Integrative Health Systems™, LLC

"One Cell One Light"

Ms. Asha Lane Gibson
105 Cavalier Dr. #147
Greenville, SC 29607

December 24, 2013

Phone: 864-906-2232 Cell: 864-346-2939

Industrial Toxicological Comparative Report on Emission and/or Receiving of Frequency Signals from the Human Body with SCADA Applications

On December 4, 2013 Ms. Asha Lane Gibson was tested for frequencies being emitted or received from her body by Ms. Melinda Kidder, Private Investigator, Columbia Investigations, Columbia, Missouri. (See attached copy of M. Kidder's Report dated December 9, 2013.

The results of Ms. Kidder's testing did determine that Ms. Gibson on December 4, 2013 was receiving specific signal ranges on the 2.86 GHz range of the ACECO/RFID equipment. It should be noted that when holding the ACECO at certain points of the body, it did not impact a change in the signal. The signals were not coming from her body, but were in the area at the time of her scan and there was no specific point of the body being scanned. The signal readings were as follows: 2632.106 MHz; 2657.222 MHz, 2654.699 MHz, 2654.306 MHz and 2652.160 MHz.

Ms. Kidder performed on Ms. Gibson a Garrett THD test, which found an alert signal for metal on the left metatarsals. Ms. Gibson was asked to move approximately two feet away from the current standing position so that the floor area could be scanned for metals and none were detected. Gibson was scanned again and no alerts were detected. The equipment was functioning properly and knowing the nature of nano materials and their transient abilities; the product (materials) may have migrated away from the scanned area per Ms. Kidder's report, or may have been switched off as one does an electrical system of a home from a remote source.

Ms. Kidder tested Ms. Gibson's body for RF/GPS/Microwave test using the MCD-22H and no signals were detected.

The EXTECH ELF/EMF Scan readings varied, which is unusual. The EXTECH fluxuated during the test over certain areas of Ms. Gibson's body so that the readings were never able to be

repeated. The equipment was tested prior to use and tested ready for service, there for this was not an equipment issue. The standard for Gibson's body was 0.00-0.01 u. The fluxuations were as follows:

0.06 u at the median of the supercillium
0.02 at the zygomatic bone, bilaterally
0.04 u at the median of the left clavicle
0.02 u at the superior sternum
0.02 at the hip flexors (iliopsoas), bilaterally
0.04 u at the median fo the left tibia
0.02 u at the base of the right tibia
0.06 u at the left crest of the pelvic girdle (iliac crest)
0.02 u at the left TRP1 of the gluteus maximus
0.04 u at the median of the right hip joint
0.02 u at the right wrist
0.02 u at the left lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
0.03 u at the left lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf

See Image on Ms. Melinda Kidder's Report dated December 9, 2013 for Ms. Asha Gibson. Total numbers of waveguides (numbers) were five (5) for Ms. Asha Gibson per EXTECH test.

Under UV lighting Ms. Gibson's naturally brown eyes reflected a green hue at the pupil and violet purple at the edge of the iris. Using the Night Vision Scope, there was nothing of note.

Frequency Identification and Its Correlation

The frequencies measured on December 4, 2013 of Ms. Asha Gibson by Ms. Melinda Kidder are within a frequency range of 2500 to 2690 MHz. These frequency ranges when identified by use as referenced in the US Federal Communications Commission Office of Engineering and Technology Policy and Rules Division. FCC Outline Table of Frequency Allocations (47 C.F.R. 2.106) Revised on May 25, 2012 states that the frequencies are from Region I. Section 5.410.

5.410 The band 2500-2690 MHz may be used for tropospheric scatter systems in Region 1, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. Administrations shall make all practicable efforts to avoid developing new tropospheric scatter systems in this band. When planning new tropospheric scatter radio-relay links in this band, all possible measures shall be taken to avoid directing the antennas of these links towards the geostationary-satellite orbit.

5.412 *Alternative allocation*: in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, the band 2500-2690 MHz is allocated to be fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services on a primary basis.

5.413 In the design of systems in the broadcasting0satellite service in the bands between 2500 MHz and 2690 MHz, administrations are urged to take all necessary steps to protect the radio astronomy service in the band 2690-2700 MHz.

5.415 The use of the bands 2500-2690 MHz in Region 2 and 2500-2535 MHz and 2655-2690 MHz in Region 3 by the fixed-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21, giving particular attention to the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 1.

5.416 The use of the band 2520-2670 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to national and regional systems for community reception, subject to agreement obtained under No. 9.21. The provisions of No. 9.19 shall be applied by administrations in this band in their bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

Special notice was given to the 2632.106 MHz signal since there may be an overlap for special broadcasting-satellite service (sound) with the Republic of Korea and Japan under **5.417A** (for 2605 to 2630 MHz), **5.417B** and **5.417C**.

5.418 Additional allocation: in Korea (Rep. of), India, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand, the band of 2535 to 2655 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service (sound) and complementary terrestrial broadcasting service on a primary basis. Such use is limited to digital audio broadcasting and is subject to the provisions of Resolution 528 (Rev. wRC-03)

Further review of the FCC Codes revealed 2655 to 2670 MHz (mobile satellite) Earth to space) except aeronautical mobile-satellites open with National Boundaries. The use of the new nano satellites that can fit in ones hands may apply to this type of system.

