APPENDIX 1: - PLASMOID SYSTEM FOR CARS DESCRIPTION SCHEMATIC AND PHOTOS

DRAFT 518,400 B KMV - PART TWO OF TWENTY

MALCOLM V of SCOTLAND | MALCOLM BENDALL
THURSDAY 22ND SEPTEMBER 2022

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

LIST OF DIAGRAMS IN PART 2

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR.

The Thunderstorm Generator is a system whereby the cold, vacuum and heat, pressure, shockwaves flow alternatively and sequentially from the exhaust and inlet ports of an internal combustion engine are utilized to retrieve and recycle that generated and stored potential energy. That energy is used to sequester, by the use of a Thunderstorm Tornado, generated free protons and electrons that are concentrated by a stream of Plasmoids (EVO's). The Plasmoids confine and store those free Electron and Protons by generating an imploded sphere torus geometry that manifests a homeostatic self-induced, self-structuring, self-sustained, fractal Toroidal electromagnetic confinement field that's captures and confines and isolates micro-plasma. That electromagnetic confinement field is effective and fractal once having been formed and energised by collapsing bubbles within a column of water. The column of water being subjected to alternating vacuum and pressure pulses sourced by the normal action of a piston within an internal combustion engine alternatively generate and collapse the bubbles. These are the same naturally occurring forces of nature that produces the enormous power of a Thunderstorm or Cyclone. Cool moist MSAART enriched air moving into the engine, structured using resonant spheres and cylinders of different diameters, interacts with hot dry air encapsulating it as it moves out in the opposite direction from the engine. This releases enough energy at an atomic level within the exhaust stream to fundamentally alter its composition eliminating toxic chemical wastes such as Carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide, Hydrocarbons and other toxic harmful compounds. The exhausts net positive ions which are also bad for life are replaced with net negative ions within the exhaust stream which support life. Simultaneously within the vacuum, imploding into the engine, together the MSAART'S and water vapor act to both disassociate the water into Hydrogen (Protium) and oxygen assisted by the catalytic and Tribone effects of the Catalytic Tornado Resonator's (CTR) 316 stainless steel spheres and cylinders. The MSAART Plasmoids alone, once reaching their effective charge density creates a viable Zero Singularity Zero Point, due to charging received by the Thunderstorm Tornado, dissociates the Hydrogen (Protium) into its component electron and Proton. This atomic and molecular fuel is fed back into the engine to add and enhance the burn and therefore explosive force of the normal Hydrocarbon fuel. Other elements that contain Neutrons within the imploding vacuum stream are unaffected by the forces applied by the MSAART Plasmoids as they are not powerful enough to act on the nucleus therefore producing no nuclear by products making the processes by-products non radio- active, toxin free and with a life enhancing Negative implosive charge.

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR DESCRIPTION SCHEMATIC AND PHOTOS

SPHERICAL TORNADO ATOMIC THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR AND ELECTRON SEQUESTING PLASMOID TECHNOLOGY TEST RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The invention, and now worldwide addiction and necessity, of the automobile has created the reliance on the hydrocarbon based fuel which powers them. This has in turn led to the first and second world wars and put the world at risk of a third world war fighting literally for power. Regrettably those who lust after this power mostly seek to empower themselves and in fact seek to disempower the individuals, communities and countries that rely on fuel.

This novel new Plasmoid-based device over the next decade will generate $4 Trillion USD for the global community, which will be noticeable on a grand scale at the grass roots level, that is, the petrol pump. In environmental terms, it means cleaner air, cheap water and heating, cheaper food, cheaper housing and higher oxygen levels in inner cities and around the globe. The device also empowers the individual. It dis-empowers the establishment, global corporations and banks that have enslaved the individual.

AIM

The aim is to implement the theories and facts outlined in Appendix 7 that are the result of 40 years of research. This includes 14 years away from Australia travelling around the world visiting ancient ruins and libraries and museums reading ancient Sanskrit, Sumerian, Greek, Egyptian and Hebrew texts. A further aim is to demonstrate and document the capture and use of the 66% of energy currently wasted by standard exhaust systems on all internal combustion engines. This will be shown by creating Plasmoids to act as thunderstorm harvesters. Plasmoids are a self-structuring closed system electron vacuum cleaners that capture and put into a toroidal orbit that generates an electromagnetic containment field that isolates the enormous amount of energy held within the Plasmoid. They can be a replacement for energy from hydrocarbon based fuels.

METHOD

A standard, off the shelf, single cylinder, 380 cc, four stroke, petrol, 5,500 Watt generator (Ref 2) has been retro - fitted with a waste energy recovery and simultaneous, electrical and Plasmoid based, fuel generation system. This novel system works by utilizing the waste 66% of exhaust energy, which escapes the internal combustion engine as heat and pressure, to create Plasmoids, which can be harvested within the combustion chamber.

This is achieved by using a plasma spark obtained by retrofitting the standard ignition system. The standard carburetor is used to supply fuel to the engine and therefore pre-heat the modified novel Spherical Tornado Atomic Thunderstorm Electron Sequestering Plasmoids

PLASMOID ANGEL ONCE AND FOR ALL DEFEATS MAXWELL'S DEMON

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR DESCRIPTION SCHEMATIC AND PHOTOS

exhaust system to over 350 degrees Celsius. This pre-heating is critical to evoke the reverse Kelvin – Joule effect (Ref 3), the Kelvin thunderstorm effect (Ref 4), the Hilshe tube effect (Ref 5), the Bendall translates (Ref 1) and several other both defined and undefined but measurable observations.

These effects in combination, when timed and structured correctly, energise the Torus Plasmoids that in turn vacuum up all the free electrons generated by these multiple complementary effects. These Torus Plasmoids, being self - structuring and closed systems, do not emit heat themselves. But when free electrons are wrapped up and isolated, they have the power to extract all the free electrons, and therefore also heat from the device.
The Thunderstorm effect is induced by structuring the high pressure, hot, dry, exhaust gas flow anti-clockwise spin to move against a clockwise counter spin and flow of low pressure cold moist air. This generates an electric charge in balance. This cold air has been pre - seeded with Plasmoids created in water, by the implosive collapse of de-gassed bubbles.

These are created within a pulsed, structured vacuum chamber filled with pre-ionised air, tap water and stainless steel wool. These are designed on principles known to those skilled in the art of enhancing these effects.

RESULTS

We have measured the anomalous heating and cooling of this novel exhaust device with eight thermocouples and recorded the results on two separate data loggers, connected to two separate computers. We have done the following calculations based on our data. This demonstrates that energy, in excess of the waste heat and pressure, was being produced by this Spherical Tornado Atomic Thunderstorm Electron Sequestering Plasmoids device.

The energy (in Kwh) in a gas stream is the weight in Kilograms per second multiplied by the specific heat multiplied by the temperature difference in Kelvin = Kilo Joules per second, [1 Joule per second = 1 watt per second]. The motor is 380 cc say running at 4,000 RPM. This is 2,000 inspirations a minute, being a volume of approximately 760 Litres of air per minute. That is 0.760 Cu/M assuming it is normal air that has a specific gravity of 1.245 Kg/Cu M. (0.760 x 1.245 / 60 seconds = 0.0157Kg per second, multiplied by the 800 degrees Kelvin temperature (526 Degrees C). The difference is then multiplied by the specific heat of air (0.812Kj). This equals 10.918 Kj / per second = 10.918 Kwh.

These calculations have been done on temperatures taken from the outside of the one inch diameter stainless steel heat shield, not the central ¾ inch and ½ inch reactor pipes. Those reactor pipes have been proven to reach temperatures in excess of 1,200 Degrees C, as evidenced by the melting of brass fittings (950 Degrees C [1,223 Kelvin] melting temperature), and the deformation of the stainless steel reactor elements (forge temperature of 1,250 Degrees C [1,523 Kelvin)].

