
70 cu ft./sec pipe cooling rate

Water Tolerance 0.1 r/24 hrs.

$$10^{-4} \text{ Watts/cm}^3$$

$$3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Watts/cm ft}$$

$$\frac{1.6 \times 10^{-9}}{E(\text{MeV})} \text{ curies/cm}^3$$

$$4 \times 10^{10} \text{ curies/cm}^3$$

$$\frac{5 \times 10^{-5}}{E(\text{MeV})} \text{ curies/cm ft.}$$

for 4 MEV.

Fission Product analysis Corzell - after 90 days

Corzell Table for C N 5761 (in book)

Sr Elong T Half life B Half thickness at Curies at 60 days (from 1 ton of fuel in water)

		Half life	B Half thickness at	Curies at 60 days (from 1 ton of fuel in water)
	Sr	55 d	~200	62,000
	Ra	57 d	93	63,000
	Ta	60 d	11.5	49,000 (γ)
	Ra	35 d	2.8	63,000 (γ)
	Ra E + UX	30 d	4	34,000 (γ)
	Ux	200 d	~300	
	Ca	32 d	60	2,300
	La, Y, Pa	90 d		2,100 (γ)
	Ba	12.5 d	45	8,700
	La	40 h	95	9,600 (γ)
	Ca	28 d	17	} 70,000
	Ca	340 d	~250	
	Pa	13.5 d	46	8,300

Doseage by Thermal Neutrons - K Way

(Weekly report of Tech. Div. of Dept. of Health for week ending 5/1/43 R-11 in Chicago X file.)

Case I. Man at a distance from the pile which is small in comparison with his own dimensions (multiple reflections of neutron back + forth important)

$$\text{Doseage in } 0.01 \tau = 3.42 \times 10^3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No. of thermal neutrons emerging} \\ \text{per sec. from a cm}^2 \text{ of the pile} \\ \text{face next to observer.} \end{array} \right.$$

per 8 hr day

Case II. Man at a distance from pile which is small in comparison with pile dimensions but large in comparison with his own dimensions (multiple reflection negligible)

$$\text{Doseage in } 0.01 \tau = 0.71 \times 10^3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No. of thermal neutrons emerging} \\ \text{per sec. from a cm}^2 \text{ of the pile} \\ \text{face closest to observer.} \end{array} \right.$$

per 8 hr day

Case III. Man at a distance from pile which is large in comparison with pile dimensions.

$$\text{Doseage in } 0.01 \tau = 0.41 \times 10^3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total no. of neutrons from pile per sec.} \\ \text{per 8 hr day} \end{array} \right. \frac{1}{4 \pi (\text{distance from pile to man})^2}$$

Shield ref.

Thickness (70 dead graphite)

W 25000 KW

Thickness	n/cm ² sec + KW	r
0	1.7 x 10 ⁶	1.1 x 10 ⁶
26.7 cm Fe	11.00	34 r
x 1.5 for mm ² add 19 cm CH ₂	30	27 r
add 18.1 cm Fe	.3	47
add 15.2 cm CH ₂	7	40
add 10.1 Fe	.01	4
add 10.1 Fe		.3
10.1 Fe (.005)		.02

Seconds in day
 Curium factor = 7 x 10⁹

.14 x 10⁹
 .15/8 hrs } for pile
 .10/8 hrs }

Mossite (brass) is not as good as paraffin. Need 2 eqs as usual

Site X. Radiation thru 2" hole through shield.

Shield 7 feet thick. 3 feet space between pile face + shield.

Dosage from an unplugged 2" leading channel through the shield.

Condition	Kind of Rad.	Dosage Rate	Time to get 0.15
Pile Operating at 10 ³ KW	Neutron	28 r/sec	0.0036 seconds
1 min after shutdown	Neutron	~ 0.03 r/sec	~ 3 seconds
30 min	γ ray	8 x 10 ⁻⁴ r/sec	2 min
2 hours	γ-ray	4 x 10 ⁻⁴ r/sec	4 min
1 day	γ-ray	2 x 10 ⁻⁴ r/sec	8 min.

(Note "r" of neutron apparently = same unit of ionization.)

1000 KW operating power = 3.3 x 10¹⁶ fissions per sec.

5 x 10⁸ γ's per sec. & per cm² = 15 per sec.

3 x 10⁸ neutrons per cm² and per sec = 15 per sec.

Site X Disposal

White Oak Creek - average discharge 10^6 cu feet per day

Clunich River = 2×10^7 cu feet per day. Minimum

Assuming 1000 G.P.M. plant waste = 2×10^5 cu feet per day

1 lb metal ^(30 days) requires 3×10^4 cu feet of water for dil. to

3×10^{-7} watts (= 0.15 ~~hr~~ hrs)

Ponds of order of ~~10000~~ 2×10^4 cu feet

Site X Surface Temp of Slags

405 tenths from slag \bar{c} temp. Temp. $< 200^{\circ}\text{F}$ 43%

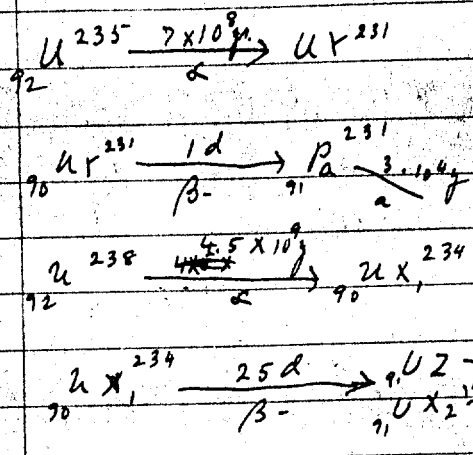
557 " " " " " " $> 200^{\circ}\text{F}$

No surface temperature over 300°

Military Use

10^6 Curries of γ radiation is sufficient to sterilize
1000 cu feet per day over an area of one square mile. It
could be made available in a volume of the order of
 $1 \sim 2$ cu feet.

French & Cooper - Recovery + Use of Fission Products
- Pa. C.S. 658



Spontaneous fission of ${}_{92}^{238}\text{U}$ $\xrightarrow[10^{16} \text{ yr.}]{\text{Half-life}}$ $\text{Kr} + \text{Te}$
 $10 \text{ n / sec / kilogram}$
 $= 5 \text{ events / sec / kilogram}$

$4 \text{ T on U} = 4 \times 10^6 \text{ kg} = 1.6 \text{ curies}$

Rothery Exams - The T content of small Doses of Uranium
 & Other Radioactive (1) in file in "Vital for

Page 5 ^{part 2} "In air the specific ionization per mm. of path length is
 in the neighborhood of 5 to 15 ion pairs for electrons, 200 to
 1500 for protons, 3000 to 6600 for α particles, and the
 order of 10,000 or more for carbon, oxygen & nitrogen nuclei.
 The specific ionization per micron of path in
 water or living tissue is approximately the same as the
 specified ionization per mm. of path in air.

Page 6 1.5×10^{-9} gms of radon per gm of dry bone may produce
 same in 10 yrs.

- 1 T = 83 ergs for gm. of living tissue
- 1 T = 2.0×10^{-6} Calorie for gm of living tissue
- 1 T = 1.6×10^{12} ion pairs for gm. of living tissue.

Phone call from Dr. Gellman

Three new Companies come under Dept

- 1) Baker Brothers Inc. Toledo Ohio
Machining metal - Starting Jan 7th
- 2) Copperwell Steel Co. Warren Ohio
Cold Straightening Process.
- 3) Aluminium Co. of America - Coning.
New Kensington Pennsylv.

Dr Warren says that Capt Ferry of Manhattan District office is to cover plants.

1 lb for 5 cc gas

5×10^{-5} lb per cc = 1 part per million
 100 parts per million would give radiation tolerance

Remelting scrap - at Brush.

Radiography - at MIT.

Rolling bars - Joslin

Outgassing - at Batelle - Heat in vacuum to 500 to 1500°C

Coating - Mid-West Mfg. Co. -
 W. Olive -
 Midwest -

Inside Properties - Amos.

Beryllium metal - 200 tons per year

150 lbs of Beryllium
 450 lbs of Beryllium
 Beryllium for metal powder.

Brush Beryllium - working beryllium metal.

Water Situation at Site X

Minimum guaranteed flow of Clarissa river 200 cfs per sec or 2×10^7 cu ft per day

Normal Discharge rate of Clinton Laboratory 1000 gal/min (2×10^5 cu feet per day)

Look up C.S. 764

Write War. for temp. working for best

.02 is equivalent
08

Foot 1. Wollans chamber for survey or ground
Will have 2 inches

Neutron 2. Jussis chamber - single chamber 1 foot diameter
4 with followers

Slow 1. BF₃ - Large Chamber 2
One with records

Neutron 2. Wollans - Survey room

2150°C

Refining set up of X - March 10th 1943
Conrad N. G.

24
24

Strautman + Phosphorus - Friedell. Intravenous.
10 m.c. Sn. given at one time might kill someone.
20 m.c. Sn. might kill 75% of people + damage the
remains.

P^{32} given intravenously - in 3 week period Friedell
30 to 40 m.c. P^{32} would kill half the people.

July 26. Corgyll's group.
Ruthenium - very difficult out of 10 N H₂O in presence of
methylamine agent.