5.415 (fixed satellite) 2500 to 2690 MHz in Region 2 (French speaking countries) and 2500 to 2535 MHz and 2655 to 2690 MHz Region 3 and others.

WAVE GUIDES

A wave guide is a hollow metal conductor that provides a path to guide microwaves, used in radar. Wave guide conductors are essentially a device designed to transmit electricity, heat, etc. Microwave radar, radar, radio detection and ranging, and radiolocation are measuring instruments in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

It is important to note that waveguide variable shorts utilized in the WVS series as manufactured by WenteQ/Microwave Corp have key features as: Continuous short reference, full waveguide band operation and low costs. WVS series variable shorts consist of movable, non-contacting choke plungers with a straight section of waveguide. The variable shorts can move at least 10 mm with resolution of 0.01 mm. Special offer can cover frequency range from 2.6 to 110 GHz. Due to Ms. Gibson's left metatarsals emitting a signal and then no signal being found in the floor or from her body, the wave guide for her foot may be a waveguide variable short under nano-CMOS technology for a 0.01 waveguide.

0.06 u waveguide is used as a rectangular flexible waveguide for microwave technologies that utilize two zero 4^{th} order microwave waveguides filter using a simple rectangular quadruple mode cavity[1] as manufactured by Microtech. If the waveguide is a single

frequency and mode –locked glass wave guide laser then it will need a waveguide with film and wave guide without film glass substrate index of 1.515 max index for 0.06. This type of waveguide properties is used in rat rod photoreceptors.

0.02 u – Microtech, Inc. Insertion loss in dB per foot with silver plated waveguide. Bent wave guide " + " type or " L " type are monolithically integrated long-wave length balanced. Tripod – asymmetric twin wave guide needs a "pin diode" as reported in the Navy Primary standards Lab for servicing microwaves with wave guide brand X 8.2 to 12.4 GHz and G Brand 3.95 GHz to 5.85 GHz (0.02 dB - 0.10 dB). Ms. Kidder's measurements of frequencies were in the 2.86 GHz range.

0.03 u – wave guide adapters; waveguide to SMA (F), 2.6 to 22 GHz mixture waveguide to coaxial. (see www.nardamicrowave.com/east.index.php?m=products&e=getPDF.

Dow corning and IBM press release for break through polymer silicones wave guide 0.03 dB/cm under Dr. Bert Jan Offrein's work on "CMOS integrated silicon nanophotonics" technology for 25 Gbps with silicon photonics WDM transceivers, IBM Research Zurich through MeLPPP (ladder type) to ~ 700 nm (spin-coating) 4 layers thick as Silicon-on insulator nanophotonics ring and race track resonators for 0.04 and 0.02 waveguides.

A split waveguide and a waveguide acting as an antenna will contain an electromagnetic wave guide, which can create unwanted reflections, therefore a small cylindrical dielectric object is inserted into the waveguide.[2] A monolithically integrated long-wavelength balanced photodiode using asymmetric twin-waveguide technology. The twin-waveguide architecture makes it possible for integration of the detector pair with other optical components such as semiconductor optical amplifiers, lasers, modulators, and in-lane waveguide-filters as known as heterodyne, photodetector, photonic integrated circuit, which uses a 0.03 waveguide.[3]

The utilization of 0.06, 0.02, 0.04 and 0.03 waveguide systems are from integrated optics devices using nanophotonic waveguides in silicon-on-insulator fabricated CMOS as developed by A.V. Tsarev.[4,5,6,7]

The applications of acoustic wave chemical sensors and biosensors as developed by C. George, et.al. in "Vaginal Fetal Fibronectin Levels and spontaneous abortions are used for surface plasmon resonance (SPR) to induce labor and release fFN . A lithographic deposition and patterning of the IDT on a silicon dioxide wave guide layers are used for HIV, Herpes and other pathogens for rapid biosensor detection in vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate or breast milk. This includes endocrine disruptors.

It is important to note that previous biological monitoring tests performed by Quest Diagnostic Laboratories did show that Ms. Asha Gibson had elevated levels of virus and other similar parameters, such as double stranded DNA level 2. These levels are from exposure to pathogens such as herpes, Epstein Barr, Chlamydia (respiratory), and other pathogens that are utilized in DNA plasmid technology for DNA biosensor technology.

CONCLUSION

In summary it can be stated that Ms. Asha Gibson is receiving satellite signals from the Middle East, Pacific Rim and Asia. These signals may also be generated at specific approvals from French speaking countries (Example: Quebec, France, Singapore, and Figi).

Due to the extremely high levels of virus load within Ms. Gibson's body, the biosensors utilized within her body and waveguides may have a viral residue component and/or viral protein envelope coating.

The biosensor technology does not generate a microwave signal, but is made of specific waveguides that are stimulated by microwaves. The media that it is made out of will receive microwave (radar) transmissions or other similar frequency. The bioelectrical system within Ms. Gibson's body has been stimulated per the test results of quest, which show acetylcholine receptor increases as compared to her previous testing. This can be caused by electrical stimulation and materials of an electromagnetic nature, such as iron oxides, siloxanes, silanes, etc. accumulating on the nerve bundles.

