Have You Noticed All The Airplane Exhaust Pollution In The (GeoEngineered) Sky Lately?

What it is: Cloud Seeding, Weather Modification, Solar Radiation Management (SRM) GeoEngineering is defined as planetary-scale environmental engineering of our atmosphere, our weather, the oceans, and the Earth itself. The methods, or schemes, that may be used now without public oversight or consent, prior public notification or State oversight, are staggering in number and scope.
More

Some jets release cloud seeding aerosols that form artificial man-made "clouds," in a method of climate manipulation known as Solar Radiation Management GeoEngineering (SRMG)

Even the Vatican is discussing GeoEngineering?

“Faith communities, with their values-based approach, as well as philosophers, social scientists and lawyers,will have to enter into the debate. Imagine, in the not-distant future, that one single State started the dispersal of aerosols in the atmosphere as a means of solar radiation management.”

WEATHER AND CLIMATE MODIFICATION

NSF 66-3

WEATHER AND CLIMATE MODIFICATION

Report of the

SPECIAL COMMISSION ON WEATHER MODIFICATION

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Did you Know? **Several USA states had a ban on cloud seeding in the 1960's: Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.**

It was also in Pennsylvania that one of the first laws was passed with the intent of curbing possible harm to nature by changing the weather. In discussing the bill which became the 1967 Pennsylvania law, one of its sponsors in the House of Representatives stated: "Cloud seeding involves silver iodide, and silver iodide, Mr. Speaker, is highly poisonous. AgI used in seeding falls everywhere, on trees, on vegetation, roofs, people, and in its synergistic action joins with motor exhaust to become lead iodide. Uncontrolled automatic cloud seeding then takes place, and the area for hundreds of miles suffers inversions and drastically modified weather conditions, not to mention total pollution and toxic effects upon all fauna and flora. Pine trees, for example, are especially susceptible; they store these poisons in cold weather and release them into the atmosphere in warm weather. Dry ice, CO_2, also used in seeding, is equally dangerous, disrupting the entire ecology of the planet."

Cloud Seeding Weather Modification & Solar Radiation Management (SRM) GeoEngineering efforts are based on the intentional release of chemical aerosols by aircraft and other means, in an attempt to influence the weather and manipulate Earth's climate.

There should be ZERO GeoEngineering!

ALL the issues related to environmental & human health and safety associated with air pollution, remain relevant for GeoEngineering (GE), Weather Modification, cloud-seeding and other intentional pollution-generating

atmospheric testing schemes.

United States Patent [19]

Papee et al.

[11] E **Re. 29,142**

[45] Reissued **Feb. 22, 1977**

[54] **COMBUSTIBLE COMPOSITIONS FOR GENERATING AEROSOLS, PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR CLOUD MODIFICATION AND WEATHER CONTROL AND AEROSOLIZATION PROCESS**

[75] Inventors: **Henry M. Papee; Alberto C. Montefinale; Gianna L. Petriconi,** all of Rome, Italy; **Tadeusz W. Zawidzky,** Ottawa, Canada

[73] Assignee: **Consiglio Nazionale delle Richerche,** Rome, Italy

[22] Filed: **May 22, 1973**

[21] Appl. No.: **362,680**

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

[64] Patent No.: **3,630,950**
Issued: **Dec. 28, 1971**
Appl. No.: **777,581**
Filed: **Nov. 21, 1968**

U.S. Applications:

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 742,956, June 19, 1968, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 444,923, March 22, 1965, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 392,809, Aug. 28, 1964, abandoned.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **252/305;** 149/43; 239/2 R; 252/186; 252/187 R; 252/188.3 R; 252/319

[51] **Int. Cl.²** **A01G 15/00;** C09K 3/30; E01H 13/00

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 252/305, 319, 186; 149/43; 239/2 R, 2 S

[56] **References Cited**

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,232,728	2/1941	Pleasants	252/319 X
2,409,201	10/1946	Finkelstein et al.	252/305 X
2,614,083	10/1952	Bailar, Jr. et al.	252/305 X
2,633,455	3/1953	Finkelstein et al.	252/305 X
3,044,911	7/1962	Fritzlen	149/43 X
3,120,459	2/1964	Coates et al.	149/43 X
3,257,801	6/1966	Martinez et al.	149/43 X

Primary Examiner—Richard D. Lovering
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—George H. Riches and Associates

[57] **ABSTRACT**

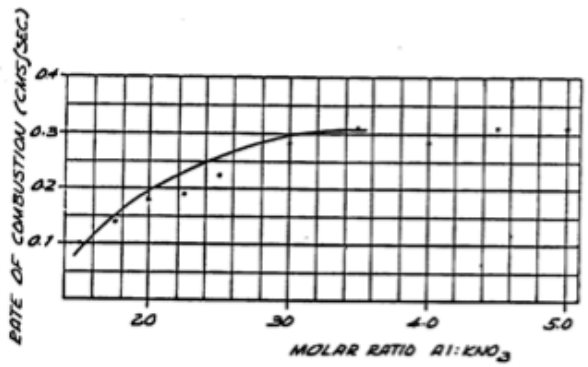
A combustible composition for generating aerosols for the control and modification of weather conditions consisting of a readily oxidizable substance selected from the group consisting of aluminum, magnesium, alkali-metals and alkaline earth metals; an oxidizing agent selected from the groups consisting of:

(a) sulphur and sulphur yielding compounds; and

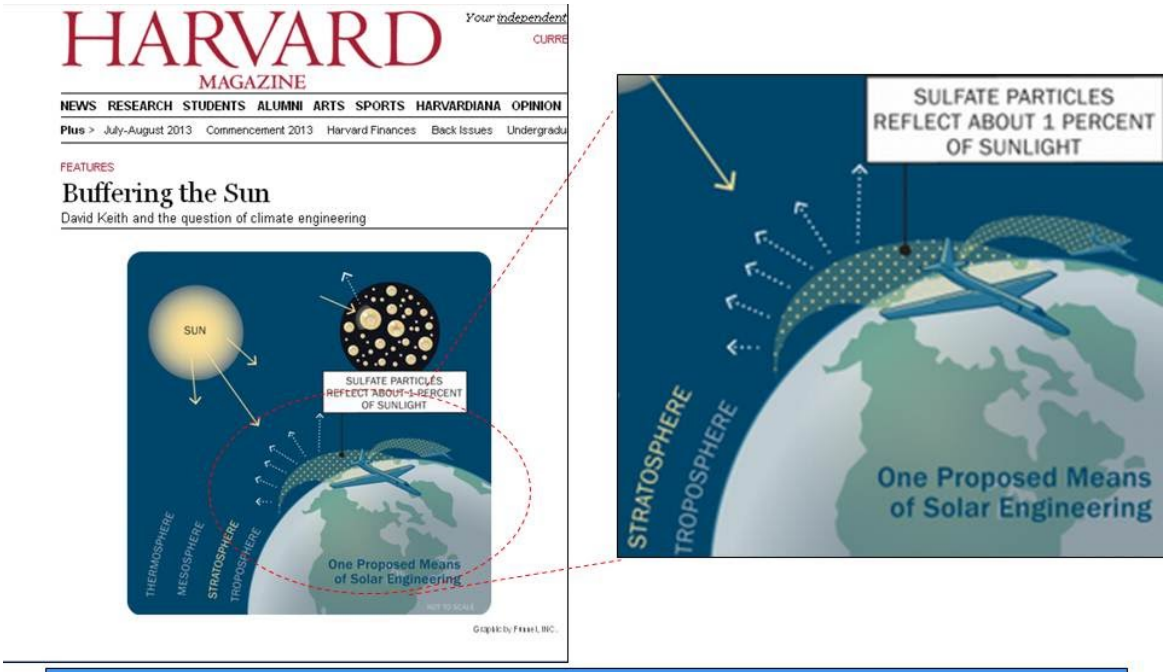
(b) organic and inorganic nitrates, alkali-metal and ammonium chlorates and perchlorates;

the molar ratio of the oxidizable substance to the oxidizing agent being between 1.5:1 and 3.5:1 and a stable hygroscopic solid which does not directly participate in the combustion process of the combustible composition, said hygroscopic solid being present in an amount up to 40% of the total weight of the combustible composition, the oxidizable substance, the oxidizing agent and the hygroscopic substance having a particle size in the range of from −140 to +270 mesh, and a primer initiating the combustion of said composition whereby during combustion, a finely dispersed aerosol smoke consisting of moderately hygroscopic condensation nuclei, and a non-hygroscopic gas are simultaneously evolved, said gas acting to disperse said nuclei.

