

Our Advertisers Represent Some Of The Most Unique Products & Services On Earth!



Kick Yourself Into High Gear Again!

rense.com

Texas Chemtrail Samples Compared To Samples From Venice Italy

Dr. Hildegarde Staninger RIET-1
©Copyright 2007 Hildegarde Staninger
11-27-7

Special Thank You to Dr. Luca Zamengo, independent researcher and chemist, Venice, Italy for supplying his report and sampling results to be utilized in this comparative paper.

SPECIAL NOTES:

Chemtrail Samples Texas & Morgellon's Samples Collected by

Dr. Hildegarde Staninger RIET-1
Industrial Toxicologist/IH & Doctor of Integrative Medicine

Originally Reported in Phase II Samples from January 8, 2007 results
Received March 20, 2007 PROJECT FMM- Dr. Hildegarde Staninger,
RIET-1

Morgellon's Special # 7 Project FMM
http://www.rense.com/morgphase/phase2_1.htm

Project Contract Labs: AMDL, Inc., Applied Consumer Services, Inc.,
MIT-Woods Hole, and Lambda Solutions, Inc.

Filament Deposition Near Venice, Italy

<http://www.rense.com/general79/ital.htm>

Samples Collected by Dr. Luca Zamengo, November 10, 2007
(Dr. Luca Zamengo utilized the laboratory facilities of the University
of Venice Italy)

Quote

There are two possible outcomes. If the result confirms the hypothesis then you've made a measurement. If the result is contrary to the hypothesis, then you made a discovery. -

Enrico Fermi

INTRODUCTION

Phase II of Project FMM consisted of a second batch of unknown suspect fibers (Chemtrail samples from Texas) that were sent to Dr. Hildegard Staninger and forwarded to the appropriate laboratory for analysis. The laboratory was asked to examine them, study them with ocular microscopy, take photomicrographs, and to determine some physical properties, and to run elemental analysis by Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS). They would also compare their physical properties with those of other fibers such as nano fibers, nanotubes, carbon silicon nano wires, meteoritic particles, Morgellon's patients' fibers and carbon-silicon fibers. These findings were reported on March 27, 2007 and released to the world through internet media (Morgellon's Special # 7 Project FMM - http://www.rense.com/morgphase/phase2_1.htm)

On November 10, 2007 Dr. Luca Zamengo, former researcher at for the LIFE Asbestos Project chaired by Universita Ca'Foscari, Venezia, Italy forwarded a report on his Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) of spider web-like filaments. Ocular Microscopy and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) results of wide formations of white-thin filaments, which looked like spider webs that were repeatedly observed as they were deposited (from the air/sky) on the grass and other exposed surfaces in the area of the San Giuliano Park in Mestre-Venice, Italy.¹

DISCUSSION with RESULTS

(Project FMM: Phase II Chemtrail Samples & Morgellon's Patients by Dr. Hildegard Staninger)

The Chemtrail samples from Texas were a collection of three specimens collected by an individual in Texas. The samples had the appearance of white filamentous spider web material and/or white cotton candy. These specimens were falling from the sky after a Chemtrail spraying in the area. The specimens streamed from the sky like spider webs and landed on the plants, grass and back yard of the individual. A stick was used by the individual to collect the specimens. They were then placed in a plastic zip lock bag and saved for future analysis. The specimens were submitted to Dr. Hildegard Staninger at Integrative Health International, LLC, Lakewood, CA for analysis under Project FMM.

The fiber samples resembled some of the previously submitted fibers but not the Morgellon's "Goldenhead" on initial visual observations. The "Goldenhead" shape and nanofiber/wire would play an important role as a reference point for visual standardization and comparative nano compositions. The "Goldenhead" was photographed by Dr. Rahim Karjoo, MD, Pathologist, American Medical Diagnostics Laboratory, Inc., Santa Ana, CA and reported in Project FMM-Phase I).

When comparing the "Goldenhead" shape to the Chemtrail samples from Texas and the Venice, Italy samples the following observations were made by Dr. Hildegard Staninger.

1. The samples of the fibers do resemble each other in physical ocular microscopy and in SEM Photographs. The measurements are from 1-20 nanometers in or larger in diameter under SEMS observation while the gross sample was in reality a bundle of grouped fibers visible to the naked eye. Figure 1.1 of Chemtrail Sample Texas shows two specific shapes. In the center one sees a tube of "Dragon Shaped Heads" in a chain or belt with a specific bright spot which is in a chain. To the right of the picture one sees a "wolf's head shaped material/fibers." These materials were compared to the two Morgellon's patients who submitted samples "Anna" and "Lily."

2. "Anna's" specimen shows a direct nano belt or nano chain of material(s), when looking at it you can see the chain of "Dragon Shaped Heads" in a row. The samples EDS value contained specifically zinc, while other specimens contained silicon. It is believed that the zinc may come from the degradation of the cellular membranes, which contain zinc/copper metals with super oxide dismutase2 (SOD) which is found in the cellular membrane along with 5 other SOD metal dependent SOD molecules. The metals as associated with SOD (function is to protect the cell from neurotoxins) may be replaced with the transition metals found in the Chemtrail samples to create transitional oxides used in nano battery systems within biological systems.

It should be noted that "Anna" experienced urine samples of having an extremely high conductivity of 20-21 value while a non-Morgellon's patient would have less than "zero" and an individual drinking Excellosphere Water³ would have a conductivity of 1 to 3 values.

It is believed "Anna's" sample to have been discarding from the skin or deteriorating from the body as it moved horizontally out of the pores of her skin to form a 2 inch by 1/8th inch black fibrous material. The shape and the SEMs picture of the standard "silicon" based nanotube/wire that has the "memory" shape of a hanging tongue were used as a reference point. (See Silicon nanotubes photograph.)⁴

The EDS data from the Chemtrail sample Texas (three fiber samples)

show the presence of six elements: sodium, aluminum, phosphorus, calcium, sulfur, and chlorine, which could be due to natural mineral fibers, but further testing using Raman Technology in Phase III confirmed they were nanotechnology (man-made nano composite materials).