Setback U on - 2-prod.
Oral 100 - 200 m.c. \leftarrow Sn
Lungs 1 - 10 μ ci \leftarrow alk. carbon \rightarrow Bone Pu RE
Mgister 5 - 10 m.c. Pu Cb. \rightarrow lungs
10 m.c. = 1 gramme 10 - 100 μ ci cm²

Man breathes 30 litres per min
2000 litres per hour walking around.
 $\frac{2}{1000}$ x per liter

Sn X 10⁸ phosphorus then 1 sq cm = 1 r 2 MEV

July 28 - look up reports on P 9 file as to what 7 and 8 are.

Clinton Laboratories
Martin H. Whitaker, Director

Box 1991 Knoxville

Clinton Laboratories Employment Office.

311 - 315 (Knoxville Term. Knoxville 4-1858
Cumberland Ave.) 4-1859

Form to Write up Experiments.

I Statement of Problem.

Clear + Short concise

II Reasons for Investigation

Why being done

Why being done here and now, i.e. Connection with

III Experimental Methods

What How it is to be done

IV Experimental Requirements

What material needed

What apparatus needed + for how long

V Program + Scheduling

When you think it should be done.

VI Present status of Problem.

Assignment - Who is responsible

Who will assist him

Aug 10th (1) Have Wollan review plans of W side for protection features. Must be approved.

(2) Section chiefs - must go through plans & decide who else should see.

Research Assistant

175 - 250

Junior

225 - 275

Associate

250 - 350

Senior

Senior

Principal

Chief.

f-p Danger from Dose

General - 5 to 35% of particles in lungs 4 or 5 weeks reach the alveoli of the lungs.

1 mc deposited in lung would yield 100 r/day

Most effective chemical agent at present available causes 50% mortality at 5 r/L 3 PPM.

So dust 10^{-4} g/L would irradiate lungs at 200 r/day

1 megacurie of f-p would produce 100 r/day over 2 sq miles

From Warren Data - using halosium.

^{Spores} 50 r/day 3' above ground require 50 mc per sq foot or 10^6 C spread over .7 miles² = 50 r/day at 3' above ground.

Powder - Na²⁴ + lime.

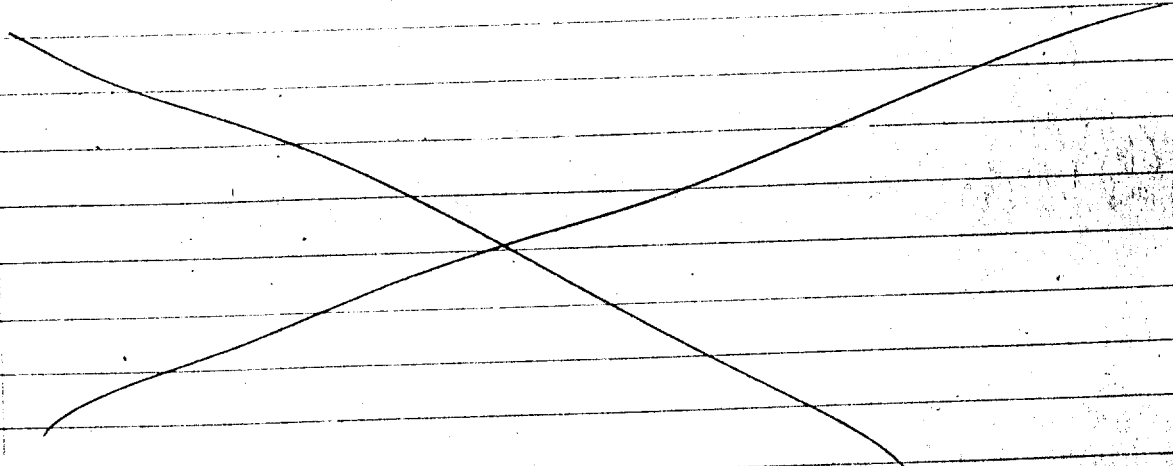
10^6 C powder over $\frac{1}{2}$ sq mile = 50 to 100 r/day at 3' above

Values obtained for small patches.

(Bak estimated 10^6 C must produce 50 r/day

1 meter above 2.75 miles² of rolling ground covered uniformly,

Dry Weight of F.P. per megacurie of gamma radiation would be 60 lbs. & Volume = $\frac{1}{3}$ ft³



8/17/43 Cornell - Lab. Council
F - N Serial 50 days exp.

250 days cooking

β activity 46% C

14% Sr

14% Y

7% Zr

4% Cb

4% Ru

2% Co

~~Efficiently separated~~

} γ activity bunch

Volatility of Ruthenium

Ratio of activity of Ru is low in gas in discharge.

Salt tablets $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr

2/1 = 15 gr = 1 gram

See table on 5 grs may give clues

$\frac{1}{10}$ r accrued over surface of body

Depth mobility ≈ 500 r within 3 weeks

600 r 1. Kwtm = 250 r

120

500 r

Sept 4th

Tolerance for fast neutrons $\approx 200 \text{ n/cm}^2 \text{ sec}$
PV Glass instrument measures 1 to 3 $\text{n/cm}^2 \text{ sec}$.

Francis suggests catalase measure of size
 $10^{14} - 10^{15} / \text{cc} + \text{Ruthers.}$ Not $\text{H}_2 \text{O}_2$

Beryl - fuse in electric furnace; run out as a liquid
into water \downarrow some vapor from top.

This granulates the slag.

Slag treated w/ $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$ forming Beryl BeSO_4
which is filtered removing most of impurities.

BeSO_4 suspended till crystals form -
allowed to cool + BeSO_4 separated as intergrowth
in centrifuge.

BeSO_4 noted to drive off SO_3 + leave BeO

Make BeO . \downarrow Copper - Beryl. \downarrow Net. Beryl
95%

$\text{BeO} + \text{Cu} + \text{Net Copper}$ in carbon arc at very
high temp + vapor is formed.

To make Net. Beryl form both phases of Beryl from
 BeO . - reduction then to Beryl in a furnace
both by adding metallic Mg.

Tri-calcium Phosphate - 10 grams per day

11-2-43

Oral absorption

I } 100% absorbed Thyroid 20%
Co. } Muscle 40%

Sa } 10% - 20% Absorption > 99%
Ba }

Fission m. 2-5% Absorption > 90%

Yt, Zn, Cb, Ru < 0.5%

La Ce Pu Np

Pulmonary Retention

Zn - Cb 60-80% Half life > 200

Y, Ba, Ce, Pr 25-60% Half life 10-20 days

Np 20%

Excretion from Lungs

M, Y, Zr, Cb, Ba, La, Ce, Pr

Pu, Np 25-70% - mostly 50% in skeleton } Elimination slower than 1/2 life

Uranium Pu, 30-70% for days

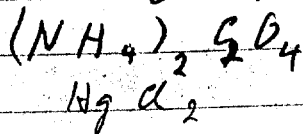
Kidney Pu,

Xenom - M.V.C. JOM 39

Exp. Co. concentrate Xe from Xe-N₂ mixture from
1/20,000,000 to 1/20 by adsorption on silica gel
at Temp of boiling O₂ (-183°C) run at boiling CO₂ (-78°C)

2/15/44

Burton Actinometer



Results run to 2 r of rate of alkali
1 r / hr
run for yield 105

2/15/44

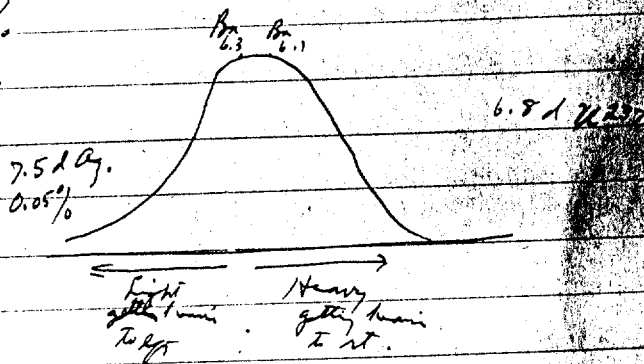
Sugarman

6.1% prod. of 12.5 d Ba

Ba activity per grain 190 Mev / grain

Yield

9.7 d Ba¹³⁹ 6.3%
12.5 d Ba¹⁴⁰ 6.1%



yield even

Question from

Meeting of March 6th

- 1) Laundry - is it a security problem or health hazard

Fish in Col. River will probably concentrate 25-75 x that in water.

138,000 α particles per min per μg . of Pu.
24,000 years $1/2$ life Pu.

Allison's Tolerance

5×10^{-6} α / cc / sec. in air - Working Tolerance

1.4 α / cc / sec in air for disaster.

$1/10$ intensity of cosmic rays ionization.

2/4/4 Hamilton, Smoke - Uranium Chloride

Grind ^{plus} under oil drip to get dust

Wash with Carbon Tetrachloride to get free from all traces of oil.

For every 1000 lbs by wt of dust put in 410 lbs by wt of C_2Cl_6 and 100 lbs Ammonium Perchlorate (NH_4ClO_4) & 100 lbs Ammonium Chloride

To Fire -

Platinum Foil 4 x 1.5 cm of 1 mil plat. foil.

Put foil across bar contacts -

Use about 300 ampere current to heat to yellow - just below melting point of platinum.

2/44 For Dust in lungs.

Hamilton suggests

Zirconium for β -rays because soft β 's that would allow use of small animals. soft γ 's could be neglected since ratio β/γ in air (extrapolated back to zero absorber) $168/1$.

The energy for disintegration 5 to 6 x as much as for softest Columbia daughter $170/1$ β/γ ionization in familiar electroscopes extrapolated to zero absorber.

Objects to Sr. as too penetrating β rays for small animals.

S suggests use of silica for dust.

