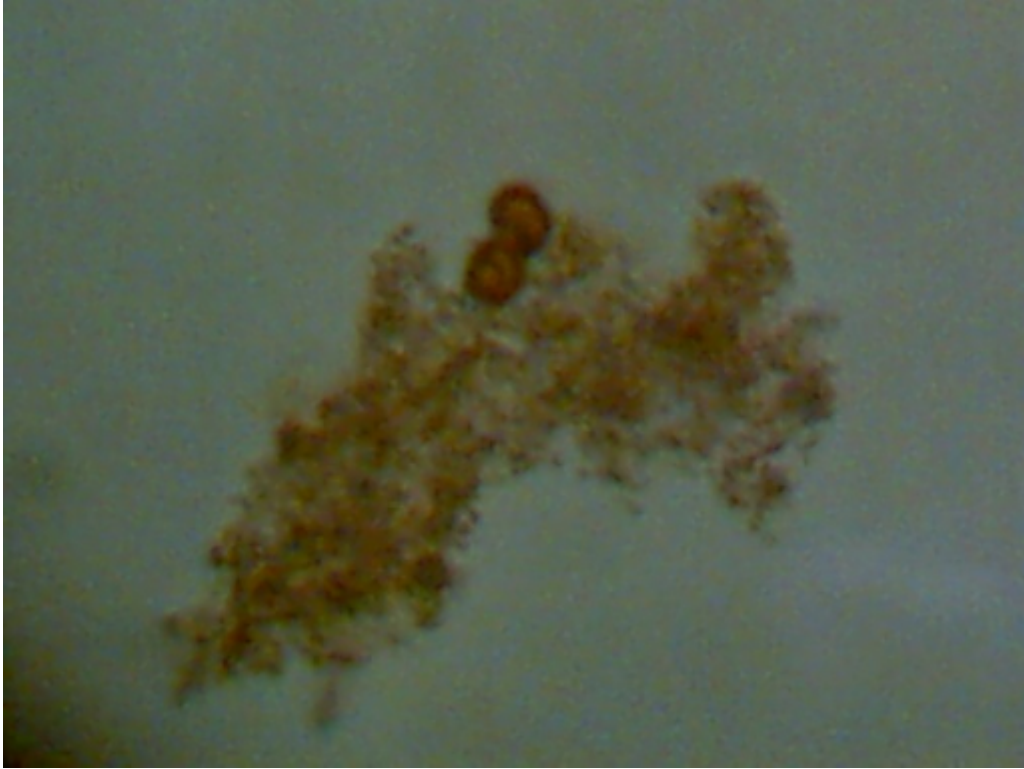


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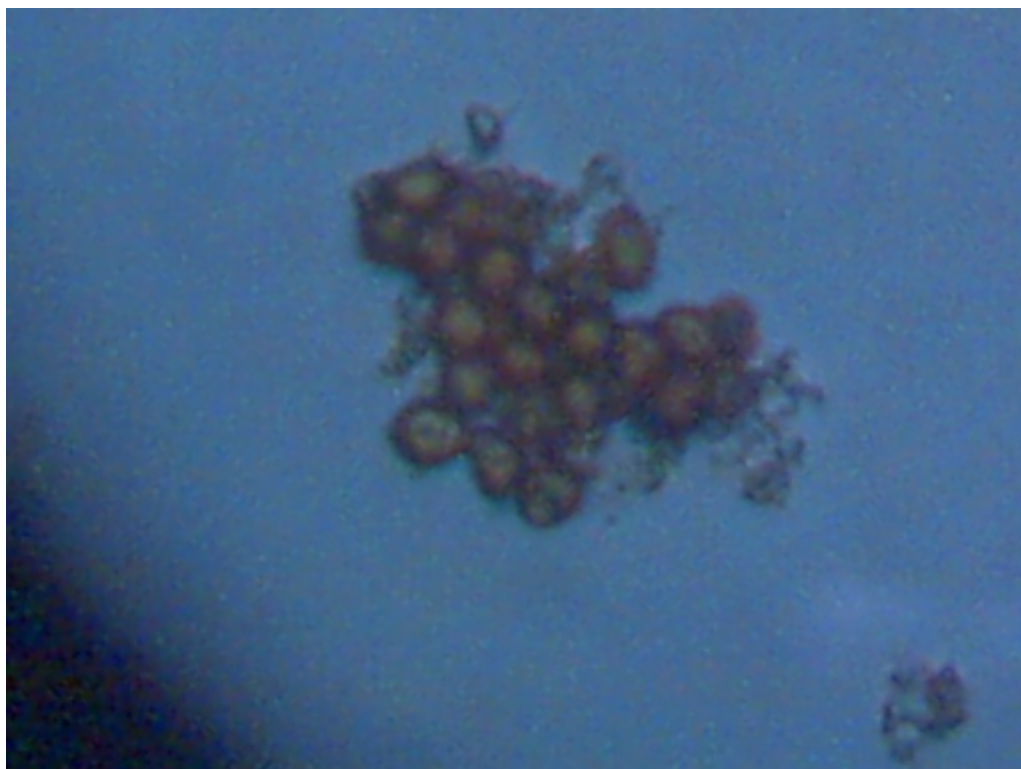
Clifford E Carnicom
Apr 08 2001

