BIOLOGICAL COMPONENTS IDENTIFIED

May 11 2000

Biological components have now been identified in the two ground samples previously analyzed on www.carnicom.com. Numerous red blood cells, white blood cells, and unidentified cell types have been found within the sub-micron fiber sample previously presented and submitted on Jan 20 2000 to Carol M. Browner, Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. To date, Ms. Browner has refused to identify the sample delivered to her by certified mail, and to disclose those results to the American public. A visual analysis has now been conducted with a professional quality microscope on May 7 2000 that reveals the important discovery above. More information and images from this analysis will be presented in the future. Depicted above is one of two remarkable discoveries of clustered red blood cells which become readily visible after being subjected to immersion oil. The cells appear to be of a freeze-dried or dessicated nature in their original form within the microscopic fibers. Isolated and individual blood cells are interspersed throughout both of the samples which have previously been described. The surface of the cells appear to be modified in some way, but electron microscopy will likely be required to establish further detail. Professional medical analysis of the images and chemical analysis of the fibers, and the subsequent disclosure of those results, now exists as a fundamental need.

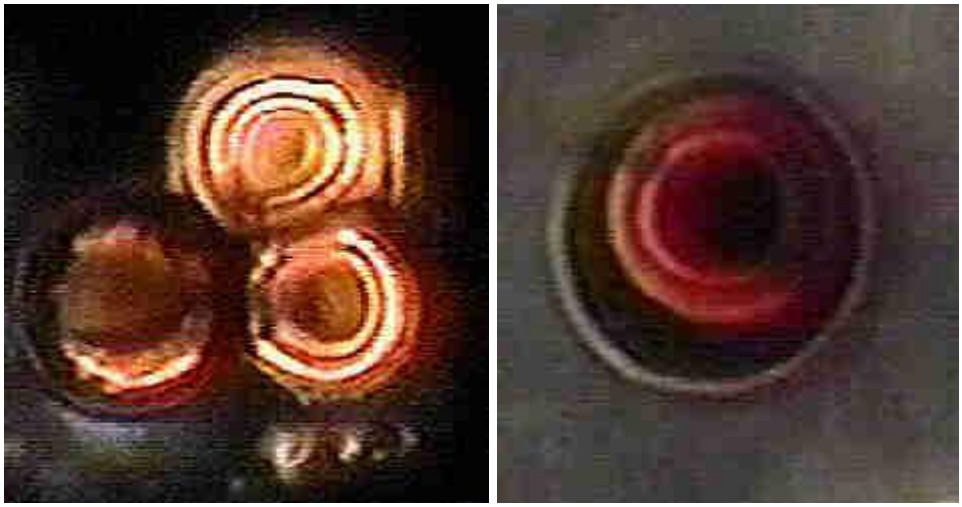
The individual that provided the images herein and those that will follow shall remain anonymous. I was a witness to the events that have been recorded. The source material for the images presented herein has been duplicated and distributed to numerous locations across the United States, and it is secured by various methods.

The ramifications of this recent discovery establish sufficient cause for widespread involvement of the American people in this issue, and for subsequent criminal investigations and Congressional hearings.

Clifford E Carnicom
May 11 2000

ADDITIONAL MICROPHOTOGRAPHS OF BIOLOGICAL COMPONENTS IDENTIFIED

Posted May 15 2000



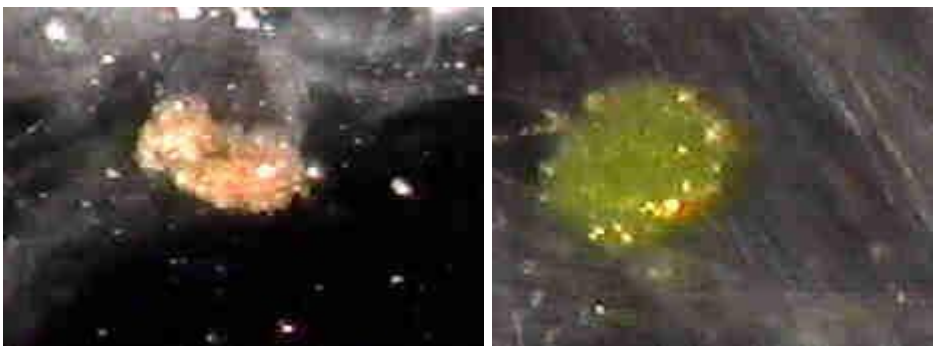
Red Blood Cells Identified in Ground Samples

