

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: Despite the fact that the United States and its European Union allies have been researching, planning and drilling for a major bio-terror attack and the subsequent pandemic, the nations of [Egypt](#), [Iran](#), [Iraq](#), [Libya](#), [North Korea](#) and [Syria](#) have been quietly set up over the last decade as potential bio-terror scapegoats. Based on the evidence available, it appears that the U.S., [Israel](#) and [South Korea](#) may be the future victims of major false-flag bio-terror attacks.

While the world was distracted by the “Arab Spring” in Libya, the North African country has been quietly set up as a bio-terror state that will likely be scapegoated in a future false-flag bio-terror attack on the state of Israel. Libyan Al Qaeda, whose [flag is now flying over Libya](#), will also likely be the staging ground for future false-flag terror attacks on the European countries of Greece, Spain, Turkey and Italy.

Title: [Gadhafi Has Destroyed His Chemical Weapons, U.N. Watchdog Says](#)

Date: February 24, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A United Nations watchdog group has confirmed that Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi has kept to his word, destroying his chemical weapon stockpile that produces mustard gas, and that he has no weapon to deliver a chemical payload.

While there are local fears among the protesters facing Gadhafi's supporters and militias that the regime will use a biological or chemical weapon, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons believes the use of chemical weapons is unlikely, the Washington Post reports.

Libya's delivery systems, which consisted of 3,300 unloaded aerial bombs, were crushed by bulldozers in 2004 when Gadhafi agreed to let his weapons of mass destruction be dismantled. The destruction of 13.5 metric tons of sulfur mustard last year was about 54 percent of the nation's stockpile.

"So far as we know, Libya gave up the capacity to deliver chemical agents seven years ago," Michael Luhan, a spokesperson for the OPCW, said, according to The Associated Press. "And in the last year we've also seen, after some delays, substantial progress toward destroying their existing stockpile of chemical agent, which is all mustard."

There are still some worries from outside Libya that if weapons do exist, Gadhafi might still be willing to use them.

"We know that this is a person who could unleash either chemical or biological weapons which he possibly still has," David Owen, a former British foreign secretary, said on BBC Radio Wednesday, the Washington Post reports. "(Gadhafi) is deeply unstable, and has been for 42 years" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Former Libyan Official Says Gaddafi Has Bioweapons

Date: March 3, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: With the conflict in Libya worsening, a growing number of experts and ex-Libyan officials are worried dictator Muammar Gaddafi could use biological and chemical weapons to seek an end the revolt taking place there.

Libya's former Justice Minister Mustafa Abdel-Jalil said that Gaddafi still possesses biological weapons like anthrax, nerve agents like sarin and possibly genetically modified smallpox. Abdel-Jalil said that Gaddafi is not afraid to use them, according to NewKerala.com.

According to experts, while Gaddafi gave up substantial amounts of such weapons in 2003 as part of a means to reenter the international community, he still maintains an arsenal capable of causing a significant amount of damage.

Despite being hailed as "the real non-proliferation success story of the new millennium" by Paula DeSutter, President Bush's assistant secretary of state for compliance and verification, the process of verifying Gaddafi's weapons programs and their destruction has been slow and incomplete, NewKerala.com reports.

Gaddafi still maintains an arsenal of Scud-B missiles and conventional artillery shells that could be easily adapted to carry biological and chemical agents.

It is thought that Gaddafi has at least 650 tons of material that could produce a wide array of chemical weapons, NewKerala.com reports. The Rabta Chemical Weapons Production Facility, located in Libya, is believed to be the largest in the developing world ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Libya Reaffirms Commitment To Chemical Weapons Convention

Date: March 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Permanent Resident of the Libyan Jamahiriya reaffirmed Libya's commitment to its treaty obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention this week.

OPCW Director-General Ambassador Ahmet Uzumcu called on the Permanent Resident in order to express his concerns and those of the states parties regarding the status of Libya's chemical weapons have not yet been destroyed under the requirements of the convention, according to OPCW.org.

Uzumcu reminded the Permanent Resident that the responsibility for the physical security of those weapons remains in Libya's hands and asked that every possible measure be taken to prevent their potential use.

The Permanent Resident reiterated to the director-general his country's commitment to implementing the treaty. He assured the OPCW that, in accordance with the information he has received from Tripoli, the situation regarding the weapons slated for destruction remains unchanged and under control.

According to experts, while dictator Muammar Gaddafi gave up substantial amounts of such weapons in 2003 as part of a means to reenter the international community, he still maintains an arsenal capable of causing a significant amount of damage.

Libya has over 10 tons of mustard gas remaining years after signing the CWC, but has destroyed many of the systems for using them, according to the AFP.

Gaddafi still maintains an arsenal of Scud-B missiles and conventional artillery shells that could be easily adapted to carry biological and chemical agents ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Satellites Monitoring Libyan Chemical Weapons

Date: March 21, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Western reconnaissance satellites have been monitoring a garage at a remote site in the desert of Libya because of reports that the Libyan government keeps close to 10 tons of mustard gas there.

