May The Indictments Begin

By Michael Treis

Since I began investigating the events of September 11, 2001 on that day, we have not had the tools to indict the real perpetrators. Now there is real evidence and scientific forensic evidence proving what I have said since day one. All three buildings were brought down through a controlled demolition and that the explosives were in place before 911.

Dust that chased people down the streets that landed everywhere in that area of NYC and even across the river into New Jersey. There were four samples of this dust submitted to Dr. Steven Jones PhD. The locations of dust samples analyzed in this study with respect to the location of the WTC complex are: 1: MacKinlay (113 Cedar St./110 Liberty St); 2: Delessio/Breidenbach (Brooklyn Bridge); 3: Intermont (16 Hudson
St); 4: White (1 Hudson St).

The samples had the evidence needed to prove that explosives including a super form of Thermite, nano-Thermate was used without question. [1]

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Was the only in the USA at the time of 2001 was capable of making nano aluminum that would be used in nano-Thermate.

The Indian Head Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, (a branch of the Naval Sea Systems Command or NAVSEA), described in 1999 as the "national center for energetics"[1], "the only reliable source of aluminum nanopowders in the United States"[2] and in 2008 as "probably the most prominent US center for nano-thermite technology"[3], alleges via Freedom of Information Act replies that records "regarding research and development of nano-sized or Ultra Fine Grained (UFG) aluminum powders, nano-sized or Ultra Fine Grained (UFG) iron oxide powders or other metal oxide powders and Metastable Intermolecular Composites prior to 2002" do not exist. According to Indian Head, "research may have been conducted by Indian Head Division personnel but not submitted."

And the records about any of that do not exist now,
having been destroyed...

Patent Number: 5,698,812
Filed: December 16, 1997

Assignee: The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Army (Washington, DC)

Thermite-Thermate destructive device

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL...

A destructive device containing a **thermite**-type composition having a core burning configuration. The device comprises a housing having a top, a bottom, and a thermally insulated liner to maximize the thermal effectiveness of an ignition. The bottom has a circumferential skirt and defines one orifice therein for directing the expulsion of the **thermite-type-composition upon ignition, the top has vents which together with the bottom orifice and skirt balance the escape of gas and prevent the device from moving during ignition.**

(1) A core burning design with orifice/nozzle at the base directing the jet at the target.

(2) Balanced gas escape design, including a vented plug at the top, and an orifice and skirt at the bottom which distributes the forces so that the burning **thermite jet does not move the container off target.**

(3) Thermal insulated container design to maximize thermal effectiveness of the output.

Other types of **thermite** mixtures containing metals and the oxides of other metals other than iron oxide are known: aluminum/manganese oxide (4 Al+3 MnO.sub.2); aluminum/chromium oxide (2 Al+Cr.sub.2 O.sub.3) and others. Aluminum/iron oxide mixtures (8 Al+3 Fe.sub.3 O.sub.4) have proved to be the most effective incendiary composition for destruction of steel targets because superheated liquid products are formed by the reaction. These molten products affect a high rate of conductive heat transfer to the steel target and, therefore, cause destruction of the target. Any combination metal/metal oxide capable of high rates of conductive heat transfer can be used in the present invention.

A vented plug 30, made of graphite or other refractory material capable of withstanding the reaction temperature of the specific **thermite** selected, having a plurality of vent holes 32, fits onto the top of the insulation liner 16. The vented plug 30 acts as a baffle for the exit of molten product materials and also acts as a radiation shield and thus helps retain the heat produced. By designing destructive devices so that the diameters of vent holes 32 and a nozzle 18 are of

different sizes, it is possible to release the molten products of reaction at a rate which balances gas escape and distributes the forces so that the burning **thermitejet does not move the device off the target.**

It is used in multicomponent **thermite** incendiary compositions, in which another oxidizer and binder are together included. **THERMATE**-TH3, a mixture of aluminum and iron oxide and other pyrotechnic additives, was found to be superior to aluminum and iron oxide alone and was adopted for use in incendiary hand grenades. Its composition by weight is aluminum/iron oxide 68.7%, barium nitrate 29.0%, sulfur 2.0% and binder 0.3%. The addition of barium nitrate increases the thermal effects, creates flame in burning and reduces the ignition temperature.

