



Fulmina Human Resources ®

Nexus Project

Radioactive decontamination

Copyright Fulmina Human Resources Foundation

Scientific Director
Professor Guy Montpetit



Radioactive decontamination

The Fukushima nuclear power plant problems of pollution

Daiichi Fukushima nuclear plant has reached a critical stage, and needs attention and immediate action by a set of irrevocable technology solutions.

The nuclear fuel rods of three reactors have melted, releasing the nuclear melted rods in fusion, while releasing temperatures of over 5000 ° C, leading to the "Chinese syndrome". In other words, the melt has pierced all that could be, including container vessels the first and second level are the protection enclosing the reactors.

It was discovered in October 2013, that the heart of Units 1, 2 and 3, had tragically disappeared! Our information shows that each of the molten hearts has all gone through including the first layer of the Earth's crust (made up of sand and rocks). The fusion reactor has penetrated to ground water which are then discharged into the Pacific Ocean.

The first level of analysis shows that some of this fragmented heart has found its way into the ocean trench of Japan at depths of 23.176 feet, or 4.3 miles deep.

The problems

The most knowledgeable experts in the field have identified a path to a solution. The heart of the reactors comes from radioactive fuel rods, have melted into a lava state; each rod contains about 200 pounds of highly radioactive material that now poisons the Pacific Ocean (for information, the Hiroshima bomb contained 18 pounds ...). Ocean currents have spiraled radioactive waste in every corner of the Pacific, and even further.



The consequences of Fukushima seriously affect aquatic life: we find very large quantities of salmon "sockeye" sensitive to pollution already dead by the thousands. The northwestern region near British Columbia, collected the corpses of 4 whales in the same week, having succumbed to radiation waste that invaded the Pacific ecology . Many corpses of whales were spotted floating on the sea. These phenomena of radioactivity have a devastating effect on all life forms and may be the origins of a movement of uncontrollable mutations or even genetic modification of all life on Earth.

Phytoplankton, is the main source of production of oxygen in the air we breathe. Following the gradual radioactive contamination throughout the Pacific, the renewal of phytoplankton is now in danger; it disappears gradually and dangerously, causing an alarming decline in our oxygen supply necessary for the overall regeneration of our ecosystem. The consequences of this imbalance cannot be established now, but the numbers speak and our life expectancy on the planet is now called into question.

The Solution

We have identified four important phases for radioactive decontamination:

Phase One - The use of thermographic methods (the technic to obtain, by means of suitable equipment, the thermal image of an observed scene in a spectral infrared range) on the ocean surface of the Pacific, to identify the hottest areas and neutralize their harmful effects caused by radioactivity. The reactor cores were fragmented, they were dispersed by ocean currents. We must identify the concentration of radioactive wastes areas and neutralize them

Phase Two - Treatment of radioactive hearts, polluted water, soil and scattered radioactive tubes.

Phase Three - Dismantling the damaged reactors and other buildings that have suffered irreparable damage. We must also clean and rebalance the biotope soil all over the Fukushima site, and implement a new flora and a new fauna.



Phase Four - Assist and initiate treatment for all those people who have suffered or incurred by poisoning radioactive wastes, both in Japan and the west coasts of the Pacific North American and South Pacific

Advantages

This solution does not offer sacrifice human life in order to solve this problem. The Chernobyl disaster happened April 26, 1986 in Ukraine, was under the direct authority of the Soviet Union. Thanks to a number of Russian volunteers who were asked to sacrifice their lives to save Europe and the world, the problem was partially halted and momentarily. The project of our team for all practical purpose, is absent of risk, and is conscious and respectful of all life.

Four years have passed since the disaster in Fukushima, Japan and has spent more than 8 billion dollars just to be in a more critical situation. The decisions made to repair Fukushima have compounded the problem. We offer a complete solution that overcomes fragmentation of hearts scattered in the Pacific and treatment of radioactive wastes from soil and water.

The financing requirements of the Fukushima project

The danger caused by this event is significant for Japan and for the ecological stability of the world. Thousands of Japanese lost their lives and we face the consequences of Fukushima radioactivity, which may extend to other parts of the world.

Phase One - the project requires approximately \$ ---- for the cost of heavy equipment and transportation as well as the choice of a workforce of skilled and highly skilled operators and attribute for all workers optimal conditions as well as a premium compensation for this dangerous work.

Phase Two - the project requires approximately \$ ----. This phase of the project is to eliminate the generation of radioactive waste in all reactors and their regional environment. This treatment includes the damaged fuel rods, contaminated water in the storage tanks, but also groundwater and soil treatments contained in thousands of bags located on all storage sites. (See PowerPoint presentation - more details).



Phase Three - the project requires approximately \$ --- . This phase will renovate the entire site of Fukushima. This will include the dismantling of damaged buildings, but also the regeneration after the decontamination of land and soil so that they can once again generate life and flora.