Uranium Content of Human Body:-

J. Hoffmann, *naturwissenschaften* 30, 279, 1942

3/20 Monitoring Laundry started in a "test" way

3/18/44. Pardee is training 2 men at army on how to do it.

To test material going out - and that coming back.

Memorial Hosp. Cases up to June 1943

Bertha Richards	11/6/42 - Dead	Pauline Shapiro	6/24/43
Myron Cohen	11/2/42 - Dead	Alvin	7 well few months later
Edwin Pierce	12/11/42 - Dead		
W ^m Williams	4/28/43 - Dead		

Failla - X-ray Dosimeter

Leeds + Northrup

Mrs. J. M. Stein,

Director of Research

4901 Stanton Ave.

Phil.

3/21/44 Kenyon

γ ray 10^{-4} / a disintegration for product
i.e. 1×10^{-4} γ rays per a ray as product decays.

So - β probably present & of different energies.

γ Energy 0.5 - 1 Mev (0.6 Mev)

$1 \times 10^4 / 10^2$ a

Methods of T Determination

Wollan present.

15 min T. Nord. off?

Pardue "

Tamborn "

Since
4/4/44

From Berlin Xe^{133} 5.3 days
Cis 133 (n p) Xe^{133} 3.9 day
Ba (n α) Xe 5.3 days.

same as Xe 3.1 days
Kenne gets 4.2 days.

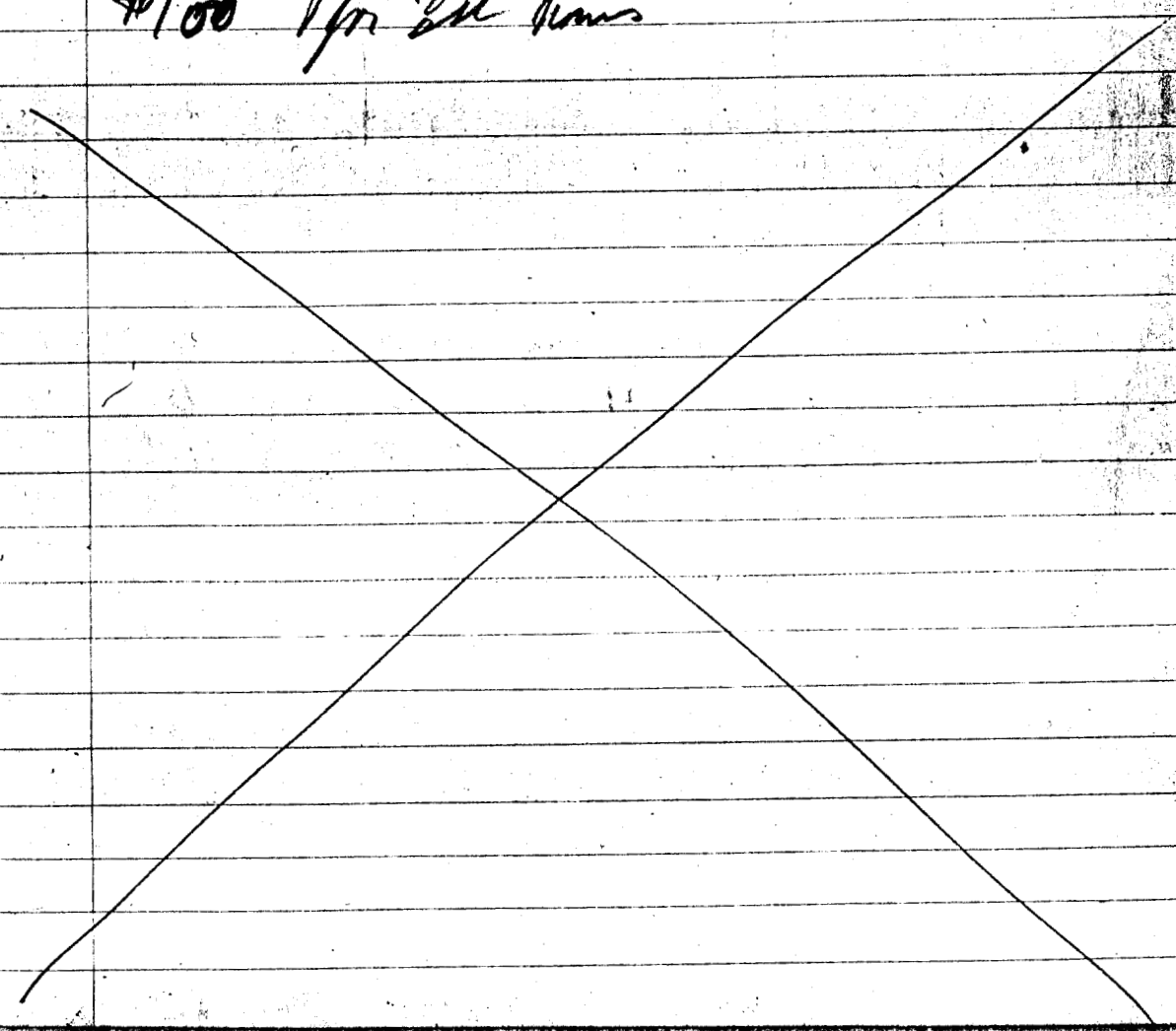
1.4 a / cc / sec can breath for 1 min

1/2 mc in 1/2 gal water
Use thin screen tubing.

How about Alvarez operators?

Fitzhugh Marshall -

Van New Bould \$10,000
\$25 for off hour
\$100 for 24 hours



27

Scott for Hamilton

June 5/44

Distribution of Absorbed

+3, +4, +6 P₂ for organ

By inter-muscular, Lung, Intra-venous

Admin. 4 day after ingestion

	+3		+3	+4		+4	+6		+6	+6
	IM	LUNG	IV	IM	LUNG	IV	IM	LUNG		
% Abs.	20	65	100	2.0	6.2	100	26	78	100	
Skeleton	53	81	41	70	6.7	14	66	88	37	
Liver	5.5	6.6	36.5	3.5	10.4	71.5	14.0	4.5	28	
Kidney	1.4	.64	1.38	1.40	1.58	1.37	2.0	.71	1.52	
Spleen	.37		.70	.39		.86	.37		.51	
Nerve	.54		.72	.65			.38			
Feces	7.5		10.9	5.12			7.5			
Lungs	.23			.17			.33			

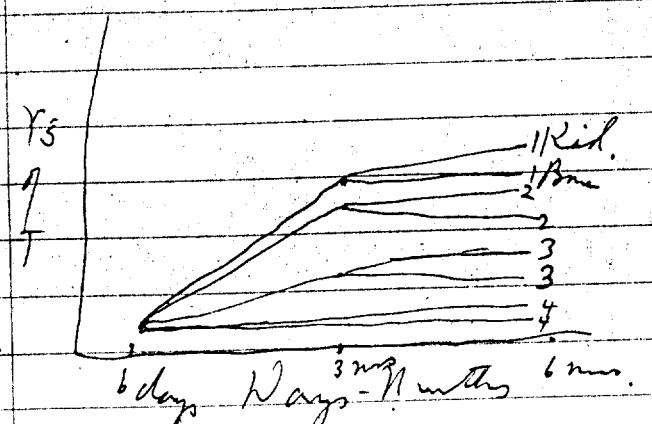
Activity + Elements in Clay at X
for gran dry nit.

Area in Percent

	1	2	4	5	6
Brown	70	70	88	98	114
ZR	57.2	55.2	46.7	47.2	41.3
Cl	37.8	28.4	34.8	32.5	32.9
Co	2.3	11.8	12.8	13.7	13.3
V. H. P.		7.0	4.7	3.5	5.6
min		19	2.29	0.37	0.69

June 5/44 T Ammanham

	wt.	Mont	Unit T/line	Results in
+6	1T O ₂ F ₂ (TF ₁) 2T NO ₃ 3T Cl ₄	Some leak	Considerable	From in Kilby
100				
37.				
28.	4T 3 O ₈	No		Very little
1.52	5T F ₄	No leak		
.51	6T O ₂			



Materials for use with slow neutron
 Scram Be - very short on 10³ yrs activities
 G

mg 10.2 mi 1/2 lif. activity over metal .0054

- Al
- Ni
- V

Cr - 0.00014 1.3 hr 1/2 lif.

Fe - 2.6 hrs cross sect: .02

Sm - lots of activation but cross section for all low.

Bi - 5 day activity but no rays.

Ca and 2.75 hrs 2.5 days cross sect .01 43 day - No rays.

Table of with Parker absolute need of
dust reading meters for use at Hampton.

7/3/44 Hamilton

Long term secretion of Prod. .25% / day mostly
in feces.

Ba + Sr	0.35	Ta	4.50	
W 6 Lignin	K + Pb	0.42	Ca	1.40
	Zn	59	Ce	1.90
	Ch	26.5	Th(U.X.)	3.38
	Ru	1.7	49	1.27 ^{0.1} C/pmc/cc

i.e. 1 + gm Prod in White Oak Camp.

7/3/44 Capps

Yt & Ce - take up not like Th + Ce & not
affected by Ca before taking up material.

1×10^{-9} $\mu\text{gms/cc}$ 1×10^{12} $\mu\text{gms/cc}$

7/4/44 Hamilton

Product - Half volume in body 7200 d.

Rate of Excretion Per day

Urine	⁺³ .02%	⁺⁴ .04	⁺⁶ .06%
Feces	.8% = .3%	.6 = .3%	.8% = .4%

8/8/44 Need for Folic Acid - should we get a stock-pile?

