Chemtrail Spider-Like Webs Fall On Venice, Italy

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PRELIMINARY CHARACTERIZATION OF FILAMENT DEPOSITION NEAR VENICE (PART I) Click to download

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PRELIMINARY CHARACTERIZATION OF FILAMENT DEPOSITION NEAR VENICE (PART II)
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Introduction

In the previous report titled "Preliminary characterization of filament deposition near Venice" dated 10 Nov 2007, first results of morphological and compositional analysis of white-thin filaments samples were presented.

Filaments, which look like spider webs and which were visible to the naked eye only against the light on surfaces that can offer enough contrast, were repeatedly observed as deposition on the grass and other exposed surfaces in the area of the San Giuliano Park in Mestre-Venice (Fig 1). Samples were collected the 8th of November from the grass of the park where they were deposited onto and were analyzed the 10th of November.

In order to confirm data obtained from these analyses a second

sampling was done and other analyses were performed.

Materials and Methods

The second sampling occurred the 20th of November at the same site but three different kind of samples were collected.

A) Samples of filaments attached on other exposed surfaces at the park: streetlamps, signs and garden sits (Fig 2, 3 and 4);
B) Samples of filaments attached on exposed surfaces in the proximity of the park (Fig 5);
C) Samples of filaments from spider web (Fig 6);
Three samples A, B and C were generated by gathering together multiple samplings of same kind of source.

Samples were analyzed by Light Microscopy and SEM/EDS and obtained data were compared to that resulted from the previous sample (sample 11/8). Morphology of the filaments was studied and elemental composition was qualitatively determined. A semi quantitative analysis was also performed on samples A, B, C and for the first time on sample 11/8. Two set of measurement were collected from each sample.

Results and Discussion

Filaments of samples A and B present a comparable morphology (Fig 7, 8). Morphology of filaments from samples A and B also match with the sample 11/8 previously collected and analyzed. Filaments of sample A, B and 8/11 consisted of a multitude of bundles of fibers and resulted composed mainly of Carbon. The single fibers have diameters around 100 nm. (Fig.9 , 10)

Other particles with dimensions ranging from 10 microns to 0,01 micron were observed on the fibers (Fig 11, 12). Silicon, Aluminum, Iron, Calcium, Sodium, Chlorine and Magnesium were the main elements detected in the analyzed particles.
Sample B was richer in particles in comparison with sample A and the filaments were darker in color (Fig.5). This is probably due to the emissions from the traffic congested freeway that runs under the bridge where samples were collected (Fig 5).

Morphology of filaments from sample C do not match with other samples. Fibers have diameters around 10 microns. Node-like structures are regularly present on the surface of all the fibers and no bundle of fibers were observed. Conversely, fibers from samples A, B and 11/8 are bundles of nanofibers (Fig 13, 14, 15).

Other particles mainly containing Calcium, Sodium and Magnesium were detected on the surface of the filaments of sample C. As noted in the previous report, filaments of samples A, B and 11/8 which were stretched during sample preparation showed a tangled and frayed form. Otherwise filaments were observed as linear aggregation of ordered

bundles of fibers (Fig 16) or disarranged bundles (Fig. 17).

Data about elemental composition of samples A, B, C and 11/8 are presented in Tab. 1. Compositions were expressed in atomic percentage normalized for common detected elements. No significant variability can be noted in the elemental composition of the samples except for sample 11/8 which has a higher Carbon/Oxygen ratio. This different ratio could be related to a sort of "aging" of the filaments in the environment as it was previously collected .

Conclusions

Filaments from samples A, B and 11/8 resulted confirmed Carbon-based structures composed of bundles of nanofibers and differed significantly from filaments of sample C. However, on the basis of these preliminary results, it was not possible to determine if the origin of these formations was natural or man-made. Further analyses will be performed to deeply characterize the filaments.

Particles observed on the fibers were qualitatively coherent with most airborne urban particulate so other analytical methods will be adopted to determine any quantitative relation between filaments and particles composition.

For now, three main hypotheses could be considered about the origin of filament depositions:
1) Filaments were natural spider web silks produced by species others from that of sample C;
2) Filaments derived from an industrial fall-out of Carbon-based polymers;
3) Filaments derived from other kind of fall-out;

Each of these points will be further investigated and considered as possible. As similar formations were observed in different countries, samples from different areas and countries will be analyzed and compared to assess the spread of the phenomenon and verify possible environmental implications.

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Biography of Dr. Luca Zamengo

Dr. Luca Zamengo is a chemist and independent researcher in the field of the analytical methodology and toxicology of asbestos fibers, airborne ultra fine particles and other urban and industrial emissions. He is author of an analytical protocol for the determination of asbestos fibers in landfill leachates and attended as lecturer for several conferences in Italy and Europe. He collaborated with the University of

Venice in the European Project Life 03 Env/IT/00323 concerning asbestos risk and disposal management and worked as a consultant for the environmental consulting agency "Ambiente Italia" in the European Project INTERREG III B CADSES-SMSVOSLESS. Currently he works as an environmental consultant for private firms and as an instructor in the Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology Laboratory of the Local Health Agency.

European Project Life 03 Env/IT/00323
http://venus.unive.it/fall/menu/people_it.html