MSAART EVO ANGEL ONCE AND FOR ALL DEFEATS MAXWELL'S DEMON

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 66 – TEST RESULTS

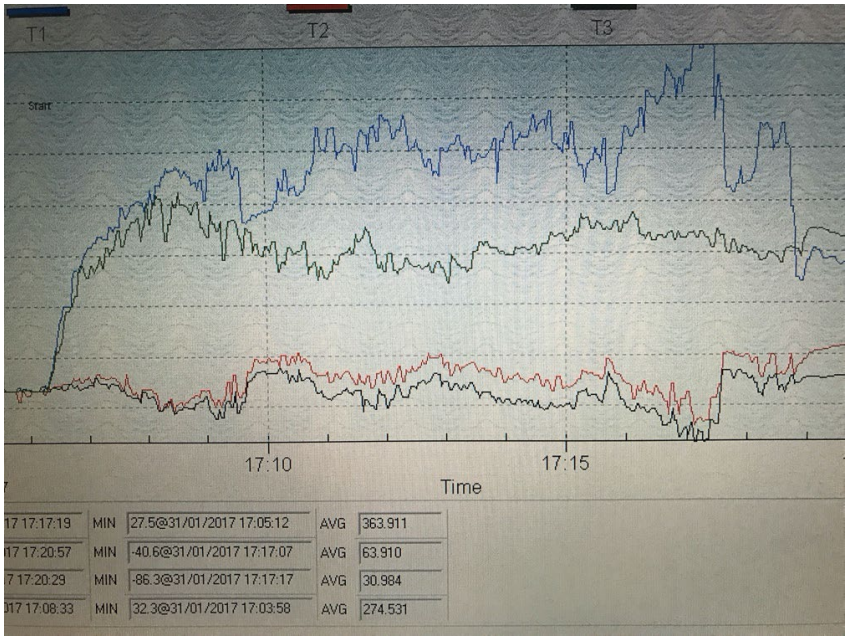
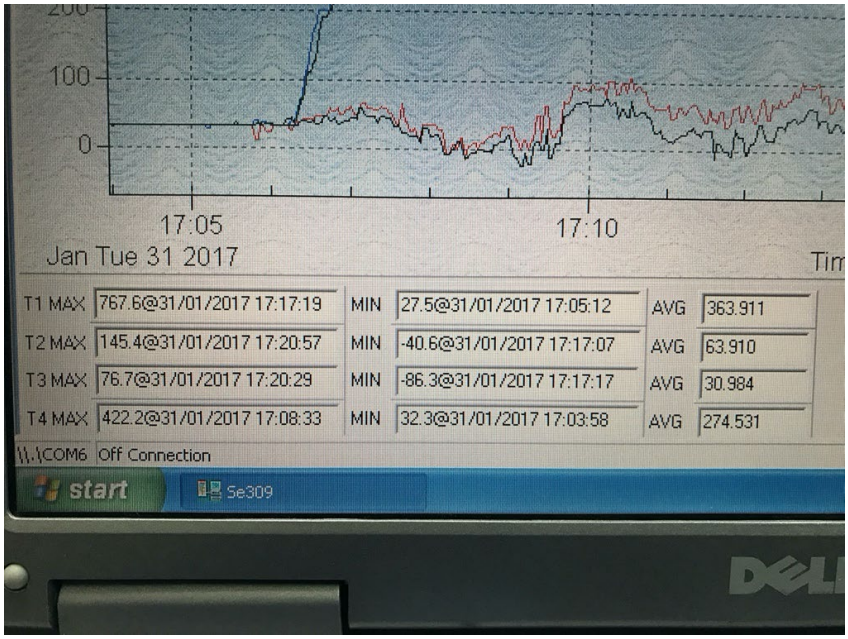


DIAGRAM 67 – TEST RESULTS



MSAART EVO ANGEL ONCE AND FOR ALL DEFEATS MAXWELL'S DEMON

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR DESCRIPTION SCHEMATIC AND PHOTOS

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

Energy of over 22,000 Kwh, although not directly measured with thermocouples, has been generated as evidenced by examination of the early prototypes. The creation of volcano-like pits on the surface of the reactor elements, [as documented by a high magnification microscope linked to a computer], and visible light streaks escaping from the reactor chamber prove both the existence and charging of Plasmoids.

CONCLUSION

Plasmoids have been proven by our test results to be both an effective waste energy capturing mechanism and alternative fuel. They use and demonstrate quantum effects evoked by the creation of Plasmoids charged by a Thunderstorm. By simply imitating and copying the Thunderstorm in its most basic configuration we have tapped into one of natures most powerful electrical generators hitherto not achieved, let alone harvested by using the implosive Vortex principles of the Thunderstorm Generator Engine technology.

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

The devise is novel. The Plasmoids formed with pre-ionised air at a specific frequency are generated by collapsing cavitation bubbles, which are created by a vacuum and then imploded by applying pressure. The Plasmoids have proven to be effective heat sinks, electron storage devices, communication devices and safe energy discharge platforms.

The Plasmoids have demonstrated ‘quantum swarm entanglement ’that was achieved by sharing the same frequency at the creation of the singularity zero point of the Toroidal structure. This common frequency blueprint enables the group to share equally the total electron input throughout the Plasmoid population, regardless of distance and time. This is because the singularity points in the centre of the Toroidal structure are not subject to either influence. By extracting and structuring the free electrons within the Plasmoid’s internal Toroidal structure it does not emit any energy. But it is still capable of equalizing the electron distribution through the space - time continuum by mechanisms that are not completely understood. However, based on the data and the underlying knowledge base and Toroidal structure, one can confidently postulate what processes have been at work. Plasmoids have shown they have the ability to capture and release electrons to each other within the Plasmoid swarm. This statement is based in the fact that a swarm of Plasmoids must stay at the same frequency. Therefore the Plasmoids must expand in Area – Time – volume (ATV) at the same rate. Since they emit a lower or higher frequency, they will be absorbing or transmitting energy. In response they will create a group homeostasis that is immune to any direct influence applied to any one member of the group.

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

This means that the Plasmoids are a base for humans to venture into space. They also represent a new clean, green global energy revolution.

Plasmoids are a fractal technology. They can be used in many ways other than as producing Atomic fuel from water and as Atomic batteries.

For instance:
1: Communication technologies at above light speed (at any scale);
2: Heat shields and cold shields;
3: Plasmoid weapons;
4: Plasmoid force field shields;
5: Plasmoid propulsion devices that are light weight;
6: Plasmoid energy storage and distribution systems. These can be applied to all of humankind's current and future needs and devices and can used on old technologies.

DIAGRAM 68 – PETROL TEST ENGINE

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APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

DIAGRAM 69 - THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR TEST RESULTS DESCRIBED ABOVE ARE SHOWN BEING RECORDED

DIAGRAM 70 - THE PHOTOS BELOW CAPTURES AT 1,000 FRAMES PER SECOND AN OVERCHARGED PLASMOID ESCAPING FROM THE 4" 316 STAINLESS STEEL SPHERE THAT IS PART OF THE CATALYTIC TORNADO RESONATOR THE IMAGE PROVES IMPLODING LIGHT SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY ORIGINATED FROM THE ENERGY EMMITED AS A RESULT OF ATMOSPHERIC ARGONS IMPLODING ELECTRON ORBITS ENERGY RELEASE.

DIAGRAM 71 – IMPLODING LIGHT FROM TRAIL OF A PLASMOID

DIAGRAM 72 – IMPLODING LIGHT FROM TRAIL OF A PLASMOID

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

LIST OF REFERENCES

1.) BENDALL - DRAFT 266.666 SOTU

2.) WELCO - WEBSITE FOR GENERATOR

3.) KELVIN – JOULE PAPER

4.) LORD KELVIN 1867 THUNDERSTORM MACHINE

5.) RAUNGE - HILSCH TUBE PAPER

6.) W.H.BOSNICK - PLASMOID TERM FOUNDER BORN 1916 - DIED 1958

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PLASMOIDS REV. 106, 404 – PUBLISHED 1 MAY 1957; ERRATUM PHYS. REV 107, 1736 (1957)

7.) K.D.SINELNIKOV et al., Proceedings of the Second International conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy (United Nations, Geneva,1958), Vol 31, p292. Google scholar

8.) KEPLER

9.) PYTHAGORAS

10.) NICOLA TESLA and SWAMI BAR

11.) WALTER RUSSELL

12.) KEN SHEPARD,

13.) FLYSHMAN AND PONDS

14.) **STANLEY MEYER, PAUL PANTONE, GUY OBOLINSKY, JOE CELL**

DEFINITIONS :- WIKIPEDIA PLASMOID DEFINITION

"A PLASMOID IS A COHERENT (TOROIDAL) STRUCTURE OF PLASMA AND MAGNETIC FIELDS. PLASMOIDS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO EXPLAIN NATURAL PHENOMENA SUCH AS BALL LIGHTNING, MAGNETIC BUBBLES IN THE MAGNETOSPHERE AND OBJECTS IN COMET TAILS, IN SOLAR WIND, IN THE SOLAR ATMOSPHERE AND IN THE HELIOSPHERIC SHEET."

