

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following news reports are in respect to bio-terror related technology which was released within the calendar year of 2010. Over the last 5 years, a [pandemic blog](#), a pandemic [Facebook application](#), multiple [bio-terror sniffing phone](#) applications, and a bio-terror [first responder iPhone application](#) have all been invented. All that is currently missing from the pandemic equation is the made for TV bio-terror attack.

Title: Cell Phones That Protect Against Deadly Chemicals? Why Not?

Date: April 9, 2010

Source: [Physorg](#)

Abstract: Do you carry a cell phone? Today, chances are it's called a "smartphone" and it came with a three-to-five megapixel lens built-in -- not to mention an MP3 player, GPS or even a bar code scanner. This 'Swiss-Army-knife' trend represents the natural progression of technology -- as chips become smaller/more advanced, cell phones absorb new functions.

What if, in the future, new functions on our cell phones could also protect us from toxic chemicals?

Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)'s *Cell-All* is such an initiative. *Cell-All* aims to equip cell phones with a sensor capable of detecting deadly chemicals. The technology is ingenious. A chip costing less than a dollar is embedded in a cell phone and programmed to either alert the cell phone carrier to the presence of toxic chemicals in the air, and/or a central station that can monitor how many alerts in an area are being received. One might be a false positive. Hundreds might indicate the need for evacuation.

"Our goal is to create a lightweight, cost-effective, power-efficient solution," says Stephen Dennis, *Cell-All*'s program manager.

How would this wizardry work? Just as antivirus software bides its time in the background and springs to life when it spies suspicious activity, so *Cell-All* would regularly sniff the surrounding air for certain volatile chemical compounds.

When a threat is sensed, an alert ensues in one of two ways. For personal safety issues such as a chlorine gas leak, a warning is sounded; the user can choose a vibration, noise, text message or phone call. For catastrophes such as a sarin gas attack, details—including time, location and the compound—are phoned home to an emergency operations center. While the first warning is beamed to individuals, the second warning works best with crowds. And that's where the genius of *Cell-All* lies—in crowd sourcing human safety.

Currently, if a person suspects that something is amiss, he might dial 9-1-1, though behavioral science tells us that it's easier to do nothing. And, as is often the case when someone phones in an emergency, the caller may be difficult to understand, diminishing the quality of information that's relayed to first responders. An even worse scenario: the person may not even be aware of the danger, like the South Carolina woman who last year drove into a colorless, odorless, and poisonous ammonia cloud.

In contrast, anywhere a chemical threat breaks out—a mall, a bus, subway or office—*Cell-All* will alert the authorities automatically. Detection, identification, and notification all take place in less than 60 seconds. Because the data are delivered digitally, *Cell-All* reduces the chance of human error. And by activating alerts from many people at once, *Cell-All* cleverly avoids the long-standing problem of false positives. The end result: emergency responders can get to the scene sooner and cover a larger area—essentially anywhere people are, casting a wider net than stationary sensors can.

And the privacy issue? Does this always-on surveillance mean that the government can track your precise whereabouts whenever it wants? To the contrary, *Cell-All* will operate only on an opt-in basis and will transmit data anonymously.

"Privacy is as important as technology," says Dennis. "After all, for *Cell-All* to succeed, people must be comfortable enough to turn it on in the first place."

For years, the idea of a handheld weapons of mass destruction detector has engaged engineers. In 2007, S&T called upon the private sector to develop concepts of operations. Today, thanks to increasingly successful prototype demonstrations, the Directorate is actively funding the next step in R&D—a proof of principle—to see if the concept is workable.

To this end, three teams from Qualcomm, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and Rhevision Technology are perfecting their specific area of expertise. Qualcomm engineers specialize in miniaturization and know how to shepherd a product to market. Scientists from the Center for Nanotechnology at NASA's Ames Research Center have experience with chemical sensing on low-powered platforms, such as the International Space Station. And technologists from Rhevision have developed an artificial nose—a piece of porous silicon that changes colors in the presence of certain molecules, which can be read spectrographically.

