

SALISBURY NERVE AGENT ATTACK REVEALS \$70 MILLION PENTAGON PROGRAM AT PORTON DOWN

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Signs prohibiting access near to the Porton Down Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, near Salisbury, Britain, March 19, 2018. © Peter Nicholls / Reuters

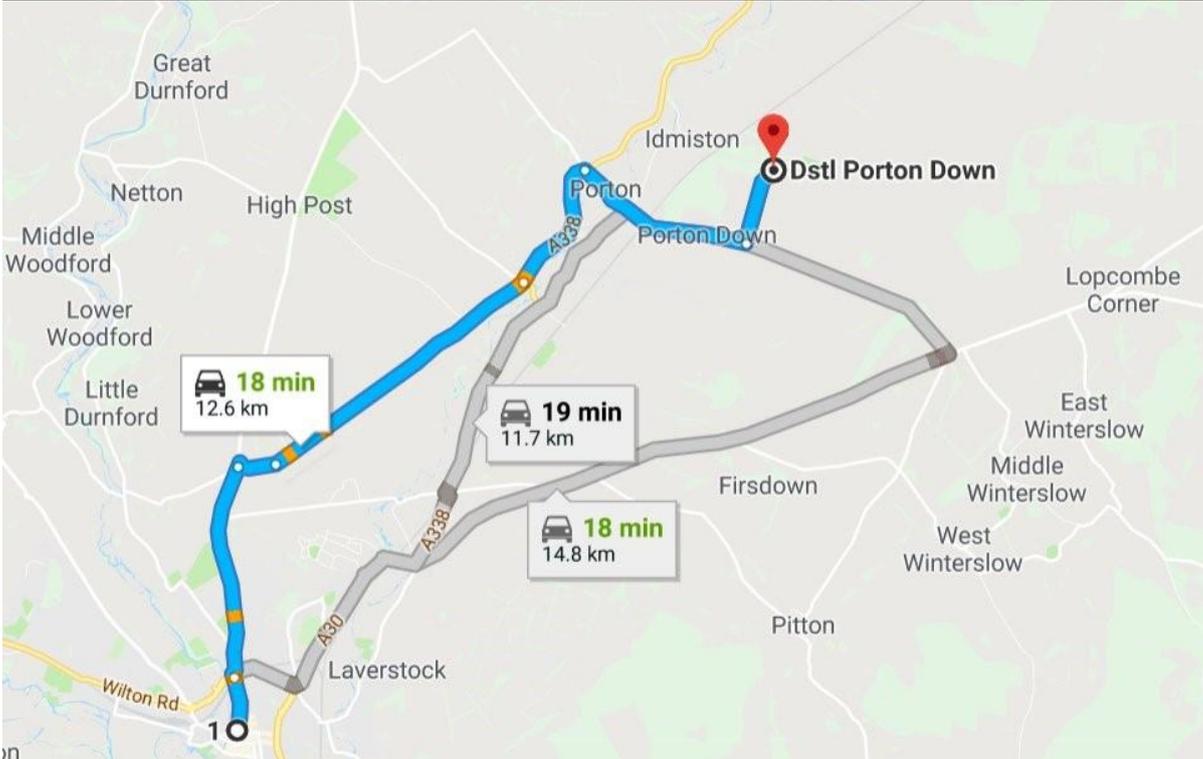
<https://southfront.org/salisbury-nerve-agent-attack-reveals-70-million-pentagon-program-porton>

Dilyana Gaytandzhieva is a Bulgarian investigative journalist and Middle East Correspondent. Over the last two years she has published a series of [revealing reports on weapons smuggling](#). Two months ago South Front published her [investigation into the Pentagon bio laboratories in 25 countries](#) across the world. Her current report provides an overview of the Pentagon-funded experiments at the secretive UK military laboratory Porton Down near Salisbury, where an ex-Russian spy and his daughter were allegedly poisoned with a nerve agent.

By Dilyana Gaytandzhieva exclusively for SouthFront

[Twitter/@dgytandzhieva](#)

The Pentagon has spent at least \$70 million on military experiments involving tests with deadly viruses and chemical agents at Porton Down – the UK military laboratory near the city of Salisbury. The secretive biological and chemical research facility is located just 13 km from where on 4th March former Russian spy Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia were found slumped on a bench following an alleged Novichok nerve agent poisoning.



The Porton Down Lab is located just 13 km from the site where Sergei Skripal and his daughter were found and from where they were rushed to hospital.

Information obtained from the US federal contracts registry reveals that the Pentagon's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) has [funded a number of military projects](#) performed at [the UK Defence Science and Technology Laboratory \(DSTL\)](#), or Porton Down, over the last decade. Among them: experimental respiratory infection of non-human primates (marmosets) with Anthrax, Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus, Western equine encephalitis virus, and Eastern equine encephalitis virus. The US Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) has also funded experiments on animals which were exposed to chemical agents such as Sulfur Mustard and Phosgene gas. Phosgene gas was used as a chemical weapon during World War I where it was responsible for about 85 % of the 100,000 deaths caused by chemical weapons. DTRA has also been granted full access to DSTL scientific and technical capabilities, and test data under [a 2011 contract for the collaboration and exchange](#) of scientific and technical capabilities with the UK Ministry of Defence.