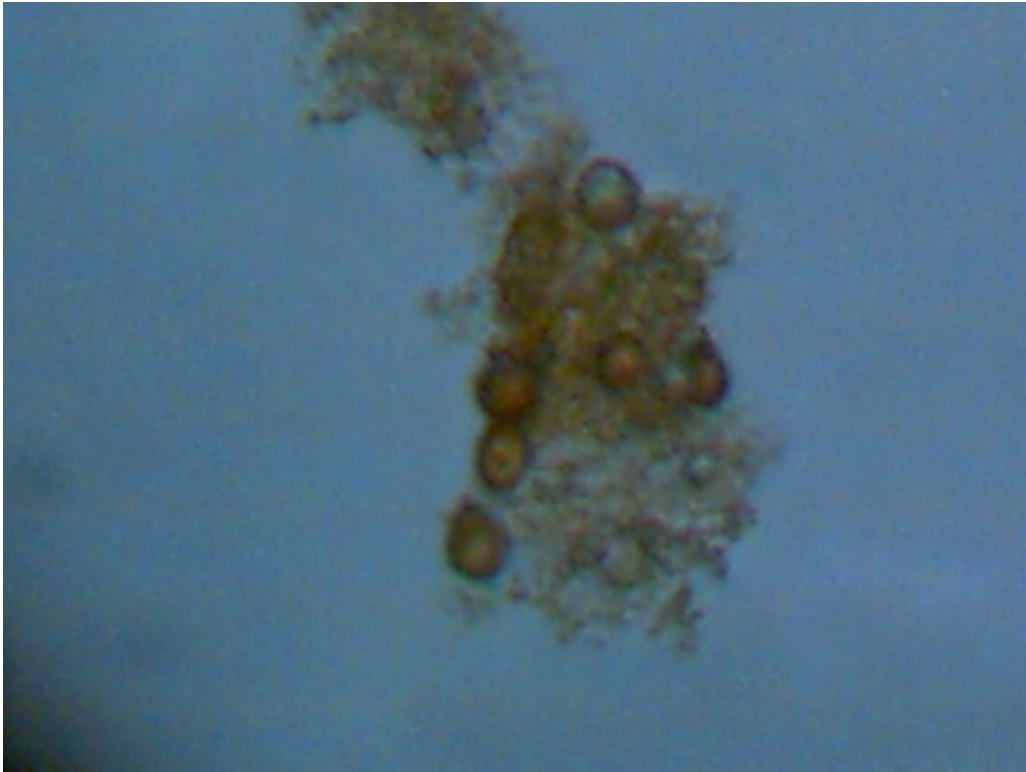


The abundant presence of biological components within an atmospheric sample processed by electrostatic precipitation in Santa Fe, NM on April 08, 2001 is again demonstrated. These biological components occurring within a matrix or base material by all appearances again satisfy the visual properties of erythrocytes, or red blood cells. The material presented on this page is identical to that of 4 previous samples also evaluated through the combination of electrostatic precipitation and HEPA filter analysis. The electrostatic precipitator was in operation for approximately 1 1/2 hours in the open air at approximately 4 feet above ground level on the afternoon of Apr 08 2001. Collections devices again were cleaned glass microscope slides. Various stains are under evaluation, however, the matrix material surrounding the cells appears especially receptive to an iodine stain that enhances the contrast for identification and observation. Note again the bi-concave nature visible within several of the cells and the size which again has been measured at 5 microns. Magnification of the images is approximately 2000x. Five of six atmospheric samples that vary with respect to location and time have produced these identical results. Aircraft aerosol operations over Santa Fe, NM were especially active and intense during several days that preceded the collection, with a particular emphasis upon Apr 04 2001. Visibility for several days after Apr 04 was progressively degraded, including the day of this sampling. I have no history of allergic reactions prior to 1999, however, I did experience allergic reactions during this same period of affected visibility. Juniper pollen grains were not identified during this most recent analysis. Filming of ionized particulate matter in the atmosphere

has again taken place as adjunct evidence to these events.

An public appeal remains open for the professional independent evaluation of these materials which are consistently and repeatedly being identified within atmospheric samples bridging both time and geographic region. The methods of collection have been freely described, require limited resources and they are accessible to the general public. There exists an ethical and a moral responsibility to the general public for positive identification and testing of the materials which are being found and shown for review. Discourse and speculation are insufficient; positive identification is a requirement.





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