MSAART EVO ANGEL ONCE AND FOR ALL DEFEATS MAXWELL'S DEMON

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

The Thunderstorm Generator System

DIAGRAM 73 -

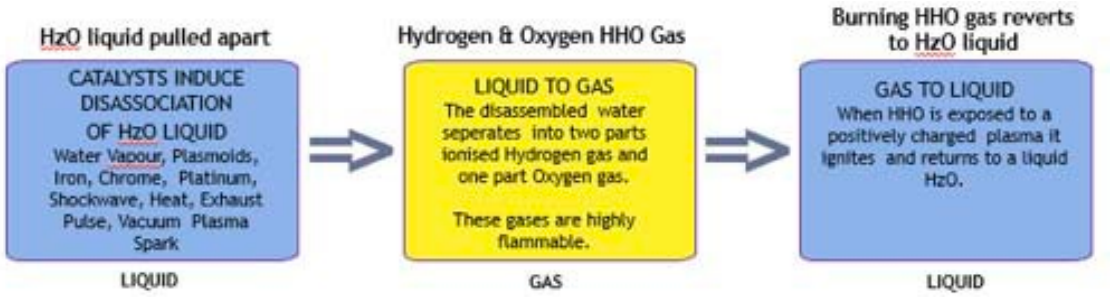
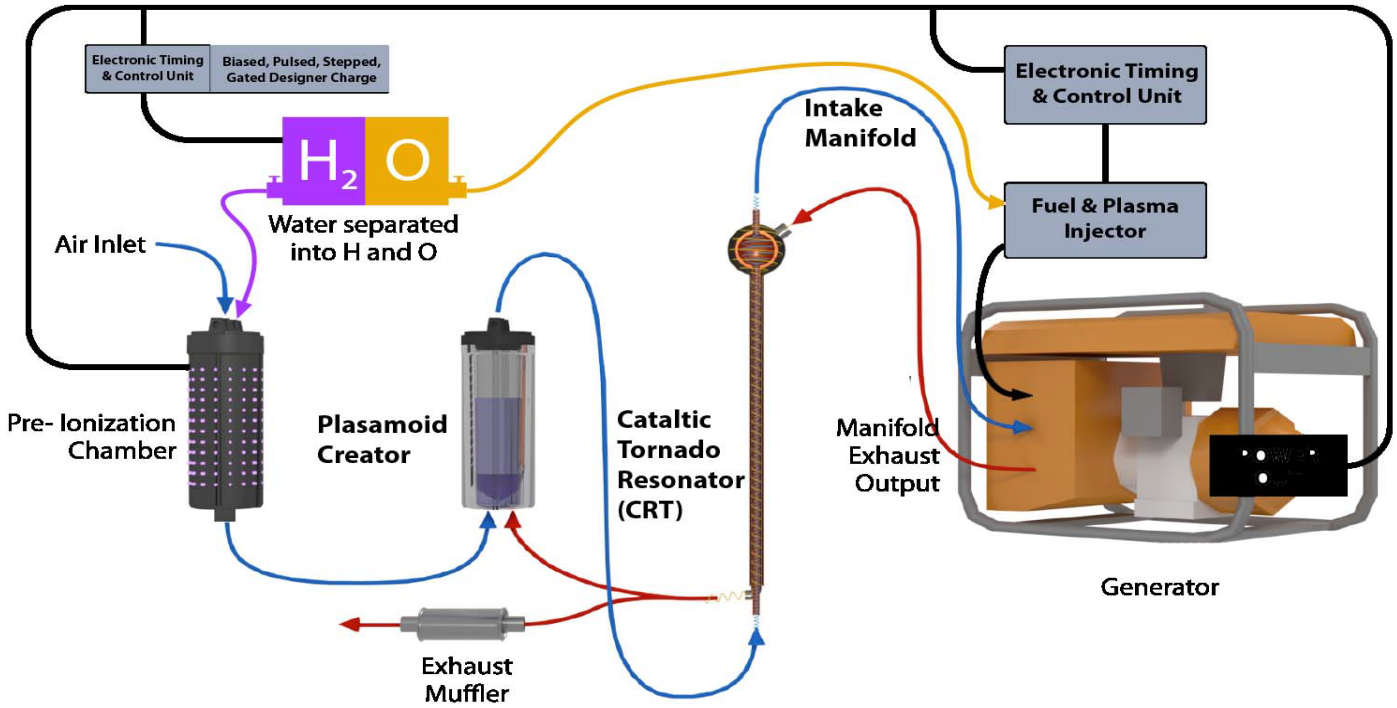


DIAGRAM 74 -

THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

The Thunderstorm Generator System fully integrated schematic

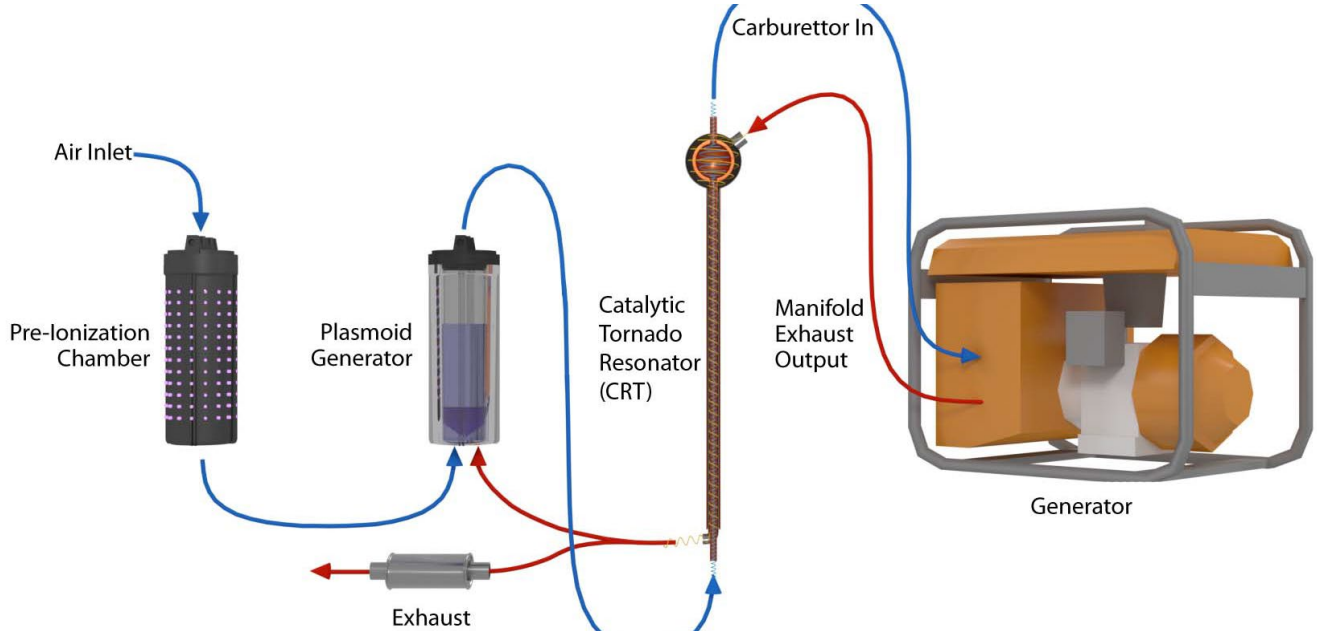
APPLICATIONS FOR A MSAART EVO'S FORM AND FUNCTIONS



THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR

DIAGRAM 75 –

The Thunderstorm Generator System



THE THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR SYSTEM BASIC BASE MODEL SCHEMATIC

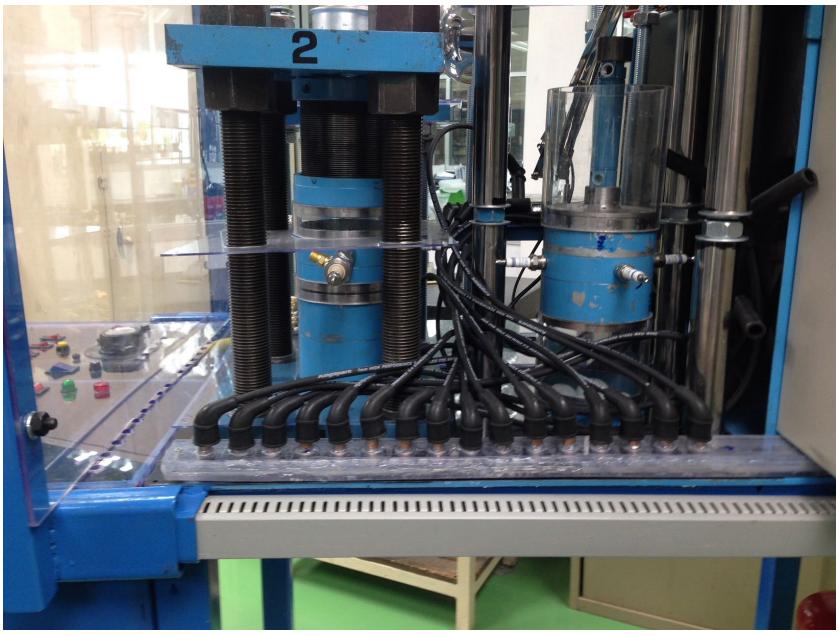


DIAGRAM 76 ABOVE – THUNDERSTORM GENERATOR TEST PAD

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

APPENDIX 2: - TERRA TEK RESULT SHEETS

DIAGRAM 64

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 77 -

TERRA TEK
SITE INVESTIGATION & LABORATORY SERVICES

Enitial
Enterprise Drive
Four Ashes Industrial Estate
Wolverhampton
WV10 7DE

For the attention of Anne Morrison

Report No: B24232
Issue No 01

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Project Name	**NORLANDS**		
Project Number	**B24232**	Date samples received	19/02/2020
Your Ref		Date written instructions received	19/02/2020
Purchase Order		Date testing commenced	19/02/2020

Please find enclosed the results as summarised below

Figure / Table	Test Quantity	Description	ISO 17025 Accredited
1	5	Client Specified Suite - Water	See Report
App W1	~	Deviating Samples - Water	N/A
App W2	~	Summary of In-House Analytical Test Methods - Water	N/A

Remarks :

Issued by : Stephen Langman Date of Issue : 05/03/2020

Approved Signatories : S. Langman 05/03/2020

G Wilson (JMD/Laboratories Director), S Langman (Laboratory Coordinator)

Key to symbols used in this report
S/C : Testing was sub-contracted

Unless we are notified to the contrary, samples will be disposed after a period of one month from this date.
The results reported relate to samples received in the laboratory only.
All results contained in this report are provisional unless signed by an approved signatory
This report should not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the laboratory.
Under multisite accreditation the testing contained in this report may have been performed at another Terra Tek laboratory.
The enclosed results remain the property of Terra Tek Limited and we reserve the right to withdraw
our report if we have not received cleared funds in accordance with our standard terms and conditions
Only those results indicated in this report are UKAS accredited and any opinions or interpretations expressed are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.
Feedback on the this report may be left via our website www.terratek.co.uk/contact-us

mCERTS UKAS TESTING 0126 25 YEARS 1990-2015

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Offices in Airdrie, Birmingham, Belfast and Chesham
Head Office : 62 Rochsolloch Road, Airdrie, ML6 9BG

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 78 -

4140 - Suite Maxi WATER - B24232 01.xls
Version 008 - 19/06/2007

Lab Project No B24232 : 05/03/2020 17:41:59
Moor Lane, Witton, Birmingham, B6 7HG

TERRA TEK SITE INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Site: NORLANDS
Client:
Engineer:

Contract No B24232

Hole	Depth m	Sample Ref	Sample Type	Lab Sample ID	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Lead	Mercury	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Iron	Manganese
					µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l	µg/l
SAMPLE A			W1	723316	100	<0.08	53	8	<0.5	40	140	220	2.20	150
SAMPLE C			W1	723319	52	<0.08	26	9	<0.5	1,800	64	270	2.00	120
SAMPLE D			W1	723320	85	<0.08	75	15	<0.5	5,400	130	260	1.20	74
SAMPLE E			W1	723321	98	<0.08	42	10	<0.5	7,500	110	320	2.10	120
Limits of Detection					1	0.08	0.4	1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.004	0.06
Terra Tek Analysis Method					S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C
Accreditation U=UKAS N=No accreditation					U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Hole	Calcium	Magnesium	Sodium	Potassium	Total Cyanide	Nitrate	Nitrite	Alkalinity - Carbonate as CaCO3	Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	Ammonia (as NH4)
	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
SAMPLE A	72	86	1,279	638	1.43	21.3	<0.01	7,906.8	1,385.8	1,787.7
SAMPLE C	32	24	462	221	0.53	26.1	0.59	2,824.7	446.7	576.3
SAMPLE D	47	73	1,080	532	0.03	23.4	1.28	6,730.1	1,166.4	1,504.6
SAMPLE E	51	75	1,109	549	0.07	28.6	<0.01	7,204.9	1,316.7	1,698.5
Limits of Detection	1	1	1	1	0.01	0.1	0.01	2.5	0.1	0.1
Terra Tek Analysis Method	TP117	TP117	TP117	TP117	TP062	TP184	TP184	TP184	TP184	TP184
Accreditation U=UKAS N=No accreditation	U	U	N	N	U	N	N	N	N	N

Originator	Checked & Approved
DAB	S. Langman 05/03/2020

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

KEY
* - deviating result (refer to Appendix W1 for details)

TTK **Figure 1**
Sheet 1 of 2

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 80-

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 81 -

Version 017 - 22/01/2015
8051 - Deviating samples - WATER - B24232 01.xls

TERRA TEK SITE INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Site NORLANDS

Client

Engineer

Contract No B24232

Sample Identification				Lab Sample ID	Date Sampled	Deviating conditions						Preservatives used
Exploratory Hole	Depth m	Sample Ref	Sample Type			Sampling date has not been provided	Exceeded maximium holding time for selected test(s)	Presence of headspace in sample vial	Poorly fitting cap or lid	Damaged container		
SAMPLE A			W1	723316	17/02/20							
SAMPLE B			W2	723318	17/02/20							
SAMPLE C			W1	723319	17/02/20							
SAMPLE D			W1	723320	17/02/20							
SAMPLE E			W1	723321	17/02/20							

NOTES
1 Results reported for samples classified as deviating may be compromised. Deviation types are shown as "X" or "Yes" in the table above.
2 The absence of "X" or "Yes" in the table above indicates no reported deviations.
3 Deviations due to use of incorrect sample container are shown on result tables.
4 Deviating results are indicated within result tables.

Originator	Checked & Approved	DEVIATING SAMPLES - WATER	Appendix W1
TGH	S. Langman 05/03/2020		Sheet 1 of 1

Moor Lane, Witton, Birmingham, B6 7HG
Lab Project No B24232 : 05/03/2020 17:44:13

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 82 -

Version 009 - 24/06/2009
8200 - Test Methods Water - B24232 01.xls

TERRA TEK SITE INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Site NORLANDS

Client

Engineer

Contract No B24232

Method Code	Reference	Description of Method	ISO17025 Accredited	
TP020	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition	Determination of pH using pH meter	Yes	
TP035	BS1377, Part 3, 1990: Soils for Civil Engineering Purposes.	Determination of dissolved solids by gravimetry	Yes	
TP054	MAFF Book 427: The Analysis of Agricultural Materials: Method 8	Determination of boron by colorimetry	Yes	
TP057	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 3500Cr-D	Determination of hexavalent chromium by colorimetry	Yes	
TP060	MEWAM method: Phenols in water and Effluents: 4-aminoantipyrine method	Determination of monohydric phenols by steam distillation/colorimetry	Yes	
TP061	MEWAM method: Cyanide in Waters etc	Determination of free cyanide by colorimetry	Yes	
TP062	MEWAM method: Cyanide in Waters etc	Determination of total cyanide by steam distillation/colorimetry	Yes	
TP063	MEWAM method: Cyanide in Waters etc	Determination of complex cyanide by calculation	Yes	
TP064	MEWAM method: Determination of Thiocyanate ,1985	Determination of thiocyanate by colorimetry	Yes	
TP066	MEWAM method: Sulphide in Waters and Effluents, Tentative Methods: 1983	Determination of sulphides by colorimetry	Yes	
TP068	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 4500-Cl-D	Determination of chlorides by titrimetry	Yes	
TP078	APHA/AWWA, 18th edition: Method 4500C	Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen by colorimetry		
TP079	In-house documented method	Determination of anionic detergent (MBAS) by colorimetry		
TP080	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 4500-F-C	Determination of fluoride by ion selective electrode	Yes	
TP081	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 2540D	Determination of suspended solids by gravimetry	Yes	
TP102	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 6640B USEPA Method 610	Determination of polyaromatic hydrocarbons extractable in dichloromethane, by GC/MS	Yes	
TP103	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission Method 1005 & USEPA Method 3510C	Determination of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (>C8 - C40) by GC/FID		
TP108	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 2510B	Determination of electrical conductivity by electrode	Yes	
TP112	USEPA Method 8100	Determination of polyaromatic hydrocarbons extractable in dichloromethane/hexane, by GC/MS		
TP113	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 6410 USEPA Method 2870D	Determination of phenol by GC/MS		

Notes

1. The laboratory records the date of analysis of each parameter. This information is available on request.
2. Where a parameter cannot be determined in house it is our policy to use a UKAS accredited laboratory wherever possible. Terra Tek will assume responsibility for the quality of subcontracted tests and the performance of the subcontractor chosen. Where there is no known UKAS laboratory for a particular parameter, a laboratory listed within the Terra Tek Approved Subcontractors list, which is subject to performance assessment, will be selected.

Originator	Checked & Approved	SUMMARY OF IN-HOUSE ANALYTICAL TEST METHODS (WATER)	Appendix W2
N/A	N/A		Sheet 1 of 2

Moor Lane, Witton, Birmingham, B6 7HG
Lab Project No B24232 : 05/03/2020 17:42:06

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 83 -

Version 009 - 24/06/2009
8200 - Test Methods Water - B24232 01.xls

TERRA TEK SITE INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Site NORLANDS

Client

Engineer

Contract No B24232

Method Code	Reference	Description of Method	ISO17025 Accredited
TP117	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 2340B	Determination of hardness of water (calculation)	Yes
TP118	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 2320B	Determination of total alkalinity by titration	Yes
TP128	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 6410 USEPA Method 2870D	Determination of Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS	Yes
TP130	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission Method 1005 & 1006	Determination of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH-CWG C8-C40) by GC/FID	
TP132	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 4500-NO2-B	Determination of nitrite by colorimetry	Yes
TP133	In-house documented method	Determination of chemical oxygen demand by colorimetry	
TP146	USEPA Methods 8082A & 3665A	Determination of Total & Speciated 7 PCB Congeners by GC/MS SIM	
TP149	USEPA Methods 8082A & 3665A	Determination of Total & Speciated WHO 12 PCB Congeners by GC/MS SIM	
TP155	USEPA method 5021. Wisconsin DNR modified GRO method	Determination of volatiles in water by GC/MS headspace	Yes
TP156	APHA/AWWA, 19th edition: Method 3030B (filtration)	Determination of dissolved metals by ICP-MS	Selected
TP159	USEPA Method 1671	Determination of glycols in water by GC/FID DI	
TP160	USEPA Method 556	Determination of formaldeyde in water by GC/MS	
TP162	USEPA Method 9060A	Determination of TOC/DOC in water by HT Combustion/NDIR	
TP170	In-house documented method	Determination of sulphate by ICP-OES spectroscopy	Yes
TP179	In-house documented method	Determination of nitrate by ion selective electrode	

Notes

1. The laboratory records the date of analysis of each parameter. This information is available on request.
2. Where a parameter cannot be determined in house it is our policy to use a UKAS accredited laboratory wherever possible. Terra Tek will assume responsibility for the quality of subcontracted tests and the performance of the subcontractor chosen. Where there is no known UKAS laboratory for a particular parameter, a laboratory listed within the Terra Tek Approved Subcontractors list, which is subject to performance assessment, will be selected.