At least 122,000 animals used for military chemical and biological experiments at Porton Down

Animal experiments are classified as confidential in the UK. Under section 24 of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, it is a criminal offence to disclose certain information about animal experiments in the UK.

[Data obtained via the Freedom of Information Act](#) though gives an idea of the dimensions of military [chemical and biological experiments](#) carried out at Porton Down. A total of [122,050 animals](#) have been exposed to deadly pathogens, chemicals and incurable diseases over the last decade (2005-2016).



Monkeys being used in warfare agent testing at Porton Down in the past

Animals used include mice, guinea pigs, rats, pigs, ferrets, sheep, and non-human primates. Some of the deadly experiments have been sponsored by the Pentagon under contracts between DSTL and DTRA. Scientists at Porton Down have infected, or poisoned, animals in order to measure time to death and lethal dose of exposure. In practice, the possible use of the researched virus/chemical gas as a weapon.



Marmoset monkeys are experimentally infected at Porton Down with Ebola, Anthrax, Marburg Virus and other deadly pathogens. Scientists measure time to death and lethal dose of exposure to the bio agent. Photo credit: Vic Pigula

Ebola as bioweapon

12 Marmoset monkeys were experimentally infected with the Ebola virus, via aerosol, at Porton Down under a Pentagon-funded project – [Experimental respiratory infection of marmosets with Ebola virus Kikwit](#) (the Zaire strain of the Ebola virus which killed more than 245 people in Zaire, now Democratic Republic of Congo, in 1995). The project was part of a \$6.3 million DTRA program running at Porton Down from 2012 to 2016 – [Development of common marmoset models for category A/B pathogens and product evaluation in marmosets](#).

Table 2.
Outcome After Aerosol Exposure of Marmosets to Ebola Virus-Kikwit

Animal Identifier (Sex)	Step	TCID ₅₀ of EBOV-Kikwit in Collision (Dilution)	Volume Inhaled, mL	Time to Death (Euthanasia), h/d	Time to Fever, h	Length of Fever, h	Mean TTD per Dose, h/d
93M (M)	Susceptibility	10 ⁶ (1:10)	1507	156/6.5	102	54	160.5/6.7
26N (F)			789	165/6.9	101	64	
90P (F)	Dose range: high	10 ⁷ (undiluted)	685	161/6.7	102	59	169.0/7.0
205N (M)			737	177/7.4	117	60	
61N (F)	Dose range: medium	10 ⁶ (1:10)	790	183/7.6	ND	ND	202.5/8.4
116N (M)			526	222/9.2	ND	ND	
42N (F)	Dose range: low	10 ⁵ (1:100)	ND	244/10.2	ND	ND	NA
49N (M)			705	NA	NA	NA	
86P (M)	Dose range: medium repeat 1	10 ⁶ (1:10)	750	185/7.7	124	61	176.0/7.3
64P (F)			1124	167/7.0	121	46	
232N (M)	Dose range: medium repeat 2	10 ⁶ (1:10)	575	159/6.6	123	36	176.5/7.3
111P (F)			227	194/8.1	135	59	

Abbreviations: EBOV, Ebola virus; F, female; M, male; NA, not applicable (animal survived); ND, not determined (equipment failure; no data available); TCID₅₀, 50% tissue culture infectious dose; TTD, time to death.

Source: [Experimental Respiratory Infection of Marmosets \(*Callithrix jacchus*\) With Ebola Virus Kikwit](#), *The Journal of Infectious Diseases*, Volume 212, 1 October 2015

The experiment's stated goal was to measure the lethal dose of exposure and time to death meaning that the Ebola virus Kikwit was researched for its potential as a bioweapon. All infected marmoset monkeys died from 6 to 10 days after exposure to the Ebola virus.

The Pentagon also funded studies on the deadly Marburg virus: a [\\$2.6 million project](#) – [Experimental respiratory Marburg virus haemorrhagic fever infection in the common marmoset](#), and another [\\$1.4 million project](#) – Marburg virus model development, which were undertaken at Porton Down in 2017. This virus causes [viral hemorrhagic fever](#) and is listed as a [Category A Bioterrorism Agent](#). All infected monkeys died from 8 to 10 days. The aim of the studies was to examine the dose and time to death for animals exposed to aerosolized Marburg virus.

