Add Environmental Preservation measures to the Town of Middlebury Regulations

Request for the Middlebury Select Board to adopt measures to ban Geoengineering in the Town of Middlebury

Stop Toxic Climate Engineering in our Vermont Skies

The Issue

We treasure the beautiful state of Vermont, home to lush forests and an abundance of wildlife. Unfortunately, the stability and preservation of our unique ecosystems are being threatened by harmful GeoEngineering activities on a weekly basis.

Specifically, we have identified the release or injection of chemical particles such as Aluminum, Barium, Mecury and Strontium into our atmosphere with the intent of manipulating temperature, weather, or sunlight intensity as a damaging and urgent concern.

This practice threatens to disrupt regular climatic patterns, leading to severe consequences such as floods, destruction of homes and infrastructure, devastation of local flora and fauna, and even poisoning of water bodies.

In our commitment to environmental preservation, we want to enact local and eventually state-wide legislation in Vermont that strictly prohibits this irresponsible and destructive behavior.

Environmental Preservation Measures to adopt for the City of Middlebury

1: Request the Middlebury Select Board add the following measure to town regulations:

"Environmental Preservation - As enacted, prohibits the intentional injection, release, or dispersion, by any means, of chemicals, chemical compounds, substances, or apparatus within the borders of the Town of Middlebury into the atmosphere with the express purpose of affecting temperature, weather, or the intensity of the sunlight."

2: Request the Middlebury Select Board add an additional measure to town regulations:

"Community Public water system suppliers shall make quarterly monitoring results available to citizens of the Town of Middlebury for the following:

Table 6-1 - CONTAMINANT STANDARDS

Sec 3. Primary Inorganic Chemicals

Barium < 2 mg/l

Mercury < 0.002 mg/l

Sec 8. Radionuclides

Strontium-90 < 8 pCi/l

6.13 Secondary Standards

Table 6-3 SECONDARY CONTAMINANT STANDARDS

Aluminum < 0.2 mg/l "

2012 Vermont Statutes
Title 10 Conservation and Development
Chapter 23 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
§ 551 Declaration of policy and purpose

(a) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of this state and the purpose of this chapter to achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety, and to the greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, foster the comfort and convenience of the people, promote the economic and social development of this state and facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attractions of this state.

(b) It is also declared that local and regional air pollution control programs are to be supported to the extent practicable as essential instruments for the securing and maintenance of appropriate levels of air quality.

(c) To these ends it is the purpose of this chapter to provide for a coordinated statewide program of air pollution prevention, abatement and control, for an appropriate distribution of responsibilities among the state and local units of government, and to facilitate cooperation across jurisdictional lines in dealing with problems of air pollution not confined within single jurisdictions, and to provide a framework within which all values may be balanced in the public interest. (1967, No. 310 (Adj. Sess.), § 1.)

2012 Vermont Statutes
Title 10 Conservation and Development
Chapter 47 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
§ 1679 Public water source protection areas

(a) The Secretary shall, after review by the Groundwater Coordinating Committee established in subsection 1392(c) of this title, adopt rules for the protection of public water source protection areas. Rules adopted under this section may include:

(1) the duties of the Agency, other State agencies, consistent with their statutory mandates, local government entities, and owners of public water systems with respect to the development and implementation of programs to protect public water sources;

(2) procedures to determine the public water source protection area;

(3) procedures to identify within each public water source protection area all potential sources of contaminants that may have any adverse effect on the health of persons;

(4) a program that contains, as appropriate, technical assistance, financial assistance, implementation of control measures, education, training, and demonstration projects to protect the public water source within the public water source protection area; and

(5) contingency plans for the provision of alternate drinking water supplies for each public water system in the event of contamination or disruption.

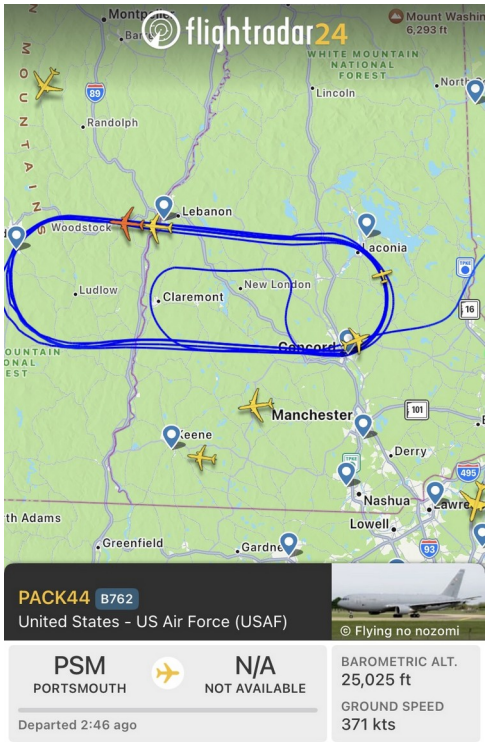
Chapter 47 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
§ 1275 Penalty

(a) Any person who violates any provision of this subchapter or who fails, neglects or refuses to obey or comply with any order or the terms of any permit issued in accordance with this subchapter, shall be fined not more than $25,000.00 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Each violation may be a separate offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance may be deemed a separate offense.