Originator	Checked & Approved	SUMMARY OF IN-HOUSE ANALYTICAL TEST METHODS (WATER)	Appendix W2
N/A	N/A		Sheet 2 of 2

Moor Lane, Witton, Birmingham, B6 7HG
Lab Project No B24232 : 05/03/2020 17:42:07

APPENDIX 3: - TERRA TEK RESULT SHEET ANALYSIS

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 3 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM (86 – 24 mg/L) .....DOWN 72%
SODIUM (1,279 – 462 mg/L) .....DOWN 64%
POTASSIUM (638 – 532 mg/L) .....DOWN 17%
CALCIUM (72 – 32 mg/L).....DOWN 44%
CHLORIDE (1796 -504).....DOWN 70%
ARSENIC (100 – 52ug/L).....DOWN 48%
CHROMIUM (53 – 26 ug/L).....DOWN 49%
NICKLE (140 – 64 ug/L).....DOWN 54%
IRON (2.20 – 2.00 ug/L).....DOWN 10%
MANGANESE (150 – 120 ug/L).....DOWN 20%

MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

DISSOLVED ***METHANE*** (0.59 – 0.53 mg/L).....DOWN 10%
AMMONIA [AS NH4] (1,787 – 576).....DOWN 68%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN [AS N] (1,386 – 446 mg/L).....DOWN 68%
TOTAL ***OXIDISED NITROGEN*** (3.6 – 2.6 mg/L).....DOWN 28%
NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....UP 18%
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (2,200 – 770 mg/L).....DOWN 65%
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (8.4 – 8.0 mg/L).....DOWN 5%
SULPHATE (136 – 45 mg/L).....DOWN 67%
SULPHIDE (0.10 – 0.03).....DOWN 70%
PHOSPHATE (16.49 – 5.95).....DOWN 65%
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (990 – 355 mg/L).....DOWN 65%
ALKALINITY – CARBONATE as CaCO3 (7,906 – 2,825 mg/L).....DOWN 65%
TOTAL CYANIDE (1.43 – 0.53 mg/L).....DOWN 63%
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (12,445 -5,375 uS/cm).....DOWN 43%

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES ADDED TO THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 3 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE LEACHATE* AFTER 3 MINUTES *OF OPERATION

COPPER (40 – 1,800 ug/L).....UP 4,500%
ZINC (220 – 270 ug/L).....UP 18%
LEAD (8 – 9 ug/L).....UP 11%

MOLECULES ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....UP 18%
SUSPENDED SOLIDS (40 – 108 mg/L).....UP 63%
PH (PH 8.7 - PH 8.8).....UP 1%

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 5 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM (86 – 73 mg/L)……..DOWN ***15%***
SODIUM (1,279 – 1,080 mg/L)……DOWN ***15%***
POTASSIUM (638 – 532 mg/L)……DOWN ***15%***
CALCIUM (72 – 47 mg/L)……DOWN **35%**
CHLORIDE (1796 – 1594)……DOWN ***11%***
IRON (2.20 – 1.20 ug/L)……DOWN 46%
MANGANESE (150 – 74 ug/L)……DOWN 50%
ARSENIC (100 – 85 ug/L)……DOWN 15%
NICKLE (140 – 130 ug/L)……DOWN 7%

MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION

DISSOLVED ***METHANE*** (0.59 – 0.53 mg/L)……DOWN ***10%***
AMMONIA [AS NH4] (1,787 – 1,505)……DOWN ***16%***
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN [AS N] (1,386 – 1,166 mg/L)……DOWN ***16%***
TOTAL ***OXIDISED NITROGEN*** (3.6 – 3.7 mg/L)……UP ***3%***
TOTAL CYANIDE (1.43 – 0.03)……DOWN 98%
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (2,200 – 1,500 mg/L)……DOWN ***32%***
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (8.4 – 8.2 mg/L)……DOWN ***2%***
SUSPENDED SOLIDS (40 – >4 mg/L)……DOWN 90 - 100%
PHOSPHATE (16.49 – 11.55 mg/L)……DOWN 30%
ALKALINITY - CARBONATE as CaCO3 (7,907 – 6,730 mg/L)……DOWN 15%
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (990 – 876 mg/L)……DOWN 12%
CHLORIDE (1,796 – 1,593mg/L)……DOWN 11%
SULPHATE (136 – 123 mg/L)……DOWN 10%
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (12,445 – 11,545 uS/cm)……DOWN 7%

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES ADDED TO THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 5 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE LEACHATE *AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION*

CHROMIUM (53 – 75 ug/L)……UP 30%
LEAD (8 – 15 ug/L)……UP 47%
COPPER (40 – 5,400 ug/L) UP 135 X……UP 13,500%
ZINC (220 – 260 ug/L)……UP 15%

MOLECULES ADDED TO THE LEACHATE *AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION*

TOTAL OXIDISED NITROGEN (3.6 – 3.7 mg/L)……UP 3%
NITRATE (21.3 – 23.4 mg/L)……UP 9%
NITRITE (<0.01 – 1.28 mg/L)……UP 99 TO 100%
SULPHIDE (0.10 – 0.11 mg/L)……UP 9%
PH (8.7 – 8.8)……UP 1%

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM DECREASE (86 – 75 mg/L).....DOWN ***13%***
SODIUM DECREASE (1,279 – 1,109 mg/L).....DOWN ***13%***
POTASSIUM DECREASE (638 – 549 mg/L).....DOWN ***13%***
CALCIUM DECREASE (72 – 51 mg/L).....DOWN ***31%***
CHLORIDE (1796 – 1738).....DOWN ***3%***
CHROMIUM DECREASE (53 - 42 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
NICKEL DECREASE (140 – 110 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
MANGANESE DECREASE (150 – 120 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
IRON DECREASE (2.20 – 2.10 ug/L).....DOWN 5%
ARSENIC DECREASE (100 - 98 ug/L).....DOWN 2%

MOLECULES SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

DISSOLVED ***METHANE*** DECREASE (0.59 – 0.05mg/L).....DOWN 8%
AMMONIA [AS NH4] (1,787 – 1,698 mg/L).....DOWN 5%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN (1,385 – 1,316 mg/L).....DOWN 5%
TOTAL **OXIDISED NITROGEN** (3.6 - 3.9 mg/L).....UP 8%
NITRITE (< 0.01 – < 0.01mg/L).....SAME 0%
NITRATE (21.3 – 28.6 mg/L).....UP 25%
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (2,200 – 3,100 mg/L).....UP 30%
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (8.4 – 8.3mg/L).....DOWN 1%
TOTAL CYANIDE DECREASE (1.43 – 0.07 mg/L).....DOWN 95%
PHOSPHATE DECREASE (16.49 – 9.11 mg/L).....DOWN 55%
ALKALINITY - CARBONATE as CaCO3 (7,907 – 7204 mg/L).....DOWN 9%
SULPHATE [AS SO4] (136 – 109).....DOWN 20%
CALCIUM CARBONATE (7,906 – 7,204 mg/L).....DOWN 9%

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES ADDED TO THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID

ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

COPPER – 45 x INCREASE (40 – 7,500 ug/L).....UP 4,500%
ZINC – INCREASE (220 – 320 ug/L).....UP 30%
NITRATE – INCREASE (21.3 – 28.6 mg/L).....UP 25%
LEAD - INCREASE (8 – 10 ug/L).....UP 20%

MOLECULES ADDED TO THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

AMMONIA – NET INCREASE OF 10 LITRES RUNNING
TOTAL OXIDISED N (3.6 - 3.9 mg/L).....UP 8%
NITRITE (< 0.01 – < 0.01mg/L).....SAME 0%
NITRATE (21.3 – 28.6 mg/L).....UP 25%
SULPHIDE (0.10 – 0.12 mg/L).....UP 20%
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (12,445 - 13,160 uS/cm).....UP 5%
PH (Ph 8.7 to Ph 8.8).....UP 1%

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES REMOVED FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 8 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS ELIMINATED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MIN	CYANIDE AND NITRITE
MOLECULES ELIMINATED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MIN	SUSPENDED SOLIDS

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

CHROMIUM (53 – 26 ug/L).....DOWN 49%
NICKLE (140 – 64 ug/L).....DOWN 46%
MANGANESE (150 – 120 ug/L).....DOWN 20%
IRON (2.20 – 2.00 ug/L).....DOWN 10%
ARSENIC (100 – 52ug/L).....DOWN 48%

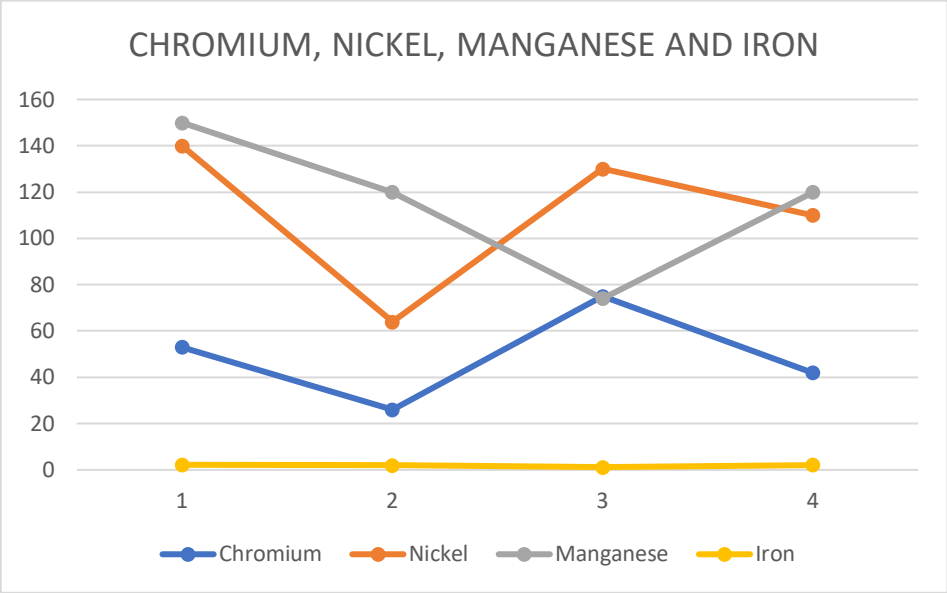
ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION

CHROMIUM (53 – 75 ug/L).....UP 30%
NICKLE (140 – 130 ug/L).....DOWN 7%
MANGANESE (150 – 74 ug/L).....DOWN 50%
IRON (2.20 – 1.20 ug/L).....DOWN 54%
ARSENIC (100 – 85 ug/L).....DOWN 15%