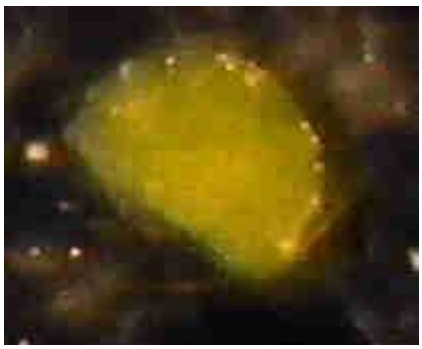
BROADCAST DISSEMINATION OF TRACE QUANTITIES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE CHEMICALS : PATENT

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING HOLLOW FINE TUBULAR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

ADDITIONAL MICROPHOTOGRAPHS OF BIOLOGICAL AND UNIDENTIFIED COMPONENTS FROM MAY 7 2000 VIDEO SESSION

Posted June26 2000







Several of the objects within the video stills from the microscopic session posted within this series remain unidentified. These include the double cells, as well as the blue and green materials shown above. The object in the upper left of this series has been tentatively identified as a white blood cell. Repeated observations of each cell type or object shown here occurred and were recorded within the microscopic video session.

RECENT POST FROM THE SOURCE ON THE MESSAGE BOARD: MAY 25 2000

Cell Antigen Fixative

I did some digging about the web and found that there are several preparations that are used to "fix" cells so that thier antigenic structure stays intact. The antigenic sites or structures on the surface of a cell are the parts of the cell or micro organism (infection) our immune system codes to. One particular fixative is known as Bouins Fix. It's ingredients are as follows:

2% picric acid - an explosive!

Glacial Acetic Acid

o
37 Formaldehyde

Such chemicals are fairly typical of antigen fixative preparations and are quite toxic to say the least.

This may account for why some people have reported being burned when handling some of the material that has been sprayed on us. It would also account for the sterility of the samples that were recently microscopically examined. This is a good place to start an analysis if someone so desired.

338glo

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE ON THE MESSAGE BOARD:
MAY 13 2000

Blood Sample Photomicrograph Questioned

Dear Mr. Carnicom:

I read. your post two days ago, and I have some serious concerns about its validity (not its veracity – I know that you are an honest man). I believe your interpretation of the photomicrograph in question is inaccurate. Your post's excerpts in "quotes", my comments in [brackets].

"Biological components have now been identified in the two ground samples previously analyzed on www.carnicom.com."

[The fact that the subjects evaluated are "ground samples" sends up a red flag. "Ground samples" could be samples that are not from aircraft, or, if they are, could be contaminated by foreign matter. Note that I am not saying they AREN'T from aircraft or ARE contaminated, but that they COULD be. In other words, they were not collected "in situ", that is, collected in the air from the contrail itself.]

"An [sic] visual analysis has now been conducted with a professional quality microscope on May 7 2000...."

[I am not sure what kind of professional microscope was used, but it appears to me that, based on the apparent size of the erythrocytes (red blood cells) that the photomicrograph was taken at between 900X and 1200X. This is borne out by your later statement "readily visible after being subjected to immersion oil".]

[However, another inconsistency here is that immersion oil is not used to provide additional detail to erythrocytes. Instead, it is used to maintain the same refractive index between the subject matter and the objective lens. At the extremely close gap between objective and subject with a high-power oil immersion lens, an air gap would cause severe diffraction problems -- thus distorting the view -- even with an fluorite or apochromatic lens.]

[To my experience (and I am not a professional microscopist), there is nothing that will increase the 'visibility' of an erythrocyte. Safranin, methylene blue, Gram's, and Gentian Violet stains work wonders, but only on leukocytes and leukoblasts (white blood cells) -- and I did not see any of them in that picture.]

[But there is a more serious problem. We know that the microscope used was a optical and not an electron microscope -- else, there would be no mention of immersion oil (an electron microscope works by completely different principles). We also know that an oil immersion lens has a focal length of less than 0.5 mm, which gives a depth-of-focus (or depth-of-field) in the range of microns. This means that, at the magnifications involved, you would have almost no depth perception, and would not be able to maintain focus past the depth of a single erythrocyte thickness.]

