QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONCENTRATION AND RATIOS OF URANIUM ISOTOPES IN THE US MILITARY PERSONNEL AT SAMAWAH, IRAQ DURING OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

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OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study was to analyze the concentration and isotopic composition of four uranium isotopes (234U, 235U, 236U and 238U) in the urine samples of US soldiers deployed in Samawah, Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

METHODS

Nine US soldiers, the members of Military Police unit 442, deployed during the Iraq military operations in March 2003, presented with nonspecific symptoms of headaches, fatigue, fever, musculoskeletal pains, respiratory impairment, neurological, and affect alterations. 24-hour urine samples of each subject were analyzed together with control samples consisting of internal urine standards. The analytical methodology included preconcentration of the urine samples using either co-precipitation or evaporation, oxidation of organic matter, uranium purification by ion-exchange chromatography, and mass spectrometry analysis. For determination of total uranium concentration a 2ml aliquots, precisely weighed to 0.1%, were spiked with a certified 233U tracer solution. A larger aliquot of 500ml unspiked urine were used for precise determination of the 238U/235U, 234U/238U and 236U/238U ratios. All specimens were analyzed in duplicate, using an Aridus desolvation system and a double-focusing Thermo Finnigan Neptune multi-collector ICP-MS equipped with a retarding potential quadrupole lens and a secondary electron multiplier for ion counting. The reproducibility of the 238U/235U, 234U/238U and 236U/238U (6.8 x 10-8) for an 8ppb NBS950a solution (n=14) over two days were, before applying any corrections, 0.13, 0.6 and 2.6%, respectively. Limits of detection for 238U are about 1 pg/L and analytical blanks were below 6 pg.

RESULTS

The mean concentration of total uranium was 3.2 ± 0.6 ng/L. Five of the nine soldiers have a 238U/235U ratio of natural uranium. Three subjects of this group had detectable levels of 236U. Four soldiers were clearly identified as positive for depleted uranium excretion. The 234U/238U ratio varied from $5.7 \times 10-5$ to $7.2 \times 10-5$ and correlates negatively with the 238U/235U ratio. Urinary 236U concentrations of these four individuals vary from 1.4 to 12.2 femtograms/L and their 236U/238U ratio correlates positively with the ratio of 238U/235U.

CONCLUSION

Our findings demonstrate depleted uranium contamination of military personnel deployed in the radioactive battlefield and suggest a need of sustained follow up for potential somatic and genetic consequences. Our current studies of military and civilians contamination with isotopes of uranium and plutonium are in progress for the risk assessment of actinides in the biosphere of post-conflict Iraq.

Map of Iraq



Table 1Total Uranium Concentrations and Isotopic Ratios

Sample	U ng/L	238U/235U	2 SD	234U/238U	2 SD	236U/238U	2 SD
1	5.7	137.60	0.65	6.37 x 10-5	7.10 x	< 8 x 10-8	
					10-7		
2	1.6	137.84	1.76	6.23 x 10-5	8.75 x	< 8 x 10-8	
					10-7		
3	2.9	142.20	1.21	6.72 x 10-5	8.12 x	6.17 x 10-7	1.02 x
					10-7		10-7
4	2.2	137.95	0.43	6.99 x 10-5	7.53 x	2.24 x 10-7	5.79 x
					10-7		10-8
5	3.3	146.91	0.40	6.81 x 10-5	6.75 x	2.37 x 10-6	1.78 x
					10-7		10-7
6	3.3	138.65	0.38	5.74 x 10-5	5.59 x	3.48 x 10-7	4.55 x
					10-7		10-8
7	6.2	138.32	0.30	7.13 x 10-5	6.68 x	1.95 x 10-7	1.35 x
					10-7		10-7
8	3.4	154.28	0.49	6.16 x 10-5	5.62 x	3.43 x 10-6	1.93 x
					10-7		10-7
9	3.8	165.16	1.22	5.80 x 10-5	5.95 x	5.09 x 10-6	2.99 x
					10-7		10-7
Average	3.6	144.32		6.44 x 10-5		1.75 x 10-6	
Std Dev	1.5	9.62		5.02 x 10-6		1.93 x 10-6	
Std	0.5	3.21		1.67 x 10-6		6.43 x 10-7	
Error							

Picture 1
Thermo Finnigan Neptune multi-collector
I CP-MS