Phase Four - Radiation at Fukushima escaped from their container vessels, and infiltrated the Pacific and also in the atmosphere. Consequently, the radiation has reached extremely dangerous levels for all life on the planet. All dairy products and the food chain is contaminated. The cumulative effects are going to begin in varying degrees in the population. Bleeding gums, dental disorders which may lead to loss of teeth, chapped skin, thyroid troubles, all these become the first signs of radiation poisoning. We are able to medically assist the Japanese health organizations to help the population to neutralize the effects of this radiation poisoning.

It is estimated that this phase of the project, a sum of \$ --- is needed to support clinical and provide care technologies needed to neutralize the effects of the poisoning.

Duration

The four phases of the project are made over a period of 4 to 5 years. The first phase of this project is the denuclearization of the hearts scattered in the Pacific; it is realized in the shortest possible time, once the equipment is delivered and installed.

Phase 2 of the project requires about 15 months, once the material and equipment will be in place for the decontamination of radioactive rods and the cooling waters.

Phase 3 requires about 18 months, depending on the result of the evaluation of the radioactivity of soils and surfaces requiring restoration.

Phase 4 of the project requires constant attention from the start. A clinical observation and monitoring of patients is an ongoing project for several years.

The total cost of restoring amounts approximately to --- US dollars.



Radioactive Waste Decontamination Technologies

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Central - Project and MRDC

The Mineral Radioactive Decontamination Compound (MRDC) was tested on 2013/11/19 at Kawamata laboratories, Fukushima, Japan. It is important to note that:

Phase 1 of the project is to find a way to bring the temperature down to a sustainable level after the collapse of reactors 1, 2 and 3.

Phase 2 of the Nexxus project is designed to perform decontamination of radioactive waste in the reactors, in water tanks, in soils and in radioactive rods. The Mineral Radioactive Decontamination Compound (MRDC) was designed and developed by a team of chemists involved in AST Trust.

- The Mineral MRDC compound was successfully tested on samples taken directly into the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant (FNPP)
- All radio nuclides (radioactive atoms which may mutate, become another atom) are decontaminated in 72 hours in the presence of MRDC
- All radioactive fuel reactor tubes can be treated and reduced fertilizer NON-toxic material for the use of plants and soil.



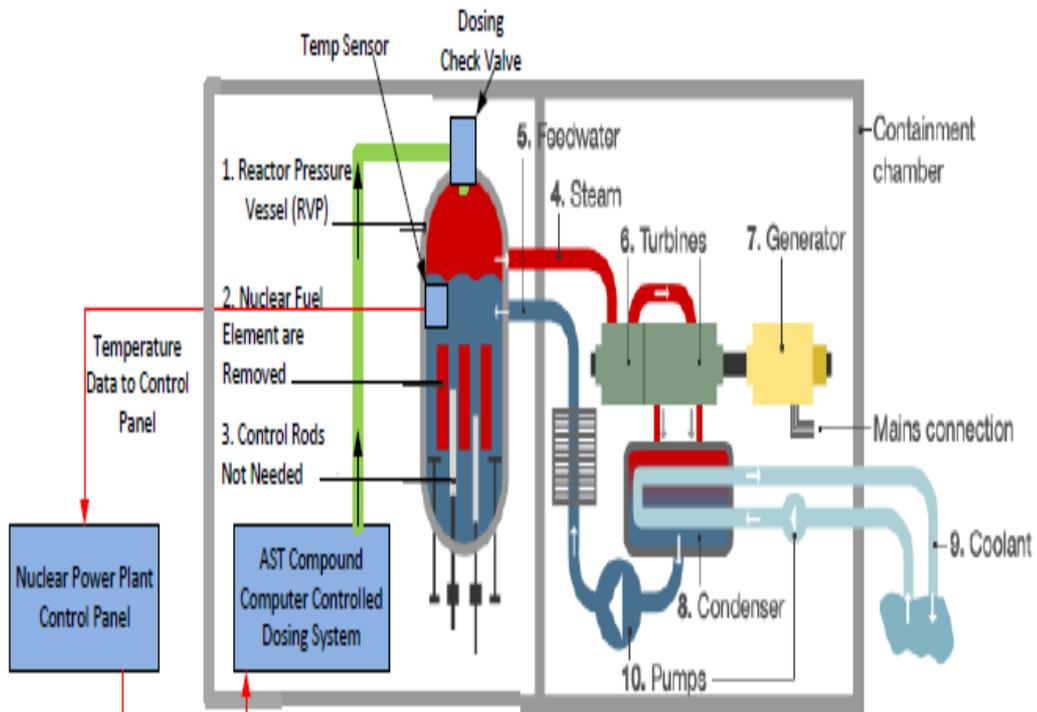
The MRDC was designed and developed by AST Trust for worldwide humanitarian application.

AST has tested the compound directly at the Kawamata Laboratories MRDC, on radioactive samples from the Fukushima Nuclear Central site (FNC).