It is not normal for a human body to receive 5 waveguide signals and to receive specific satellite signals as show in the report of Ms. Melinda Kidder on December 4, 2013 for Ms. Asha Gibson.

The areas of the biosensory technology can be stimulated to induce specific physicological and neuromuscular functions, while over stimulation can cause internal bleeding, in which the untrained eye may not detect the source within the body.

The first paper on optical tuning using optical photonics was in 2008 by Andrei V. Tsarav, et. al. at the Institute of Semiconductor Physics, Siberian Branch Academy of Sciences, Russia. This technology is composed of compact wavelength-tunable optical add-drop multiplexer in dense wavelength-division multiplexing systems utilizing nano-CMOS technology and Advanced Computer Software Systems. The technologies stated in these areas of interest would utilize a SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system for retrieving the data, monitoring the source and locating the location of change. In Ms. Gibson's case the change would be physiological, temperature and bodily functions.

In summation, Ms. Asha Lane Gibson is exposed to nano-CMOS systems that utilize a software interface with satellite and mobile transmissions from 3 overlapping or separate locations as previously stated in this report. The technology utilized with silicon glass as developed by Dow and IBM may utilize the nano radio, which will generate a voice to skull transmission. The original patents for this technology were awarded to Eastman Kodak in 2007, and then licensed to other companies through trustees of their bankruptcy court proceedings.

If you should have any further questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at the following phone number 323-466-2599 for any further actions.

Signature: _____ **Date:** December 24, 2013

Dr. Hildegarde Staninger, RIET-1
Industrial Toxicologist/IH & Doctor of Integrative Medicine
& Chairperson, Special Task Force Committee on SCADA, National Registry of Environmental Professionals

REFERENCES

1) Chiang, Charles and Jamil Kawa. Design for manufacturability and Yield for Nano-Scale CMOS. Springer. Boston, Mass. © 2007

2) Olexii, Lukhymenko. Department of Physics oleksii.iukhymenko@physics.umu.se October 1, 2013 Computerlab 4: split waveguide and a waveguide acting as an antenna.

3) Agashe, S.S., Datta, S. Xia, F. and S.R. Forres, Fellow, IEEE. *A Monolithically Integrated Long-Wavelength Balanced Photodiode Using Asymmetric Twin-Waveguide Technology.* IEEE Photonics Technology Letters, Vol. 16, No.1, January 2004.

4) Bogaerts, Wim, Dumon, Pieter, Wouters, Johan, Beckx, Stephan, Wiaux, Vincent, van Thourhout, Dries, Taillaert, Dirk, Luyssaert, Bert and Roel Baets. *Silicon-on-insulator nanophotonics.* Ghent University – IMEC, Department of Information Technology, Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 41, 9000 Gent, Belgium

5) Tsarev, Andrei V.; de Leonardis, Fancesco; and Vittorio M. N. Pasaro. *Thin heterogeneous SOI waveguides for thermo-optical tuning and filtering.* OPTICS EXPRESS 3101 3 March 2008/ Vol. 16. No. 5

6) Heterogeneous integration of III-V material and Silicon; fabrication www.photonics.intec.ugent.be/download/pub_1836.pdf

7) www.google.sc/patents US20040078219 Vaginal Fetal Fibronectin Levels and Spontaneous abortions.

8) Company-National Toxicology program
Ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/About_NTP/...?AI_2010SBIRgrants_ES.pdf
Catalytic DNA Biosensor for Toxic Metal Ions, Enhanced Liquid Core waveguide biosensor for Vaginal Tissue assay for Endocrine Disruptors.

9) http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/12/131212132521.htm Graphene-Based Nano-Antennas May enable Networks of Tiny Machines. (Use of terahertz frequencies)

10) http://www.navair.navy.mil/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.contact_us.
Microwave waveguide brands X through G

11) Scarab Genomics, LLC. Undetected Insertion Elements Contaminate pDNA. Protect your plasmid with the only IS-free E. coli the clean Genome® E. coli. Scarab Genomics Madison, WI © November 21, 2013 press release ad.

12) National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center. A program of the National Institute of Justice. Fall 2006 Tech Beat. The Eyes Have It.

13) Claussen, Jonathan C., Kim, Sungwon S., Haque, Aeraj ul, Artiles, Mayara, Porterfield, D. Marshall and Timothy S. Fisher. *Electrochemcial Glucose Biosensor of Platinum Nanospheres Connected by Carbon Nanotubes.* Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology. Volume 4, Issue 2, March 2010

14) Murphy-Perez, Eduardo. Vapor-Liquid-Solid (VLS) Grown Silica (SiOX) Nanowires as the Interface for Biorecognition Molecules in Biosensors. Scholar Commons. University of South Florida, Tampa, FL © 2013 http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/4549

15) European Medicines Agnecy. Science Medicines Health. 17 March 2011. Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP). Reflection paper on non-clinical studies for generic nanoparticle iron medicinal product applications.