Two of these samples contained silicon, Si. Silicon is second only to oxygen in abundance in Earth's crust, it never occurs free but is found in almost all rocks and in sand, clay, and soils, combined with oxygen as silica (silicon dioxide, SiO₂ or with oxygen and metals as silicate minerals (feldspars, amphiboles, pyroxenes, micas, olivines, feldspathoids, and zeolites). Pure silicon is hard, dark gray solid with a metallic luster and the same crystal structure as a diamond. It is an extremely important semiconductor; doped with boron, phosphorous, or arsenic, it is used in various electronic circuits and switching devices, including computer chips, transistors, and diodes. Silicon is also used in metallurgy as a reducing agent and in steel, brass, and bronze. Its usual valence in compounds is 4. Silica is used in the form of sand and clay for many purposes; as quartz, it may be heated to form special glasses. Silicates are used in making glass, enamels, and ceramics; sodium silicates (water glass) are used in soaps, wood treatment, cements, and dyeing.⁵

The difference between silicon and the term silicones is the same as from nature vs. man made.

Silicones (more accurately called polymerized siloxanes or polysiloxanes) are mixed inorganic-organic polymers with the chemical formula [R₂SiO]_n, where R = organic groups such as methyl, ethyl, and phenyl. These materials consist of an inorganic silicon-oxygen backbone (Si-O-Si-O-Si-O-) with organic side groups attached to the silicon atoms, which are four-coordinate. In some cases organic side groups can be used to link two or more of these Si-O backbones together. By varying the Si-O- chain lengths, side groups and crosslinking, silicones can be synthesized with a wide variety of properties and compositions. They can vary in consistency from liquid to gel to rubber to hard plastic. The most common siloxane is linear polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS), silicone oil. The second largest group of silicone materials is made from silicone resins, which are formed by branched and caged-like oligosiloxanes.⁶ A true silicone group with a double bond between oxygen and silicon does not exist in nature; chemists find that the silicon atom forms a single bond with each of the two oxygen atoms, rather than a double bond to a single atom. Polysiloxanes are called "silicone" due to early mistaken assumptions about their structure.⁷

All EDS data results have carbon and oxygen present for all samples. The carbon and oxygen was taken out of the total percentage composition, so a total percentage of trace elements could be identified. The elements identified were transitional elements.

Transitional elements are known for their high magnetism and valence charge. They are used in making electro-magnetic batteries.

Chemtrail Texas Sample 13263-1 (Figure 1) has within its nanotube an outline of a pre-Morgellon's like structure of a "Dragon Shaped Head" known as "Goldenhead." Note the extremely high amount of calcium 69.994%, sulfur 1.517%, chlorine 18.129%, potassium 5.559% and iron 4.8% and NO silicon. Note the outline of a "Goldenhead: with distinct features of a muzzle like a wolf's head at 3 o'clock in the SEM Photograph. SEM is at 1,500 x and scale of 20 microns. (See Figure 1 and Table 1.1)

Sample 13263-2 (no SEM picture). Note the extremely high amount of potassium 30.22%, calcium 12.905%, iron 18.442%, sulfur 11.117%, chlorine 21.567% and silicon 5.767%. A general question one has when comparing the results of EDS data as compared to Sample 13263-1 is that the calcium may be used to make a nano tube, thus when it breaks down by the surrounding bio terrain or obtains the needed additional materials from a biological source or terrain it may be used as a resource of building materials for producing a carbon-silica nanowire from the basic silica wire as seen in pictures of silica nanotubes.

(<http://www.rense.com/general78/morgpc.htm> Morgellon's Special # 10)

Sample 13263-3 (no SEM picture). Note the extremely high amount of iron 41.515%, silicon 12.99%, sulfur 8.79%, chlorine 16.40%, potassium 13.406% and calcium 6.885%. If silicon percentage was higher (12.999% as compared to Sample 13263-1 than a more defined carbon-silicon or silicon nanowire may be formed. The high value of iron 41.515%, sulfur, chloride, potassium in the presence of oxygen to form iron oxides and other transitional oxides/ -OH an electro-magnetic continuous electrical cell could be formed which would be commonly known as a "nano battery." The higher developed pre-Morgellon's "Goldenhead" would then not need a nanotube would be allowed to move within the body freely, especially under the skin. A paper written by Marcus Mighty, Nano Robot Mechanocapability, Department of Mechanical Engineering and Energy Processes, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale © May 5, 2005

(<http://.engr.siu.edu/mech/faculty/hippo/ME465SP05mightlyPaper.doc>) clearly states that the problem with nano robotic devices is that as they pass through the skin they cause excessive bruising, itching and other disturbances Nano robots, must be mechanically able to withstand interaction with other tissues and cells, but also other Nan robots interacting within the body Nanorobots used in medical monitoring are made of diamond and diamonoids (if zirconia or liquid zirconia's melting point 1,500 degrees C and 3,000 degrees C) with nano robots performing various duties around the body, there would be reasons to consider whether these nano robots would cause irritation around different areas of the body. One irritation that the Nano robot could cause is excessive itching. This could happen around areas such as the ears and the mouth (or other orifices).8

In reviewing the percentage of carbon and oxygen, one can see a distinct comparison of these three samples even from each other. Specimen 12363-1 contained 36.17% carbon and 51.501% oxygen. Specimen 13263-2 contained 48.486% carbon and 39.943% oxygen, while Specimen 13263-3 contained 47.267% carbon and 47.139% oxygen.

Note when carbon is in these ratios and in the presence of transitional elements with oxygen present electro-magnetic cells are made and a reverse micelle reaction could occur due to the interaction of the human cell and the water present outside of the cell (fresh water) and inside the cell salt water. If this is occurring in these specimens once in the body a high conductivity value will be observed in the cell and in urine. Furthermore, the silicon present may be a particle that has already taken form into a specific memory coding as done with special formation of elements utilizing specific reactions within the biological system it is absorbed into itself as a bio active material.