Table 1

Summary of exposures of marmosets to Marburg virus by the inhalational route during lethality studies

Experiment	Sex	Accumulated volume (L)	Inhaled dose (TCID ₅₀)	Time to death (Days)
1	♀	1.960	8	8.50
	♂	1.033	4	10.50
2	♀	1.222	16	8.50
	♂	2.097	28	8.50
3	♀	2.739	11	8.75
	♂	1.185	5	9.25
Mean		1.706	12	9.00

Source: [Experimental respiratory Marburg virus haemorrhagic fever infection in the common marmoset \(*Callithrix jacchus*\)](#), *International Journal of Experimental Pathology*

Under another [\\$4.8 million project, funded by DTRA](#), Porton Down scientists along with the Pentagon contractor Mapp Biopharmaceutical tested [Susceptibility and lethality of Western Equine Encephalitis Virus](#) in mice when infected by the aerosol route. Mapp Biopharmaceutical is an American [pharmaceutical](#) company, which has developed an Ebola vaccine from the tobacco plant. According to the study, aerosol infection is the likely route of exposure to Western Equine Encephalitis Virus in a biowarfare scenario.

12 Marmoset monkeys were infected with anthrax at Porton Down during an experiment funded by the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). The study, [Experimental respiratory anthrax infection in the common marmoset \(*Callithrix jacchus*\)](#), aimed at determining the lethal dose needed to kill 50% of the animals or the so called LD50 indicator. The value of LD50 for a substance is the dose required to kill half the members of the tested population after a specified test duration. Six of the monkeys died from anthrax from 40 to 140 h.

Summary of animal weight, age, plethysmography data, exposure dose and time to death data

Gender	Age (years)	Weight (g)	Minute volume (ml/min)	Colony forming unit per ml (aerosol)	Total exposed dose (cfu)	Time to death (h)
F	6	444	45.6	4.98×10^5	1.9×10^5	40
M	6	384	NA	3.41×10^5	1.1×10^5	69
M	5	478	56.7	2.95×10^5	1.4×10^5	140
M	6	340	72.3	2.67×10^4	1.6×10^4	S
F	3	372	65.5	2.68×10^4	1.5×10^4	S
F	4	394	61.8	2.33×10^4	1.2×10^4	S
F	5	342	65.1	4.40×10^4	2.4×10^4	72
F	4	342	79.6	5.57×10^3	3.7×10^3	76
M	6	428	76.3	3.97×10^3	2.5×10^3	S
F	6	452	92.1	2.97×10^2	2.3×10^2	60
M	4	324	121.3	4.19×10^2	4.2×10^2	S
M	4	370	66.6	4.90×10^1	1.4×10^1	S

S, survived; NA, not available.

Source: [Experimental respiratory anthrax infection in the common marmoset \(*Callithrix jacchus*\)](#), US National Library of medicine

Chemical agent tests

British military scientists were funded by DTRA to perform [Chemical Agent system testing](#) as part of a [\\$39.7 million Pentagon program](#) (2012-2017) at Porton Down. Documents prove that the US Department of Defense Agency – DTRA funded animal experiments with chemical agents at the secretive British military lab.

In 2016 Porton Down scientists along with their colleagues from the US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense published the results of a joint study [Acute Gene Expression Profile of Lung Tissue Following Sulfur Mustard Inhalation Exposure in Large Anesthetized Swine](#). According to the funding information, this work was supported by [two contracts](#) with [the Defense Threat Reduction Agency](#) (US Department of Defense). During the experiment at Porton Down 16 pigs were exposed to mustard gas for about 10 minutes, at 12 h post exposure the animals were killed (three of them died during the experiment due to complications) and a full post-mortem examination performed in order to determine the lung damage caused by the sulfur mustard inhalation.

Sulfur mustard is a chemical warfare agent that was first used on the battlefield in World War I. It has been classified as a Class 1 human carcinogen, meaning that it can also cause cancer. Mustard agents were regulated under the 1993 [Chemical Weapons Convention](#) as substances with no use other than in [chemical warfare](#).

The last use of Sulfur mustard in battle was confirmed in Syria in 2016. [According to the BBC](#), Islamic State (ISIS) jihadists used mustard gas against government forces in Deir-ez-Zor. The same chemical gas was confirmed to have been used by ISIS against Kurds in Northern Iraq. [According to The Independent](#), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) confirmed that laboratory tests had come back positive for sulfur mustard, after around 35 Kurdish troops fell sick on the battlefield in August 2015.



Iraqi soldiers captured [a cache of chemical weapons from ISIS in Qayarah, Iraq](#), the rockets tested positive for sulfur mustard, October 2016. (Source: Ed Alexander/BLACKOPS Cyber)

According to information obtained from the US Federal contracts registry, Porton Down scientists 5 months ago completed a \$ 2 million military program involving chemical gas experiments on animals. This program was funded by the US Department of the Army on behalf of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense (USAMRICD) and was [launched in 2008](#) and further [extended in 2012](#). The work on the program included Phosgene Gas tests. Amongst them – [Continued Model Development to Establish Reproducible Phosgene Injury at 24 Hours](#). According to the program documents, the purpose was to monitor the development of acute lung injury following phosgene exposure. Phosgene gas was used extensively as a chemical weapon, most notably during World War I.