- The tests carried out have demonstrated the power of decontamination of radioactive isotopes within 72 hours.
- Testing began with soil samples of a radiation level of 107.5 mR / Hr.
- After 33 hours and 45 minutes of treatment, the measured radiation of the same soil specimen dropped to 43.3 mR / Hr.



AST Compound Computer Controlled Dosing System



The AST Compound Computer Controlled Dosing system is designed to maintain a constant temperature in the Reactor Pressure Vessel. The Dosing system only needs the operating power and temperature readings from the RVP so that the required temperature is maintained for effective steam production. The Nuclear Fuel Rods and Control Rods will not be needed when the Dosing System is functional. The Temp Sensor Sends digital Data to the Nuclear Power Plant control panel. The Dosing system will interface with the control panel and receive the digital temperature data from the RVP vi the control panel. The Dosing Check Valve is used to make sure no back steam pressure will damage the computer controlled Dosing system.



The MRDC Compound of AST Corporation

The MRDC compound of the AST company is a mineral mixture that was conceived for cold fusion. It may also be used in other ways to replace the fuel rods in the nuclear reactors central, without causing any changes in the design of the reactor. They can be replaced "mutatis mutandis" by this unique AST compound, having the ability to boil water to produce steam which will power the turbines. The specific feature of this compound is that it creates no radioactive waste during operation.

This product has shown its viability: tests date back to 19 November 2013. This MRDC compound is a high-level decontamination technology for all environments and radioactive waste.

Indeed, the biggest challenge caused by radioactive waste is that it is very difficult to prevent them from spreading in nature. They sneak inevitably throughout the immediate environment and upset the ecology. There are ways to slow down the infiltration and contamination process, but the reality of the Winger effect will, on the long-term, end up poisoning us, and modify our genome.

The MRDC compound is a viable solution for the prevention and treatment of radioactive waste disposal.



J Tube

Another decontamination technology of radioactive waste for all production sites.

The JTube is a technology for the disposal of radioactive waste. Its effectiveness can be seen within 30 minutes. The Frequential Technology based on hydrogen atoms has the most effective features for the removal of radioactivity. This technology has unique properties that should be emphasized.

1. JTube has a "Self Rechargeable " battery so you do not have to be plugged to make it autonomous.
2. It consists of a frequency-algorithm stored on a particular intermediate support composed of magnetite.
3. The frequencies stored in the JTube can be broadcasted over a large area. Measurement readings demonstrated an effective decontamination over a distance of 75 miles.
4. JTube is also used as protection as a "protective bubble" when we are in the presence of radioactive emission.
5. This technology can be attached to buoys on the ocean surface to eliminate radiation and restore the ecosystem (water pollution control).

Although the JTube mode of production requires a very slow and meticulous skilled hand. The production of this tool can be industrial but requires a significant investment.



Nexus

The scientific team of the Nexus project

Non-exhaustive list :

- Stephan Venczel – Chief executive of the project
- Dennis S. Watts - former NASA Project Manager and Engineer Systems / Planning (ISS / Space Shuttle)
- RA Europe, Engineering, Test and Deployment - Advisor and Consultant
- Dr. Michael Levi PhD.- Consultant and Project Planner
- Dr. Jeffery Prystupa DC Expert in Health and Healing
- Dr. Stephen Palmer PhD. MD. JD. - Advisor and Consultant
- Mr Denis S. Watts Research and Development

Department of Science and Engineering – Overview

The objective

The goal of the Department of Science and Engineering is to build laboratories with the purpose of developing leading support for a team of engineers and technicians who will face all kinds of environmental challenges; provide the database for the work which do represent a danger and those that are not dangerous; to be in analysis support of any new technology associated with the environment ; to support integration and test the validity.



The Environment Laboratory

The Environment Laboratory will be used for storage of material samples that require laboratory tests in chemistry and mechanics. The Environment Laboratory lodge the cultures of various species of useful bacterias in the decontamination of radioactive waste, on land oil and sea spills. The laboratory is used for the support of field engineers to provide them with the latest informations on temperatures and other environmental conditions, in order to ensure their safety during the work period. This department is crucial especially when the work is done on sites like the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant.

The Chemistry Laboratory

The Chemistry Laboratory, will be used for research and development of compounds of specific chemicals, such as HHO gas, or Brown gas that can be used for decontamination of radioactive waste or cleaning of land and sea oil spills, as well as problems related to water bodies. This lab is also used for testing and identification of specimens collected from the contaminated site, to make them more productive in finding solutions necessitated by the challenges presented to them. This laboratory is instrumental in the assessment of specific chemical compounds and/or gases that are showing nontoxicity to healthy living environment. This is mainly the case on sites such as nuclear power plant in Fukushima.

