

From: Jan Boyer sfjanboyer@gmail.com

Subject: Fwd: Good argument for a full EIS/ "So when we burn those tissues that radiocarbon goes into the atmosphere."

Date: April 9, 2024 at 7:45 PM

To: Elizabeth O'Nan onan@pace.eco, Elizabeth O'Nan pace@mcdowell.main.nc.us, ELIZABETH MT ONAN emsonan@icloud.com

JB

Obviously I don't know which email addy to use! An Az. woman who does research sent this:

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Jan Boyer <sfjanboyer@gmail.com>

Date: Tue, Apr 9, 2024 at 5:42 PM

Subject: Fwd: Good argument for a full EIS/ "So when we burn those tissues that radiocarbon goes into the atmosphere."

Date: Tue, Apr 9, 2024 at 5:38 PM

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The Department of Energy found elevated C 14 levels in areas where the FS had done prescribed fires around Flagstaff.

The high presence of C 14 can signal the high levels of other more dangerous radionuclides. Carbon 14 is a man made radionuclide with a half-life of 5,730 years, emitting only beta particles with a maximum energy of 0.156 MeV (Million Electron Volts) and an average energy of 0.049 MeV. Because we are made of carbon, it is easily incorporated into our tissues. In itself, it is not as dangerous as other more damaging radionuclides such as CS 137 that is an analog for potassium with a half life of 30 years, SR 90 that is an analog for calcium with a half life of 28 years and Plutonium 239 with a half life of 24,000 years.

The Encino Vista burns are downwind from the 2000 Los Alamos fire. That fire was heavily criticized for the inadequate placement of radiation monitors. The lab that did the analysis has a disclaimer about the accuracy of their results due to not enough samples and not taken over a long enough period of time. Also, the quotes about "one in a million chance of harm" is a risks assessment based on the likelihood that the fire reached the waste storage containers that were located on the Los Alamos grounds. It does not apply to whether other radioactive material sequestered in the general area by the soils and vegetation released any radionuclides during the burning process.

You could argue for a third party sampling of soils, duff and vegetation be done before and after a fire in order to establish the presence of CS 137, SR 90 and Plutonium 239 as well as other radionuclides based on the proposed fire's location downwind to the Los Alamos fire and also being downwind from the NTS testing. And, then, publish the findings in peer reviewed literature

The following is a landmark study to use for your argument. Also, remember that all current safety standards are based on external exposure to atomic bomb radionuclides. That leaves out internal exposure, such as breathing, drinking, eating, swallowing of saliva, etc. where the radionuclides get lodged in internal tissue and continue to irradiate the body long after death.

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A new study from Northern Arizona University traces the carbon in the atmosphere over the last 100 years through...