[Yet we can see in the picture that there are several layers of erythrocytes, and all are in focus! There is no way I know of (with an optical microscope) to have that depth of focus. Also, you can see from the photomicrographed (especially if enhanced by a program like Corel Photo-Print or Adobe Photoshop) that there is no fall-off in the clarity and focus of the objects.]

[Further, an examination of the photomicrograph, as well as the shadows in the erythrocyte indentations, shows that they appear to be top-lighted at an oblique angle. This is patently impossible with an oil-immersion lens -- it is designed for a light source from either an Abbe or dark-field substage condenser ONLY.]

[This leads me to believe that the photomicrograph was made with a methodology that takes advantage of a technology with which I am not familiar -- or it is faked.]

"The cells appear to be of a freeze-dried or dessicated nature in their original form within the microscopic fibers. Isolated and individual blood cells are interspersed throughout both of the samples that have previously been described. The surface of the cells appear to be modified in some way, but electron microscopy will likely be required to establish further detail."

[Based on my limited expertise, I will agree with the above paragraph to an extent. The erythrocytes certainly do not exhibit the isotonicity that cells in fresh blood do, but that's what happens when blood dries anyway. I don't see any evidence for either freeze-drying or induced dessication, but, like Mr. Carnicom says, "electron microscopy will likely be required to establish further detail."]

"Professional medical analysis of the images and chemical analysis of the fibers, and the subsequent disclosure of those results, now exists as a fundamental need."

[Absolutely! I have told you in previous communications that the only thing that will take the entire chemtrail/contrail business out of the realm of conspiracy-mongering is for:

(1) Contrail residue to be collected while airborne and tied to the contrails;

(2) A reputable laboratory to perform the analysis under strict laboratory methodologies;

(3) The entire analysis, results, and corresponding data to be published for both lay and peer review.

"The ramifications of this recent discovery establish sufficient cause for widespread involvement of the American people in this issue, and for subsequent Congressional hearings."

[I disagree. Until we have some serious evidence, uncontaminated test material, a recognized laboratory working from valid data, and full disclosure of any reports (whether they agree with a chemtrail agenda or not), there is NO sufficient cause for widespread ANYTHING, and CERTAINLY not for us to spend more money to send those Bozos in the Congress out on a tail-chasing exercise.]

[If chemtrails are to be taken seriously, its proponents must take them seriously themselves, and replace hysteria, innuendo, gossip, and conspiracy with evidence, data, and facts.]

"The individual that provided the images herein and those that will follow shall remain anonymous."

[That costs him his credibility.]

[Mr. Carnicom, I am one hundred percent convinced that you are an honest person, but your trust of people like this will only hurt your own credibility and give the anti-conspiracy folk more ammunition that chemtrail believers are all nuts (which I am sure is not the case). I implore you, for the sake of these people in this forum if no one else, to provide us with real evidence if such is available.]

Regards,

Duncan Kunz / duncan.kunz@prodigy.net

A STATEMENT FROM THE SOURCE:

Blood Sample Photomicrograph Questioned

The microscope was a darkfield. The immersion oil was used directly on the sample to reconstitute the dried cells. No immersion oil was in a traditional sense except under the slide to couple the slide to the condensor. At first water was added to the sample for

observation, but all that showed was the fibers in situ. The cells in the sample only reconstitute in certain types of oil. A light machine oil similar to 3 in One oil was tried with limited success. Also tried was WD 40, (which was worthless) and kerosene. The kerosene did seem to reconstitute the cells, but quickly bleached them of color. There is a rather sticky adherent matrix that the fibers are encased in. This includes the odd blue fiber.

Nearly all the videomicroscopy was done with no more than a 40X dry objective. A 4X optical coupler is connected to the video camera. There exists some portions of the tape that shows individual blood cells quite clearly. What cannot be seen clearly in the capture is that this collection of cells is actually arranged in nice rows. Further, these cells are not fully reconstituted and are much smaller than their true size.

There are not as many WBC's in the sample , but they certainly do exist. They do not reconstitute well , but their appearance is unmistakable. Also present are a least three other types of as yet unidentified cells. Some with very clearly defined nuclei.