11 Claims, 8 Drawing Figures



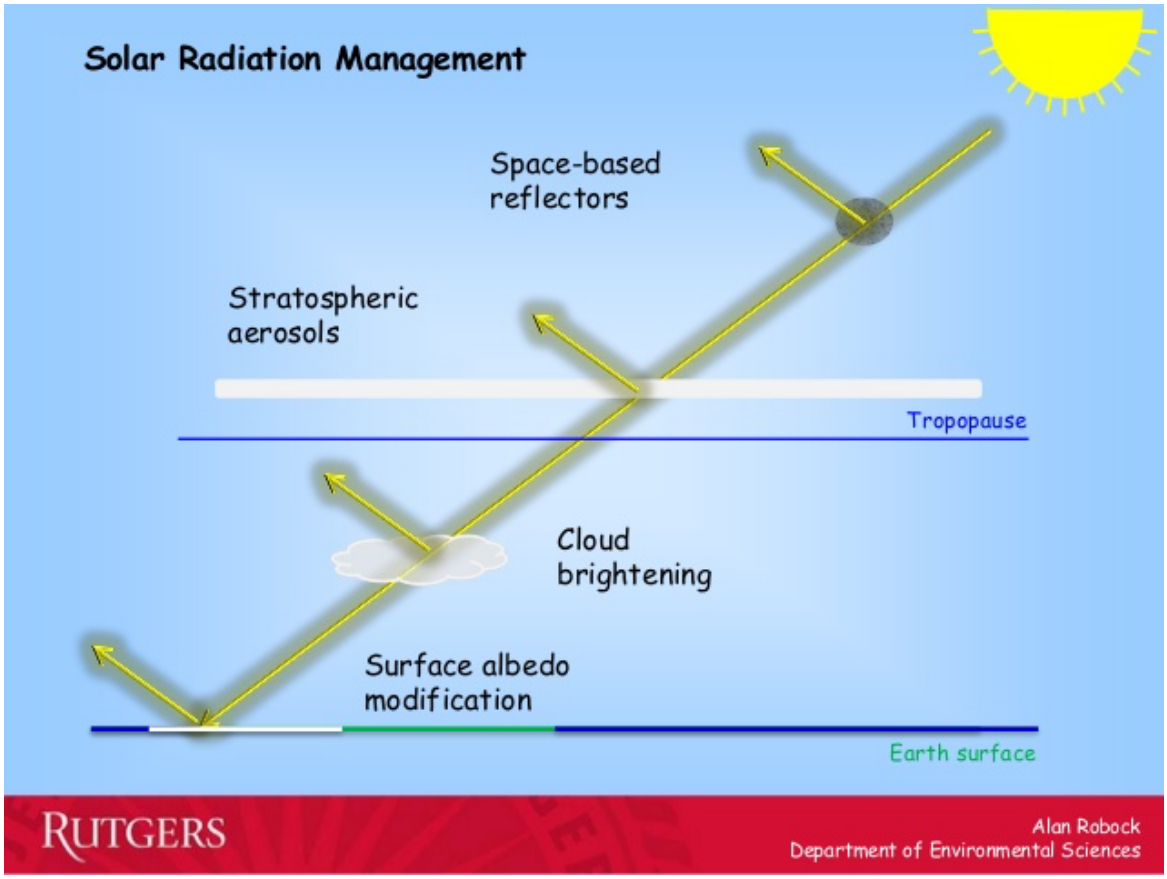
Link To Patent



"One suggestion, inspired by sulfur-spewing volcanoes, involves modifying a fleet of jets to spray sulfates into the stratosphere, where they would combine with water vapor to form aerosols. Dispersed by winds, these particles would cover the globe with a haze that would reflect roughly 1 percent of solar radiation away from Earth."

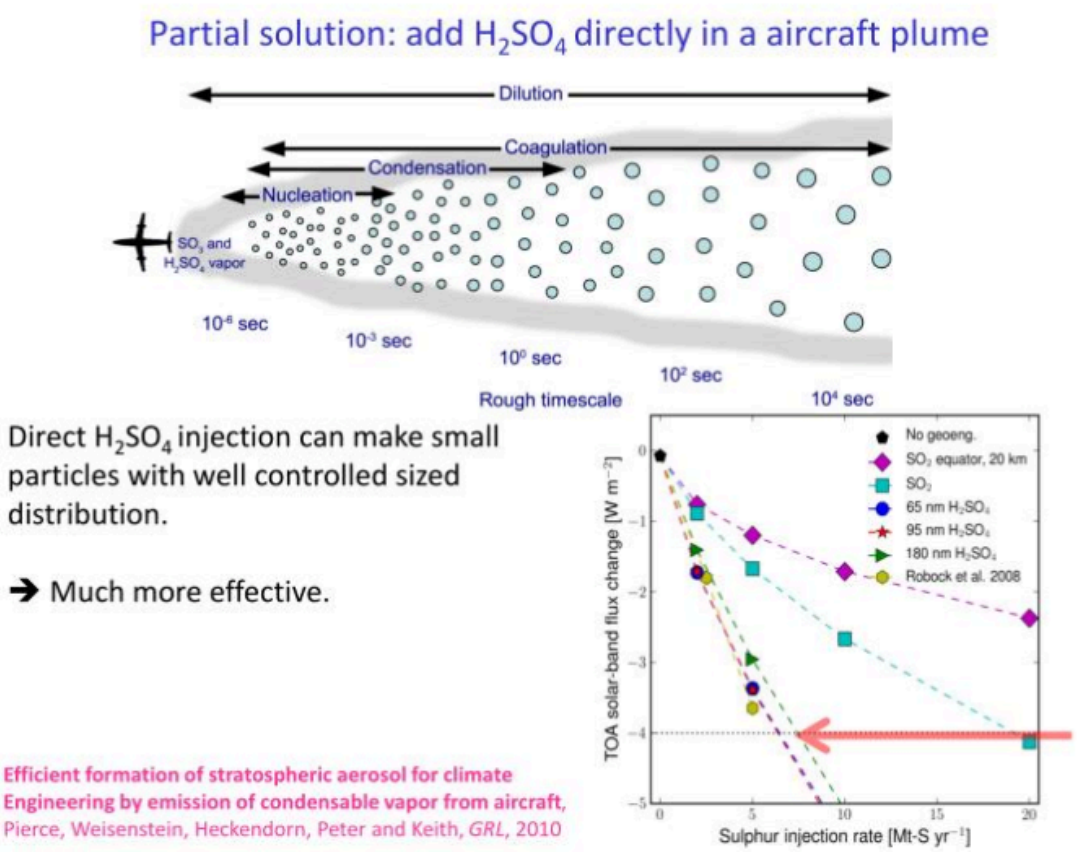
Harvard Professor David Keith Explains Solar GeoEngineering:

"…involves modifying a fleet of jets to spray sulfates into the stratosphere where they would combine with water vapor to form aerosols. Dispersed by winds, these particles would cover the globe with a haze…"



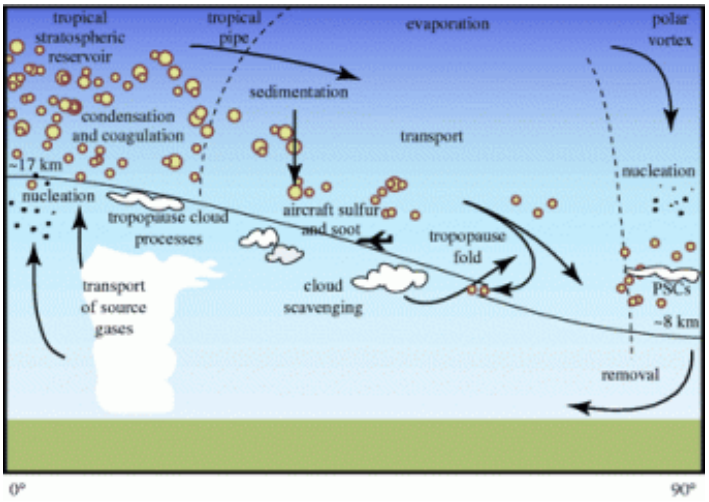
GeoEngineering Benefits and Risks: Sunblock with Consequences

We're finding (proposed) GeoEngineering Footprints including H2SO4 in the rain and snow samples being professionally analyzed from the USA and Internationally.



14

Efficient formation of stratosphric aerosol for climate engineering by emission of condensible vapor from aircraft



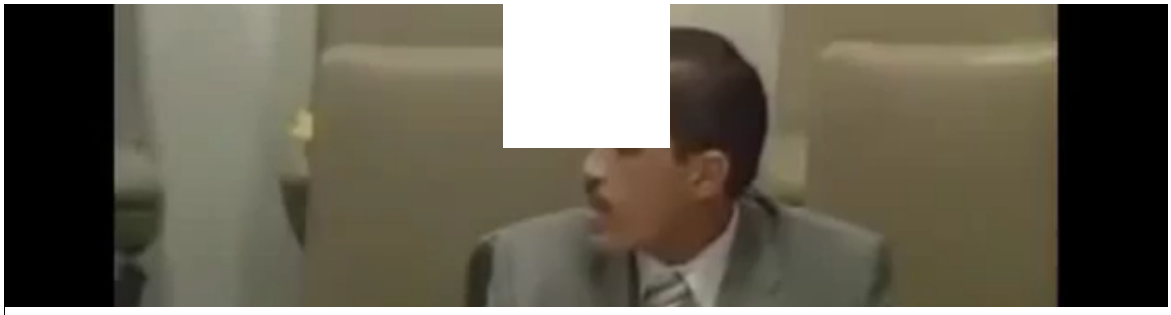
An overview of geoengineering of climate using stratospheric sulphate aerosols

RESEARCH THE GEOENGINEERING ACT OF 2017

CONTACT US TO START ADVOCATING FOR STRONG ANTI-GE LAWS WHERE YOU ARE

Keep Chris Haskell, Sign Avenger, out of Prison!

Say NO to GeoEngineering!



00:00 16:49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United Nations Webcast: www.un.org/webcast


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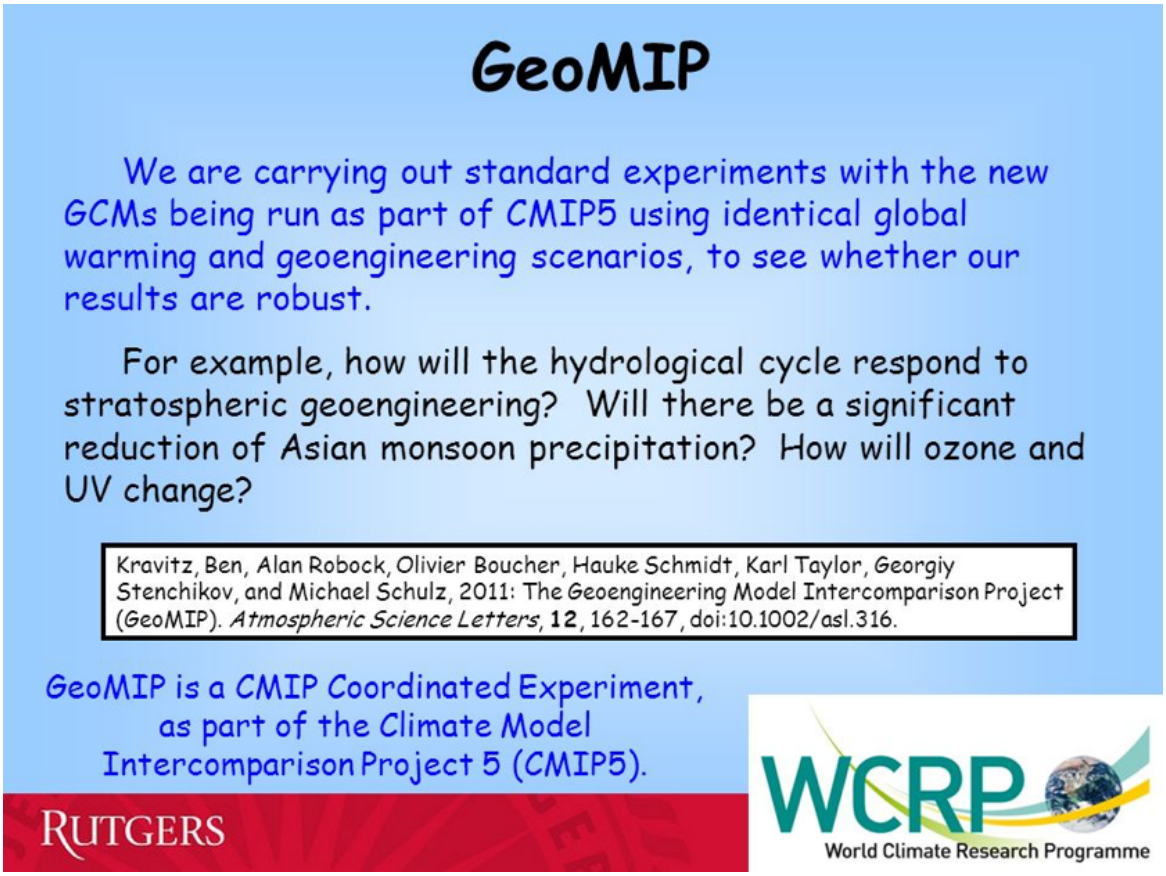
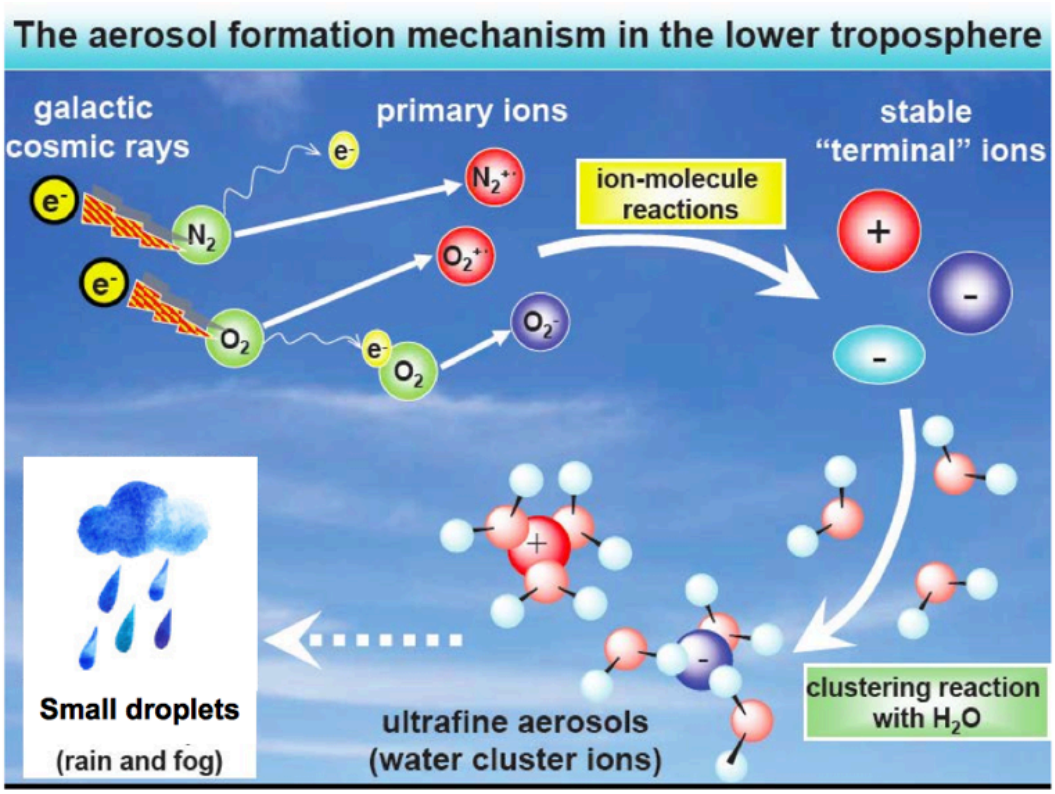
LET THE SUN SHINE IN – ELECT ROBIN DOWNS 2018!