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

CHROMIUM DECREASE (53 - 42 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
NICKEL DECREASE (140 – 110 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
MANGANESE DECREASE (150 – 120 ug/L).....DOWN 21%
IRON DECREASE (2.20 – 2.10 ug/L).....DOWN 5%
ARSENIC DECREASE (100 - 98 ug/L).....DOWN 2%

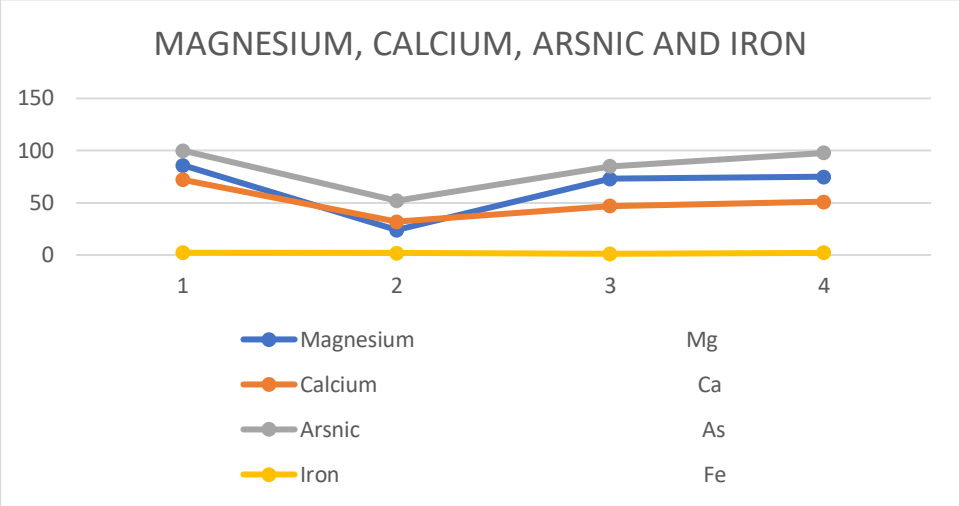
DIAGRAM 84 –



Chromium	Cr	53	26	75	42
Nickel	Ni	140	64	130	110
Manganese	Mn	150	120	74	120
Iron	Fe	2.2	2	1.2	2.1

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 85 –



	ELEMENT	UNTREATED	3 MIN	5 MIN	8 MIN
Magnesium	Mg	86	24	73	75
Calcium	Ca	72	32	47	51
Arsenic	As	100	52	85	98
Iron	Fe	2.2	2	1.2	2.1

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM (86 – 24 mg/L) ……DOWN 72%
SODIUM (1,279 – 462 mg/L) ……DOWN 64%
POTASSIUM (638 – 532 mg/L) ……..DOWN 17%

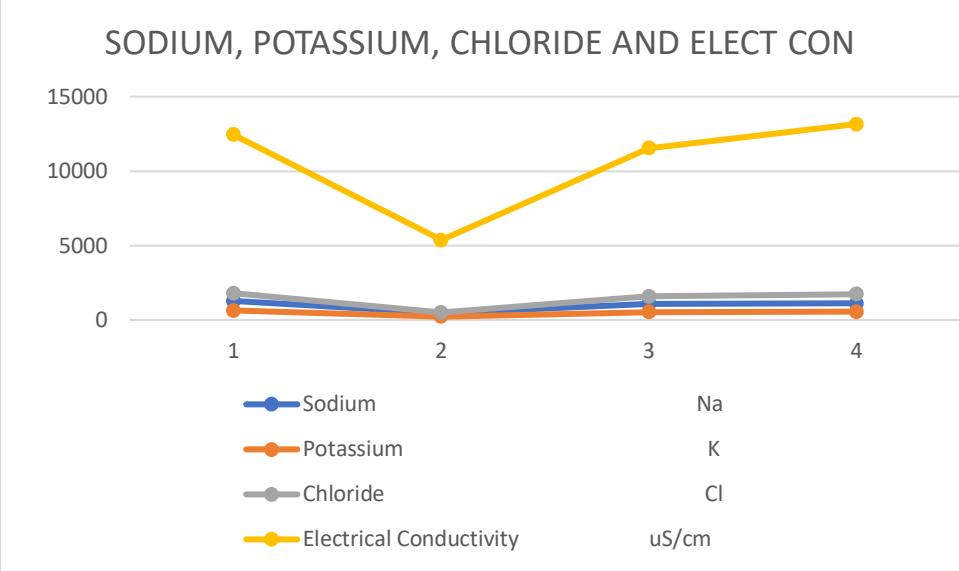
ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM (86 – 73 mg/L)……DOWN 15%
SODIUM (1,279 – 1,080 mg/L)……..DOWN 15%
POTASSIUM (638 – 532 mg/L)……..DOWN 15%

ELEMENTS SUBTRACTED FROM THE LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

MAGNESIUM DECREASE (86 – 75 mg/L)……DOWN 13%
SODIUM DECREASE (1,279 – 1,109 mg/L)……..DOWN 13%
POTASSIUM DECREASE (638 – 549 mg/L)……DOWN 13%

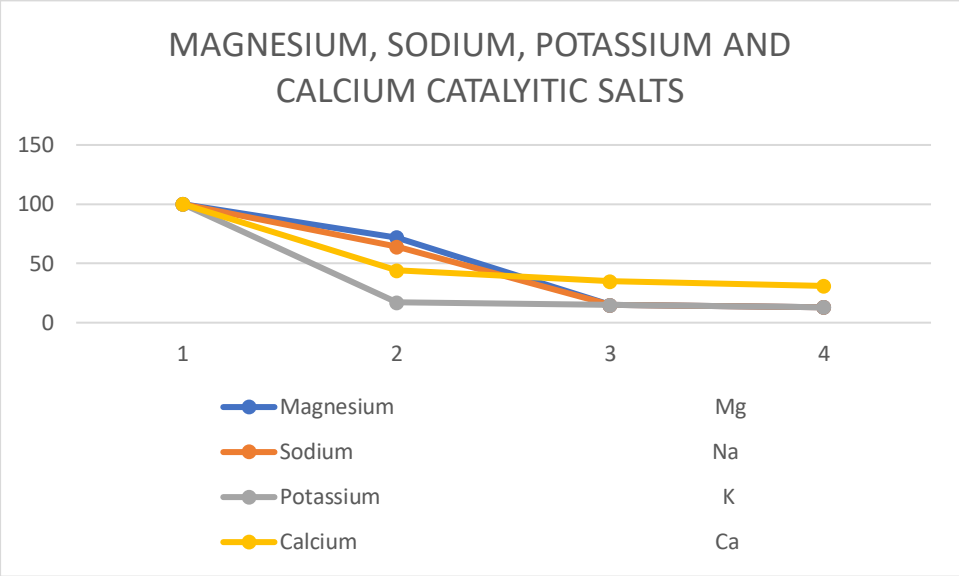
DIAGRAM 86 -



	ELEMENT	UNTREATED	3 MIN	5 MIN	8 MIN
Sodium	Na	1279	462	1080	1109
Potassium	K	638	221	532	549
Chloride	Cl	1796	504	1594	1738
Electrical Conductivity	uS/cm	12,445	5375	11545	13160

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 87 -



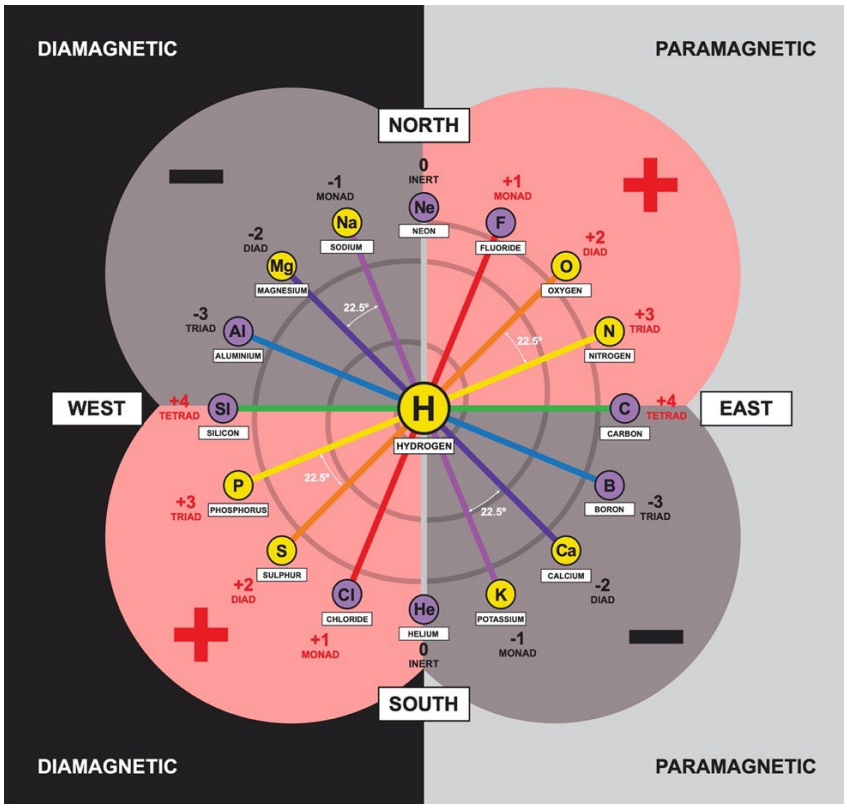


DIAGRAM 88 - Mg and Ca are opposites on the same purple elemental frequency plane Na and K share the next indigo elemental frequency plane