8/10/44 Personnel Problem

Total Technical Allowable 204 Total Aug 1st 148 = 53 ^{man} ^{short}

Cole has - Aug 1st 8 1/2

Estimates he will need 119 by Jan 1st = 38 man

Rose has Aug 1st 7 needs 13 man

Tammerson has 3 needs 3 ?

Nikson needs 3

57

Sept 30th Conference

Spectroscopic -

Line 288.9 }
 288.7 } Form 1 line on instrument
 288.6 }

Platinum line

Interferes

Vanadium - impurity in Cu.

Manganese - in diet; HCl

Hodge Ingestion Rats - Based on WT.

T O₂ Not toxic 2 1/2 350 - 394 days

T F₄ Very slightly 111 - 253 days

T O₂ F₂ Very Toxic (F₂ toxic) 350 days

T NO₂ Similar " (F₂ toxic) 315 days
 (F₂ toxic) (F₂ toxic) (F₂ toxic)

Ingestion
 Toxicity Based on

Based on Expts.

Expts. T

and of food.

1 T O₂ F₂

1 T O₂ F₂

2 T NO₂

2 T O₄

Na₂ T₂ O₇

Na₂ T₂ O₇

T O₄

3 T NO₂

3 T O₄

4 T O₄

T O₃

T O₃

4 T F₄

5 T F₄

T₃ O₈

T₃ O₈

T O₂

T O₂

Oct 1st

Dr Roberts:

Catalase appears first after T poisoning

Phosphates next

Protein - last

Broth 32 litres/min

4.5 mg

50 mm H₂O pressure

Best ^{Stetings} Campo respirator with all dust filter
" metal frame

Change Eye shield to dust mask

For T F₁ & T U₄ - need canister for acid gas + filter
for dust.

Wn Barron - work up cyanide test of smelt of dust
(of colorimetric) to easily detect dust + smelt (Dr Murphy)

Detect in people by catalase test of Roberts Grade.
(i.e. oxygen collection)

When trouble found use Citric acid water (Lemmon!)
Alkalizing people + get rid of T.
also reducing agent.

Sodium bicarbonate

Has constant infusion

Treatment - Doye (Roberts) got Na CO₃ twice a day
Linger suggests sod bicarbonate + sod. citrate.

Hydroxy disphatic acid (sugar) has not been made yet but should be used.

Proteinly: - Food poison with fluid.

Alkalinity: \bar{c} NaHCO_3

Get - urine PH 7.5 + 8 ^{fast} + Rapi it then or fast
Citric acid (Limonate)

3 gms T in body = Radiation poisoning for Radium

.15 ~~5000~~ mgms per Cu mta.

Parker 4 gms T = .1 μ g radium.

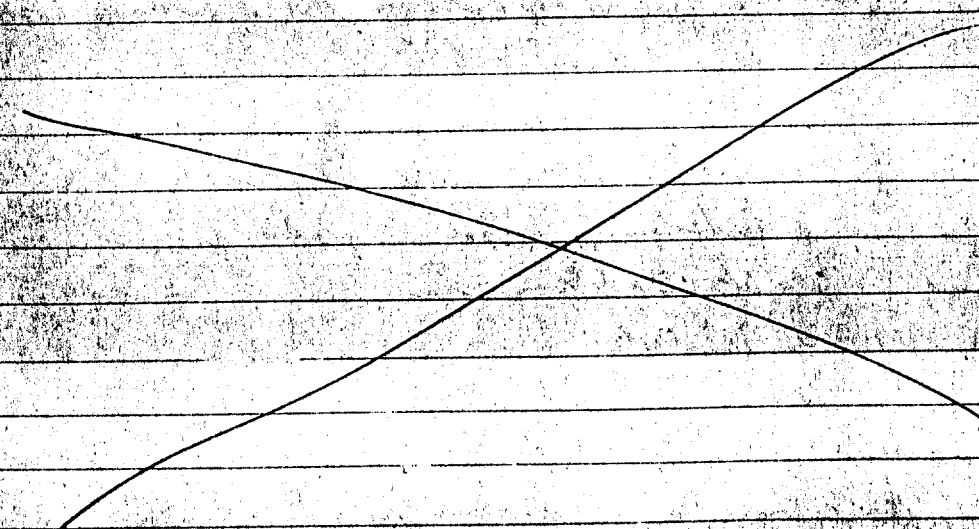
With 100% retention in lung

10% from lung to body

100% from body to bone

0 excretion.

T alk 10 yrs to get 4 gms in bone.



Visitor Sept 30 - Oct. 1 meeting

^{Pozar}
 Capt. Metcalf Rochester
~~Mr. Arthur H. Kingsley~~ Rochester
 Mr. Harold C. Hodge Rochester
 Mr. M. J. Wagonman Rochester
 Francis J. Hagen Rochester
 Alexander Payne Rochester
 Eugene Roberts Rochester
 Herbert E. Stokinger Rochester
 Lt. Fred A. Bryan Rochester
 Dr. Wm. J. Newman Rochester
 Mr. John F. Flagg Rochester
 Mr. L. J. Steadman Rochester
 Mr. Carl Pogtlin Rochester
 Capt. John F. Ferry Oakridge

U.S. Army

in bond

Sgt. Kerpelman Site ✓
 Mr. W. D. Hornoph (Sunday) W ✓
 D. E. With X
 A. B. Warren Oak Ridge
 H. J. Jalla (Sat.) New York
 Cogman Lisle Montreal
 Mr. Mettill Montreal
 Mr. Emil Miller ✓

I Situation re hazards.

New Chemistry - adequate - Product + F.P.
 Inadequacy - Change from with shower should be

West Works - Product + F.P.

Not adequate in semi-works.

217 - Has been very bad.

Clean-up + ventilation being made.
 Area now safe.

No one has been known to be over-exposed.

Product hazard at same level as New Chem

use of soft

Site B.

Totally Hazard

Localized to 2 floor + furnace room - all
 too much material on floor + roof.

Room 35 Above Johnson 5 mos.

Site B - ~~Ammonia~~ not vented properly

Ammonia O'Normal - getting ventilation

Crevice room - still not ventilated.

Part of Ammonia - below 1st.

Ammonia + Ethanol

Use Zephiran - 1 r/hour

In General - Difficulty in getting recommendations into effect.

Mr Rose:-

Records inadequate for post.

Pocket dosimeters inadequate. Wearing inadequate.

Fabrics read + thrown away.

Surveys more adequate.

Low priority on health + safety at Manufacturer.

Neutrons - no satisfactory instrument for post.

Comment
Part of Paper
not
Health
concern

Recommendations

1. Document recommendations of Health Div., replies etc. - final action.
2. Could we remove some Tallying workers from their jobs + observe effects on cooperation in union.

Dr Watson's Hypothesis.

1. Immunology studies for detection of radiation effect.
- 2.

More attention to Product in Use

" " " Detection of X-ray changes.

Mint Pot
No 89

5-8 μ / gm / gm body wt.
N range to (G-2) throat
& mostly to Bone.

Furin - Mristin 15 μ c / gm
Larger out of G-2 damage to bone damage.

No 24 Fick accumulated at a linear rate for 3 days
An. concentration in fat is 25 x that in water.

Rats Survival

25 r / day 7-10 mos.
125 r / day 8 out of 10 still surviving

What is value of Mustard Gas comparison

T	Pre-dominant (unchanged + total)				Product X O ₂ for Must		
	0	4	16	64	0	1	4
Lungs	38.7	44.4	24.5	8.44	35.8	33.0	29.8
G-2	.67	2.37	.46	.058	1.23	18.8	1.4
Heart	84.7	.12	.47	.28	59.2	6.08	.51
Mus	1.30	.57	.48	.46	.64	2.54	.92
Sk	0	52.7	73.6	89.5		36.7	66.7

T	IT M ₂ + FP		
	0	4	4
Lungs	14.3	9.14	6.43
G-2	.15	15.1	.80
Heart	83.5	5.61	1.26
Mus	.35	1.65	.82
Sk		65.5	87.7

Oct 2nd Wn Hamilton

Entry

Oral - Sr 25%, Ba 25%, Te 25%, I 10%, Co 10% (P_x < 0.05%)

Lung - ¹³⁷Cs 100%, ⁹⁰Sr 100%, ¹³⁵Ce 100%, ¹³⁷Cs 100%, ¹³⁹La 100%, ¹³¹I 100% (all radioisotopes absorbed by lung)

Wound - P_x all F.P.

Areas of Damage (Substances arranged in order of damaging effect)

Lung P_x, Sr, Ba, Ce, Y, Pr, ~~Pu~~ + Np

Melting P_x all F.P., Sn, Ce, Y, Pr, Zn, Cb, Np

Liver ?P_x P_n Ce

Ridway ?P_x Te

Thyroid I

Total Body Ce Te I

Local Effect on GI Tract

500 r

Lethal in 1 yr (daily dose 10 r/d⁻¹)
48 hr transit time 10 kg wt.