Coincidence: Guinea pigs at Porton Down and at the home of the poisoned ex-spy

[Tests using nerve agents VX and VM on guinea pigs](#) were carried out at Poton Down in 2015. The project was funded by the UK Ministry of Defence. Interestingly, [guinea pigs were also found at Sergei Skripal's home](#) in Salisbury, just a few kilometers away from the secretive chemical and biological military lab. A photo of the Skripals' pets – a cat and guinea pigs, was posted by his daughter Yulia on Facebook.



Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia, photos: Facebook



Guinea pigs were found in the house of the poisoned ex-spy in Salisbury, just a few kilometers away from Porton Down, where such guinea pigs were used for nerve agent chemical tests.

In [a 2015 report to the UK parliament](#) the UK Ministry of Defence does confirm the use of animals for military chemical and biological experiments. The ministry states: “DSTL is proud to deliver cutting-edge science and technology for the benefit of national defence and security. Part of its work is to provide safe and effective countermeasures against the threat posed by chemical and biological weapons and to enhance the treatment of conventional casualties on the battlefield, which could not currently be achieved without the use of animals”.

Porton Down scientists test chemical gas on London Tube passengers

Chemical gas was released on thousands of unsuspecting commuters during a military experiment on the London Underground, documents reveal. These chemical tests were performed in 2013 by scientist from Porton Down.



Porton Down scientists released chemical gas on the London Underground in 2013.

The UK government never informed the British public of the military experiment on the London Underground. Thousands of people were exposed to chemical gas without their knowledge. Nor did the Ministry of Defence ask for their consent to

participate in such military experiments. Information about the project can be obtained from a 2016 [US Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\) document](#) entitled Environmental Assessment of Proposed NYC Subway Tracer Particle and Gas Releases for the Underground Transport Restoration Project.

TABLE 1
Previous Subway Revenue-Hour Particulate and Tracer Gas Material Phenomenology Measurements

Year	Agency / Program	Sponsor	Gas	Particulate	Location	Limitations
1966	U.S. Army	U.S. Army	---	<i>B. atrophaeus</i> (BG)	MTA NYCT	Lack of particle size information, limited spatial extent, no surface sampling, lack of specificity
2005	Urban Dispersion Program (UDP)*	DHS, DTRA	7 PFTs, SF ₆	---	MTA NYCT	No particulates
2006	MetroGuard Testing	MTA NYCT	---	Polystyrene, Urea	MTA NYCT	Limited spatial resolution (one station)
2007 – 2008	ANL, LBNL	DHS	3 PFTs, SF ₆	Urea	DC WMATA	Liquid aerosol droplet, lack of sensitivity/specificity
2009 – 2012	ANL, LBNL	DHS	3 PFTs, SF ₆	Urea, Silica	Boston MBTA	Liquid aerosol droplet, lack of sensitivity/specificity
2013	DSTL, ANL, LBNL, BNL	DfT (UK), DHS	5 PFTs, SF ₆	Urea	London Underground	Liquid aerosol droplet, lack of sensitivity/specificity
2013	S-SAFE* Program	NYPD	7 PFTs	---	MTA NYCT	No particulates

*UDP and S-SAFE phenomenology measurements included BNL and ANL

5 PFTs, SF₆ and Urea were released on the London Underground in 2013 in the form of liquid aerosol droplets. Source: US Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The document provides information about other programs running in the USA and UK from 2005 to 2016. Among them are the London Underground chemical trials. They were conducted by the Defense Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL), also known as Porton Down.

Information obtained from the UK government contracts registry confirms that Porton Down scientists conducted a study involving access to the London tube under [a 3-year contract with the London Underground](#) (2011-2014). The content of the project is not specified though.

According to the contract documents, the London Underground cannot communicate “on these matters with any media representative unless specifically granted permissions to do so. In the event that the Contract becomes classified the Contractor must safeguard information. Before publishing information to the general public, Porton Down may redact any information that would be exempt from disclosure if it was the subject of a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act”.

TITLE - PROVISION OF PROJECT SUPPORT SERVICES

Dstl wish to establish a Contract to enable the Authority to call off services as and when required.

The aim of this contract is to support any Dstl project delivery, which needs London Underground Limited's assistance, authorisation to access as well as undertake work within the London Underground system, or obtain any information regarding the network.

These activities include but are not limited to the provision of the following:

- Advice and guidance regarding London underground network
- London Underground access permission
- Reports and data
- Supplementary Environmental Statement (SES) modelling information
- Technical support, workshops, meetings
- Review of Method Statements
- Training
- Provision of manpower to attend London Underground operations
- Project support service undertaking in individual Work Package(s)

Each requirement will be defined in individual Work Package in accordance with the approval procedure at Annex B – Terms and Conditions – Section 2 – AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE FOR WORK PACKAGES.