The Mechanics Laboratory

The Mechanics Laboratory is used in many processes of Nexxus project. It is used in the integration, testing, research and development of advanced ideas proposed as solutions to environmental problems. It is also used for the evaluation of new technologies for the architectural engineering support for health goals and healing techniques needed to support engineers and project workers in the field. It will also support Structure Engineering consultants, attending the decontamination of damaged structures, such as buildings containing reactors at the Fukushima nuclear power plant which have been the subject of explosions. The structure Engineers will be asked to draw the security



action plan, once an area has been declared healthy, following the decontamination of waste still present in three or four reactors damaged by explosions.

The field engineers supervise the environmental decontamination process and will use the Mechanics Laboratory to solve problems on the ground, and ensure that these engineers have the necessary resources to conduct effective decontamination. This laboratory will also proceed in mechanical evaluation of of any kind that will be made necessary in their functions for decontamination.

The Hight End Advanced Physical Science Laboratory

Physics advanced laboratory is a place of integration of the different systems where different mechanical, electromechanical, electrical and electromagnetic components are tested and integrated. Research and development of hardware and software are performed by the laboratory. Similarly, Design Development, Test Evaluation (DDT & E) of new technologies developed by Nexxus project are carried out by the laboratory for evaluation and deployment in the field, to be used by engineers and technicians in the decontamination work. The challenges, mainly in Fukushima, are numerous, by the accumulation in recent years to such a degree of radioactive waste, it is difficult to assess the extent of damage until that evaluation report has been completed. The staff of the Department of Science and Engineering is a major asset to ensure the safety of employees and engineers, by collecting all data from space satellites, such as observing the temperature, the thermographic data oceans and its currents. Engineering data are of incalculable value in order to ensure complete security for engineers and technicians, so that they do not venture into high risk areas. They should be informed of the border areas and all weather considerations.

Safety is the first priority. Keep personnel safe and out of danger is an extreme task for all concerned. Each of these four laboratories work closely together to ensure the necessary safety of all personnel.



The Department of Transport and Logistics – Overview

The Objective

This department aims to provide the transportation to the equipment and personnel on the various operating sites. This includes intermediate storage for supplies classified as "Just-in-Time" to the various operating sites.

The nuclear fuel rods of these three reactors have melted, releasing the nuclear melt, it reaches temperatures of over 5000 ° C, leading to the "Chinese syndrome": In other words, the melt has pierced all that could be, including container vessels on the first and second level which are the protection enclosing the reactors.

Copyright Fulmina Human Resources Foundation



Fukushima Decontamination follow up

(Power Point presentation)



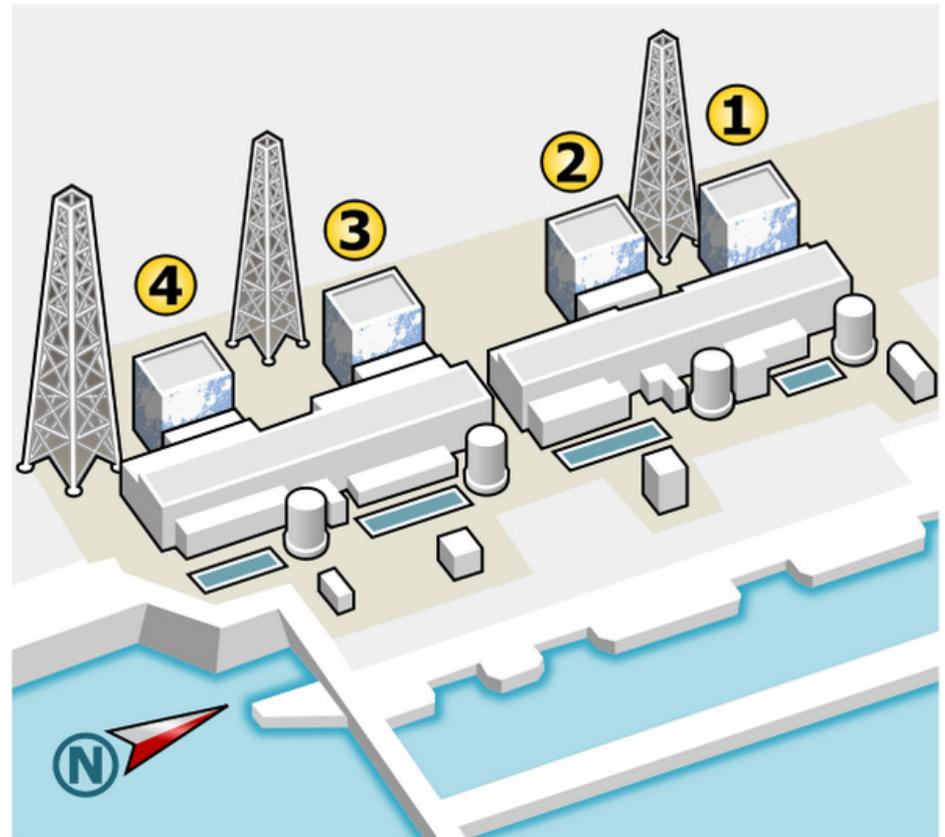
Remediation Proposal for the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Japan

Copyright Fulmina Human Resources Foundation

Respective Locations of the Reactors



- The Layout of the Fukushima Reactors.
- These reactors are the main challenge to bring under control in a safe manner.