The combined design features yields jetting molten products rather than flowing molten mass to penetrate the metal target for optimum damage. The device does not require a large void volume which would make the device very large and the design also reduces the amount of payload.

A device with greater penetration capabilities is the "**thermite** Penetrator Device" of U.S. Pat. No. 4,216,721 herein incorporated by reference, which was designed to direct the flow of energy through an opening at the bottom of the containing vessel. However, it is still inefficient in that a great amount of its energy is being lost through its open top end. The open top not only reduces the energy available for penetration, but adds to the device's visible signature.

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Patent Number: 4,216,721
Filed: August 12, 1980

Assignee: The United Stated of America as represented by the Secretary of the Army (Washington, DC)

Thermite penetrator device (U)

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL...

In a **thermite** penetrator device for destroying a metal target comprising a refractroy crucible containing a **thermite** mixture therewithin, said crucible having a plurality of metal discs disposed adjacent a bottom portion of said mixture and crucible, said discs providng a space therearound between said discs and crucible, said discs being devoid of any chemical reaction with said **thermite** mixture, a readily ignitable starter material atop said **thermite** mixture, an igniter cord contacting said starter material and an exit hole in said crucible below said discs for passing molten **thermite** reaction products therethrough,

Controlling the release from a conical ceramic crucible of molten **thermite** reaction products (generally, iron and alumina) to effect optimum penetration of metallic targets by said molten products through the use of metallic discs which are completely protected on their sides against the molten products, thus forcing these molten products to melt the discs sequentially from top to bottom, resulting in a delay of flow of the molten products from the conical crucible to thus

permit the molten iron, heavier than the molten alumina, to substantially unimpededly transfer its heat to the metallic target, the molten iron being more efficient in melting metallic materials than the molten alumina.

Upon ignition of the above mixture, molten iron, having a melting point of approximately 2750.degree. F. and a density of about 7, and molten alumina, or aluminum oxide, having a melting point of approximately 3722.degree. F. and a density of about 4, will be formed. The peak temperature of the reaction will be in excess of 4000.degree. F. The reaction is caused to take place in a reaction vessel or ceramic crucible, suitably of fused silica, although any refractory ceramic material capable of withstanding the temperatures involved may be used.

The first patent listed expressly details its use for vertical applications.

If you read the above patents, it clearly details process that enhance the speed, creating back pressure, and directed charges that creates a jet flow into the vertical column. Not to mention Pyronol.RTM which burns at 12,000 degrees F. This is stark evidence that accelerated thermite/thermate/Pyronol.RTM are very possible. Pyronol.RTM is almost five times more powerful than normal thermite, and this is incendiary material that is in the public record.

The actual devices constructed using most of these inventions would be held as proprietary information. If you're brave you could try to go ask the assignees about it, most of the assignees are DOD. Give them a call and see if you can get them to reveal what they have.

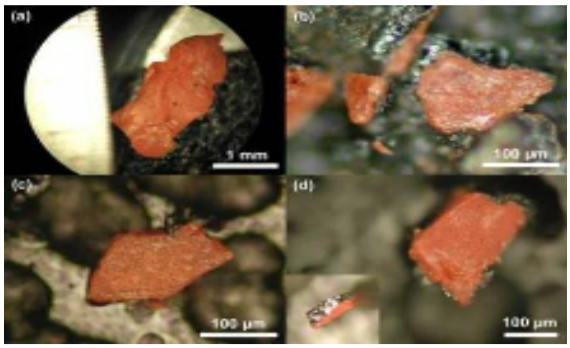
Again, using advances materials like Pyronol.RTM, back pressure, directed construction, and multi chamber release to produce JETS of reactant material; the reaction would be very fast. This is all completely documented in the above patents. The chemical markers of C4 are very obvious. The traces of thermite/thermate reactions is hard to see, and covered up by the aluminum airplane frame, and the cladding.