It should be brought out that scientists have efficiently developed a current of spin-polarized electrons from a ferromagnetic metal contact into silicon with Al₂O₃, producing a large electron spin polarization in the silicon. This demonstration is a key enabling step from developing devices which rely on electron spin rather than electron charge for semiconductor spintronics, and is expected to provide higher performances with lower power consumption and heat dissipation.⁹

The example being, not only a reverse micelle reaction could form, but it could create the mechanism for creating specific simple carbohydrate plastics within the abdominal cavity of the Morgellons individuals. If the material has a specifically designed mechanism to utilize carbohydrates within the body of the cell and its interstitial cellular space would form a "carbohydrate plastic" commonly known as biodegradable plastic. The elements found when mixed with carbohydrates or polymer-carbohydrates and polymer isocyanates as found in food additive mixtures such as Neotame (alternative to NutraSweet),¹⁰ one will experience bloating and swelling of the abdominal area. High amounts of sulfur at a nano level will fool the bile duct into physiologically not working properly, which will enhance abdominal swelling. Further evaluation of the possible mixture of polymer isocyanates and carbamates such as benomyl and its sister compound methomyl should be evaluated due to their strong skin penetration rate and cholinesterase activities along with phthalates.¹¹

Metal phthalocyanines have been developed in nano technology to produce a magnetic switch.

Organic compounds are rarely magnetic, but metal phthalocyanines (MPcs), commonly use blue dye materials, are notable exceptions to this rule. A new report shows that the magnetism of MPcs can be controlled. By changing the crystal structure of an MPcs film, the researchers were able to switch the material from being in a magnetically ordered state to a non-magnetic one. This approach might provide a method for customizing

the magnetism of molecular materials, especially in digital object identifier (DOI) spintronics.¹² These later compounds may be in a nano level composition of the other plastics found in the two part polyester resin and acrylic resin material as identified by MIT Woods Hole, Mass in Phase III of Project FMM © March 27, 2007.

Dr. Luca Zamengo's SEM/EDS Results from Venice, Italy

The general description of the white-thin filaments, which look like spider webs as described by Dr. Zamengo in his report entitled, "Preliminary Characterization of Filament Deposition Near Venice" dated November 10, 2007 does appear to match the description of Chemtrail Samples from Texas as described by Dr. Hildegard Staninger. In this weeks issue of MRS Website- Materials News scientists have identified the genes, and determined the DNA sequences for two key proteins in the "dragline silk" of the black widow spider an advance that may lead to a variety of new materials for industrial, medical and military uses. The black widow spider's dragline silk is a standout compared to other spider silks because of its superior strength and extensibility, a combination which enables black widow dragline silk to absorb enormous amounts of energy. These properties suggest that synthetically produced silk might find application as diverse as lightweight super-strong body armor, components of medical devices and high-tech athletic attire.¹³ The Chemtrail Samples from neither Texas nor Dr. Zamengo's samples have been analyzed for the proteins of any genetically engineered black widow spider protein (plasmid) as originally described in technologies such as BioSTEEL.¹⁴

The Energy Dispersion Spectroscopy (EDS) results for the Chemtrail Samples from Texas, Morgellon's patients and the Venice, Italy samples of Dr. Zamengo's results MATCH. Carbon, oxygen, aluminum, calcium, sodium and iron were found. Silicon containing particles were in the specimen as "dots." The "dots" were also found in the Chemtrail Samples from Texas (2 out of 3 samples) and in the Morgellon's patients (3 out of 4 samples). Silicon was determined by Raman

Microscope (FTDR) to be 33.75% in samples analyzed by Lambda Solutions, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Further observation showed that all samples were composed of filamentous fibers very similar to what one would see or describe as fiber bundles in a fiber optic system. The filamentous fibers were not present in the Morgellon's specimens of "Anna" or "Lily." When looking at Table 1.1 and Table 2.1, one can see that specific elements are missing vs. having a higher value as compared to the Chemtrail Texas Samples. The comparison of these elements is very important to the four sets of data (Chemtrail Texas; Morgellon's Anna, Morgellon's Lily and Venice samples) because they illustrate the exchange of elements within the biological system vs. "virgin" Chemtrail Samples from Texas. In addition, it must be pointed out that Dr. Zamengo's samples were collected from live plant life (park grass), which may have the nano materials within their

cellular matrix.

In Anna's sample LN 13354-1A sodium, silicon, phosphorous, and potassium were missing, but aluminum was present as it was present in Dr. Zamengo's data. (See Dr. Zamengo's Report and SEM and Ocular Microscope photographs.)¹⁵ These metals are the specific metals described earlier in this paper, which referenced nano efficient electrical spin injection into silicon demonstrations utilizing Fe, Al₂O₃ with n-Si.¹⁶ The SEM and Ocular Microscope photographs are very similar to nano technology developed by Oklahoma State University (OSU). Scientist at OSU developed nanowires that are directed electro chemical nanowires that assemble, allows the nanowires diameter to be tunable nanowires for intracellular signaling paths. One would dial up the appropriate frequency on a signal generator connected to the set up's voltage amplifier the higher the frequency the smaller the diameter of the nanowires.¹⁷

Anna's sample LN13354-1B aluminum, phosphorous, potassium and nickel were missing, but zinc was present which was not present in Dr. Zamengo's data. The sample from Anna was from a lesion that she has suffered with for seven years (materials sample 2 inches by 1/8th inch) on her thigh. Zinc/copper is found bound to super oxide dismutase (SOD) in the outer cellular membrane. It is used to protect the cell from neurotoxins entering it and react with the organelles or nuclear membrane. The presence of zinc may be the interaction of transitional metals with the same valence charge as zinc.

The elements of aluminum, iron, silicon, nickel and zinc were found in either Anna's or Lily's specimens. The valence charge and electro-magnanimity of these elements are extremely high and may cause other reactions from the absorption of these materials directly into the skin or coating the skin, especially if utilized in nano materials such as silica-sol (silicon liquid spheres).

Dr. Zamengo's data confirmed the presence of aluminum, calcium, sodium, and iron. Dr. Staninger's Chemtrail Samples from Texas had the presence of sulfur, chloride, potassium, calcium, and iron, with specimen 13263-1 having silicon and 13263-3 having nickel.