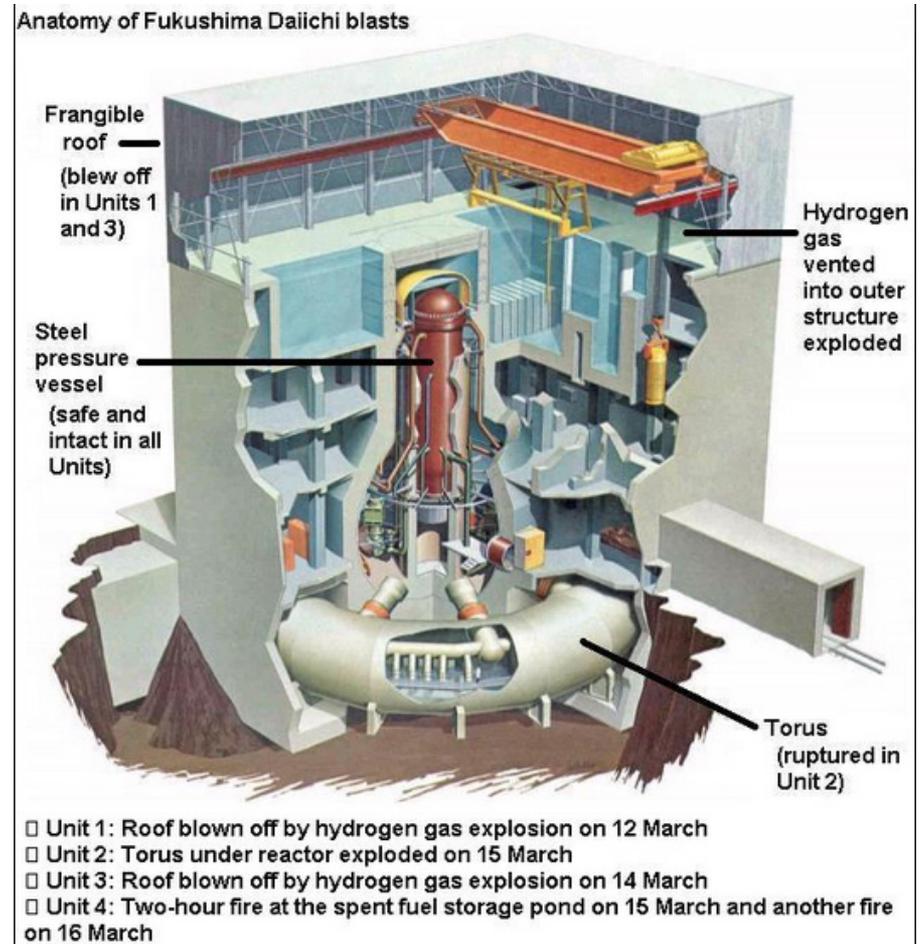
The 4 Reactors Under Consideration





Anatomy of Fukushima Daiichi Blast

- Reactor Unit 1
 - Roof blown off by hydrogen gas explosion on 12 March
- Reactor Unit 2
 - Torus Under reactor exploded on 15 March
- Reactor Unit 3
 - Roof blown off by hydrogen gas explosion on 14 March
- Reactor Unit 4
- Two-hour fire at the spent fuel storage pond on 15 March and another fire on 16 March





Fukushima NPP Explosion



- Hydrogen explosion shown on reactor 3 at Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant (NPP).

Current Status of Reactors



- The reactor is experiencing what we call the “China Syndrome” meaning that core is uncontrollable and is melting its way through the earth.
- It was reported in alternative media October 2013, that the Corium’s where missing in reactors 1, 2 and 3
 - The estimated temperature of the 200 pounds of melted fuel rods is around 5000°C. (The Hiroshima bomb contained 18 pounds)
 - Remote viewers analysis of the corium’s show that they have left the reactor building and into the underground water table.
 - From the underground water table to the Pacific Ocean Basin outside the Fukushima Daiichi NPP Site.

Current Status of the Reactors



- The melted Fuel Rods have gone through the bottom of reactors 1, 2 and 3.
- There is approximately 500 pounds of Plutonium that is sitting in the cargo bay where it was temporarily placed. An explosion in Russia in 1957 involving 32 pounds of this material caused a 200 km zone of contamination.
- Fortunately the 500 pounds of Plutonium is being cooled by seawater so the temperature is stable.

How much Nuclear Fuel is at Risk?



- At the time of the Fukushima Disaster (4/24/2011) there are 6 nuclear facilities that are at risk or in the process of meltdown.
 - Reactor No. 1 fuel pool: 50 tons of nuclear fuel
 - Reactor No. 2 fuel pool: 81 tons of nuclear fuel
 - Reactor No. 3 fuel pool: 88 tons of nuclear fuel
 - Reactor No. 4 fuel pool: 135 tons of nuclear fuel
 - Reactor No. 5 fuel pool: 142 tons of nuclear fuel
 - Reactor No. 6 fuel pool: 151 tons of nuclear fuel

How to Remediate Fukushima NPP?