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

NITROGEN SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES OF OPERATION

AMMONIA [AS NH4] (1,787 – 576).....DOWN 68%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN [AS N] (1,386 – 446 mg/L).....DOWN 68%
TOTAL OXIDISED NITROGEN (3.6 – 2.6 mg/L).....DOWN 28%
NITRITE (0.01 – 0.59 mg/L).....UP 98%
NITRATE (21.3 – 26.1mg/L).....UP 18%

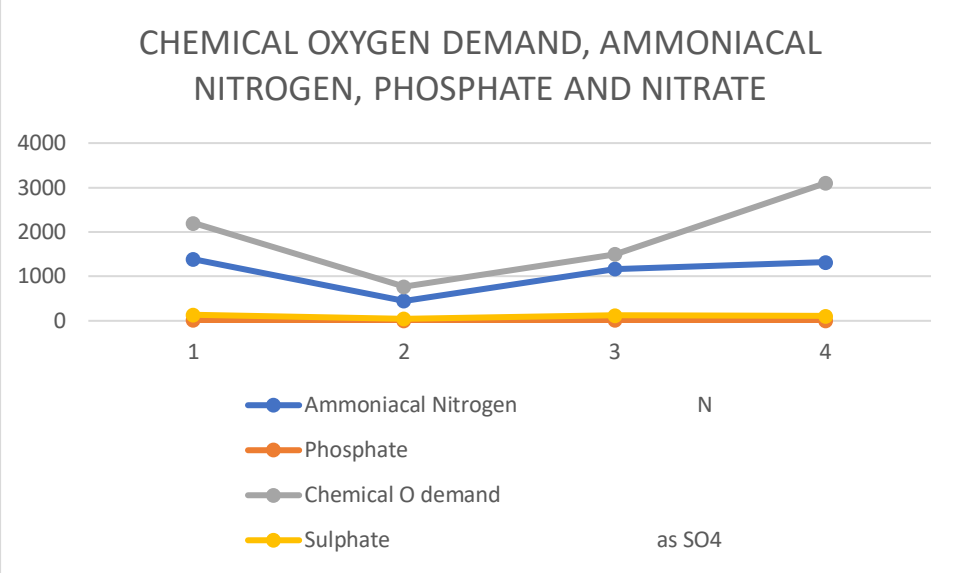
NITROGEN SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 5 MINUTES OF OPERATION

AMMONIA [AS NH4] (1,787 – 1,505).....DOWN 16%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN [AS N] (1,386 – 1,166 mg/L).....DOWN 16%
TOTAL OXIDISED NITROGEN (3.6 – 3.7 mg/L).....UP 3%
NITRATE (21.3 – 23.4 mg/L).....UP 9%
NITRITE (<0.01 – 1.28 mg/L).....UP 99 TO 100%

NITROGEN SUBTRACTED AND ADDED FROM LEACHATE AFTER 8 MINUTES OF OPERATION

AMMONIA [AS NH4] (1,787 – 1,698 mg/L).....DOWN 5%
AMMONIACAL NITROGEN (1,385 – 1,316 mg/L).....DOWN 5%
TOTAL OXIDISED NITROGEN (3.6 - 3.9 mg/L).....UP 8%
NITRITE (0.01 – mg/L).....SAME 0%
NITRATE (21.3 – mg/L).....UP 25%

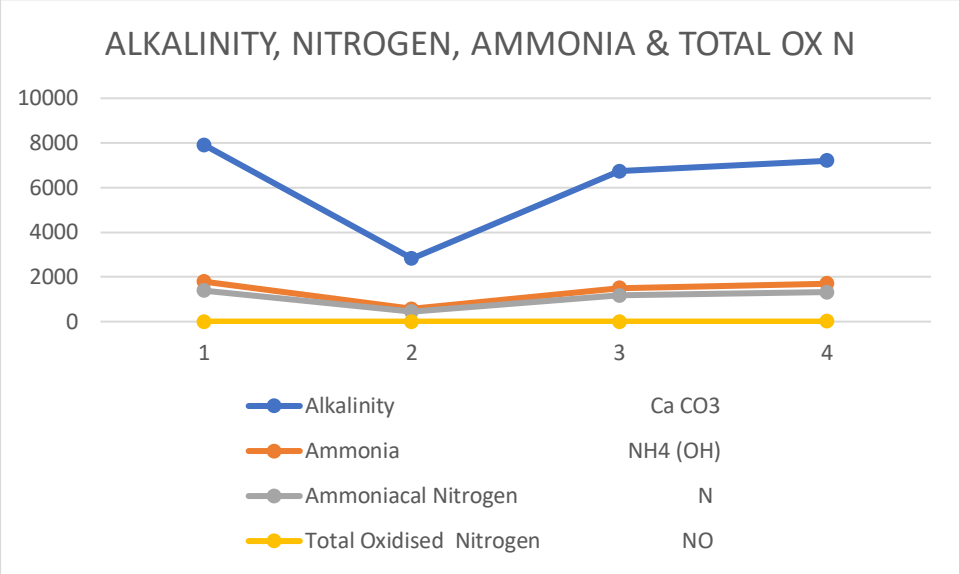
DIAGRAM 89 –



	ELEMENT	UNTREATED	3 MIN	5 MIN	8 MIN
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N	1385	447	1166	1316
Phosphate	P	16.49	5.95	11.55	9.11
Chemical O demand	O	2200	770	500	3100
Sulphate as	SO4	136	45	123	109

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

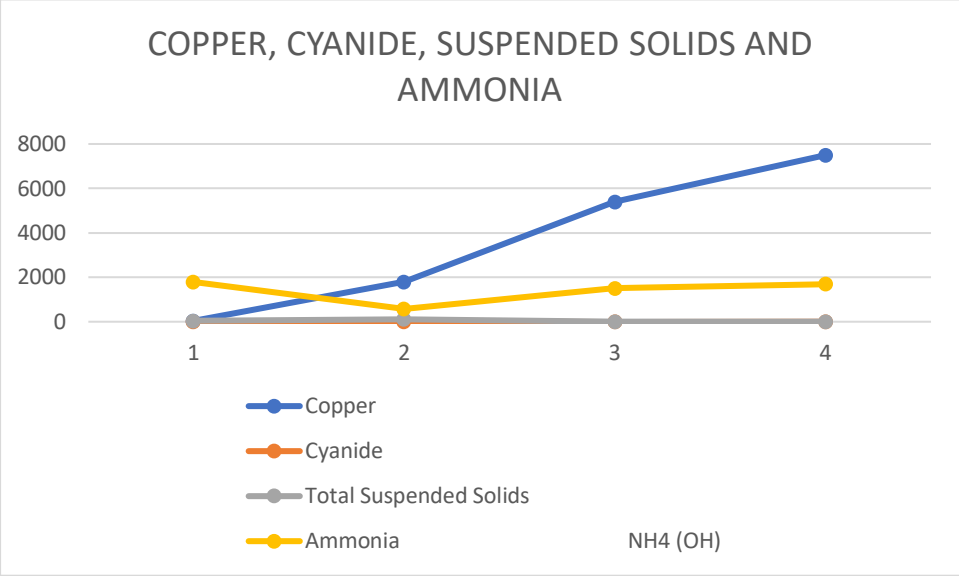
DIAGRAM 90 –



	ELEMENTS	*UNTREATED*	*3 MIN*	*5 MIN*	*8 MIN*
Alkalinity	Ca CO3	7907	2825	6730	7205
Ammonia	NH4 (OH)	1788	576	1505	1699
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N	1385	447	1166	1316
Total Oxidised Nitrogen	NO	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.9

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

DIAGRAM 91 –



	ELEMENTS	UNTREATED	3 MIN	5 MIN	8 MIN
Copper	Cu	40	1,800	5400	7500
Cyanide	HCN	1.43	0.53	0.03	0.01
Total Suspended Solids		40	108	4	4
Ammonia	NH4 (OH)	1788	576	1505	1699

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES REDUCED BY 50% FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUID AFTER 3 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS REDUCED BY 50 % :-

ARSNIC (100 – 52 ug/L)……..52%
CHROMIUM (53 – 26 ug/L)……..49%
NICKLE (140 – 64 ug/L)……..46%
CALCIUM (72 – 32 mg/L)……..44%

MOLECULES REDUCED BY 50 % :-

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (12,445 -5,375 uS/cm)…43%

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66 % (2/3) FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE AFTER 3 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS REDUCED BY 66 %:-

MAGNESIUM
SODIUM,
POTASSIUM,
CYANIDE,
CALCIUM
CARBONATE

MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66 %:-

PHOSPHATE
AMMONIACLE NITROGEN (AS N)
AMMONIA (AS NH4)
SULPHATE (AS SO4)
SULPHIDE
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES INCREASED BY 50% (1/2) FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUIDAFTER 5 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS INCREASED BY 50 % :-

PHOSPHATE

MOLECULES INCREASED BY 50 %: -

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66% (2/3) FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUIDAFTER 5 MINUTES WITHIN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS REDUCED BY 66 %:-

MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66 %:-

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66% (2/3) FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUIDAFTER 8 MINUTES IN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS REDUCED BY 66 %:-

MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66 %:-

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES ELIMINATED BY 50% (1/2)FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUIDAFTER 8 MINUTES IN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS ELIMINATED-