Deliverables:

All Deliverables shall be in accordance with the Schedule of Requirements and will be defined specifically for each Work Package.

Duration:

3 years

10.2 Before publishing the Transparency Information to the general public in accordance with clause 10.1 above, the Authority may redact any information that would be exempt from disclosure if it was the subject of a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 ("the Act") or the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 ("the Regulations").

10.3 The Authority may consult with the Contractor before redacting any information from the Transparency Information in accordance with clause 10.2 above. The Contractor acknowledges and accepts that its representations on redactions during consultation may not be determinative and that the decision whether to redact information is a matter in which the Authority shall exercise its own discretion, subject always to the provisions of the Act or the Regulations.

12. SECURITY MEASURES

12.1 In the event that the Contract becomes classified the Contractor's attention is drawn to DEFCON 531 (Disclosure of Information) which requires the Contractor to safeguard information provided by the Authority.

12.2 The Authority shall issue to the Contractor's Security Officer an appropriate Security Aspects Letter (SAL) which shall define the 'Secret Matter' that is furnished, or which is to be developed, under this Contract. The Contractor shall mark all documents which he originates or copies during the Contract with the relevant security grading.

12.3 The Contractor is required to confirm in writing that he understands and will implement the terms of the SAL.

13. PUBLIC RELATIONS

13.1 The responsibility for communicating with representatives of the popular and technical press, radio, television and other communication media on all matter concerning the contract is borne by the Authority. The Contractor and his staff may not communicate on these matters with any communications media representative unless specifically granted permissions to do so, in writing, by the Authority.

The London Underground is prohibited from public disclosure of information about the Porton Down project without permission, according to the [contract documents](#). Source: [data.gov.uk](#)

The controversial military laboratory was investigated for chemical and biological experiments on humans in the past. Up to 20,000 people took part in various trials from 1949 to 1989. In 2008, the UK Ministry of Defence paid 360 veterans £3 million without admitting liability.



SECRET

Legal 1 (Mr. Griffith-Jones)
Ministry of Supply
The Adelphi

Death of L. A. O. Maddison

We discussed on 14th May, 1953, this case where the above-named airman died at the C.D.E.E. Porton, while undergoing tests with G.B. gas.

You explained to me the system whereby volunteers for these and similar tests had been obtained for many years (at least as far back as 1929) and you informed me that there had never been any fatal accident previously during such tests at Porton, although about a week before Maddison's death one of the subjects of the tests on the G.B. gas had shown alarming symptoms which, however, had soon passed off.

It may be that in law the Minister would be under no liability for the death of L.A.O. Maddison if it could be shown that there had been no negligence on the part of M.O.S. personnel, but I do not think that you would be wise to try to take this point, partly because in dealing with a dangerous but largely unknown substance like G.B., it would be difficult to show that there had been no negligence (a very high degree of care being required in relation to dangerous substances), and partly because the terms of the information to be brought to the notice of personnel to encourage them to volunteer (Appendix "A" to W.O. Memo. 112/Misc/5850 A.G.1(A) of 5th November, 1950) - terms indicating that there was not the slightest element of danger, have proved to be somewhat misleading. In my opinion compensation will in practice have to be paid in this case, though in determining its amount you will need to have regard to any pension which may be payable by the Minister of Pensions.

As for the future of experiments of this nature, I would advise as follows:-

- (1) If fatal accidents of this kind occur in the future I think that the Minister should pay appropriate compensation and that he ought not to seek to adopt some system of indemnities or "blood chits" designed to throw the responsibility upon the persons volunteering for the tests. Apart from any question of the deterrent effect of such a system, it would probably be ineffective in law at any rate where the subjects of the tests are under 21.
- (2) The Minister should not resume tests with G.B. gas in the conditions operating when L.A.O. Maddison met his death until all reasonable steps have been taken to discover why the gas proved fatal to him and not to the other subjects. It may be that Maddison had some personal idiosyncrasy which made him specially sensitive to the gas. This needs to be investigated. It would not be right for the Minister to put further groups of men through this particular test, when these further groups may well contain personnel with similar idiosyncrasies. The occurrence of the alarming symptoms to the other subject during the previous week shows that there is a definite element of unknown danger present. Whether it would be right to continue with modified tests, where smaller

quantities of G.B. were used, will depend on the circumstances. I am, however, sure that all reasonable steps should be taken to prevent further fatalities. The occurrences at present under review constitute a warning which cannot be ignored. To arrange future activities without due regard for this warning would be bound to lead to serious criticism in the event of any further fatality and would be likely to make it impossible to rebut negligence.