In patent number 4,799,829, the device is used to bring down submerged platforms. It's underwater, but it definitely shows cutting vertical members, just under water. Using a hybrid of these devices would be a very fast reaction.

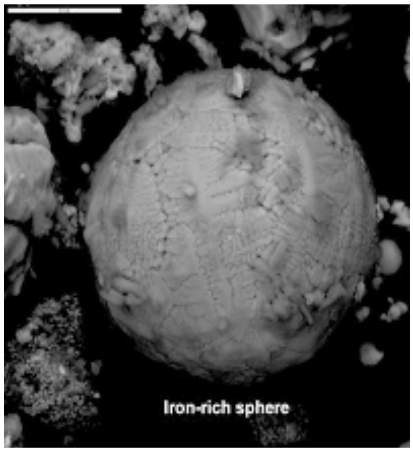
In an article related to WWII, it states, "Covert operations that conceal the identity of, or permit plausible denial by, perpetrators moreover may be politically prudent, especially in "peacetime." Demolition specialists able to infiltrate clandestinely, position charges precisely, then slip away sometimes prove invaluable under combat conditions, because they impose disproportionately heavy security burdens on defenders." And "Brittle cast iron breaks easily, but acetylene torches or **thermite may be needed to slice nickel-molybdenum steel**, which strongly resists conventional explosives." And "Professionals whose mission is to stop road and river traffic temporarily **cut supports at one end of truss bridges so affected spans fall in the water**; they cut trusses at midspan to make bridges buckle if long-lasting destruction is the intent."

So the US military was using Thermite to take down bridges over FIFTY years ago. Please consider that the technology has advances dramatically in the last 50 years.

http://www.ndu.edu/inss/books/Books%20-%201998/Military%20Geography%20Ma....



In addition to the red/gray chips, found in the four samples, many small spheres have been found in the WTC dust. These contain the same elements as the residue of Thermate, as noted in a previous paper [4]. We show spheres found in the WTC
Dust.



All these data suggest that the thermitic material found in the WTC dust is a form of nano-Thermate, not ordinary (macro-) Thermite.

A report on an April 2001 conference discloses who was known to be working on such explosives at that time:
The 221st National Meeting of the American Chemical Society held during April 2001 in San Diego featured a symposium on Defense Applications of Nanomaterials. One of the 4 sessions was titled nanoenergetics….
This session provided a good representation of the breadth of work ongoing in this field, which is roughly 10 years old.… At this point in time, all of the military services and some DOE and academic laboratories have active R&D programs aimed at exploiting **the unique properties of nanomaterials that have potential to be used in energetic formulations for advanced explosives….**
nanoenergetics hold promise as useful ingredients for the thermobaric (TBX) and TBX-like weapons, particularly due to their high degree of tailorability with regards to energy release and impulse management [2].

"The sol-gel process is very amenable to dip-,spin-, and spray-coating technologies to coat surfaces. We have utilized this property to dipcoat various substrates to make sol-gel Fe2O3/Al/Viton coatings. The energetic coating dries to give a nice adherent film." "We have prepared fine powders, pressed pellets, cast monoliths, and thin films of the hybrid inorganic/organic energetic nanocomposite" [3].

The energetic nano-composite can be sprayed or even "painted" onto surfaces, effectively forming an energetic or even explosive paint. The red chips found in the WTC dust conform to their description of "thin films" of "hybrid inorganic/organic energetic nano-composite".