Soft stool 0.1 r/d

Est	F.P.	100 mc	4 mc	40 μc
	¹³⁷ Cs = 200 r/(μc/d)	10 (9.5) mgms	5 mgms	50 μgms
29.8				
1.4				
.51	Sr ⁹⁰ HL 53 days 25% Abs.	10 mc	100 μc	1 μc
.92	Sr ⁹⁰ 30 yrs	6 mc	20 μc	0.2 μc
66.7	Ba ¹⁴⁰ La ¹⁴⁰ 12.5 d	12 mc	250 μc	2.5 μc
	100% abso. Ce ¹³⁵ 36 yrs.	100 mc	5 mc	50 μc
	25% abso. Te ¹²⁹ 32 d	40 mc	3 mc	30 μc
	100% abso I ¹³¹ 8 d	500 μc	10 μc	0.1 μc (P _x)

Oral Absorption

+

Wn Wain Area of GI tract 1 mg (P_x)

0024488

H. Miller

Lungs

	HL	HL in lungs	500r acute	Dose to be lethal in yr (10r d ⁻¹) 48 hr transit time	Safe level (0.1r/d ⁻¹)
Y	60d	15d	1.5 mC	50 μC	0.5 μC
Zn	60d	50d	5 mC	100 μC	1 μC
Cb	30d	30d	10 mC	200 μC	2 μC
Ru	30d	30d	10 mC	200 μC	2 μC
Ru	300 d ^{1/2}	30d	.8 mC	30 μC	0.3 μC
Ce	28d	20d	10 mC	200 μC	2 μC
Se	340d	20d	17 mC	25 μC	0.25 μC
Pr	28d	15d	156 mC	200 μC	2 μC

Product 8.4 Ergs / gm / d⁻¹

Assume Live WT 2000 gm

1 μC = 15 μgm = 250 r d⁻¹ gm⁻¹

Dose =

T₀ eqiv 200 r / gm = 8 μC

0.1 r to lungs = .8 μC = 12 μgm

Assume 1. Total Deposition (But less than 25% deposits in lung)

2. No excretion - (But there is at least one over the range X₄)
3. Equal distribution - Parity time

For a Tot 0.025 r = 3 μgm

with 25% retained in lung = 1.2 μgm in lung

$$\begin{aligned}
 &50 \text{ m}^3 \times 7 \text{ days} \times 8 \text{ hrs} \times 60 \text{ min} \\
 &= 168,000 \text{ min} \times \frac{5}{7} \text{ (cubic ft / min)} = 120,000 \text{ cu ft} \times 2 \text{ yrs} \\
 &= 240,000 \text{ cu ft} \\
 \frac{12}{240,000} &= 5 \times 10^{-5} \mu \text{ gas cu ft air}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2.5 \mu \text{ gas}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2.5 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 7.5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.2 \\
 \times 2 \\
 \hline
 2.4
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1.2 \\
 \times 10^{-2} \\
 \hline
 0.012
 \end{array}$$

Overall Program - Warren.

Hist. Hemat. Chem. Excretion Monitoring, M.L. 50% ^{Ch. Sp.} ~~4/2~~ ~~1/2~~ ~~1/2~~

2 yrs

A Bone +
Lung +
Kidney +

B Skin
Lung
bone
Kidney

Y+
X-rays

Foot Monitor
Blow Monitor

Est.

Est. - If Fprod. distribution same in tissues, looks as in
tissue levels.

m 50% a { Ra
45

B
Y-rays < low
high
n < slow -
fast -

For Therapy

Nicotinamide } should both be tried.
ascorbic acid }

Rashin

0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{gm}$ ^{mic} ~~rat~~ = approx LD 50

Product

2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{gm}$ ^{mic} - Killed all

3.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$ older

3.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$ Killed none

Total Necrosis

1st Injection studies in 3 volumes studies

5 mg. required for each release

15 mgps / ml	<u>Mice</u>	20	units at higher levels.
		40	" " lower levels.
15 mgps / ml	<u>Rats</u>	5	" " high levels
		10	" " low levels

29 mgps 3 dogs - for excretion studies, blood studies etc.

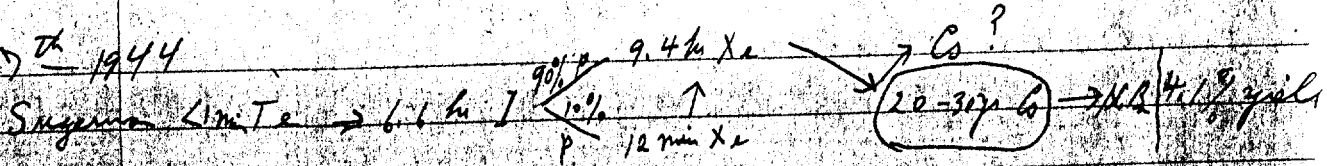
Inhalation

Both mice + rats

Oct 7
SM
Nov.

10
5
10

Oct 5th 1944



Nov 6 - Acknowledgment

Brings up question of value of using
Catalase as test for chronic T poisoning.
Looks as if it might be good for acute
cases but not for chronic.
T is found in urine that shows no Catalase
but do show captophony

Abramson

3 μ g deposited in lung = .01 r - possible lung lesion

Oct 19/6/44

	I	S _n	Y	2r	"G"	+4	+3+1
Ret	10%	10%	17%	25%	11%	~10%	10%
50%	~ 1m	-	< 1d	7h	4d	14d	14d
10%	~ 3m	< 2h	7d	21d	23d	75d	40d

5 μ c / gm lethal

Nov 5 Hamilton

 X_2O_3 Smoke T_3O_8 + S-P Smoke

	Time in days								
	0	1	4	16	64	0	1	4	16
Lungs	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.7	1.1	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.9
Head	5.7	6.1	.38	.47	.21	8.0	5.6	2.4	.35
G.I.	1.3	1.9	1.9	.41	.08	.23	1.5	1.1	.17
Bone	.89	2.5	.81	.56	.34	.37	1.7	.95	.81
Excreted	-	37	63	71	89	-	66	89	80

Avg. Daily Rate of

Elimination of X following inhalation of X_2O_3 Smoke

1 day 37%

3 day 7.3%

10 day 1.2%

24 day .47%

40 day .12%

56 days .024%

Composition of Algae from Settling Pond

C - 2.4%

Ba + Mn 3.7%

Ca 30.2%

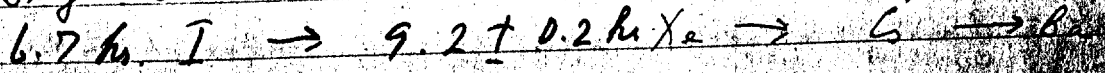
Zn + Pb 50.7%

Ba + Te 9.7%

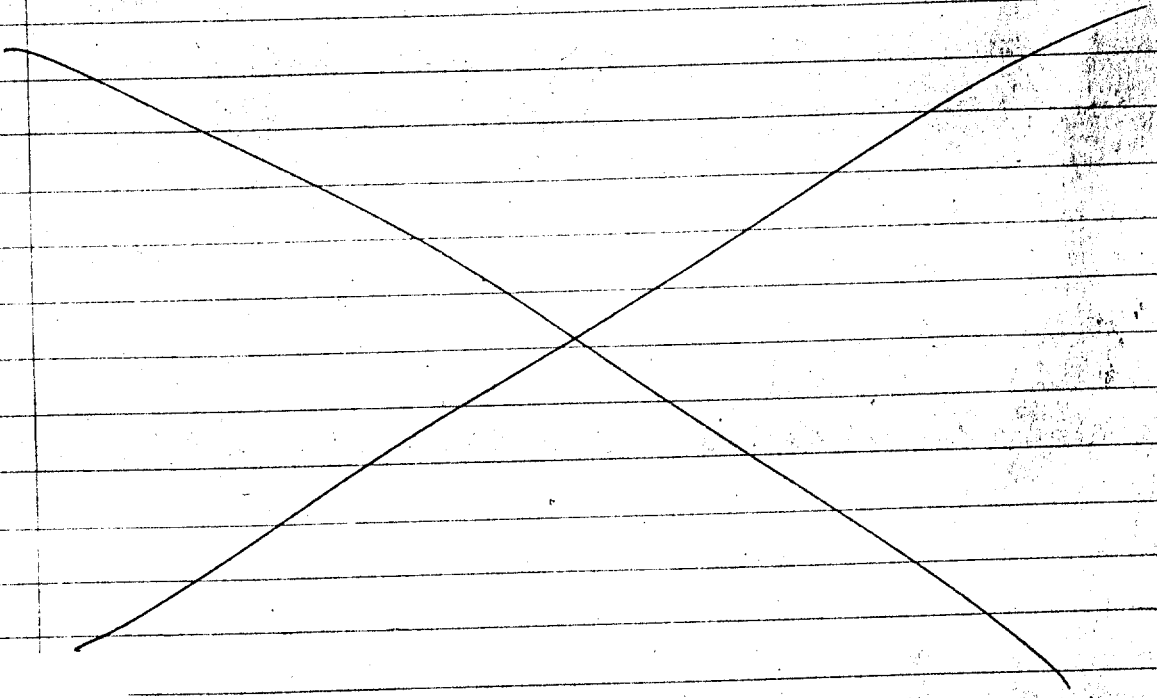
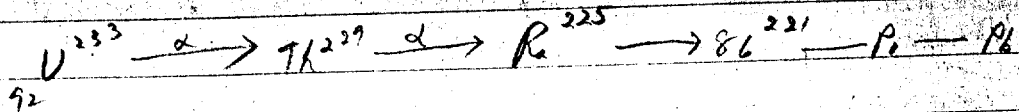
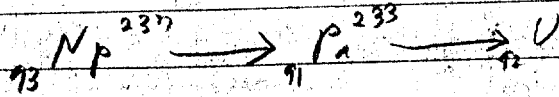
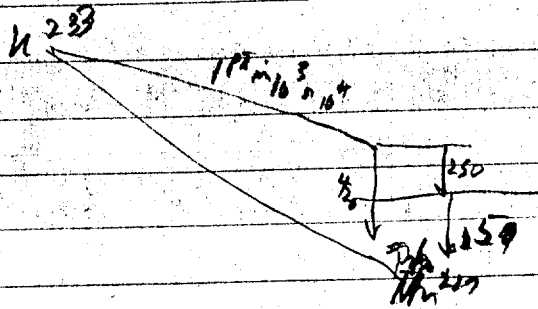
Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ life of 6 mos

11/21/44 Sugeman

15.00 gm



11/21/44 U²³³ 420 250 150 MU
91 19



Product.