We tried to get a clear picture of the cells in that large accumulation Clifford posted using the 100X objective, but were unsuccessful. It was the lack of light passing through the specimen that limited our ability and not the actual depth of field. Above 40X, darkfield objectives must either have a funnel stop or internal iris. This cuts down on the light dramatically. There are a few 100X examinations of the material on the video tape that show individual cells with dramatic clarity.

In spite of the fact that this was collected from the ground, and in one case off a car that had driven 1000 miles, the sample was sterile! No bacteria , mold or fungus was found. There was of course some dirt, and other contaminants in the sample along with some spores. I do consider the spores to be contaminants and not part of the original mix.

Two separate samples from different parts of the United States, dropped on different days, were examined. Both were identical. One of the samples had considerably more blood cells, and cells of all types, in it than the other.

FWIW - there is a method I've discovered to enhance resolution and contrast in any microscope by at least

20 %. It has to do with preparation of the slide itself. This method was used to prepare all the slides that were examined.

I hope Clifford posts more captures off the tapes that he has. Just let me say your jaw will drop when you see some of what is in that material. My posting this has more to do with revealing how the cells were found, than answering your post. It is important that confirmation can be made by others independent of me.

[*Editors Note: Additional Photographs Posted May 15 2000; more to follow*]

I won't get into all the physiologic possiblities that inhaling blood, or other cells might produce. I'll just say for starters that let's hope this is type "O" blood.

338glo

The following email and subsequent post on the message board was received on June 10 2000:

Hello.

I wish to make a comment on some of the areas discussed, especially by a certain 338glo. Firstly, fixatives such as Bouins are not used to keep, "antigenic structures intact." Fixation causes cross linking of macromolecules which arrests biological activity, at the same time rendering the cells amenable to staining. It's purpose is to preserve cell ultrastructure to be stained and viewed by light microscopy, usually by a pathologist, to help diagnos disease.
In other words, 338glo's implications that your samples might provoke an immune response is a grossly misleading exaggeration, not to mention impossible. You will not initiate an immune response to anything that has been fixed.
By the way:

1)picric acid- is a yellow crystalline substance that is explosive only when dry and subject to a shock of some kind, such as a blow from a hammer(not an electric shock). It's used to precipitate (separate from solution) proteins, and as a dye.
2)Glacial acetic acid-is just a highly(almost pure) form of acetic acid, and highly reactive organic acid. %5 is good on your french fries, 99% will burn out all of your mucous membranes. This substance is used in many laboratory tests.
3)Formaldehyde-another fixative that hardens tissue, and preserves it for histological examination(staining).

Kunz's comment about immersion oil is correct. If you want to reconstitute the cells, try using isotonic saline(approx %0.95 salt in water). No oil of any kind is going to help you there. You will not see anything but large structural changes by light microscopy anyway. You will not be able to judge anything about surface antigens, which, by the way, were destroyed by the fixation process. That cluster of red cells looks to be viewed at about x1000. There only appears to be one fairly visible layer of red cells, if that's what they are, and not all

of them are in focus. It is impossible to comment on the light source, but you can view objects under a microscope with light comming from another source other than the bulb/condenser. As long as it reflects off the object viewed, travels up the objective to the eye piece, and is bright enough to see, you will see it. It is also impossible to tell if the cells(?) were freeze-dessicated or whatever. Cellular specimens can be frozen, if done correctly, and have their structures preserved; this statement is nonsense. Also, adding just water(a hypotonic solution) to those cells won't help you much either, and will only alter their structure more if they are at all able to be reconstituted(unlikely).

It is mentioned later that the sample is sterile, BUT it contains some spores. Do you know what spores are? They're a reproductive cell produced by plants and some protozoons. Certain bacteria(ie: antrax bacilli) also form spores, but for environmental protection, not reproduction. Another tidbit for you-type "O" blood accounts for almost half the population, and is compatible with the other major blood groups, A, B, and AB. That's why group "O" is called the universal donor, with AB being the universal recipient. Inhaling dry blood might make you cough, but otherwise will do nothing, let alone initiate an immune response.

This type of fear mongering does nothing but stimulate unfound paranoia. Please have people that know what they're talking about review samples of any significance, or you'll never be received as credible. There's something going on here, and this type of nonsense isn't helping anyone find out what it is. I also doubt this sample came from where you think it did. I hope this helps your readers. Good luck with the research, and thank-you for taking the time to read this. I've just worked all night, so please excuse any typing errors. If anything I've said needs clarification, just let me know. Again, thanks.