Dr. Staninger's Morgellon's patients Anna and Lily had sulfur, chloride, calcium and iron. Anna had aluminum and zinc, while Lily had nickel and phosphorous. All specimens contained oxygen and carbon. Again, the presences of silicon with these elements are not found in nature as previously discussed in this paper.

CONCLUSION

The comparison of the Ocular Microscope observations of the Chemtrail Sample Texas and results of samples furnished to Dr. Staninger from Dr. Luca Zamengo do appear to match each other. The longer the sample has been retained, such as the Texas sample vs. Venice, Italy sample before analysis, distinct shapes and fluorescent silicon dots were detected.

It is believed that once the fibrous material interacts with a human biological system via skin absorption, inhalation and ingestion specific elements are expressed as aluminum, zinc, nickel, and potassium and phosphorous. Arsenic was not found in any of the EDS analysis results, but is believed to play some role in the cellular activity of the Morgellon's patients and in nano technology due to the fact that biological monitoring tests of Dr. Staninger's in Colorado and in California show urine samples of elements found in the EDS results, but have arsenic present too. Arsenic will bind to PABA and Vitamin C before it can be detected in biological monitoring specimens. Vitamin C is a water soluble vitamin that may become expressed as being deficient or not bio active due to being bound in a silica gel matrix as previously illustrated in Project FMM. If carbohydrate biodegradable plastic is forming within the intracellular tissue of the abdominal area or other areas a common degradation product is carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide will create Vitamin C deficiencies. Lack of PABA will make the hair turn grey to white prematurely. When one lacks Vitamin C the first thing that happens is the appearance of dark circles under the eyes.¹⁸

ALL samples (Texas, Morgellon's Patient's and Venice, Italy) contained carbon, oxygen, iron, calcium, and chlorine. All of Dr. Staninger's samples contained the element sulfur, while Dr. Zamengo's contained aluminum with silicon particles. Out of a possible total of 13 elements 7 were found in all samples with the same physical description of white spider like webs or white candy. This translates into the Chemtrail Sample Texas and the Venice, Italy Sample contained 7 out of 13 elements, which is over half of the same elements were found in each sample.

The only specimens that did not have the white filamentous fibers were the specimens taken from Anna and Lily. The specimens of Anna and Lily matched the Chemtrail Sample Texas in photographic SEM pictures. (See Figures 1, 2, & 3). The fibrous photographic SEM pictures of

Dr. Zamengo took of specimens from the San Giuliani Park in Mestre Venice, Italy did match the diameters and pictures of the Chemtrail Sample Texas. The specimen of Anna (7 years with Morgellon's) and Lily (3 years Morgellon's) appear to be in various stages of development or degradation as the specimens were being pushed out by the body. At initial exposure (7 and 3 years ago) they would have reacted to the bio terrain of the human body, then the body would continually try to expel any foreign matter from itself.

The foreign matter specimen of Anna and Lily did match the Chemtrail Sample Texas specimens'

SEM photographs, while the SEM photograph's of Dr. Zamengo matched the filaments with the formation of a dot or presence of a dot. The dot may eventually develop into the shape of the "Dragon shaped chain of heads" or the "wolf's muzzle and head" as previously reported, since each of these samples contained a "dot", which was identified by Dr. Zamengo in his

sample to be silicon.

Dr. Zamengo's research into the samples that were found in San Giuliani Park showed a direct relationship to Dr. Staninger's samples with over half being the same elements. These same elements were found in the Morgellon's patients samples. The results found show a comparison to the samples which came from three distinct locations California, USA, Texas, USA and Venice, Italy thousands of miles apart but contain 7 out of 13 of the same elements with SEM's illustrating similar structures.

In conclusion, further joint testing and exchange of result between these scientists will prove and illustrate that the particles of silicon and even silica may be a form of silica-sol sphere, which are utilized in nano technology as delivery systems of other materials. A separate study conducted by Dr. Rahim Karjoo and Dr. Staninger will prove the presence of silica, silicon, polyurethane crystals, and other materials from the environment and their affect on human skin. These later results will confirm Dr. Zamengo's results of silicon on the surface of a biological organism plant (grass) in the San Giuliano Park in Mestre-Venice was from a ChemTrail from the sky.¹⁹

Dr. Hildegarde Staninger, RIET-1, Principal Investigator
Industrial Toxicologist/IH & Doctor of Integrative Medicine

Footnote:

Man-made nano means not made by nature or found in nature.

1. Zamengo, Luca. Preliminary Characterization of Filament Deposition Near Venice. University of Venice, Venice, Italy Mestre-Venzia © November 10, 2007 and © November 25, 2007

2. Staninger, Hildegarde. SOD (Superoxide Dismutase) & Nutritional modulation Against Oxygen Free Radicals. The First Universia ACT & the Second KACT Symosium. Korean Association Clinical Health Technique Medicine. Seoul, Korea © March 27, 2005

(<http://www.staningerreport.com/archives.php>)

3. Staninger, Hildegarde. The Science of Excellospheres. Dearborn Technologies, Dearborn, Illinois (Technical Section)
www.excellospheres.com © 2006.

4. Zhong L. Wang, Ruiping P. Gao, James L., Gole, and John D. Stout. Silica nanotubes and nanofiber arrays. Adv. Mater. 2000, 12, No. 24, December 15. page 1938 - 1940.

5. <http://concise.britannica.com/ebc/article-9378674/silicon> (c) Nov. 17, 2007

6. <http://concise.britannica.com/ebc/article-9378672/silicate-mineral> (c) Nov. 17, 2007

7. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon> page 1 & 4, © November 17, 2007

8. Mighty, Marcus. Nanorobot Mechanocompatibility. Department of Mechanical Engineering and Energy Processes Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

(
<http://www.engr.siu.edu/mech/faculty/hippo/ME465SP05mightyPaper.doc>
) © May 5, 2005.