12/15/44 Chicago to do:-

See if

Lower levels of lethal dose of Product
 equals lower level of " " " Radium

Is it liver or is it primary hepatotoxic damage.

(How about Porphyria studies on stool & urine.

If Radium & Product are the same

use +6P, IV to get LD 50

DO NOT USE ALL VALENCE STATES.

~~DO NOT USE INTRAPERITONEAL OR~~
 INTRAMUSCULAR Till further conference.

Then +6. IV in ^{Blood Urine} ~~Mercur~~ ^{Stool + Bone}

Hamilton - Tracer = citrate for distⁿ + Excretion rate

Hamplman Tracer = citrate for distribution Rats

New Rats for excretion with citrate + Nitrate

to see if any diff in rates

Bale - +6 IV for LD 50 in rats

Or then get urine Stool + Blood

+ Distribution at autopsy

Compton 12/6/44

Continue Essential Tasks.

Prepare recommendation for work to be
 continued after 30th June 1945 (To be in by ~~Feb 1945~~)

3. Prepare technical reports by June 30th 1945

12/8/44

Intramuscular

1st Experiments: - June

- a) T.O. gut levels
 - b) T.O. gut techniques + test recovery
 - c) Hamstology + survival in 3 rats + 3 mice still alive
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>1.849/gm
0.18
0.018</p> | <p>0.01 μg/gm to rabbits - dead within 24 hrs
0.25 μg/gm to rats Both IC +</p> |
| <p>all IC + TV</p> | |

Albums non + 4 cl from tomorrow 0.1 μ g/animal
 rat - for use all distributed - during summer 2/3 rats
 1000 + 3 mice + 6 mice (and 4 pups) all sacrificed
 Trace. All give some retention in lung (+4 slightly dead)
 1 Carbon arc made 3 weeks ago
 Mouse trace with + 4 chicks - 24 animals all killed

Finkle Trace + 6 Intracardial for 4 day distribution

Exp. 3 Traceable Tube
 3 rats + 4 } Sacrificed at 5 days
 3 rats + 6 } Remain at 100% about 1.15% per gut.

Toxicity Series - Rats + Mice

Dose	Animals	Mortality
10 μ g/gm	2 Strains + 2 boxes 6 mice	100% - 2 weeks
5	11-12 mice	100% 2 weeks
2.5	"	100% 2 weeks
1.25	"	100% 3 weeks
0.5	"	1 dead 4 weeks
0.25	"	0 dead 4 weeks
Controls	"	2nd controls 4 weeks

Fabrics

from other series 1 μ g/gm
 17 or 18 animals 90% in mice

Xe in the O at 800° in vacuum
 particles about 1 μ in size 50% come off

#/3/45 New Progs.

1. Size ^(concentr.) Piles each 100 000 K.W. Copper
2. Treated water capacity 90 000 G.P.M. ^(50 000 W/gal)
3. 49 in piles at any time (120 W/gal)
 9.1 separation 180 K.g.
 30
4. T h in pile 50 tons
 separation 50 "
 New T h req/yr 50 "
5. Chemical separation plant for 49 equivalent to 2
 W cones and accessories
6. Cost 23 recovery plant 1/3 W

[Handwritten scribbles and notes in the bottom left corner, including "Waste" and "N"]

[Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin, including "H", "Evo", "2", "2", "2", "2", "5", "17", "33", "49", "56"]

Hamilton 1-15-45 All Valerian Product

Days	Liver	Kidney	Spleen	Bone	[Data-muscular studies]
4	7.7	1.6	.39	6.6	
16	3.9	1.1	.35	6.7	
64	3.2	.87	.34	5.8	
256	1.6	.36	.26	4.6	

Excretion Per day Product

Days	%
4	1.6
16	.57
64	.27
256	.10
256	⁺³ .11% ⁺⁴ .095% ⁺⁶ .094%

1/2 of what was given is there at 256 days
 1/2 life of that after 256 days is 2 years.

L	Smokes				x ml				T ml					
	0	4	16	64	0	4	16	64	0	1	4	16	64	
Lungs	39	44	25	11	33	33	30	29	11	13	9.1	5.2	7.4	5.6
G-7	.7	2.4	.5	.08	1.9	1.9	1.4	.49	.11	.23	1.5	1.2	.15	.05
Head	5.4	2.0	.31	1.0	6.3	6.1	.18	.27	.05	8.0	5.1	2.3	.07	<.10
Bone	.87	.71	.64	.45	1.3	-	.79	5.6	.13	.49	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.5

Half life 6 mos. Half life 2 mos.

1	~ 3%	~ 35	~ 4.8
2-4	6.4	7.5	1.0
5-16	1.4	1.5	.92
17-32	.48	.68	.26
33-48	.21	.32	.15
49-64	.026	.21	.11

Day 7.4 kg. (7400 gms)
 Dose .36 μ gms / gm = 2669.7 μ g
 Injection Saphenous vein. + 6 Nitrit pH 2-3.

Abrupt change on 12th day. Body temp up. Heart rate up. Both days
 white cat down.

15th day - very low.

Killed on 16th day when moribund.

Urine Excretion

5.5 hrs after inj 6.22%

.15% per day thereafter

Total 6.58% in the 16 days.

Feces Excretion

3.27% Total

Established level of { .018% Urine per day
 Excretion when fluctuation ceased { .041% Feces per day.

	μ gms/gm		μ g/gm
Femur	.841	5 Femora	1.07 μ g/gm
Pecis	.36	Ribs	1.14 μ g/gm
Marrow	.65		
Cortex	.064		
Marrow	.93		

Total Skeleton 4.4% (by estimate)

Till Control for Rats

Some agrees to use of the column in room N1 = 618

For Lung $0.1 \mu\text{g}$ deposited + Hugging

Inhaled $10 \mu\text{g}$ inhaled for total of 0.025 resp

Stable $12.5 \mu\text{g}$ in metabolic tolerance

Some $2.5 \mu\text{g}$ inhaled $\approx 50\%$ transformed to toxic F. Hg

For Lung $1 \mu\text{g}$ deposited

will result for $10 \mu\text{g}$ inhaled

Stable

} Inhaled

} Outside Airway

$5 \mu\text{g}$ in nose total

50% of inhaled gets to nose hence $10 \mu\text{g}$ inhaled

Rats

Peak by 0.25 0.5 for 30 day total intake period

Maximum

Employed

March 15

March 16th Personal

Administration ^{Bloom} (Johnson, Kelly) - 1

Ceiling 4 4

Nickerson:-

Nickerson 4 (5 now but 1 overlap)

Rose 22

Russell 13 (14) (included, excluded)

39

Ceiling 38 7440

Jacobson

Hunt ~~17~~ 17

Schunty 23 (including 2 representatives)

Burn 7 (including 1 representative)

Allen 9

57

Ceiling 54 ~~55~~ 55

Cole 109 111 + 4 ~~representatives~~

n.c. 7 6 + 1R

Ceiling 124 (including N.C.) 116 119

Ceiling 124 117

11
128 124
125

219 217

216

+ De Bruyn

Total
220

Birt 65 April - 1

+ 9 Committees on April 1

+ 6 N.C. 9

124
4
128

124

#780.00

390

Met. Lab.	40
Met. Lab.	25
	-35%

63

loyd
415
4

March 11th Agreement with Tammerton

3 mgms of 23 to be delivered in 3 installments of 1 mg each
To be used in mice & 1 Dog to check

1. Previous results checked by non radio-chem. inst.

Sub-chronic ing with study of tissue dist.

10 & 20 μ g per animal

2. Radio autographs - can get much better with 23

3. More accurate excretion studies - 5 Dog several times

4. Radiation effects ^{20 μ g per}

23 roughly 1/6 as active as product

in accurate knowledge of distⁿ is important

20 μ g per dog might be lethal if radiation
and some distⁿ as product.

1 μ g ^{2.7} 2.8 1.5 d/min

1 μ g 2.3 ^{21,000} ~~27,000~~ d/min (21,000 d/min Rose)

1 μ g 4.9 140,000 d/min

23 better than ^{14,000} ~~14,000~~ x more active than 28

23 has 104 g/c

April 18 - 20 μ c

440

755

7
6

Cole Ceiling 124

+ Animal 4

+ Bloom 1

April 3rd 1945

Estimated Personnel at Chicago

Administration 3.00

Shops + Services 2.00

Physicians + Chemist 1.30

Health 2.16

8.46

Neutron Research Travel

20 dogs { .1 x "equivalents"

60 rabbits { .5 " "

150 Rats { 1.0 " "

10.0 " "

50,000 for 6 mos.

Neutron Neutronization Studies C N 1879 + byproduct

April 6th 1945

Russells Group:

Routine Tissue (man, Rat) 4

Routine Surgery 2 1/2

Bird Research (volume stat) 1 1/2

(in tissue etc)

Reg work 2

Administration 2 1/2

April Meeting
of Health Univ.

