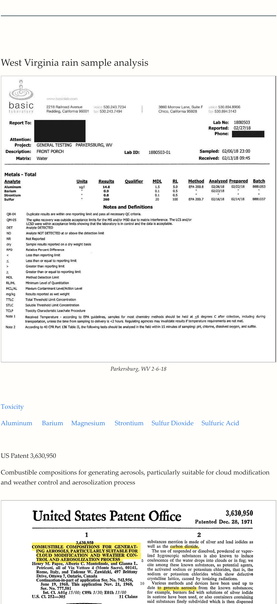
ZEROGEOENGINEERING

West Virginia State, USA

GeoEngineering methods release hazardous emissions into our atmosphere including unnatural electromagnetic radiation pollution and other toxic agents like aluminum and sulfur dioxide, contributing to severe health problems that threaten people, especially children, birds, bees, wildlife and all of nature.

Send A Letter To your Representative

West Virginia rain sample analysis



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Report To: [redacted]

Attention:
Project:
Description: FRONT PORCH
Matrix:

Lab No: 1880533
Reported: 02/13/18
Phone: [redacted]

Lab ID: 1880533-01

Sampled: 02/06/18 23:00
Received: 02/13/18 09:45

Metals - Total

Analyte	Units	Results	Qualifier	MDL	RL	Method	Analyzed	Prepared	Batch
Aluminum	ug/l	4.4		1.1	5.0	EPA 200.8	02/21/18	02/20/18	0802203
Barium	"	0.8		0.1	0.5	"	02/21/18	"	"
Magnesium	"	0.4		0.1	0.5	"	"	"	"
Sulfur	"	260		25	100	EPA 200.7	02/16/18	02/14/18	0802107

Notes and Definitions

QR-04	Duplicate results are within one reporting limit and pass all recovery and control criteria.
QR-05	The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD due to matrix interference. The LCS and/or LCSD recovery was within acceptance limits showing that the deficiency is in control and the data is acceptable.
MDL	Analyte DETECTED
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the detection limit
NR	Not requested
dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
<	Less than reporting limit
J	Less than or equal to reporting limit
B	Analyte detected in the blank
E	Greater than or equal to reporting limit
MDL	Method Detection Limit
RL/PL	Minimum Level of Quantitation
MCL/AL	Maximum Contaminant Level/Action Level
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standard
TTLC	Total Threshold Limit Concentration
STLC	Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure
Note 1	Reported Temperature: (according to EPA guidelines, samples for most chemistry methods should be held at ≤6 degrees C after collection, including during transportation. Samples for microbiology analysis should be held at ≤10 degrees C. Samples for microbiology analysis should be held at ≤6 degrees C.
Note 2	According to 40 CFR Part 136 Table 2, the following tests should be analyzed in the field within 15 minutes of sampling: pH, chlorine, dissolved oxygen, and sulfite.

Parkersburg, WV 2-6-18

Toxicity

Aluminum Barium Magnesium Strontium Sulfur Dioxide Sulfuric Acid

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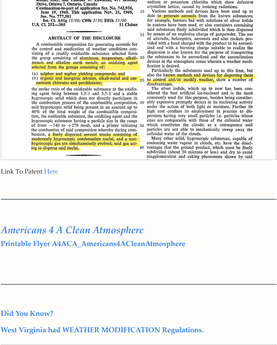
US Patent 3,630,950

Combustible compositions for generating aerosols, particularly suitable for cloud modification and weather control and aerosolization process



United States Patent Office

3,630,950
Patented Dec. 28, 1971

1

[ABSTRACT]
COMBUSTIBLE COMPOSITIONS FOR GENERATING AEROSOLS, PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR CLOUD MODIFICATION AND WEATHER CONTROL AND AEROSOLIZATION PROCESS
Henry De Pasquo, Orinda, C. Stanfields, and Gaston L. Fontenot, Jr., Lafayette, Calif., Robert Stone, Sun Valley, and Fadmon W. Zumbiel, 497 Imlong Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15241
Continuation-in-part of application No. 765,908, June 19, 1968. This application Nov. 24, 1968, Ser. No. 778,911
Int. Cl. A01g 15/00; C09b 1/10; D01d 1/10
U.S. Cl. 252/—302 — 11 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A combustible composition for generating aerosols for the control and modification of weather conditions consisting of a readily combustible advancer selected from the group consisting of: (1) metal powders, (2) metal powders and alkaline earth metals, or oxidizing agent selected from the groups consisting of:

(1) nitrates and nitrate salts, chlorates and perchlorates,
(2) nitrates and nitrate salts, chlorates and perchlorates chlorates and perchlorates.