- (3) It may be prudent in future to arrange for all the volunteers, before they are tested, to be examined medically at Porton by doctors who are aware of the nature of the tests to be undergone. I can see that a system of testing which is not preceded by such an examination but is only preceded by an examination some days previously by the man's unit medical officer, who will probably be unfamiliar with the Porton tests, may be open to criticism. Whether such a medical examination at Porton would constitute a real safeguard I cannot say, but I can see that to the outsider it would look more foolproof.
- (4) I suggest that the wording of the information to be brought to the attention of personnel to encourage them to volunteer ought to be altered. The sentence: "Tests are carefully planned to avoid the slightest chance of danger;" has proved misleading. Indeed it is difficult to see how it was ever possible to say truthfully that tests with lethal gases did not contain "the slightest chance of danger". The true position, I take it, is that the tests are arranged so as to eliminate all foreseeable danger, but that as the tests are designed for the purpose of obtaining further information about substances the properties and performance of which are to some extent unknown, there is always some possibility (even if it be exceedingly remote) of a danger being discovered. It seems to me that the statement in the notice ought to be limited to foreseeable danger and would be unobjectionable if it were so limited.

(Sgd.) H. WOODHOUSE
for the Treasury Solicitor,
15th May 1953.

Ronald George Maddison was a twenty-year-old Royal Air Force engineer who died while undergoing tests with sarin at Porton Down in 1953, according to declassified military documents.

Powder dissemination of chemical or biological agents

Presently Porton Down scientists produce and test dissemination of biological and/or chemical agents as they did in the past, documents from the UK government contracts registry reveal. Although the information is redacted, it still raises questions as to why the UK military needs to develop a new technique for dissemination of chemical or biological agents via the inhalational route. [A private contractor – Red Scientific Ltd, was awarded a £50,000 contract](#) in 2012 “to explore techniques that could be used to manipulate the flow ability of dry powders, principally to understand the delivery of solid particulate by inhalation, and to apply a variety of innovative powder manipulation techniques to a specific irritant powder (provided by DSTL)”. If the work in 2012/13 proves to be successful there is potential for a second phase to be pursued in 2013/14 examining other powder materials with the same techniques, the contract documents reveal. The project’s stated goal is marked improvement in the efficiency of aerosolisation over current techniques used at DSTL.

FATS SCHEDULE 2 PROCUREMENT TASKING ORDER FORM

FINAL

All conditions of the Framework Agreement FATS/4 shall apply as supplemented by the terms selected below.
The two together become a binding contract at the time of signature on the Schedule.

Tasking Identification

Tasking Order Number	FTS41000073632 (Insert 9 characters Max)	Version No. & Date	03/09/12
FATS Business Case Number	FBC2861 (FATS team supplied)	Supplier Agreement Number	FATS/4/RED
Project / Equipment for which task is in support	INFORMATION REDACTED	UOR	
Title of Task	Powder Development		
BCA / NCAs Selected	0270 – Chemical Agents, precursors and related materials		

Please refer to FATS Customer Guidance for definition of Work Category

IPT/Organisation Title	Defence Science and Technology Laboratories	Directorate /Operating Centre	RED Scientific Ltd
Sponsor: PT Leader/ Project Manager	INFORMATION REDACTED	Supplier Name	INFORMATION REDACTED
Post	INFORMATION REDACTED	Post	INFORMATION REDACTED
Address	INFORMATION REDACTED	Address	INFORMATION REDACTED
	INFORMATION REDACTED		INFORMATION REDACTED
	INFORMATION REDACTED		INFORMATION REDACTED
Postcode	INFORMATION REDACTED	Postcode	INFORMATION REDACTED
Telephone / Fax No:	INFORMATION REDACTED	Telephone / Fax No:	INFORMATION REDACTED
E-mail	INFORMATION REDACTED	E-mail	INFORMATION REDACTED

Urgent Operational Requirements (UOR's) - Timeframe for submission of proposals (for use only where the requirement is a UOR)

	Working Days
Date Draft Tasking Order Issued	19/06/12
Deadline for Authority's receipt of Tenderer's response to the Draft Tasking Order	03/07/12