- The recommended plan of action to remediate Fukushima NPP.
 - **Phase One** – Locate the Corium Fragments and neutralize the radiation using thermography and other advance classified technology.
 - **Phase Two** – Demonstrate a way to remediate the radioactive waste water, soil and melted fuel rods.
 - **Phase Three** – Plan of action to clean and terra-form the Fukushima site with new flora and fauna.

How to Remediate Fukushima NPP? Cont'd



- **Phase Four** – Set up Radiation Poison Clinics to treat and remediate the general population in Japan and west coast of the USA. This phase of the project needs immediate attention even while phase one is being implemented.

Procedure to Remediate and locate the Fragmented Corium's



- Remote Viewers were used to help us locate the status and location of the Corium's that have gone missing in Reactors 1, 2 and 3.
 - The Corium's have entered the Pacific Ocean Basin and cover the approximate area shown in the image below.
 - Over 600 pounds of melted fuel rod have entered the ocean and the currents have swirled around the radioactive material and fragmented the corium's into smaller particles that travel and poison the rest of the ocean over time.
 - Reports of over 1 million Sockeye Salmon have been found dead or dying the Pacific Northwest in the month of August 2015.
 - Reports of 4 Giant Sperm Whales have been found dead within 1 week time in Vancouver British Columbia in the month of August 2015.





Procedure to Remediate and locate the Fragmented Corium's Cont'd

- The largest Corium fragment is estimated to be around 241.15 km east of Fukushima NPP in the Japan Trench.
- The whole area inside the red ovoid is covered in Corium fragments and must be deleted or removed from the ocean floor.
- The largest corium fragment appears to be at a depth 23,817 ft (4.5 miles or 7.259 km). The estimated location $36^{\circ} 57' 23.78''$ N | $143^{\circ} 35' 47.83''$ E
- This whole area needs a thermograph image to help detect all of the hottest point within the ocean.
 - It is estimated this could be remediated with 90 days, once all the intelligence, equipment and supplies are in place.





Procedure to Remediate and locate the Fragmented Corium's Cont'd

- Uranium Eating Bacteria can be used to remediate toxic waste in inaccessible areas such as inside and underneath the reactor facilities and deep inside the earth where corium fragments have been deposited.
 - History:
 - *Deinococcus Radiodurans* was discovered for the first time in 1956 by A.W. Anderson in Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station.
 - Judy Wall, a biochemistry professor at the University of Missouri, worked on these bacteria that can convert the toxic forms of radioactive metals to inert.



Uranium-Eating Bacteria
University of Missouri-Columbia
Professor Judy Wall of the
University of Missouri is working
with bacteria that can render toxic
radioactive metals inert.