9. MRS: Materials Research Society the Materials Gateway.
<http://www.mrs.org/smrs/sec.aspCID=1920&DID=84063> Nano Efficient Electrical Spin Injection into Silicon (Eurekalert) Natural Physics, August 2007.

10. Staninger, Hildegard. Project FMM: Fiber, Meteorite, and Morgellon's (Phase I, II & III)
http://www.rense.com/morgphase/phase2_1.htm Morgellon's Special # 7
© Dr. Hildegard Staninger, March 27, 2007

11. MRS: Materials Research Society the Materials Gateway. IBID.
Molecular Thin Films: A New Type of Magnetic Switch, Advanced Materials. Volume 19, Issue 21, 2007, Pages 3618-3622) © November 9, 2007.

12. Sacarello, Hildegard. Benomyl and Its Human Toxicological Aspects. World Safety Organization. Technical Newsletter. Dophian, Missouri © 1993

13. World Intellectual Property Organization. WO/1981/003332)

Production of Lignin-Cellulose R-Carbohydrates. observed November 16, 2007.

<http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/wo.jsp?IA=WO1981%2F03332&D>

14. MRS: Materials Research Society the Materials Gateways. IBID.
Genetic secrets of black widow spider silk unraveled (Eurekalert).
Blueprint for a High-Performance Biomaterial: Full-Length Spider Dragline Silk Genes. PLoS ONE 2(6): e514, doi:
10.1371/journal.pone.0000514) © June 13, 2007

15. BioSTEEL . BioSTEEL, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
www.biosteel.com © 2007

16. Zamengo, Luca. IBID . SEM photographs and EDS graphs © Nov. 10, 2007

17. MRS: Materials Research Society the Materials Gateways. IBID
Natural Physics, August 2007.

18. MRS: Materials Research Society the Materials Gateways. IBID.

Directed electrochemical nanowires assembly allows diameter-tunable nanowires. Nanotechnology 18 365302 © September 4, 2007.

19. Mindell, Earl & William H. Lee. The Vitamin Robbers. Keats Publishing, Inc. New Canaan, Connecticut © 1983 page 1 5.

20. Karjoo, Rahim & Hildegard Staninger. Toxicological Pathology of Silica, Silicon and Polyurethane Crystals in Human Skin as Observed in Morgellon's Syndrome. www.staningerreport (in progress) © November 23, 2007

TABLE 1.1: Chemtrail fiber samples taken from a field where "white cotton candy" like fibers were falling from the sky after a Chemtrail Aerial Spraying occurred of an area located in Texas, USA. (Original data reported in Project FMM by Dr. Hildegard Staninger, RIET-1 © March 27, 2007 www.rense.com Morgellon's # 7.) Analysis performed by Applied Consumer Services, Inc., Hialeah Gardens using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) with Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS).

<u>Concentration, % out of 100% by Sample Number/Name</u>			
Elements	LN 13263-1	LN 13263-2	LN 13263-3
C	36.167	48.486	47.267
O	51.501	39.943	47.139
S	0.2115	1.424	0.401
Si	ND	0.747	0.620
Cl	2.504	2.500	0.719
K	0.710	3.383	0.594
Ca	8.315	1.234	0.298
Fe	0.587	2.384	2.326
Ni	ND	ND	0.636
Na	ND	ND	ND
P	ND	ND	ND
Zn	ND	ND	ND
Elements, ND	Si, Ni, Na, P, Zn	Ni, Na, P, Zn	Na, P, Zn
Elements, Found	Si	None	Ni
Elements, In All Specimens Above:	C, O, S, CL, K, Ca, Fe		

Notes; ND means None Detected

SEM 1,500 x scale 1-20 microns (um)

EDS data "transitional nano oxides"

No Aluminum or Zinc in any of the samples when compared to Morgellon's Patients

Aluminum found in Dr. Luca Zamengo's data but not zinc.

TABLE 2.1: Table of SEM/EDS data illustrating the elemental percent composition of "transitional nano oxides" in Morgellon's affected

individuals (female) "Anna" and "Lily." Data was taken from Project; FMM conducted by Dr. Hildegard Staninger, RIET-1 © March 2007 www.resne.com Morgellon's # 7. Analysis performed by Applied Consumer Services, Inc., Hialeah Gardens, FL using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) with Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS).

Concentration, % out of 100% by Sample Number/Name

Elements	<u>"ANNA"</u>		<u>"LILY"</u>	
	LN 13354 – 1A	LN 13354 – 1B	LN 13354 – 4	LN 13354 – 10*
C	62.132	54.538	43.542	45.387
O	25.916	31.348	53.561	51.041
Al	0.235	ND	ND	ND
Na	ND	0.095	0.047	0.151
Si	ND	0.718	0.078	0.038
S	9.548	1.099	0.174	1.118
P	ND	ND	ND	0.351
Cl	1.473	0.644	0.476	0.493
Ca	0.287	0.512	0.349	0.320
K	ND	ND	ND	0.388
Fe	0.408	0.578	0.488	0.712
Zn	ND	10.473	ND	ND
Ni	ND	ND	0.797	ND

Elements, ND Na, Si, P, K Al, P, K, Ni Al, P, K Al, Zn, Ni

Elements, Found Al Zn Ni K, P

Elements, In All Specimens Above: C, O, S, Cl, Ca, Fe

Notes: ND means None Detected

SEM 1,500 x scale 1 – 20 microns (um)

EDS data "transitional nano oxides"