ZEROGEOENGINEERING / Maine, USA

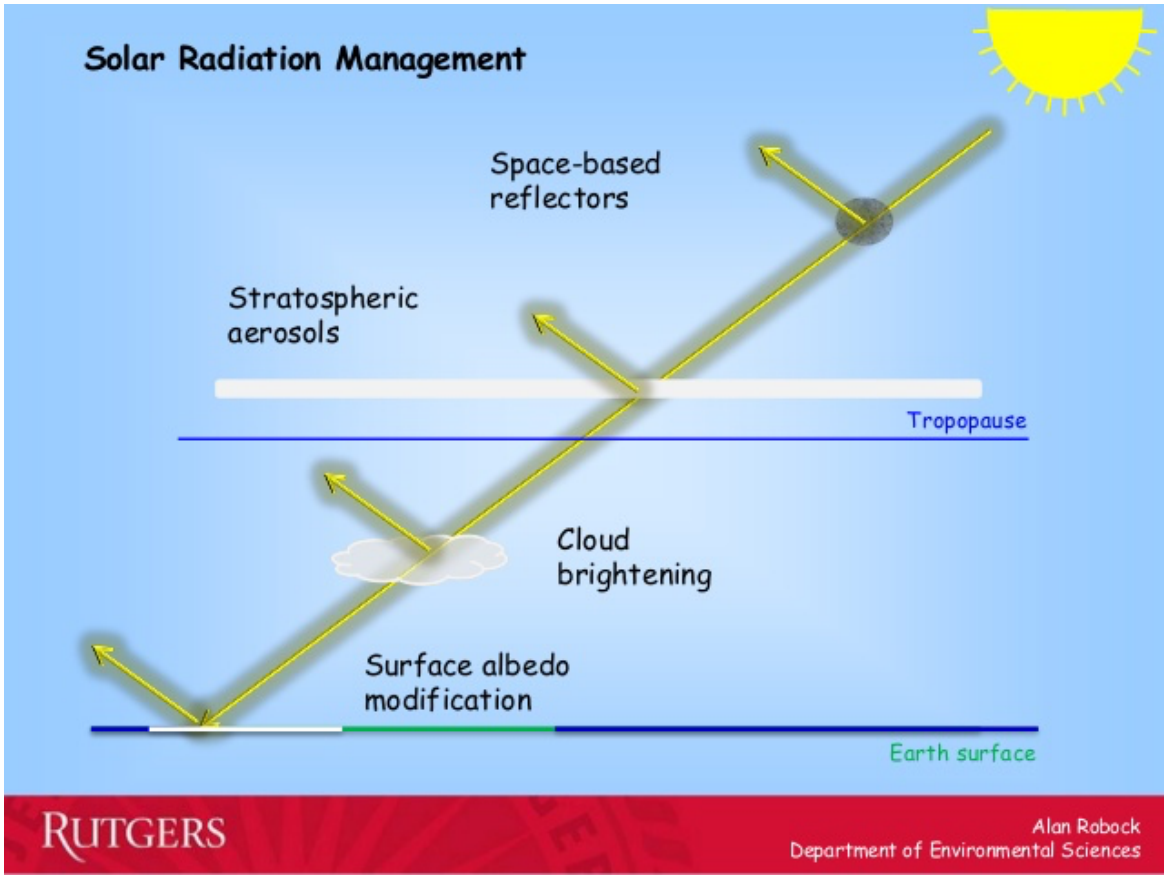




The aerosol formation mechanism in the lower troposphere

It's not just climate change.

GeoEngineering Benefits and Risks: Sunblock with Consequences



It’s climate engineering.

How could we use airplanes to loft gas to the stratosphere?

- Put S back into the jet fuel.

  But, except for the Arctic, planes do not routinely fly that high.

- Have tanker aircraft carry it to the stratosphere.

  But they can only get into the stratosphere in the Arctic.

- Have fighter planes carry it to the stratosphere.