Procedure to Remediate and locate the Fragmented Corium's Cont'd

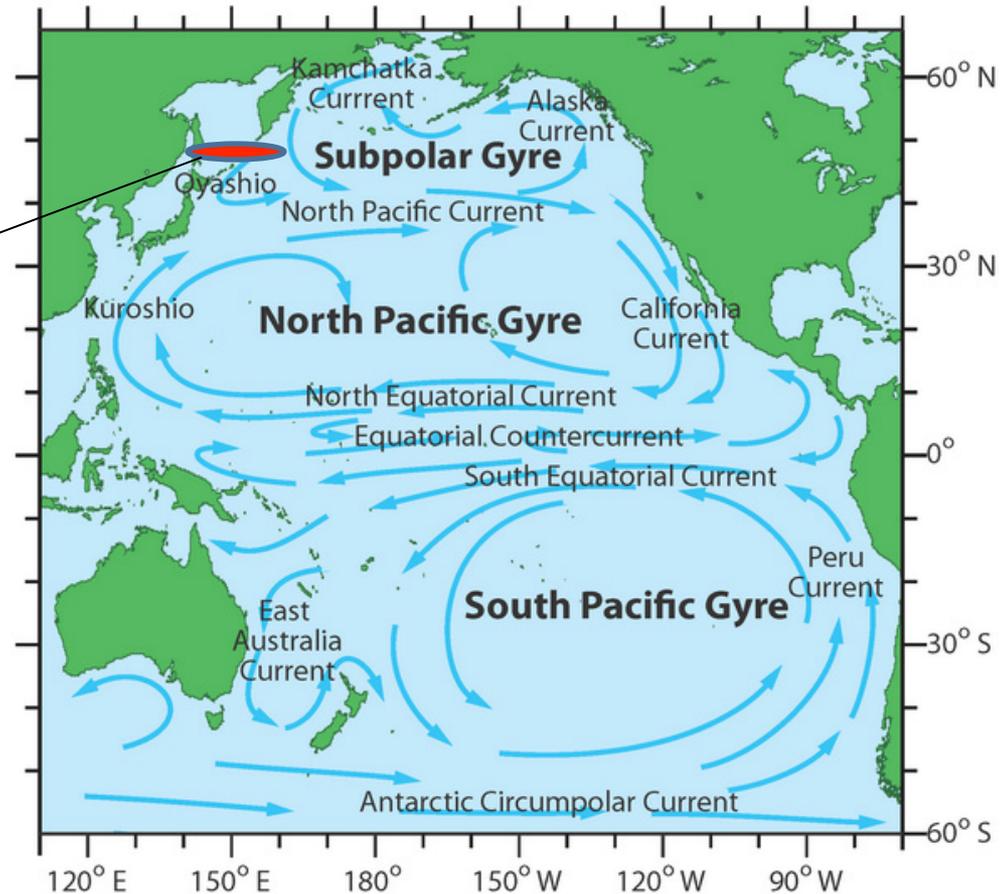


- Marty Millar is a patent holder of a special proprietary culture of bacteria that can consume and transmute radioactive waste.
- These bacteria love to consume a highly toxic diet.
 - The more toxic the better for these critters.
 - When these bacteria eliminate there is another bacterium that moves in to consume their waste.
 - They multiply very rapidly and can be incubated on site.
 - They are most definitely going to be highly useful to the goals of remediation at the Fukushima Site.
- These Bacteria Cultures will be able to remediate radioactive waste under the reactor buildings and hopefully follow the path of the corium's and consume all that has been contaminated even in the soil, water table and the Pacific Ocean Basin.



Pacific Ocean Currents and Consequences

- Pacific Ocean Currents push radioactive waste across the whole ocean basin.
 - The red ovoid is the fragmented corium debris field.
 - Notice the ocean current flow and it will help you understand the devastation of the Pacific Northwest sea life which is under enormous stress due to radioactive waste from the corium fragments.



Procedure to Remediate the Meltdown Process Cont'd



- The ocean water will have a much higher temperature signature that can be detected with either Satellite or AWAC sensor technology.
- Once the thermographs and precise locations are identified classified technology can be deployed to delete the root cause of the heat signature.
 - It is believed this Classified technology can be effective even to the depth of 23,176 ft or 4.3 miles underwater.
- Once the root of the radioactive waste has been deleted.
 - The Pacific Ocean can start the long process of healing itself.

Phase Two - Remediate Radioactive Waste



- Phase 2 of the project will require the remediation of all the radioactive waste in the reactors, water storage tanks, soil and depleted fuel rods.
- The “Nuclear Remediation Mineral Blend” (NRMB) was design and developed by chemists that are associated with the AST Trust.
 - This special Nuclear Remediation Mineral Blend (NRMB) has been tested successfully on actual water and soil from Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) with success.
 - All of the Radionuclides can be remediated in about 72 hours in the presences of the NRMB.
 - All of the depleted Fuel Rods can be treated with NRMB and reduced to a non-hazardous fertilizer for plants and soil.

NRMB was tested on 11/19/2013 at Kawamata Labs, Fukushima



- The NRMB was designed and developed by a team of industrial Chemist.
 - The test proved to be effective at neutralizing all radioactive isotopes within about 72 hours.
 - Started with soil sample measuring radiation levels of 107.5 mR/Hr after 33hours and 45 minutes under test the measured radiation of the sample was down to 43.3 mR/Hr.

Actual Datasheets Measuring Radiation of Radioactive Soil Sample From Fukushima



Subject: Kawamata Soil Demonstration Datasheet
Demonstration date: 11-19-2013
Location: Kawamata Lab/Fukushima/Japan

Collection Datasheet

Reading Equipment: Digital Geiger Counter
 Make/Model: GCA-07
 Manuf. Co: Images Scientific Instrument, Inc
 Tel. No: 1-800-230-4535
 Website: www.imagesco.com

Date	Time	mR/Hr	Pic (Y/N)	Pic ID	Note
11-20-2013	08:50	107.5	Y		This is the first reading. The demo was started on 11-19-13 at 15:00 but no reading or picture was taken. This reading only applied to the second demonstration.
11-20-2013	09:05	84.1	Y		
11-20-2013	11:55	79.1	Y		
11-20-2013	12:01	105.0	N		
11-20-2013	12:55	44.1	N		
11-20-2013	13:45	51.6	Y		
11-20-2013	14:03	32.5	N		
11-20-2013	14:43	42.0	N		
11-20-2013	17:38	45.8	Y		
11-20-2013	20:25	30.8	Y		
11-21-2013	09:00	40.0	Y		
11-21-2013	10:50	86.6	Y		
11-21-2013	14:35	49.1	Y		
11-21-2013	16:25	51.6	Y		
11-21-2013	17:35	43.3	Y		