But First
Med. Board
Physic Third
Misc

65
Prog. Council
Med. Board
Physic Board
But. Third

April 14 th	Final	3.0 days	9.0 days	0.50
T. 6	NO ₃ 1 V	1.0	0.75	0.75
	Ra 1 P	1.0	4	2
Ratio	M L D R	1.0	0.55	0.27
	M L D Pa			
		30 days	9.0 days	
		1.5	0.5	
		7.1	0.5	
Ratio	$\frac{P_a}{P_u}$	1	1	

Threshold effect Prod. 0.75

50% more than 5

Work 15%

Apply T arrangement
Work out with water
apply section

Filter Threshold with Radon

7.5 mc per filter	2000 r
.16	800 ?
.75	
1.00	
830 mc	2.00
	1500 r

5-14-45

Oral \rightarrow NO_3^- Cl (Oxidation) 3 Values
Sol. complete, not also. $\text{P} < 0.05\%$

IM

IV

Sub. cut.

Pul

Principal Depot - S. Skeleton 35% to 70%

Excretion - Feces 256 days Haldan Haldan

75% of material inhaled is retained in body.

5/14/45

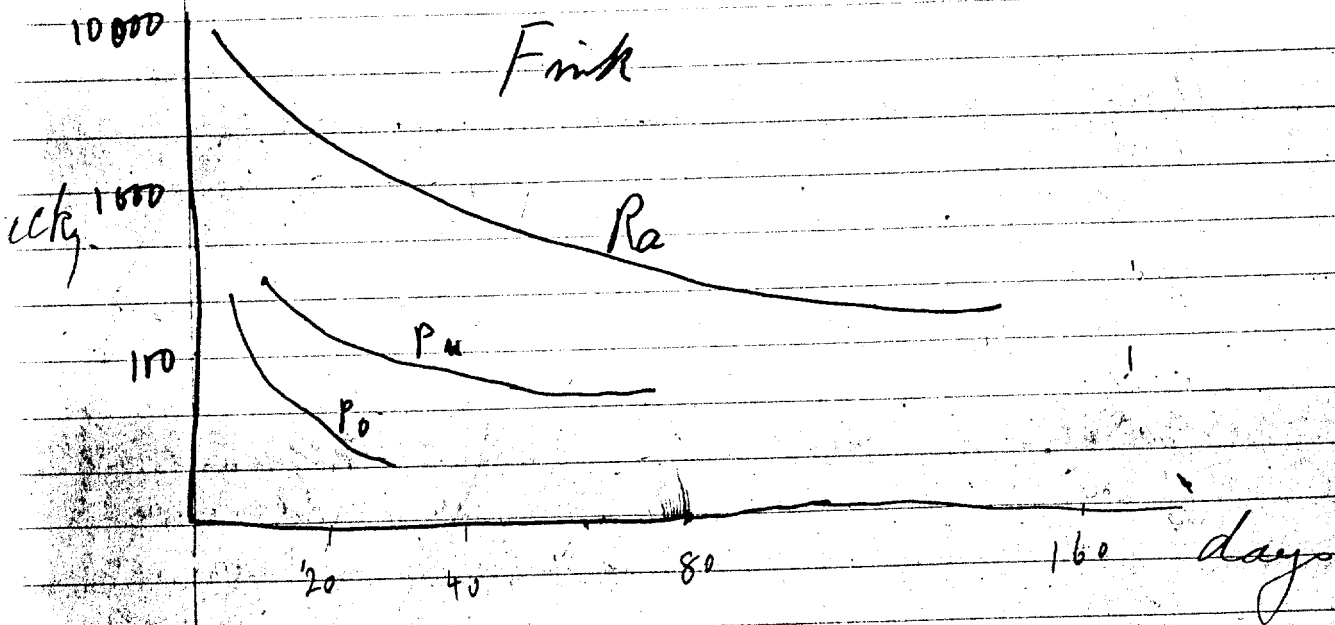
Watson - must use more Dogs to get

physiology

Substrate Dogs

5-15-45

P₀ 15 $\mu\text{C}/\text{gm}$ live 50 days + (Pills ^{multiple} at 50 days)



Subst	10	20	30	40
Ra	8000	4000	2300	1400
Pa	200	140	110	90
Po	110	45	30?	?
Ra	40	29	21	16
Pa	1	1	1	1
Po	155	32	27?	?

	10	20	30	40
Ra	8000	4000	2300	1400
Pa	3000	2200	1900	1400
Ratio	2.67	1.8	1.36	1.0

From Y - Wright Langham
Frank Pittman

May 16th - 1945

Abstract

Monthly Report: Much shorter + shorter

Terminal Reports - more uniform format

No information meeting next month

June meeting in Chicago

18 19 20

July " " " " " " " "

Chicago - General meeting & Reports meeting

Foster

Cole 3
~~Pym~~
~~Wright~~
Cantel 1
Langham 1

Curtiss - 2
Stareck
Hamilton 1
Nickson 1

Adams 1
Col Warren 1
Esterh 1
R. J. ... 1

(14)

Theoretical File
1 Clinton Center file
1 Chicago Tech File

May 29th

All Day meeting June 19th (Tuesday)

No meeting in July

All day meeting in August

Michael Reese 5/30

Total To Date - 53,718.00

Spent to Match 22,392.00

31,000.00

Next 3 mos 6,000

Left for July 1st 25,000.00

Dec 2,200
Jan 1,300
Jul 1,644
March 2,000

6/19/45 Slow n. metast. - Dr. Hamilton wants 2 in row.

Abbr.	no.	Dead of tumor (45 days)
0	32	2
7.5	22	0
24.0	22	3
70.0	22	9 (L.D. 50?)
210.0	11	10
504.	9	8

At 14 days

2.6% of total dose in lung
2.7% in carcass
2.2% in bones

Lung 4.1 - 5.105/2
= 3.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ = 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
= 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
= 0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ = 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
= 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$

Standard

Lung 1000 μg
Kidney 300
Liver 1500
Spleen 10000
Heart 500
Spleen 150
Testis 40
Muscle 40000
Blood 4500
Thyroid 25
Thymus 20
Lymphoid 150

g. 2 - ?
Skin - 2 μg for analysis of 1
think

Standards

Respiratory Rate = 1 Cu m / hr
 = 8 Cu m / 8 hr day

% of particles in _____
 of 1 μ or less _____ Air 100%
 _____ Nose 50%
 _____ Lung 25%

Cof 67% in 1st 24 hrs of intramuscular dose absorbed.
 64% in 1st 3 hrs of " " "

Hamilton

exp. air 2 4 64 days PuNO₂ + Cl 7.5% \pm 2.5% of what was in skull as Mi
 N₂O₄ .2 = .3% coming out for day

Model Oxide

Excretion per day of Lung Retention

8 days	5.25
16	3.14
32	.78
64	.87
96	.82
128	.98
192	.55
256	.36

4A-5000
 m=100/6
 4A/6
 L
 n 100/day
 L

improff
 think

6/19
~~May 14th~~

Pa²³⁷ + Pa²³⁸ 5 μ gm equiv to 50 μ gm Pa²³⁹

Material	% for organ	Ret	% for gram
Bone rib	89.2		.01
Cortex			.0072
Parotid			.0048
Marrow			.019
Misc			.032
Spleen	22	1 day .32 2 day .15	.0019
Blood	7.49%		.0013
Cells			.00028
Plasma			.0023
Urine	Ret 2%	Ret	

Thursday 17th

9-10 C.L. Whit
 9:00-9:30 Chem. Johns
 15 min what has happened
 10 min what is to be done
 5 min
 9:30-10 - Faculty Lev.
 10:00-11 M. Cal
 Chem

11-

2 pm Policy Mtg.

3:30-5:00 Discussions
 between

Wed 18th

Program built
 around Clin. Lab.

Coles June Report

4 mc/R significantly reduced growth rate of all strains
 8 mc/R - had down varying from 17% to 20% in one strain

July 7 th 1946		ceilings		Employees
Section H I	Jacobson	Old ceiling	54	54
		Add Jacobson (was admin.)	1	55
H II	Cole	Old Ceiling	124	124
		Add Bloom (from admin.)	1	125
		Temporary mind form	4	117
H III				
H III	Nickson		38	40
	Administration (Takson Bloom)		2	

Wilson

- 1st Plutonium in Human Urine
- 2nd Method of Plutonium

Cole Research

- 1st From explosion bomb -
- 2nd Wire explosion -
- 3rd Explosion of pit -

Long Absorption

Intubation Exp. - Transport of citrate to bone tissue, Hypertrophy + Change in long - no removal.

Pollock - Animals

Plu. Mice / 0.018 $\mu\text{g/g}$ No
 0.05 $\mu\text{g/g}$

18×10^{-3}
 70×10^3
 1.26 m

0.125 $\mu\text{g/g}$ Stages
 0.18 $\mu\text{g/g}$ def

Rats - 0.05 $\mu\text{g/g}$ gives effect
 0.02 $\mu\text{g/g}$ " no effect

Cole again Re - Calcifront

High level ingestion - Mice 1 mouse, + 4 Wt
 6.2 mgm Stomach 275 $\mu\text{g/g}$
 0.06% on 25th Day
 0.025% of amount ingested

Barnum Rats

1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ Ingest 5 days 15 days
 Lung 77.6% 41.9%

In lungs O_2 normal.

Some inhibition of acid of liver.