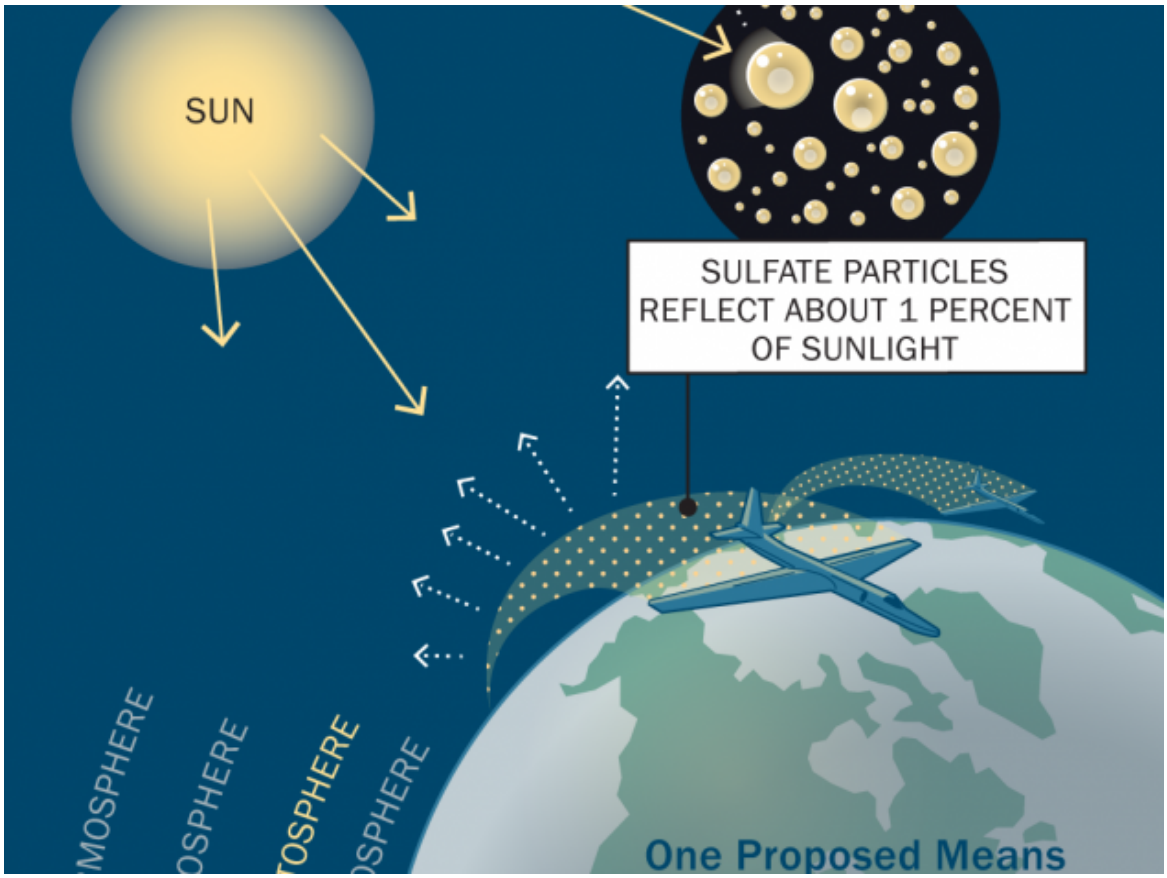
  But you would need many more planes.

- Have tanker aircraft carry it to the upper troposphere and have fighter jets carry it the rest of the way.

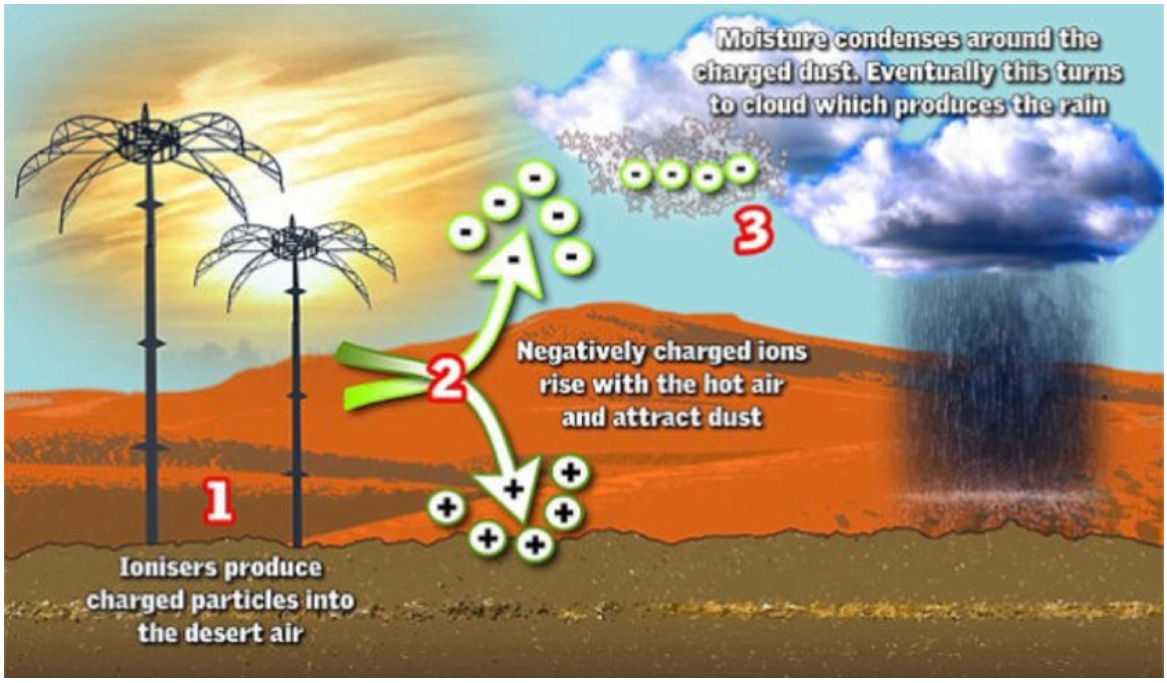
- Could you have a tanker tow a glider with a hose to loft the exit nozzle into the stratosphere?

Alan Robock
Department of Environmental Sciences

Buffering the Sun – Harvard Magazine



Microwave radiation emitted by specialized ionizing towers is central to some GeoEngineering weather & climate interference methods, but devastating to biological life on Earth.



Human Intervention In the Earth's Climate


Global Governance Futures
ROBERT BOSCH FOUNDATION MULTILATERAL DIALOGUES
Human Intervention in the Earth's Climate: The Governance of Geoengineering in 2025+
MASAHIKO HARAGUCHI
RONGKUN LIU
JASDEEP RANDHAWA
SUSANNE SALZ
STEFAN SCHÄFER
MUDIT SHARMA
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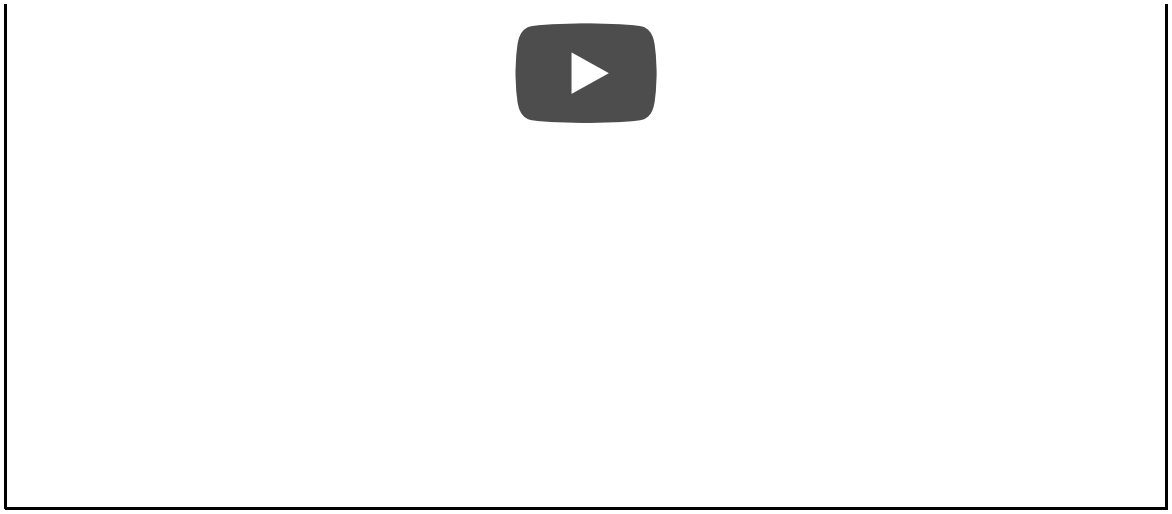
FEDERAL WEATHER ENTERPRISE

FY 2019 BUDGET

THE FEDERAL WEATHER ENTERPRISE

Fiscal Year 2019 Budget and Coordination Report

JFK talking about controlling the weather in 1961.



Link to JFK talking about controlling the weather in 1961.