The molar ratio of the oxidizer to advancer is the stoichiometric ratio of the oxidizer to the advancer. U.S. 3,511,3 and a stable hygroscopic salt which does not directly participate in combustion selected from the group consisting of hygroscopic and hygroscopic solid being present in an amount up to 40% of the total weight of the combustible composition. The composition is formed into a pellet which is a hygroscopic substance having a particle size in the range of from ~140 to ~270 mesh, and a primer initiating in the combustible composition. The composition, in addition, is finely dispersed aerosol matrix consisting of moderately hygroscopic condensation nuclei, and a nonhygroscopic solid substantially insoluble, and also, up to a degree not soluble.

2

substances mention is made of silver and lead iodides as well as dry ice (solid carbon).

The use of suspended or dissolved, powdered or superfined hygroscopic substances is also known to induce precipitation. Particularly the substances used up to this time, also the known methods and devices for dispersing these substances, have a number of disadvantages.

Thus, the salts, which up to now has been employed for the artificial ice-nucleant and is the most commonly used for this purpose, besides being considerably hygroscopic, are very difficult to disperse because of the action of both light or moisture. Further in high cost confines its employment in practice to discontinuous operation. Further, the known salts, in addition are commonly with from of the artificial water which constitutes the clouds as a consequence sold substances, which are not mechanically swap away the artificial water of the clouds.

Many other solid, hygroscopic substances, capable of generating aerosols, are known. Thus, it is also the vantages that the gained product, which must be finely subdivided (about 50 microns or less) and dry to avoid troublemention and caking phenomena during by and

Link To Patent Here

Americans 4 A Clean Atmosphere

Printable Flyer A4ACA_Americans4ACleanAtmosphere

Did You Know?

West Virginia had WEATHER MODIFICATION Regulations.

ARTICLE 20. WEATHER MODIFICATION.

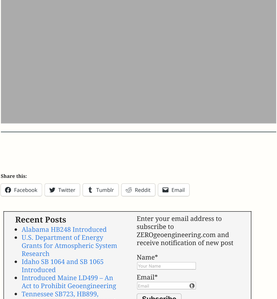
§29-20-10. Offenses and penalties.

(a) Any person who flies an aircraft with numbers invisible to scope identification under this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, here be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any unpaid owner or operator who knowingly hands crop-dusting plants to men known or who appears as a dead wrecker without a license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who knowingly hands crop-dusting plants to men known or who appears as a dead wrecker without a license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Any person who knowingly hands crop-dusting plants to men known or who appears as a dead wrecker without a license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Current West Virginia weather modification policy: §15-5-20



West Virginia Code §15-5-20

WEST VIRGINIA CODE: §15-5-20

§15-5-20. Disaster prevention.

(a) In addition to disaster prevention measures as included in the state, local, regional and interjurisdictional disaster plans, the Governor shall continuously take such steps that could be taken to prevent or reduce the harmful consequences of disasters. At his or her direction, and pursuant to any other authority and competence they have, state agencies, including, but not limited to, those charged with responsibilities in connection with floodplain management, stream encroachment and flow regulation, weather modification, fire prevention and control, air quality, public works, land use and land-use planning and construction standards, shall make studies of disaster prevention related matters. The Governor, from time to time, shall make such recommendations to the Legislature, political subdivisions and other appropriate public and private entities as may facilitate measures for prevention or reduction of the harmful consequences of disasters.

(b) At the request of and in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Services, the divisions of energy, natural resources and highways and any state department insured by the Board of Risk and Insurance Management shall keep land use and construction of structures and other facilities under continuing study and identify areas which are particularly susceptible to severe land shifting, subsidence, flooding or other catastrophic occurrences. Such studies shall concentrate on means of reducing or avoiding the dangers caused by such occurrences and the consequences thereof.

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