The red material is most interesting and has the following characteristics:
1. It is composed of aluminum, iron, oxygen, silicon and carbon. Lesser amounts of other potentially reactive
elements are sometimes present, such as potassium, sulfur, lead, barium and copper.
2. The primary elements (Al, Fe, O, Si, C) are typically all present in particles at the scale of tens to hundreds of nanometers, and detailed XEDS mapping shows intimate mixing.
"We conclude that the red layer of the red/gray chips we have discovered in the WTC dust is active, unreacted thermitic material, incorporating nanotechnology, and is a highly energetic pyrotechnic or explosive material."[1]

UNCLASSIFIED
NAVSEA Document
[RDT&E BUDGET ITEM JUSTIFICATION SHEET (R-2 Exhibit) DATE
June 2001
The program is administered and reviewed by a Joint Technical Advisory Committee composed of members from the Army, Navy,
Air Force, OSD, and DOE
COST*(In Millions)* FY 2000 FY 2001 FY 2002 Cost to
Complete Total Cost
Total Program Element (PE)
Cost 14.237 16.516 19.178
FY1997 an effort was initiated to reduce the size and cost of electronic safing and arming devices (ESAD) by a factor of 10 over currently fielded technology. Utilizing newly developed and qualified all-commercial components, a low-energy prototype ESAD
was demonstrated this year that represents a factor of 10 reduction in size and a factor of 4 reduction in cost.
In an alternative approach to hard target defeat, work is underway on developing
the concept of using a multiple shaped charge array as a precursor warhead to increase the penetration into concrete of a follow through penetrator. In tests conducted at China Lake, multiple shaped charges fired simultaneously were shown to increase the mass of concrete removed from a target by a factor of four over that from the multiple shaped charges fired individually. This verifies the hypothesis that jet interactions can augment structural damage.

The investigation of sol-gel chemistry as a bulk manufacturing process for nano-structured energetic materials will continue with a focus on material consistency, material characterization and process scale-up.
The new bulk quantity synthesis capability will be established with the installation of a special press designed to produce sample sizes of 100 mm3. At this scale the energy content can be measured using standard techniques with great reliability and accuracy.

Nano-structured and engineered materials are being explored to increase energy density and energy on target by factors of three or more. Higher risk efforts are also underway to explore the possibility of metastable High Energy Density Materials (HEDM). Using conventional chemistry a number of new candidate molecules have been synthesized, characterized and formulated. The development of new materials is based on theoretical molecular design. The structure, performance and sensitivity of new molecules are predicted computationally, then synthesis is attempted. The focus is in two areas: molecules with significantly increased energy over current materials and very insensitive materials with
reasonable energies. A new molecule, LLM-121, with a predicted energy density greater than CL-20 has been made.
Characterization work is pending the crystallization of the material in pure form. As reported last year, another new explosive under development is LLM-105. It is dense, thermally stable and very insensitive. With 30% more energy than TNT it has possible detonator and booster applications and is an alternative to TATB in special purpose weapons such as hard target penetrators that have to survive high shock loadings. The characterization of this material is essentially complete and formulation work is underway for possible weapons applications. Metastable Intermolecular Composites (MIC) developed under this program were the first successful examples of nano-structured energetic materials with significantly enhanced performance. They demonstrated that tailored, ultra-fine reactant particles could dramatically increase the energy release rate of thermite-like materials and provide twice the total energy of high explosives.]

In the understanding that explosives both conventional and nano-thermate were conclusively found in four separate samples from different locations, there is only one conclusion possible, controlled demolition brought down all three buildings on September 11,2001. The explosives were placed by experts in their field prior to 911. These are rare explosives developed and accessible only through OUR MILITARY. Therefore, the investigation MUST be re-opened in order that JUSTICE may be obtained for all those butchered by those IN OUR GOVERNMENT responsible for this for this most heinous act of terrorism. The victims, their families and American's DEMAND IT!

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[1] ***The Open Chemical Physics Journal,* 2009, *2,* 7-31**

Active Thermitic Material Discovered in Dust from the 9/11 World Trade Center Catastrophe

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