Link to Lyndon Johnson, control the weather to control the world! 1962

Link to Patent: System for facilitating cloud formation and cloud precipitation

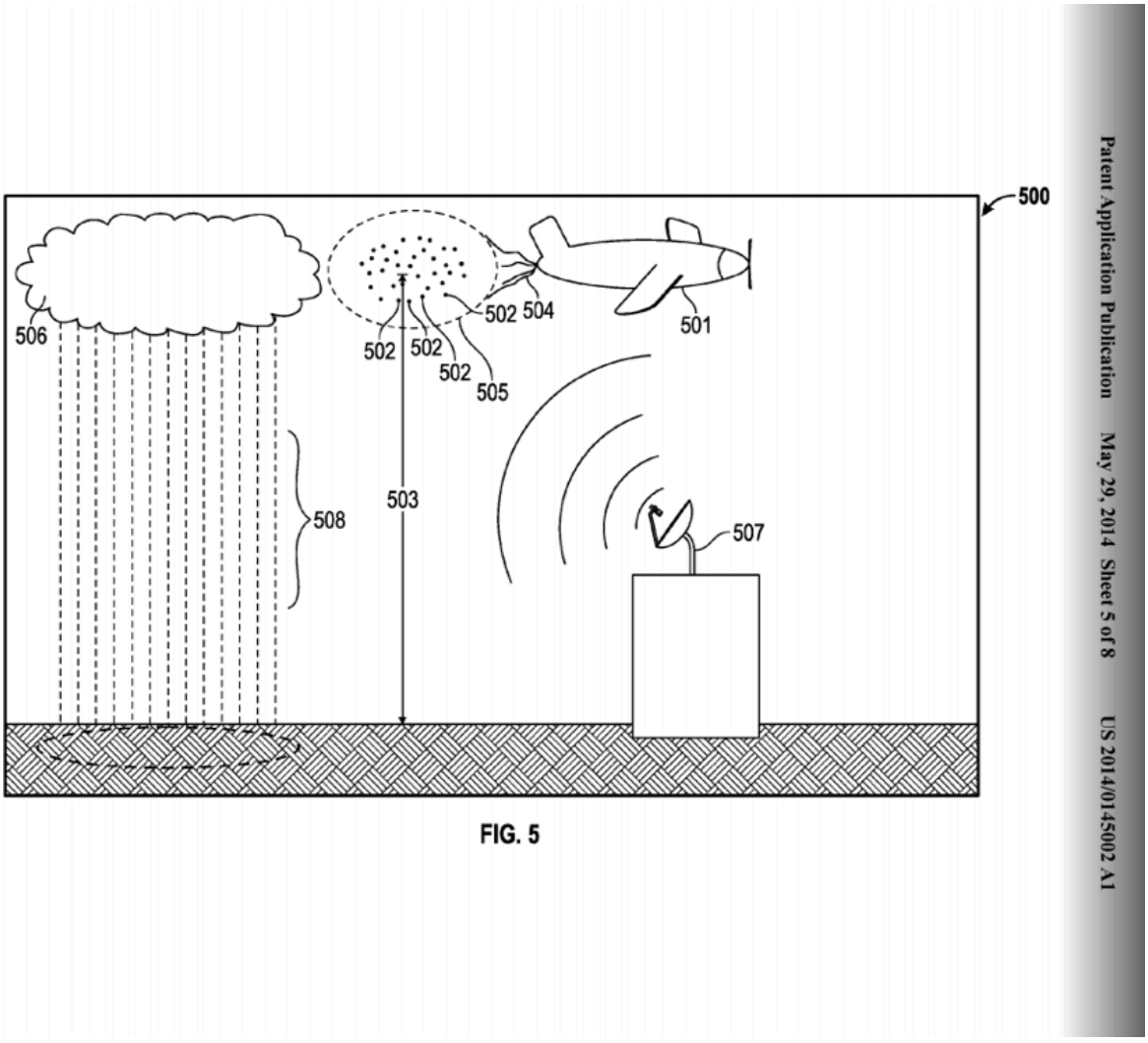


FIG. 5

Link To Patent: Method for weather modification and vapor generator for weather modification

(Regis Duvignau/Reuters)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Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 15, 11799–11851, 2015
www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/15/11799/2015/
doi:10.5194/acpd-15-11799-2015

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

Solar geoengineering using solid aerosol in the stratosphere

www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/15/11799/2015/acpd-15-11799-2015-print.pdf

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[2]Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

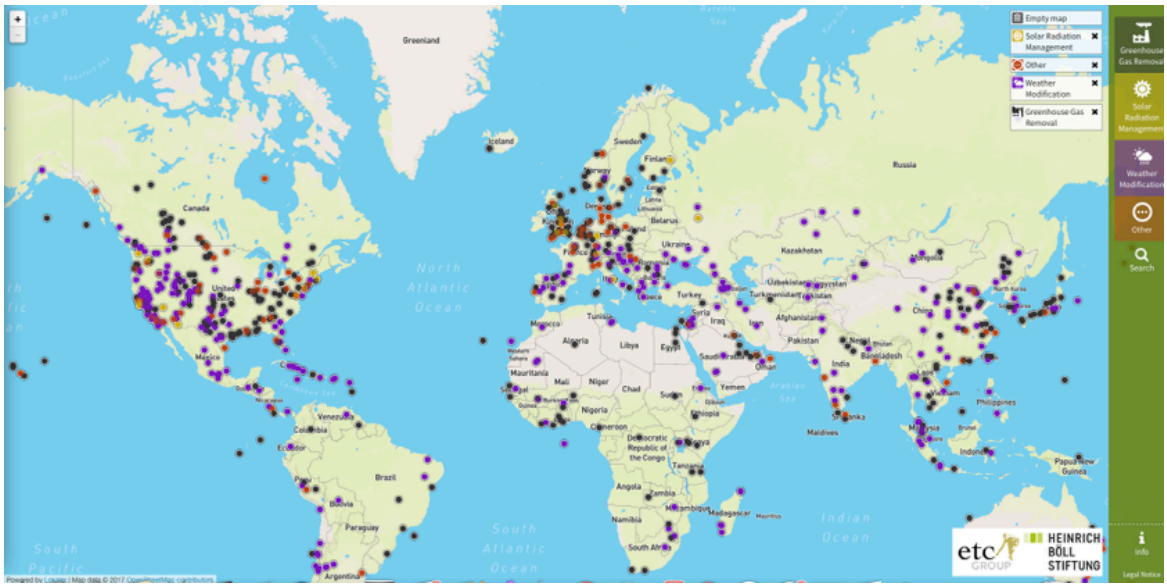
Received: 10 March 2015 – Accepted: 1 April 2015 – Published: 21 April 2015

Correspondence to: D. K. Weisenstein (dkweis@seas.harvard.edu)

Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

Abstract

Solid aerosol particles have long been proposed as an alternative to sulfate aerosols for solar geoengineering. Any solid aerosol introduced into the stratosphere would be subject to coagulation with itself, producing fractal aggregates, and with the natural sulfate aerosol, producing liquid-coated solids. Solid aerosols that are coated with sulfate and/or have formed aggregates may have very different scattering properties and chemical behavior than do uncoated non-aggregated monomers. We use a two-dimensional chemical transport model to capture the dynamics of interacting solid and liquid aerosols in the stratosphere. As an example, we apply the model to the possible use of alumina and diamond particles for solar geoengineering. For 240 nm radius alumina particles, for example, an injection rate of 4 Mt yr^{-1} produces a global-average radiative forcing of 1.3 W m^{-2} and minimal self-coagulation of alumina yet almost all alumina outside the tropics is coated with sulfate. For the same radiative forcing, these solid aerosols can produce less ozone loss, less stratospheric heating, and less forward scattering than do sulfate aerosols. Our results suggest that appropriately sized alumina, diamond or similar high-index particles may have less severe technology-specific risks than do sulfate aerosols. These results, particularly the ozone response, are subject to large uncertainties due the limited data on the rate constants of reactions on the dry surfaces.