Examples of Health and Safety Threats around Vermont

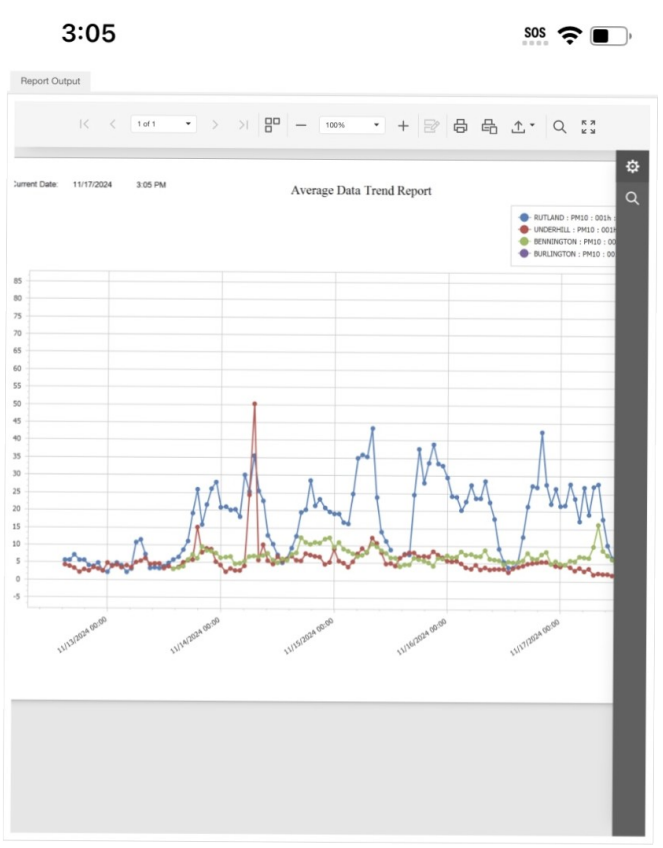
Vermont Country Store and Manchester Center Oct 10, 2024

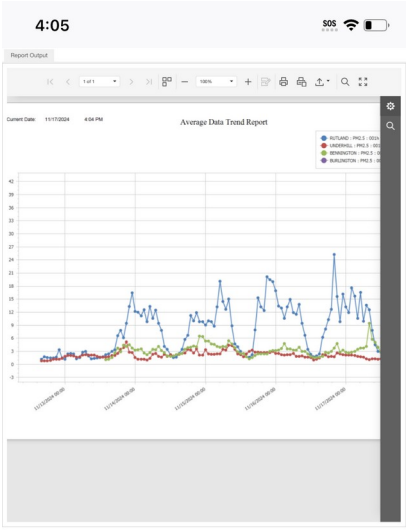


USAF Jet Tankers fly out of Portsmouth, NH and the old B-52 DOW strategic bomber airfield in Banger. ME
Repurposed USAF tankers spraying toxic fly ash are suspected to fly similar routes from the same airfields