* Note Lily sample LN 13354-10 No Al, Zn or Ni

IMAGE NO. 1 - CHEMTRAIL, TEXAS 13263-1

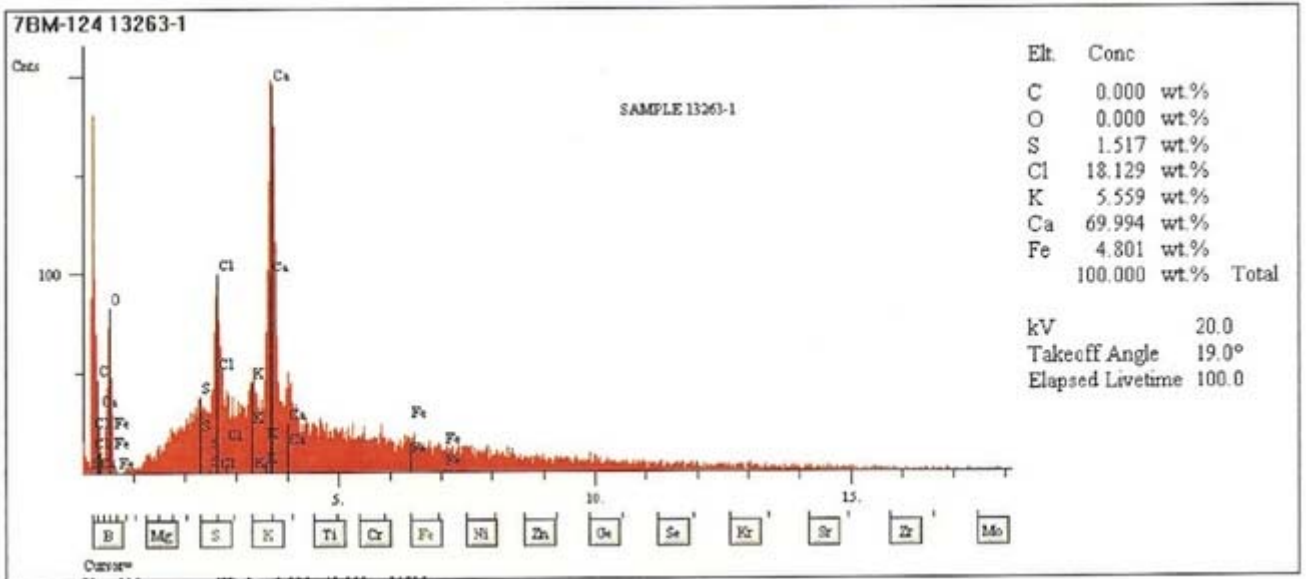
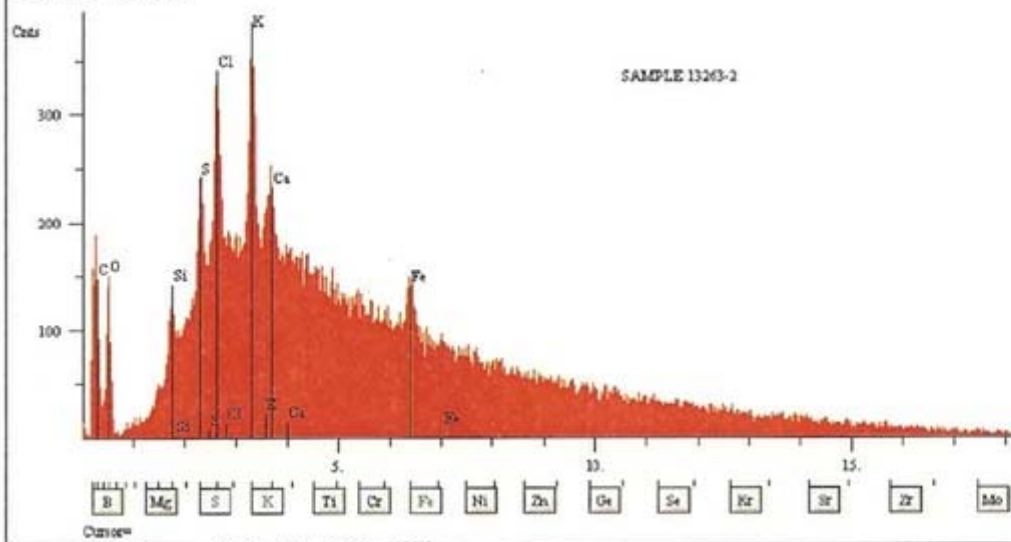


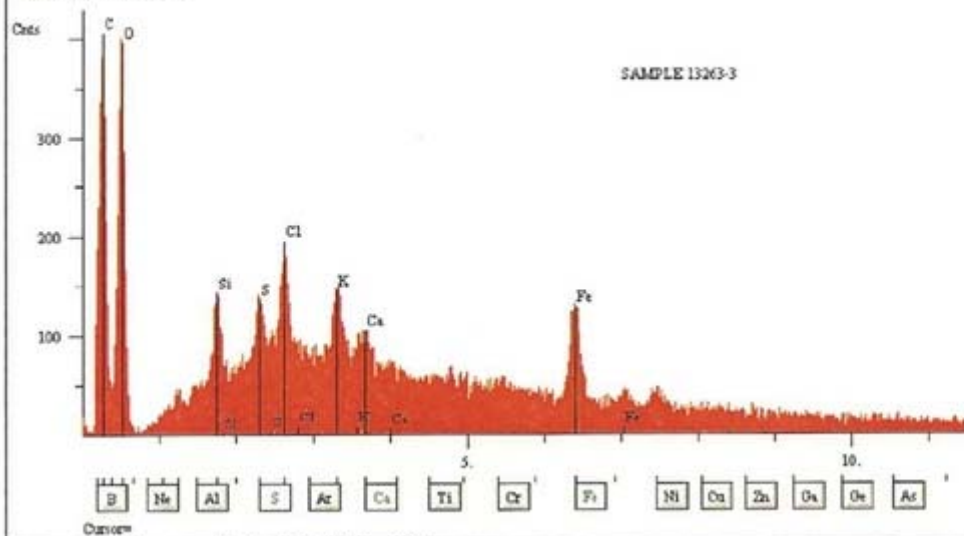
IMAGE NO. 2 - CHEMTRAILS, TEXAS 13263-2, 23263-2 001

7BM-124 13263-2



El.	Conc
C	0.000 wt%
O	0.000 wt%
Si	5.767 wt%
S	11.117 wt%
Cl	21.567 wt%
K	30.222 wt%
Ca	12.905 wt%
Fe	18.422 wt%
100.000 wt% Total	
kV	20.0
Takeoff Angle	19.0°
Elapsed Livetime	100.0