Collection Datasheet

Reading Equipment: Digital Geiger Counter
 Make/Model: GCA-07
 Manuf. Co: Images Scientific Instrument, Inc
 Tel. No: 1-800-230-4535
 Website: www.imagesco.com

Date	Time	mR/Hr	Pic (Y/N)	Pic ID	Note
11-20-2013	08:50	107.5	Y		This is the first reading. The demo was started on 11-19-13 at 15:00 but no reading or picture was taken. This reading only applied to the second demonstration.
11-20-2013	09:05	84.1	Y		
11-20-2013	11:55	79.1	Y		
11-20-2013	12:01	105.0	N		
11-20-2013	12:55	44.1	N		
11-20-2013	13:45	51.6	Y		
11-20-2013	14:03	32.5	N		
11-20-2013	14:43	42.0	N		
11-20-2013	17:38	45.8	Y		
11-20-2013	20:25	30.8	Y		
11-21-2013	09:00	40.0	Y		
11-21-2013	10:50	86.6	Y		
11-21-2013	14:35	49.1	Y		
11-21-2013	16:25	51.6	Y		
11-21-2013	17:35	43.3	Y		

Prepare by: Mike Duong *MD* Collect by: Paul Krueger Review by: Daniel Pham
 pg. 1 *Neon* *PK* *Daniel Pham*

Fukushima 2013 with hundreds of radioactive water tanks...



The NRMB can be used to remediate this radioactive waste water at the site.

Contaminated Soil Near Fukushima



- Piles of bags containing contaminated soil, mud and grass at a site in Litate Village, three and half years after the nuclear accident.

More Radioactive Waste



- Bags of radioactive waste are seen piled up at a temporary storage site in Tomioka, Fukushima Prefecture.
- Four years after the nuclear disaster began, a final disposal site for tainted debris it created has yet to be designated.

Phase Three - How to restore the Flora and Fauna ?



- Phase Three – The damaged reactors and other buildings on the Fukushima NPP site will be decommissioned during this phase of the project.
- When all of the radioactive waste has been remediated and cleared from the Fukushima Site what should be done to restore the flora and fauna?
- This is where the Biodynamic experts come to the project.
 - They bring the special microbes and probiotics to restore the intelligence or natural function back into the soil and water table.
 - This is the place where special microbes such as “Archaea” can be used to restore the soil intelligence and natural function.
 - This microbe is very ancient and lays the foundation for all the other probiotics, friendly bacteria and fungi to thrive.
 - This allows the flora and fauna to create a more ideal state of health and vitality on Earth.

Phase Four-Special Clinics For Radiation Poisoning



- The research is showing that the severe drought in California is indirectly related to the radiation coming from Fukushima NPP.
- This radiation in the ocean will translate to radioactive clouds and rain. Which can fall anywhere on the world.
- This will cause background radiation levels to increase over time because radiation is cumulative.
- People and animals will start to become ill with radiation poisoning.
 - Bleeding gums, skin rashes, and blisters will be the beginning symptoms with cancers coming later down the line.
- Non-invasive Technology exist that can early detect the radiation such as Infra Red Thermography (IRT)
- There are award winning nutrients combinations (such as Bio-Superfoods f2 core) that can remediate radiation from the body mind and spirit complex.
 - This formula uses a very specific combination of micro algae found by Russian Scientists during the time of Chernobyl Accident.
 - The lead Scientist for this product Bio-Superfoods f2 core was Dr. Michael Kirac PhD., ND
 - This award winning formula saved live stock and people in Russia and Europe from radiation Poisoning.

Phase Four – Special Clinics for Radiation Poisoning cont'd



- All of the very vital industries in California and Japan would be devastated if the key people in these industries became ill due to pervasive radiation poisoning.
- The setup of Radiation clinics must be a vital and very important part of the Remediation Project for this reason.
 - We don't want major industries such as Banking, mortgage property values, computer industries, Aerospace industries, and Entertainment industries to collapse under the pressure of radiation poisoning of key employees within the affected areas.
 - Major population flight from California would devastate the whole USA economy.
 - Food production industries in California will be devastated.



Phase Five - Recommendations

- Phase Five – Strongly recommend to never ever use nuclear power again.
 - It is highly recommended that Geothermal Power systems be taken into consideration.
 - Peter Shastri a very gifted industrial chemist has also developed an idea for producing an underground power plant that can produce 5000 Megawatts of electrical power without using coal, oil or nuclear fuel.
 - This Hydro-Magnetic Power System (HMPS) can be demonstrated on a small scale when requested.

Time is Critical !



- The criticality of the this project cannot be underestimated.
 - The reactor corium's have melted down, the “China Syndrome” is in progress Now.
 - The Japanese ground water table is in the pathway which means radioactive waste contamination is fully engaged in the ground water and into the ocean basin.
 - A global Extinction Level Event is in progress and wasting time could be fatal for humanity.
 - A decision to start the process of remediation needs to happen as quickly as humanly possible.
 - This challenge will impact the whole surface of our planet if not dealt with in a time critical manner.