Similarly, S&T is pursuing what's known as cooperative research and development agreements with four cell phone manufacturers: Qualcomm, LG, Apple and Samsung. These written agreements, which bring together a private company and a government agency for a specific project, often accelerate the commercialization of technology developed for government purposes. As a result, Dennis hopes to have 40 prototypes in about a year, the first of which will sniff out carbon monoxide and fire.

To be sure, *Cell-All's* commercialization may take several years. Yet the goal seems eminently achievable: Just as Gates once envisioned a computer on every desk in every home, so Dennis envisions a chemical sensor in every cell phone in every pocket, purse or belt holster.

And if it's not already the case, says Dennis, "Our smartphones may soon be smarter than we are" ([Physorg, 2010](#)).

Title: Homeland Security Wants Cellphones To Sniff for Bio Agents

Date: April 12, 2010

Source: [Wired](#)

Abstract: Your cellphone can already tell you where to find the nearest Starbucks or the most convenient subway station. But it might soon be smart enough to alert you to a toxic threat during your morning commute or coffee break, thanks to a new plan from the Department of Homeland Security.

The last time we heard about cellphones and terrorism, it was an [appeal from the NYPD to shut off cell communication](#) during an attack. Now, Homeland Security's [Science and Technology Directorate](#) want to use cellphones to detect the very threats that might be coordinated using wireless chit-chat. Their new program, called Cell-All, would embed inexpensive, chemical-sniffing microchips into cellular telephones. If a dangerous level of air-based toxin is detected, the phone would issue a warning ring (or vibration) to alert the owner and send a message to a centralized military monitoring station.

And, since the vast majority of Americans carry cellphones wherever they go, the program would use aggregated reports of toxin detection within a small area. If hundreds of cellphones in one location start flooding the alert system, the military knows they've got a serious threat to contend with. [Detection, transmission and analysis would take around 60 seconds](#), according to a press release from the Directorate.

Given that terrorist attacks are usually launched in highly populated areas — subways, malls, office buildings — the idea of crowdsourcing the detection of toxic terror threats makes a lot of sense, and using a built-in cellphone app would give the military the ability to detect threats in every corner of the country.

Except that, for now, the program's manager is describing the initiative as "opt-in."

"Privacy is as important as technology," Stephen Dennis said. "After all, for Cell-All to succeed, people must be comfortable enough to turn it on in the first place."

That's good news for privacy zealots and conspiracy theorists, but bad news for the program's potential effectiveness, given that crowdsourced intelligence depends on knowing that there's a crowd to be sourced in the first place.

The Directorate is already in research-and-development talks with Apple, IG, Qualcomm and Samsung, and anticipate having 40 different cellphone prototypes within a year ([Wired, 2010](#)).

Title: Idaho Technology Launches Training Kit For Its Biothreat Detection System

Date: September 14, 2010

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Idaho Technology, Inc. recently launched a new training kit for its RAZOR EX BioThreat Detection System.

The Razor Stimulant Training Kit – SIM 10 – intends to provide functional training for RAZOR and RAZOR Ex operators. The SIM 10 Kit has the same format as The 10 Target Screen Kit so it can be used with minimal adjustment.

SIM 10 contains assays for yeast and *Bacillus globigii*, which are frequently used as powder or anthrax stimulants in training exercises.

The training kit allows RAZOR trainees to practice sample collection and preparation, including pouch loading and RAZOR or RAZOR EX operation, and data analysis.

The RAZOR EX system is a portable bioagent detection system that uses PCR technology. It weighs 11 pounds and operates with freeze-dried reagents. It can have results ready in approximately 30 minutes.

Since it requires minimal preparation, the RAZOR EX system can be used in multiple environments by the military, hazmat, first responders or private security. It can detect 10 Centers for Disease Control Category A and B agents, including anthrax, brucella, *C. botulinum*, coxiella, *E. coli* 0157, tularemia, ricin, salmonella, smallpox and plague.

"First responders are called upon frequently to respond to white powder threats, and they need the best equipment with proper training to effectively respond and make good, timely decisions," Rachel Jones, Idaho Technology's vice-president of marketing and sales, said. "The SIM 10 Kit provides the training they need to make these decisions in response to credible biological threats" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2010](#)).