Vergennes VT after 2 hours of spraying Nov 17, 2024

PM10 and PM2.5 Vermont Nov 17,2024 Automated Air Particulate sensors

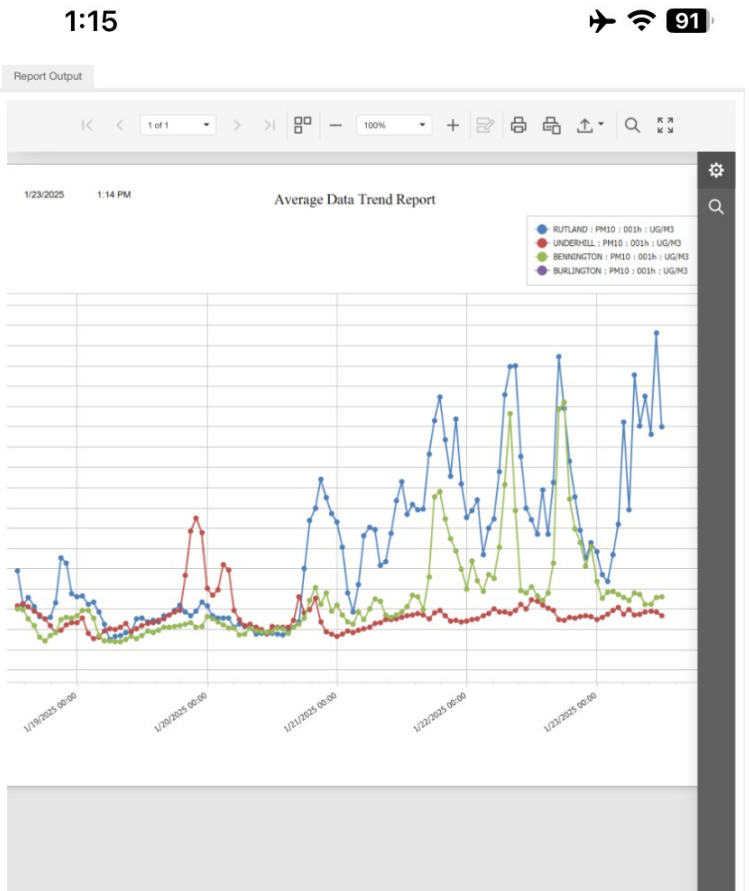




PM 10 and PM 2.5 micron particles can be inhaled. They show up spiking on Nov 17, 2024.

The toxic fly ash being sprayed is 100 and 25 times smaller than that!

Vergennes 23 Jan 2025



Back Up Information

How does the spraying of toxic fly ash occur?

1. Ex USAF tankers flown by ex-military personnel and military contractors flying out of Military airbases in Maine and New Hampshire.
2. The jet tankers can be seen visually but their identification and altitude does not register on the FlightRadar24 application, as the jet tankers have their transponders turned off.
3. The jets spray out the fly ash as a slurry from a nozzle located on the pylon holding the jet engine.
4. The fly ash slurry then hits the engine exhaust vaporizing the water leaving only the particulate material aluminum, strontium, barium and other heavy metals as floating dust streams which persists for hours.
5. The dust of the thin cloud streams slowly expands and join with other cloud streams to form low clouds and if enough passes are made over a couple of hours it turns the blue sky white dimming the sun.
6. EMF ground based transmitters are used to steer the released particles.
7. If it is just a normal contrail frozen water will burn off within a few seconds and do not persist.

What is being sprayed into the Air and Water ?

Properties of Fly ash

1. The typical particles of fly ash waste are spherical in shape with size ranging from 0.5 to 100 microns.
2. The main constituent of fly ash is silicon dioxide, which is present in 2 forms – Amorphous and Crystalline.
3. Certain environmental toxins are also present in fly ash such as arsenic, aluminum, barium, beryllium, chromium, lead, manganese and other heavy metals.
4. Fly ash is a particular NIST STANDARD Reference Material 1633c has an average ratio of aluminum to barium of 65 to 1 and 1633a is 121 to 1. Having pulverized it to the optimum size for nucleation.
5. The size to attract the greatest amount of atmospheric water is one tenth of a micron. You can buy a 75 g sample of SRM 1633c from NIST for $698.

What is the Science behind spraying toxic fly ash to dim the sun?

1. When large masses of atmospheric coal fly ash are hit with the right electromagnetic energy frequency they heat up. Other nearby particles are made to resonate at the same frequency called the WELSBACH EFFECT.
2. The most effective heating frequency is known as a particles resonant frequency.
3. See 1988 us patent #4,755,673 “Selective Thermal Radiators” by Pollack and Chang.
4. Also “Stratospheric Welsbach Seeding for the Reduction of Global Warming” Hughes Aircraft is listed as the assignee for both patents. Now Raytheon.
5. See https://patents.google.com/patent/US5003186A/en-2016-9

GeoEngineering Patents
Hughes Aircraft Company 1990
assigned to Raytheon Company 2004

United States Patent [19]

Chang et al.

[11] **Patent Number: 5,003,186**

[45] **Date of Patent: Mar. 26, 1991**

[54] **STRATOSPHERIC WELSBACH SEEDING FOR REDUCTION OF GLOBAL WARMING**

[75] Inventors: **David B. Chang**, Tustin; **I-Fu Shih**, Los Alamitos, both of Calif.

[73] Assignee: **Hughes Aircraft Company**, Los Angeles, Calif.