Some thickening
 along

Spleen 0.014 0.037

O_2 inhibited 10-20%

Size of spleen

O_2 pyruvate 18-35%

diminished

Adrenals - met. apparently diminished

to 2.3-1.9%

Thyroid 5-18% inhibited

Liver 0.94

0.77

H₂O

1 kidney 0.081

0.103

O_2 glut decreased

O NH_3 decreased

Blood count

Schwartz

Urinary urobilinogen increased in all product
 Bilirubinemia in early state of liver damage.

Hamilton Rats - give 50 μg Pu^{239} + 6 Nitrate
 Oral absorption avg. 0.007%

Counties

Exercise Wheel

Gives a measure of function
Rev/hr

Slow Neutrons

$N^{14} (n, p) C^{14}$
 $H^1 (n, \gamma) H^2$
 $P^{31} (n, \gamma) P^{32}$
 $Na^{23} (n, \gamma) Na^{24}$

There are 99% fissionable at 75% 50%
50% 50%

P	12
Na	4
K	2
C	1

R.H. = $\frac{\sigma_A \cdot F \cdot E}{at \cdot N_t}$

Tidman Work for me

9×10^3 sn/cm²/sec for 8 hrs.

22 cm

49 cm

Progress

Pressure of Rabbits

48 rabbits 97.5 ± 7.4

3 controls - 5.6

Trans. 1/2 hr - 26.4 (about 1/2 pressure ^(Trans from fall of step in))

5 - 11 days - 16.7 (-9.0 if exclude 2 very high)

~~Bannon~~ Myosin
 ATP → ADP + H₃PO₄

Leave for 1 week. React. with Glycolate
 1 r inhibits 30%
 5 r " 52%
 10 r " 55%

With Fresh Myosin

10 r	"	10%	98% react
50 r	"	20	80%
100 r	"	32	50% " " "
500 r	"	65	
1000 r	"	95	

HEW 11000 tons of Ra- in radiation level of piles at equilibrium.

O. S. R. D.
 Chicago Patent Group

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Pages 1 to 27 inclusive

BY CRW DATE 11-29-45

Handwritten notes on left margin

	Time zone	To	1 yr later
dy mutter	Isotope	% Rate	Isotope
	Th ²³²	49.2	Th ²³² 21.9
	PaTh ²²⁸	49.2	PaTh ²²⁸ 15.5
B mutter	I ²³⁰	1.5	Th X ²²⁴ 15.5
	KX ²³⁴	96.3	Th AT ²²⁰ 15.5
	Kg ²³¹	3.7	Th A ²¹⁶ 15.5
			Th C ²¹² 5.2
		Th C ²¹² 10.9	
		I ²³⁰ .65	
		Pa ²²⁸	
		Ac ²²⁸	
		Th B ²¹²	

B activity even after
10 yrs is very little in bird eff.

Td 3×10^{-15} C/cc air for Thorium.

1/2 spec total in body

	K	Thorium X	Radonium X
4 hr	1150 r		
30 min	850 r	840	830

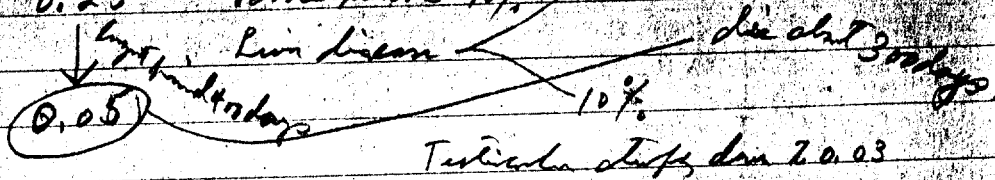
Plutonium abundance from (g)
 5×10^{-8}
 5×10^{-7} absorbed
 5×10^{-9}
 0.6%

Plutonium Threshold.

30 day lethal 1.0 mg/R

0.25

Bone tumors 10% / 33%



Testicular atrophy, dose 2.0.03

Human 3 mgs - liver + bone
2 mgs - Testicular

~~Mrs Rendell - Mrs Williams~~

~~8/10 1946~~

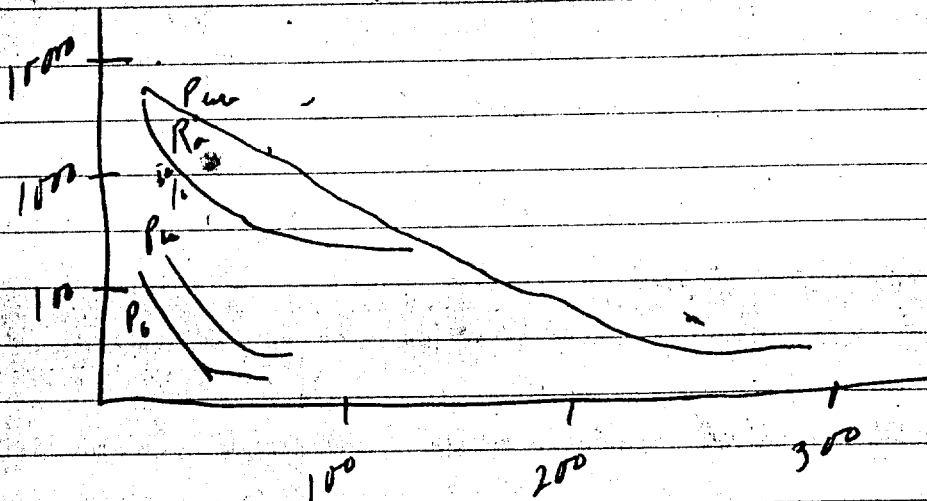
46.3

1/15/46

Agreed with Capt Chapman, Lt Mackay
of Lt. T. Armitage in reporting results with
22 & 23 he is to use the term

Results obtained with artificially produced
isotopes of uranium of greater activity than natural
uranium.

Polonium Conference 12/11/45



PreRed. $\frac{1}{90}$ as toxic as Po - at 20 days.

Relative Toxicity - Injected dose to Rat in quin days

15 days 25 days 50 days.

Po	1	1	1
Pm	1.4	1.6	1.9
Ra	34	40	28

From Human Subjects

Urine	% Excreted / day	0.05	
	Only during 1st day	0.07 to 0.8%	24 hr.
	Urine, 1st week	0.06	0.24 (average 1?)
	" 2nd "	0.04	0.08
	at 70 days	0.02	

7% remaining at 130 days.

Human Fecal Study

1st week 2.0% ingested dose/day
 0.56%
 2nd week 0.73
 at 70 days 0.25% / day

Rat

	10	50	50	
Spleen %/ingest	3.6	8.5	1.3	g
Kidney %/ingest	2.5	4.1	2.5	
Liver %/ingest	1.2	1.3	0.2	
Bone Marrow	1.0	2.0	0.7	

Lung Ret. Rats

	0	1 day	3 day	10 days
Lung 100%		44	35	31
100%		61		11

5.6 μ c total body

if 0.05% excreted per day

.025
 .01
 .15

.7

LD 50 (μ c/Kg)

15 da. 80
 25 da. 45
 50 da. 32

10 r/day decreases W.B.C. 70% in 10 days

8 μ c Po/Kg does the same

Hence 10 r/day is eq to 8 μ c

$$1 \text{ r/day} \approx 8 \times \frac{1}{10} = 0.8 \mu / \text{Kg}$$

$$= 5.6 \mu \text{c total body}^{150}$$

$$= 6000 \text{ dis/min in 24 hr}$$

1-11-46

Special Dates

Request for X-ray apparatus already
letter RM to A.H.C. (File Proj. Director)
Request to Parron for winter 6/12/44.
A.H. to K.D. 3/3/44
3/30/44

Dr. Barron cleared about Nov 1943

First Trip to H.E.W. about Nov 16th 1943

Factories visited

Baker Bros Tobacco. J.J.N. 6/21/45 for Defeat

Advs. Committee of War Rel. Auth. terms
not ref in Oct 1944 Bloom, Hodge
Harrison Wilson Burching Wright

Earl Millers appointment - before Nov 1944

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Signature

Blank pages destroyed 97 thru 168
9-11-59

M. S. Alayn

18
Symposium on Legal + Industrial Medicine
Med Clin of N.A. Vol 25 No 2 1941

Film Method of Measuring Tolerances

a) Radium Protection: Measurements of Exposure to X-Rays
Fricke & Williams

~~Resist. Am. J. Phys.~~ 34: 560 - 1940

Shows variation of film response

$$0.5 \text{ } 90 \text{KV film} = 1.0 \text{ } 200 \text{KV film} = 4.5 \sqrt{\text{mg/cm}^2}$$

b) J. R. Wilkins - of Eastman / Kodak
Worked on dental films

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Chicago Patent Group

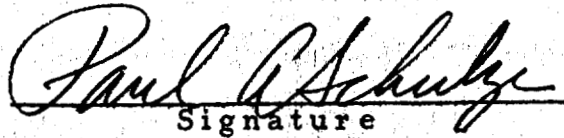
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Signature

140 000 d/min / μ g Pu
0.01% in urine = 14 d/min / days urine
1500 cc urine per day
1 d or $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 100 cc.

Page

- 5 National Cancer Institute report April 12th
- 7 Drainage System for Site X
- 9 Radio - Iodine
- 9 Uranium Hexafluoride Release
- 9 Uranium (Lead) Release in air
- 9 Salary Ratings.
- 191 Bibliography
- 13 Radio-activity of "Normal" Air, Soil, Water Human Tissue
- 14 Radiation from Water Disposal Tank, + Metal Storage Basin
Site W - with Rhyolite. Distance to reduce to 0.1 r/8 hrs.
- 25 F-P Dangerous Doses
- 23 Form of Write up of Experiments.

73 Manpower Ceiling Distribution

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