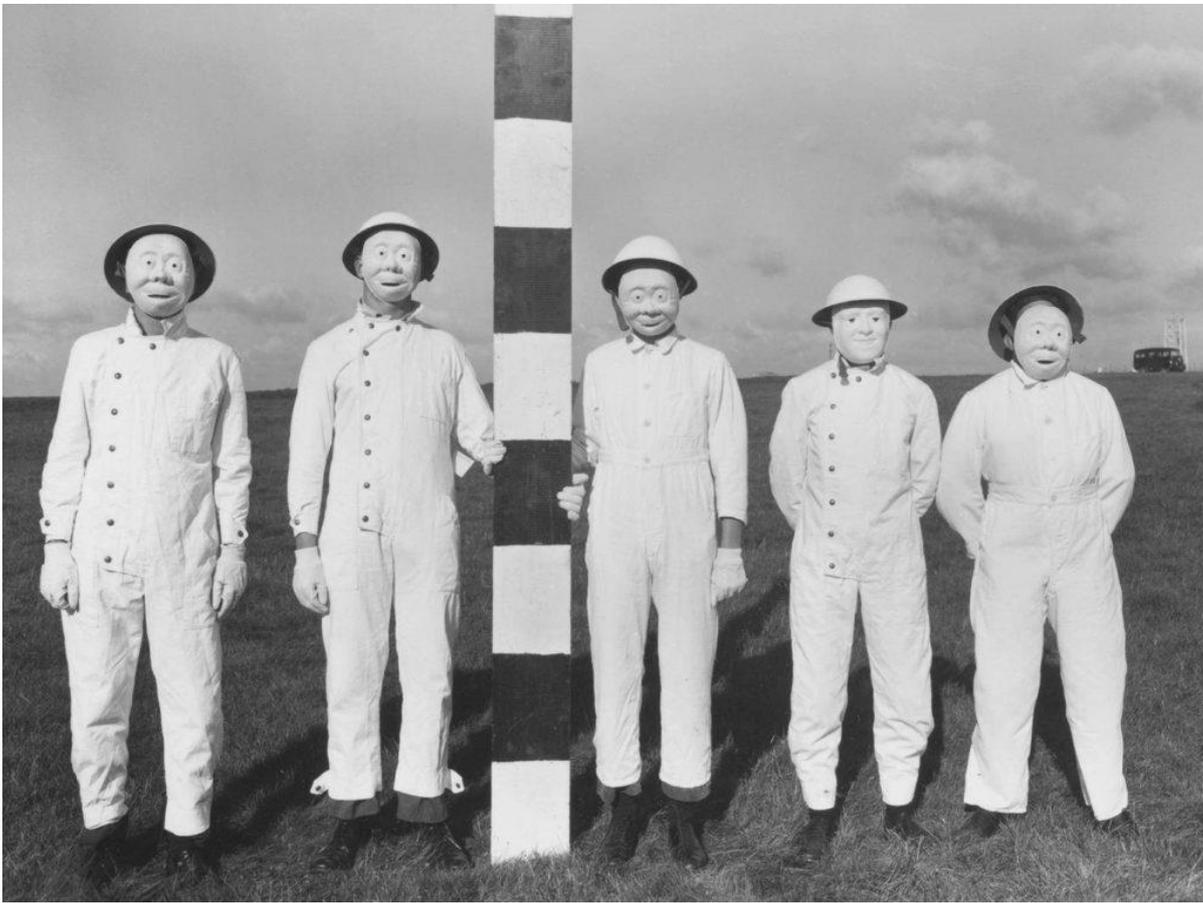
STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT

Customer Reference Number	Issue Number & Date	Supplier Reference Number
FTS41000073632	1 03/09/2012	2015-01
Task Title: Powder Development		
Brief Description of Task: Explore techniques that could be used to manipulate the flow ability of dry powders, principally to understand the delivery of solid particulate by inhalation.		
<u>Un priced Option</u> If the work in 2012/13 proves to be successful there is potential for a second phase to be pursued in 2013/14 examining other powder materials with the same techniques. The Option shall only be initiated on request by the Commercial Services Department of the Authority through the issue of an amendment. INFORMATION REDACTED		
Background: Irritant powder study. Industry standard techniques, such as the introduction of a free-flow agent have been extensively studied, as a result, Dstl are interested in more advanced techniques.		
Activities to be Undertaken: To apply a variety of innovative powder manipulation techniques to a specific irritant powder (provided by Dstl). To demonstrate controllable manipulation of the flowability of the powder using one or more of these techniques. Results should be quantifiable and repeatable. INFORMATION REDACTED		
Deliverables: A sample of the manipulated material to Dstl for further testing Progress reports summarising the processes used for manipulation to enable Dstl to repeat the processes		
Government Furnished Assets: Powder Samples to demonstrate a marked improvement in the efficiency of aerosolisation over current techniques used at Dstl. Dstl will provide samples to assist with this assessment. Please See Annex E	Performance Targets: Dstl will have regular meetings with the technical staff conducting the research. This will allow Dstl to monitor the technical direction of the project and to address any safety or security concerns during the experimental design phase.	
Additional Quality Requirements & Standards: See AOF Quality Assurance Website: www.aof.dii.r.mil.uk/aofcontent/tactical/ppm/content/quality.htm	Completion Date: INFORMATION REDACTED	
Sponsor details: Signature:		Date: 03/09/12

DSTL has awarded a private contractor to explore more advanced techniques for powder dissemination of chemical/biological agents. [Source: data.gov.uk](http://data.gov.uk)

DSTL has also tested dissemination techniques in wind tunnels. A private company – [NIAB Trading Ltd, was awarded a £12,020 contract](#) to provide facilities and expertise to assist with wind tunnel assessments.