[21] Appl. No.: **513,145**

[22] Filed: **Apr. 23, 1990**

[51] **Int. Cl.**[5] **G21K 1/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **250/505.1**; 250/504 R; 250/503.1; 244/158 R

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 250/505.1, 504 R, 503.1, 250/493.1; 244/136, 158 R

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,222,675 12/1965 Schwartz 244/158

4,755,673 7/1988 Pollack et al. 250/330

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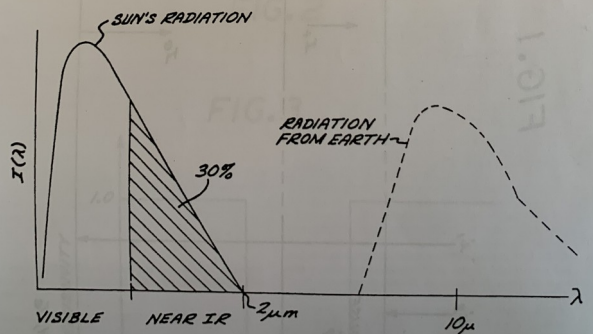
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Michael W. Sales; Wanda Denson-Low

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A method is described for reducing atmospheric or global warming resulting from the presence of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere, i.e., from the greenhouse effect. Such gases are relatively transparent to sunshine, but absorb strongly the long-wavelength infrared radiation released by the earth. The method incudes the step of seeding the layer of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere with particles of materials characterized by wavelength-dependent emissivity. Such materials include Welsbach materials and the oxides of metals which have high emissivity (and thus low reflectivities) in the visible and 8–12 micron infrared wavelength regions.

18 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



metallic particles would trap the long wavelength blackbody radiation released from the earth. This could result in net increase in global warming.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method for reduction of global warming due to the greenhouse effect which permits heat to escape through the atmosphere.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method is disclosed for reducing atmospheric warming due to the greenhouse effect resulting from a greenhouse gases layer. The method comprises the step of seeding the greenhouse gas layer with a quantity of tiny particles of materials characterized by wavelength-dependent emissivity or reflectivity, in that said materials have high emissivities in the visible and far infrared wavelength regions and low emissivity in the near infrared wavelength region. Such materials can include the class of materials known as Welsbach materials. The oxides of metal, e.g., aluminum oxide, are also suitable for the purpose. The greenhouse gases layer typically extends between about seven and thirteen kilometers above the earth's surface. The seeding of the stratosphere occurs within this layer. The particles suspended in the stratosphere as a result of the seeding provide a mechanism for converting the blackbody radiation emitted by the earth at near infrared wavelengths into radiation in the visible and far infrared wavelength so that this heat energy may be reradiated out into space, thereby reducing the global warming due to the greenhouse effect.

References

1 https://thehighwire.com/ark-videos/icans-investigation-into-geoengineering-military-spraying-self-spreading-vaccines/

2 https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/hurricane-helene-and-frequency-transmissions-90-second-alert/

3 https://www.geoengineeringwatch.org/geoengineering-watch-our-first-ever-high-altitude-atmospheric-testing/

4 https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=rEUg8uLoZNY&pp=ygUid2h5IGluIHRoZSB3b3JsZCBhcmUgdGhleSBzcHJheWluZw%3D%3D

5 https://zerogeoengineering.com

6 https://cwcb.colorado.gov/focus-areas/supply/weather-modification-program

7 https://static01.nyt.com/images/2024/08/04/nytfrontpage/scan.pdf

Federal Actions: Congressionally-Mandated-Report-on-Solar-Radiation-Modification (2023)

This Research Plan was prepared in response to a requirement in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, directing the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), with support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), to provide a research plan for “solar and other rapid climate interventions. [1]”

[1] National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2021a). Reflecting Sunlight: Recommendations for Solar Geoengineering Research and Research Governance. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/25762

Executive Summary-Congressionally-Mandated Report-on-Solar-Radiation-Modification

A program of research into the scientific and societal implications of solar radiation modification (SRM) would enable better-informed decisions about the potential risks and benefits of SRM as a component of climate policy, alongside the foundational elements of greenhouse gas emissions mitigation and adaptation.

Such a research program would also help to prepare the United States for possible deployment of SRM by other public or private actors. A research program characterized by transparency and international cooperation would contribute to a broader basis of trust around this issue.

The potential risks and benefits to human health and well-being associated with scenario involving the use of SRM need to be considered relative to the risks and benefits associated with plausible trajectories of ongoing climate change not involving SRM. This “risk vs. risk” framing, along with cultural, moral, and ethical considerations, would contribute to the necessary context in which policymakers can consider the potential suitability of SRM as a component of climate policy.

By their fundamental nature, the current suite of potential SRM methods would not simply negate (explicitly offset) all current or future impacts of climate change induced by increased atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. They would introduce an additional change (an alteration of solar energy at scales determined by the particular SRM method) to the existing, complex climate system, with ramifications which are not now well understood.