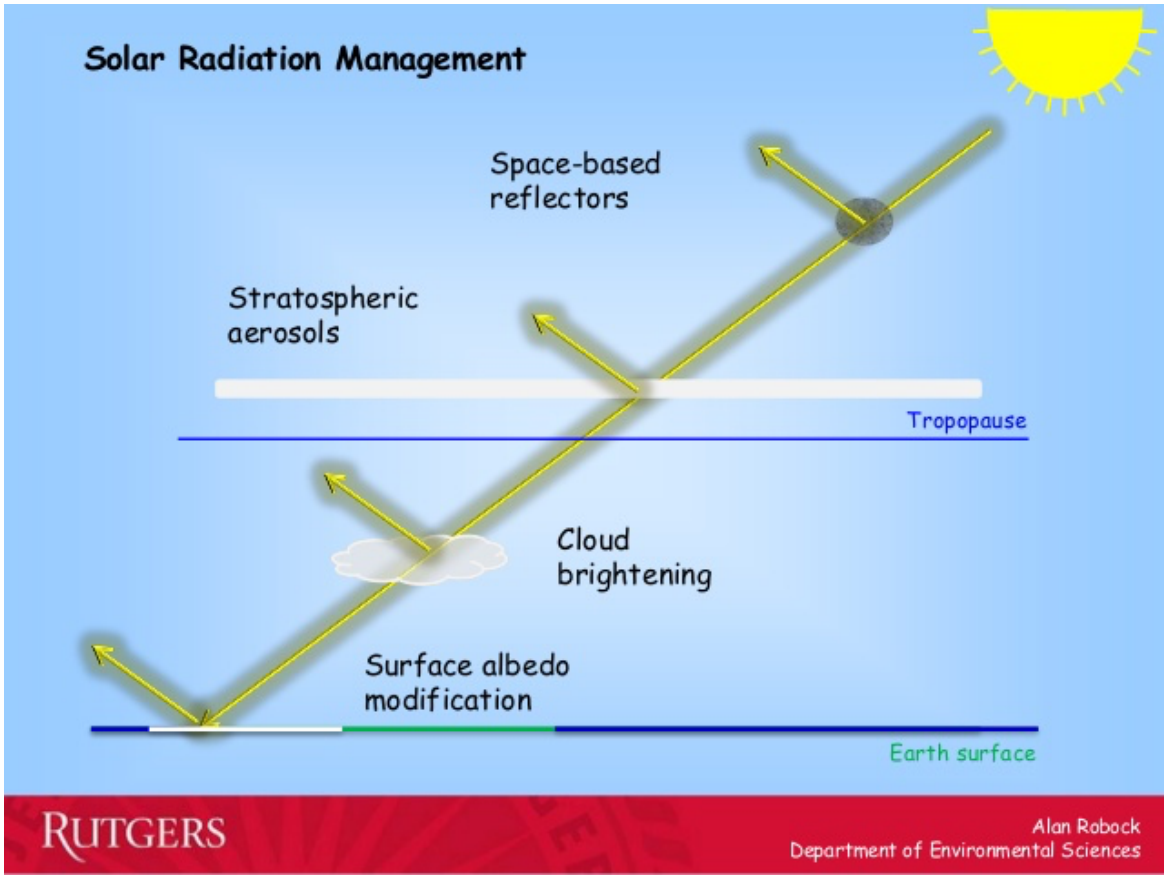


WEATHER MODIFICATION GEOENGINEERING MAP

Geoengineering: A Half-Century of Earth System Experimentation							
CO_2 = carbon dioxide, $FeSO_4$ = iron sulfate, **ha** = hectare, **M** = million (1,000,000), **m** = meter, m^2 = square meter, mi^2 = square miles, **MW** = megawatt, **N** = nitrogen, NO_2 = nitrogen dioxide, NO_x = nitrogen oxide , O_2 = oxygen, PO_4 = phosphate, **R&D** = research & development, SO_2 = sulfure dioxide, **t** = tonne (1,000 kg)							
Geographic Information			Description		Participants		
Continent	State	Scale	Year	Type	Sponsor	Further Information	Sources
Africa	Algeria	1 Mt/a of CO_2 has been captured since 2004. 1M t/ year of CO_2 are currently being captured and re-injected	2004 - ongoing (2012)	CCS	StatoilHydro and Sonatrach	BP (operator). Project name: In Salah. Located in Krechba. Onshore gas field with CO_2 injection into saline formation below the reservoir. Project proponents seek to provide assurance that secure geological storage of CO_2 can be verified as being cost effective. Short-term monitoring has been proposed as an option for providing long-term cost assurances and to demonstrate that industrial-scale geological storage of CO_2 is a viable greenhouse gas-mitigating alternative. Precedents relating to the regulation and verification of the geological storage of CO_2 (to allow the eligibility for greenhouse gas credits) are also being sought.	Global CCS Institute, http://www.globalccsinstitute.com/projects/12361
S-America	Antigua		1984	Increased Precipitation		Name: Antigua Cloud Seeding Project, carried out by Weather Modification Inc.; with Aircraft for Cloud Seeding.	http://www.nawcinc.com/Wxmod.pdf
S-America	Argentina	R&D to produce Biodiesel and other products from algae	Ongoing in 2012 (since ?)	Algae schemes		Private company "Oil Fox": Trials to extract oil from freshwater & brackish water algae to produce Biodiesel, Bioethanol, and proteins from animal and human consumption. Gas emitted from a thermal power station is used for algae cultures to improve productivity and to reduce emissions.	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_algal_fuel_producers; http://www.oilfox.com.ar/ingles/index.htm
S-America	Argentina	2 projects in the Province of Mendoza, >5,000 km^2	1978 - 1993, 1998 - 2004	Increased Precipitation & Reduced Precipitation	See Weather Modification Data for details, please.	See Weather Modification Data for details, please.	WMO 1993 + 1994 + 2002 + 1984and other sources, See Weather Modification Data for details, please.

Geoengineering: A Half-Century of Earth System Experimentation

Solar Radiation Management is NOT a democratic activity.



Facts, not fear.

Solving climate problems starts by analyzing and eliminating pollution-generators at the source.

GeoEngineering Is A SERIOUS CLIMATE PROBLEM.

Say NO to GeoEngineering!!

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE STUDY THAT PROVES GEOENGINEERING IS SAFE.