Such experiments involving the release of bacteria were conducted in the UK in the past during the joint UK-US military operation DICE. [A declassified US Army document](#) reveals that a series of 24 field trials took place off the coast of Portland and in Lyme Bay in the UK in 1975. Each field trial involved the spraying of massive bacterial aerosols from a converted Land Rover. Although the US and UK joined the UN Conventions on the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons, documents prove that their military programs have never ended.



Porton Down scientists conducted field tests in 1956. The masks on their faces allowed the collection of warfare simulants which had been sprayed from aircraft. Photo credit: Imperial War Museums

US official lied in Brussels about the Pentagon biolaboratories

Robert Kadlec, Assistant Secretary at the US Department of Health, categorically denied the existence of an American bio-weapons program at a seminar on the threat of biological and chemical weapons. The event was organized by the European Parliament on 7th March in Brussels. Asked why the information about the US military bio-laboratories in 25 countries bordering on Russia, China and Iran (the Pentagon's main rivals) is classified, Kadlec responded: "They are not classified, they are openly available to anyone who wants to look at them."

(full video of Robert Kadlec's comment here)

<https://www.facebook.com/dilyana.gaytandzhieva/videos/10215417002600829/>

Documents about the Pentagon offshore bio-laboratories prove him wrong though.

#	RFP Section	Question	Proposed Answer
	Section B		
36	J- Attachment 3 (DD254) Paragraph 13b	Security Clearances The DD254 implies that ALL personnel are to be U.S citizens and have appropriate security clearances. Will the Government confirm that this will apply only to certain key individuals on a Task Order by Task Order basis, considering the likely involvement of large numbers of non-U.S. nationals in the program?	The need to be a US citizen and have appropriate security clearance is based on the need of that individual to have access to classified information or enter classified spaces.

*DoD Requirements for contractors under the DTRA program in former Soviet Union countries such as Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
Source: fbo.gov*

AGREEMENT

**between the Department of Defense of the United States of America
and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Concerning Cooperation in the Area of Prevention of Proliferation of
Technology, Pathogens and Expertise that could be Used in the Development of
Biological Weapons**

biological threats, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine shall transfer to the U.S. Department of Defense requested copies of dangerous pathogen strains collected in Ukraine for cooperative biological research in the centralized laboratories in Ukraine and in U.S. Department of Defense-designated laboratories in the United States for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. Details of such

1. The information transmitted under this Agreement or developed as a result of its implementation and considered by the U.S. Department of Defense as "sensitive" or by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine as "restricted information" (in Ukrainian: "конфіденційна інформація") must be clearly designated and marked as such.

2. "Sensitive" information or "restricted information" shall be protected in accordance with the laws of the state of the party receiving the information.

A) According to the laws and regulations of the United States of America, such information shall be treated as "sensitive information of a foreign government", and shall be withheld from public disclosure to the extent permitted by the laws and regulations of the United States of America. Any such information transmitted by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine to the U.S. Department of Defense must be accompanied by a written declaration from the Government of Ukraine which states that it is withholding such information from public disclosure and that the information is provided to the Government of the United States of America on the condition that it not be released to the public without the approval of the Government of Ukraine. In this written declaration, the Government of Ukraine shall specify the date until which the information provided should be withheld from public disclosure by the Government of the United States of America. That date may be extended by the U.S. Department of Defense, to the extent permitted by the laws and regulations of the United States of America, in accordance with a request by the Government of Ukraine.

B) Information marked or designated by the U.S. Department of Defense as "sensitive" should be withheld from public disclosure by the Government of Ukraine.

3. The Parties shall minimize the number of persons who have access to information that is designated "sensitive" or "restricted information" in accordance with Paragraph 2 of this article.

4. During implementation of this Agreement, access to certain information and technology considered "state secret of Ukraine" may be provided to the U.S. Department of Defense in accordance with the provisions of the "Law of Ukraine on State Secret."

According to the 2005 [Agreement between the US DoD and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine](#) the Ukrainian government is prohibited from public disclosure of sensitive information about the US program. [The Pentagon has been operating 11 biolaboartories in Ukraine.](#)

Porton Down is just one of [the Pentagon-funded military laboratories](#) in 25 countries across the world, where the US Army produces and tests man-made viruses, bacteria and toxins in direct violation of the UN convention. These US bio-laboratories are funded by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) under a [\\$ 2.1 billion military program](#)– Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP), and are located in former Soviet Union countries such as Georgia and Ukraine, the Middle East, South East Asia and Africa.

The Pentagon-funded military facilities are not under the direct control of the host state as the US military and civilian personnel is working under diplomatic cover. The local governments are prohibited from public disclosure of sensitive information about the foreign military program running on their own territory. Without being under the direct control of the host state, these Pentagon bio-laboratories put the health of the local population at risk and must be closed.