7BM-124 13263-3



El.	Conc
C	0.000 wt%
O	0.000 wt%
Si	12.999 wt%
S	8.791 wt%
Cl	16.403 wt%
K	13.406 wt%
Ca	6.885 wt%
Fe	41.515 wt%
100.000 wt% Total	
kV	20.0
Takeoff Angle	19.0°
Elapsed Livetime	100.0

IMAGE NO. 3 - 'ANNA' - 13354-1A, 13354-1B 001



1-B

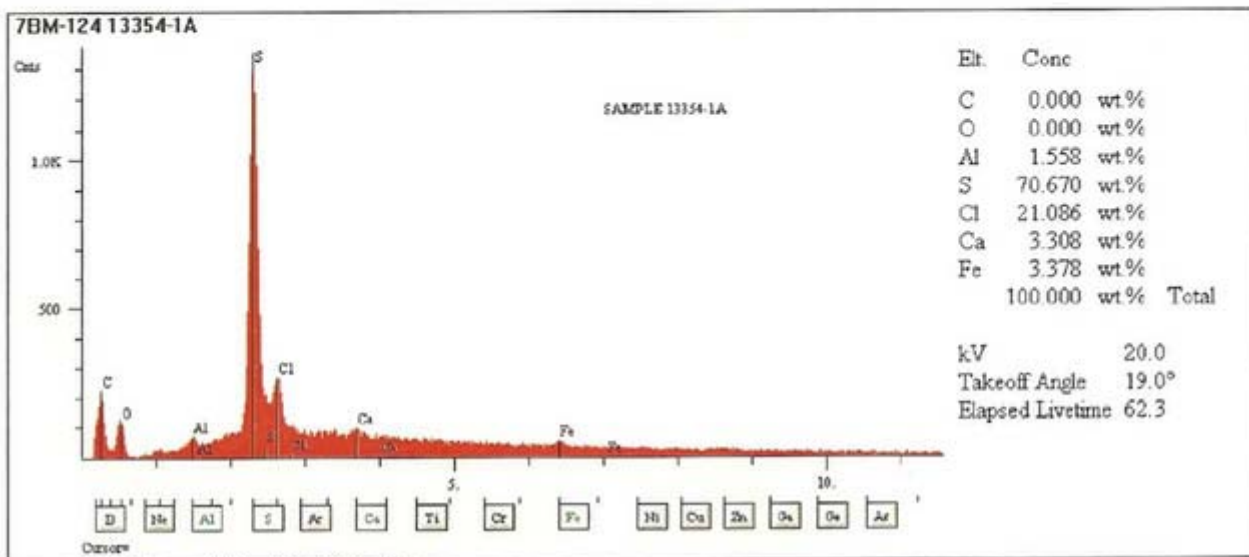
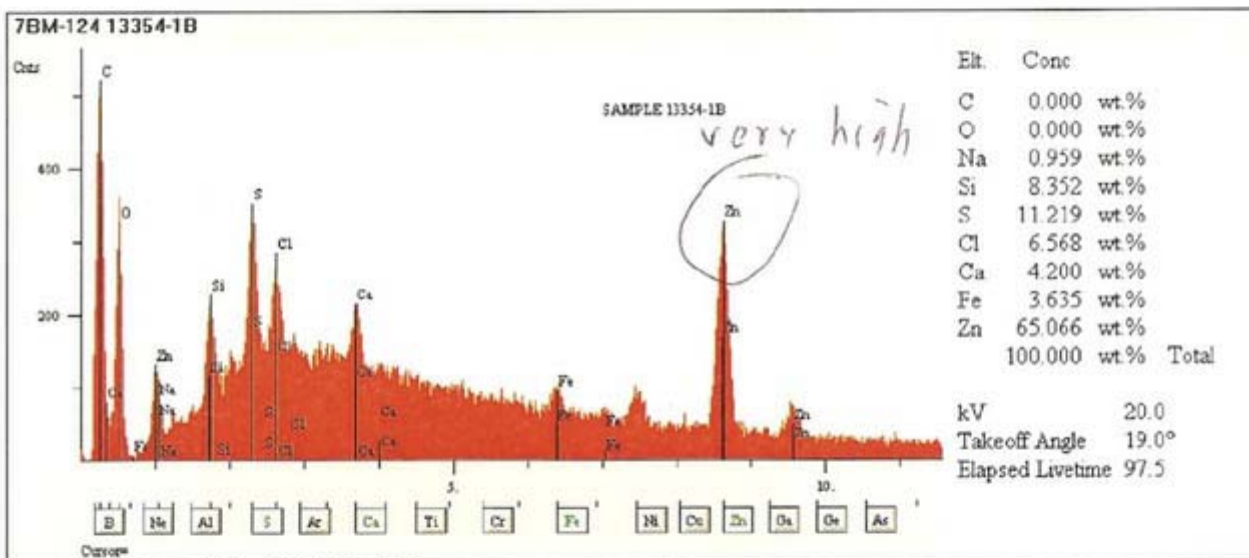
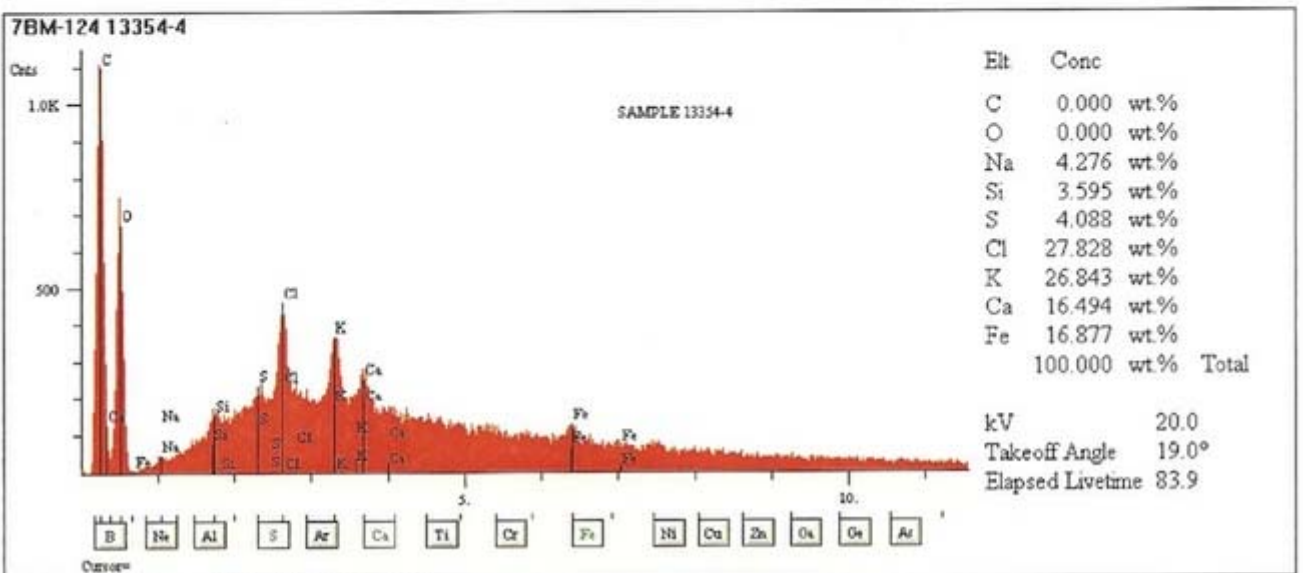
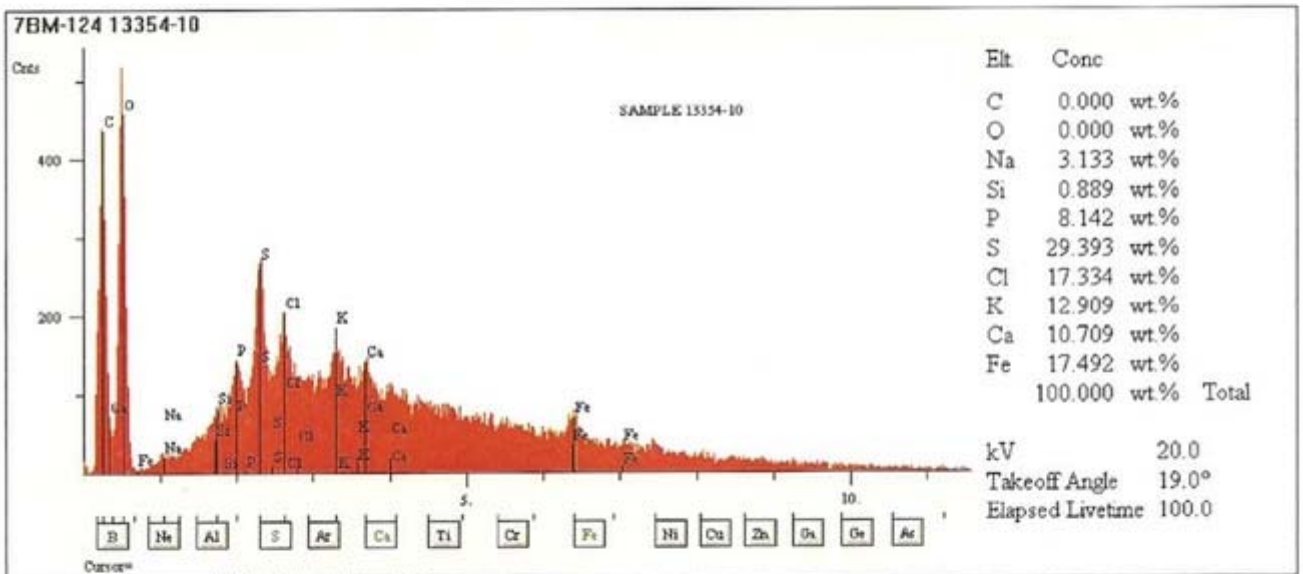
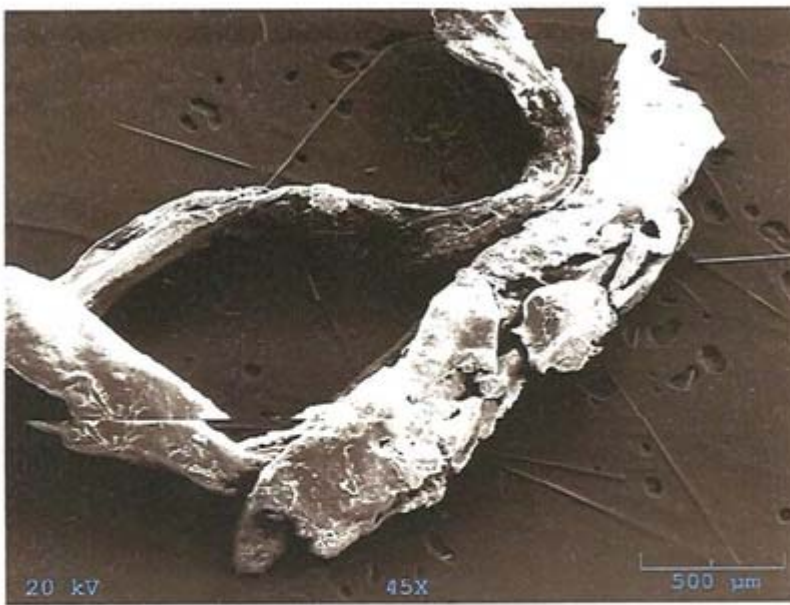


IMAGE NO. 4 'LILY' - 13354-3, 13354-10 001



Dr. Hildegard Staninger
 Integrative Health Systems, LLC
 415 3/4th N. Larchmont Blvd.
 Los Angeles, CA 90004
 323 466-2599
 323 466-2774 fx

Disclaimer

<p>Donate to Rense.com Support one of the world's most respected, vital, truly independent news and information resources</p>	<p>Email Article</p>	<p>Subscribe To RenseRadio! Enormous Online Archives, MP3s, Streaming Audio Files, Highest Quality Live Programs</p>
--	-----------------------------	---

MainPage

<http://www.rense.com>

This Site Served by TheHostPros