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fax 530.243.7494
3860 Morrow Lane, Suite F
Chico, California 95928
voice 530.894.8966
fax 530.894.5143

Lab No: 18D0003
Reported: 04/18/18
Phone: NA

Project: GENERAL TESTING
Description: AUGUSTAANLAPE / MANNHEIM GERMANY
Lab ID: 18D0003-01
Matrix: Water
Sampled: 03/08/18 05:00
Received: 03/30/18 09:43

Metals - Total

Analyte	Units	Results	Qualifier	MDL	RL	Method	Analyzed	Prepared	Batch
Aluminum	ug/l	**20.2**		1.5	5.0	EPA 200.8	04/12/18	04/11/18	B8D1045
Barium	"	**1.4**		0.1	0.5	"	"	"	"
Strontium	"	**1.3**		0.1	0.5	"	"	"	"
Sulfur	"	**257**		20	100	EPA 200.7	04/13/18	04/12/18	B8D1127

Notes and Definitions

QM-4X	The spike recovery was outside of QC acceptance limits for the MS and/or MSD due to the analyte concentration being greater than 4 times the spike concentration. The QC batch was accepted based on LCS and/or LCSD recoveries within the acceptance limits.
DET	Analyte DETECTED
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the detection limit
NR	Not Reported
dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
<	Less than reporting limit
≤	Less than or equal to reporting limit
>	Greater than reporting limit
≥	Greater than or equal to reporting limit
MDL	Method Detection Limit
RL/ML	Minimum Level of Quantitation
MCL/AL	Maxium Contaminant Level/Action Level
mg/kg	Results reported as wet weight
TTLC	Total Threshold Limit Concentration
STLC	Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure
Note 1	Received Temperature - according to EPA guidelines, samples for most chemistry methods should be held at ≤6 degrees C after collection, including during transportation, unless the time from sampling to delivery is <2 hours. Regulating agencies may invalidate results if temperature requirements are not met.
Note 2	According to 40 CFR Part 136 Table II, the following tests should be analyzed in the field within 15 minutes of sampling: pH, chlorine, dissolved oxygen, and sulfite.

Approved By
Basic Laboratory Inc
California ELAP Cert #1677 and #2718

Mannheim, Germany Rain March 8, 2018

Deliberate human manipulation of the Earth's weather and climate systems is environmental warfare,

NOT a democratic, healthy, or benevolent activity.

Take Action Now to Ban GeoEngineering in Your State / Nation!

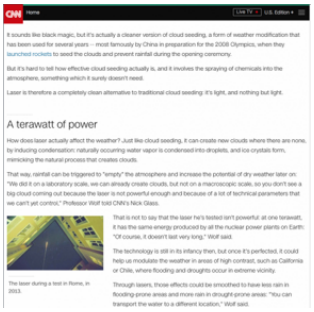
Recently Posted Articles:

DoD News Briefing: Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen

April 28, 1997 “Others are engaging even in an eco- type of terrorism whereby they can alter the climate, set off earthquakes, volcanoes remotely through the use of electromagnetic waves. So there are plenty of ingenious minds out there that … More …

The man who wants to control the weather with

lasers



7 March 2016 CNN Swiss Professor Jean-Pierre Wolf is pioneering the use of lasers to affect the weather Link To Article … More …

Texas Weather Modification Law

Harvesting the Texas Skies in 2018 – A Summary of Rain Enhancement (Cloud Seeding) Operations in Texas Each of the cloud seeding projects uses specially-equipped aircraft designed to place seeding materials (in the form of pyrotechnic devices, or flares, … More …

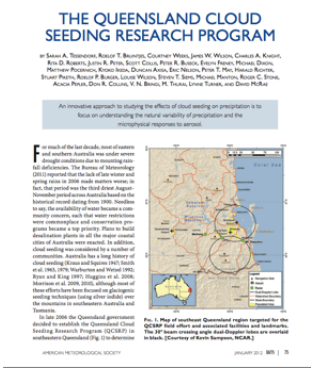
Weather Modification

Conflict on Practicability of Weather Control 19 October 1953 CG Press New Fedral Commission on Weather Modification By authorizing appointment of a new federal commission on weather modification at its 1953 session, … More …

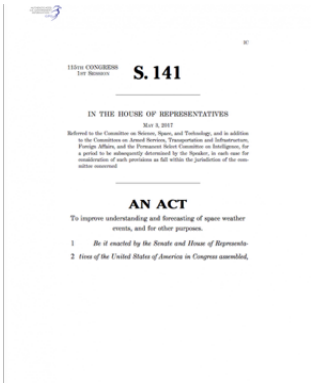
THE QUEENSLAND CLOUD SEEDING RESEARCH PROGRAM

January 2012 This comprehensive set of observational platforms was

designed to improve the physical understanding of the effects of both ambient aerosols and seeding material on precipitation formation in southeast Queensland clouds. Link To Article HERE & Tessendorf_BAMS2012 … More …


THE QUEENSLAND CLOUD SEEDING RESEARCH PROGRAM

S. 141 “Space Weather Research and Forecasting Act”


115TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 141

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AN ACT

To improve understanding and forecasting of space weather events, and for other purposes.

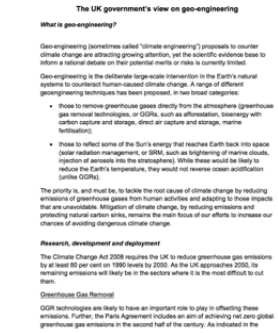
115TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 3, 2017 Link To Document … More …

2016-2018 OCEAN LEADERSHIP LEGISLATIVE TRACKER – 115th CONGRESS

Updated 7/5/2018 Science Funding Link To Document … More …

The UK government’s view on geo-engineering

May 2018 Geo-engineering is the deliberate large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems Link To Report … More …


The UK government's view on geo-engineering

What is geo-engineering?

Geo-engineering (sometimes called "climate engineering") proposals to counter climate change are attracting growing attention, yet the scientific evidence base to inform a rational debate on their potential merits or risks is currently limited.

Geo-engineering is the deliberate large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract human-caused climate change. A range of different geoengineering techniques has been proposed, in two broad categories:

- those to remove greenhouse gases directly from the atmosphere (greenhouse gas removal technologies, or GGRs, such as afforestation, bioenergy with carbon capture and storage, direct air capture and storage, marine fertilisation);
- those to reflect some of the Sun's energy that reaches Earth back into space (solar radiation management, or SRM, such as brightening of marine clouds, injection of aerosols into the stratosphere). While these would be likely to reduce the Earth's temperature, they would not reverse ocean acidification (unlike GGRs).

The priority is, and must be, to tackle the root cause of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities and adapting to those impacts that are unavoidable. Mitigation of climate change, by reducing emissions and protecting natural carbon sinks, remains the main focus of our efforts to increase our chances of avoiding dangerous climate change.

Research, development and deployment

The Climate Change Act 2008 requires the UK to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent on 1990 levels by 2050. As the UK approaches 2050, its remaining emissions will likely be in the sectors where it is the most difficult to cut them.

Greenhouse Gas Removal

GGR technologies are likely to have an important role to play in offsetting these emissions. Further, the Paris Agreement includes an aim of achieving net zero global greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of the century. As indicated in the

STRATOSPHERIC AEROSOL INJECTION (TECHNOLOGY FACTSHEET)


GEOENGINEERING MONITOR

STRATOSPHERIC AEROSOL INJECTION (TECHNOLOGY FACTSHEET)

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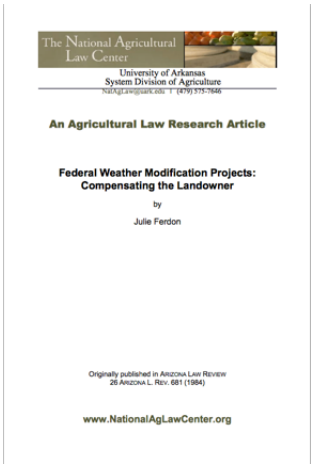
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by

Julie Ferdon

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K A Browning

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Abstract

Radar has been used by meteorologists for 30 years or so but it is only during the latter half of this period that the full measure of its versatility has come to be recognised. Operationally important techniques have been or are being developed to identify and track severe storms, to provide warning of tornadoes, to measure and forecast rainfall quantitatively, and to measure winds, turbulence and wind shear. At the same time research meteorologists are using specialised radar techniques to investigate many poorly understood aspects of atmospheric behaviour. This review highlights the strengths and limitations of radar as a tool for observing the atmosphere and attempts to provide a balanced view of its many applications in meteorology.

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