MOLECULES INCREASED BY 50 %:-

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

ELEMENTS AND MOLECULES REDUCED BY 66% (2/3)FROM THE NORLANDS TIP LEACHATE FLUIDAFTER 8 MINUTES IN THE PLASMOID CREATOR

ELEMENTS INCREASED BY 66 % :-

MOLECULES INCREASED BY 66 %: -

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

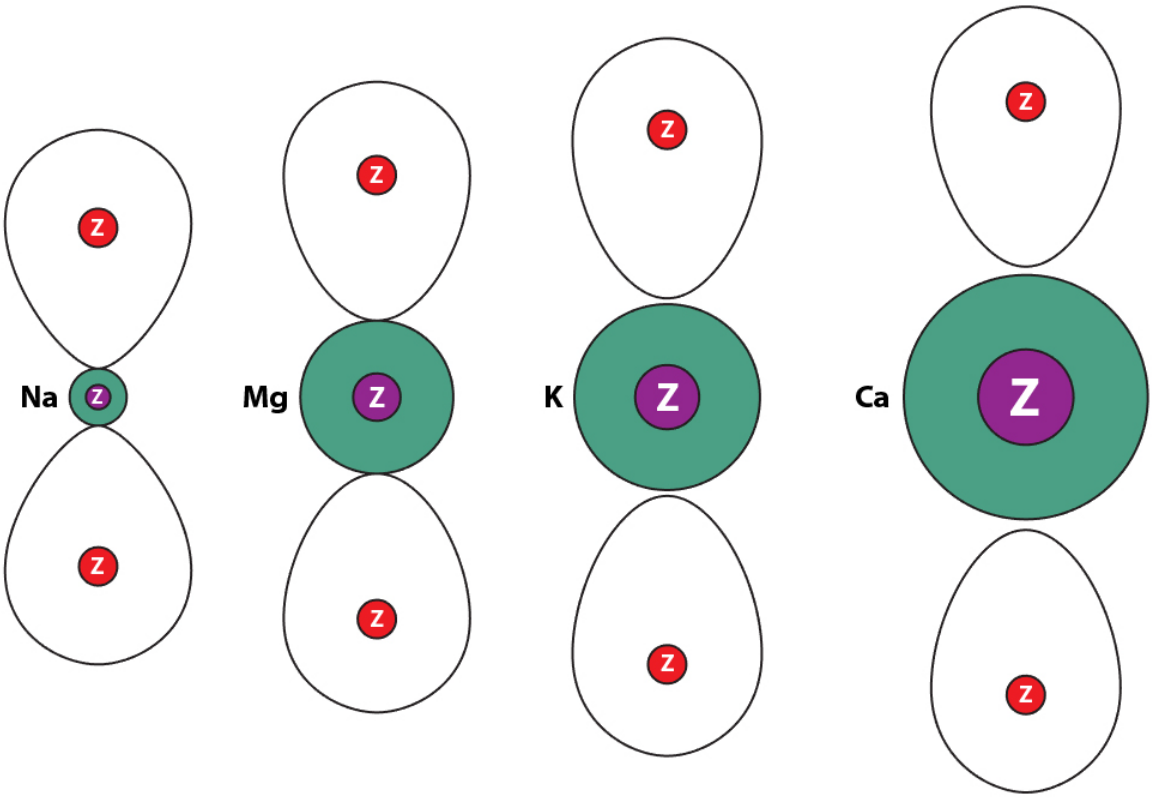


DIAGRAM 92 –

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

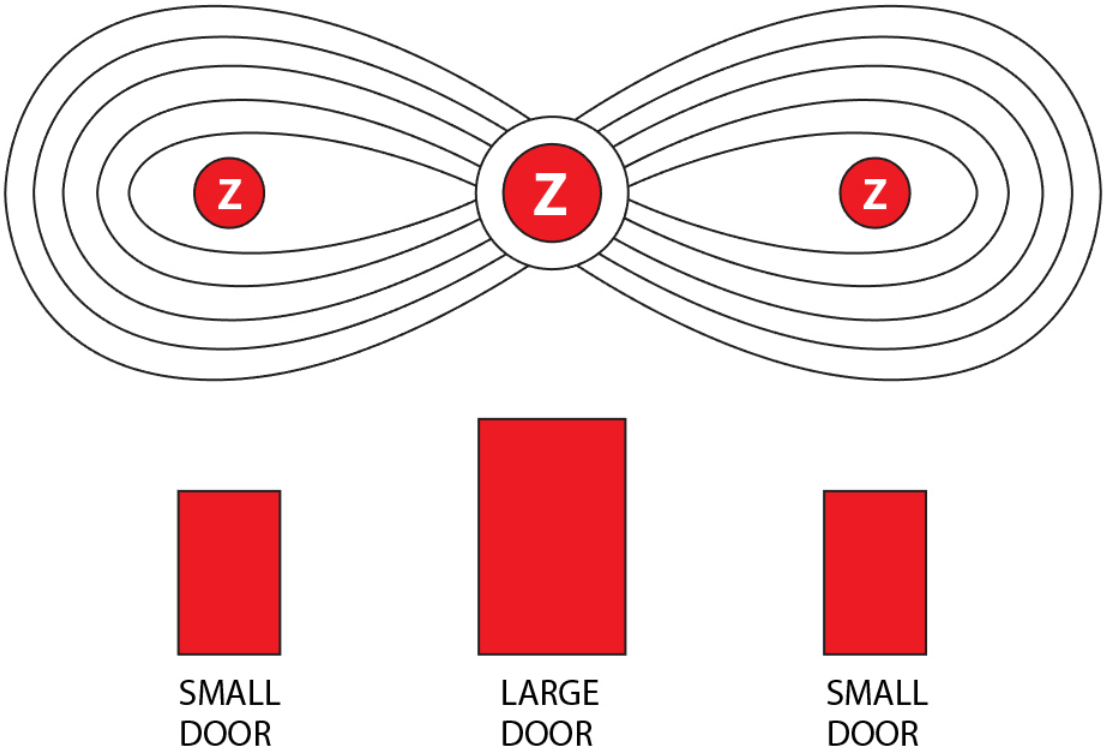


DIAGRAM 93 –

APPLICATIONS FOR A PLASMOIDS FORM AND FUNCTIONS

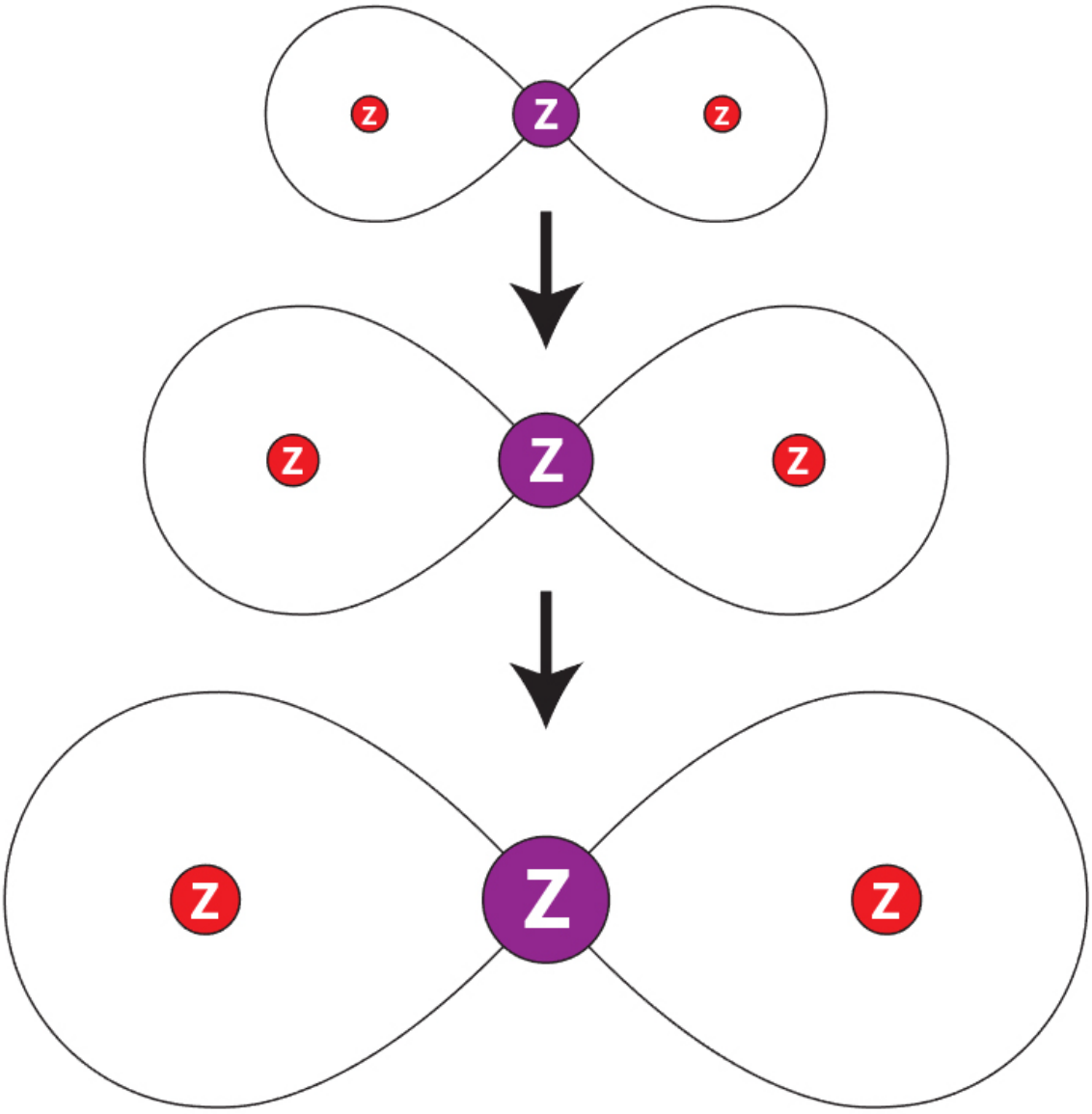


DIAGRAM 94 –