Shayne Dixie M.L.T.
(Medical Laboratory Technologist)
Brockville General Hospital
Brockville, Ontario Canada.
K6V 1S8
(in case you wonder where I'm coming from)

A STATEMENT FROM THE SOURCE:

Posted June 14 2000

On June 12, Shayner made a post and my first reply was lost when I tried to post it. Hopefully this individual message will post.

Bouins fix has many uses, please see the following quotes from the listed web sites for it use as an agent to fix antigen sites on cells.

www.emsdiasum.com/ems/his...ative.html
Bouin's Solution
Bouin's solution can be used as a fixation and a staining fluid. Bouin's fixative is excellent for use on biopsy specimens of the gastrointestinal

**tract. Tissue from the endocrine system are well fixed and many antibodies
react well with tissue fixed in Bouin's.**

www.cmbm.org/Conference98...s/205.html
**Next one, please. We can detect the cancer cells by immunocytochemistry
using the same type of antibodies. Here we have tumor cells detected with
one of the antibodies. This was again the free beta subunit. The way in
which this tissue is fixed for cytochemistry is different. We don't fix in
formalin. To have a result in immunocytochemistry, when you're dealing with
hCG, aldehydes kill glycolipids and carbohydrates, so we have to use a
picric acid type of fixative, Bouin's fixative**

www.alzforum.org/members/...table.html

Immune system response occurs for many reasons, and involves many different methods. The deciding factor in initiating an immune response is that something foreign has come into contact with the interior of the body, or the external mucous membranes of the body. This could be a piece of wood, dirt, metal, mold, bacteria, viruses, pollen, chemicals, or cellular tissue for example.

Many people have seasonal allergic responses to pollens, grasses, molds, and so on. Some people have inhallation type allergies that will initiate asthmatic bronchospasms that can be life threatening. Some of the recent postings regarding eye, throat, and lung irritation following spraying are typical of an immune system response. Foreign blood cells of the wrong type will cause an immune system response. If the outer membrane of the cell has been changed in some manner this will cause an immune system response.

Foreign cellular tissue will cause a dramatic immune system response. Transfuse the wrong blood type, implant a new organ, and your immune system will immediately go to work, clot the blood,and reject the organ.

I mentioned Bouin's fix as merely an example of a known fixative agent that will preserve antigenic sites on blood cells. The ingredients in the mixture are all toxic, some are known carcinogens and one when dried is explosive. This is a place to start analysis of the

material. Samples of this stringy , sticky material have been collected by people across the US. There are reports of physical contact causing people to become ill and thier skin to be burned. Some of ingredients in Bouin's fix could easily cause such symptoms.
Here is the EPA haz mat paper on Bouin's fix.

www.mastertechs.com/msds/...FXBOU2.TXT
C. FIRST AID (EMERGENCY PROCEDURES)

1. EYE CONTACT: Remove contact lenses if necessary, and immediately flush
eyes with copious amounts of water. Buffered saline eye wash
solution may also be used. Seek medical attention immediately.

2. SKIN CONTACT: Immediately wash contaminated area thoroughly with
mild soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing if necessary.

3. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical
attention.

At the moment of course there is no proof that the cells in the sample have been treated with any fixative agent. Nor is there any proof that any of the ingredients in Bouins fix are in the sample. This needs to be determined. Mr. Carnicom spent over 400 dollars of his own money having a government licensed lab analyze some of the samples. The report he recieved was essentially worthless. [Editors Note: Lab fees of $450 were paid for the lab tests referenced, however, I was not personally the source of those funds. CEC]

The reason immersion oil was used, is that the sticky matrix that held the cells would not dissolve in water. Water was useless to dissolve the matrix and allow the cells to reconstitute. Immersion oil however worked very well for this purpose.

My comments about the spores were only that due to thier paucity, I felt that these were contaminents and not native to the sample.

My posting was not to incite fear, it was to promote a starting point to analyze what has been sprayed on some parts of the US. The facts are that this material has been seen and collected from different sites

around the US, and like it or not it does exist.

338glo

Back to Aerosol Operations Main Page