Approximately six large canisters are believed to be in the garage south of the city of Sirte. Western officials are worried that Libyan leader Mommar Gadhafi might use the chemical weapon to kill many of his people, the Washington Post reports.

This comes on the heels of air and missile strikes that occurred in the city of Sirte on Saturday. The strikes from the air and the sea are part of a U.N. Security Council resolution to impose a ceasefire between rebels and loyalists after a month-long standoff.

There are concerns by European leaders and former Libyan officials that Gadhafi may consider draining the tanks and using the mustard gas to terrorize the city of Benghazi, according to the Washington Post.

Admiral Mike Mullen, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Washington Post that the U.S. is keeping a close watch on Gadhafi's mustard gas stores.

"He does have stores of that," Mullen said on CBS's "Face The Nation, according to The Hill. "A significant quantity. There's no indication that he is moving towards using that but certainly that is something we are watching very carefully. It is something that he could do a lot of damage with. I honestly haven't seen him move in that direction, and it's something that we think have a very good handle on right now" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Experts Toured Libyan Chemical Weapons Lab, Report Reveals

Date: April 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: An unfinished chemical lab in Libya that was toured by American and British scientists in 2006 is now suspected to be a chemical weapons facility.

The Libyan government claimed the lab, located on a military facility on the outskirts of Tripoli, was being built for chemical weapons defense purposes, but a recent report released by the WikiLeaks website suggests otherwise, Telegraph.co.uk reports.

According to the report, the visiting lab experts from the U.S. and the U.K. viewed an air handling system, an almost fully tiled "preparation room" and what appeared to be a "cold storage" room, all of which align with labs that work with chemical and biological agents.

The report goes on to raise suspicions by stating that although the lab could easily be completed in a short time, the lab's staff estimated it could take up to a year to finish construction.

The experts suggested Libya may have to declare its lab's contents to the Office for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the organization that monitors stockpiles.

"Libya clearly did develop chemical weapons," Andy Oppenheimer, editor of Chemical and Biological Warfare Review, said, according to Telegraph.co.uk. "There was a load of mustard gas and blistering agent that that was being destroyed under the terms of the Chemical Weapons Convention, but there are now fears that the Libyans are lying and that they have stocks which haven't been declared."

Libya, which has been in turmoil since massive protests broke out in February, is estimated to have 13.6 metric tons of mustard and 556 tons of chemical warfare precursor chemicals ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Libyans Fear Chemical Attack By Gaddafi After Weapons Found

Date: April 29, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The recent deadly attack by Libyan government forces on the port of the besieged western city of Mistrarah, Libya, raised concerns that embroiled dictator Muammar Gaddafi may engage in chemical warfare.

Mistrarah, a conduit for military and humanitarian supplies for insurgents, is seen as a large target by Gaddafi and his supporters. The attack generated fears that Gaddafi could use suspected stockpiles of chemical weapons against the port city, TheAustralain.com reports.

Used as a military base during occupation, Mistrarah's local university has been a confirmed storage place for cyanide.

A rapidly acting, potentially deadly chemical, cyanide exposure can occur by breathing air, drinking water, eating food or touching contaminated soil. Symptoms include convulsions, slow heart rates, loss of consciousness and respiratory failure leading to death, according to the Centers for Disease and Control Prevention.

"Even 100 milligrams would be enough to kill 20,000 people if he put it in the water supply," a local professor of chemistry who asked not be named said, according to TheAustralain.com. Sent by city leaders, the professor found the supply of cyanide to be untouched and removed it for safekeeping.

Regardless of the discovery, concerns about chemical warfare remain among the people of Libya.

"If he has them he will use them," Khaled Abu Folgha, a director of a local hospital, said, according to TheAustralain.com ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Chinese Experts Say Gaddafi Will Not Use Bioweapons

Date: May 9, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: According to Chinese analysts on the "Focus Today" CCTV-4 television program, there is a low likelihood that Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi will use biological and chemical weapons against rebel troops.

Zhang Zhaozhong, a professor at the National Defense University and a CCTV-4 contributing commentator, and Yin Gang, a researcher of West Asian and African studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, discussed Gaddafi on Focus Today, hosted by Lu Jian, Investors.com reports.

After watching a video clip of an Associated Press report that Libyan government troops were seen wearing gas masks, Jian asked the commentators if the scenario was likely that Gaddafi would be prepared to use biochemical weapons.

Zhaozhong said that Libya does not have biological weapons and that the country has destroyed much of its previous chemical weapon stockpile, Investors.com reports. He said that while some remnants of the weapons remain and that Libya still has the production capability to manufacture chemical weapons, he does not think that Libya will use the weapons.

Gang agreed that the likelihood that Gaddafi would use chemical weapons was low. He said that while the country may have some chemical weapons, he thinks the country will not use chemical weapons right now since the war is at a stalemate, according to Investors.com. Gang say, however, that Gaddafi might use chemical weapons as a “doomsday weapon” and last resort ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Chemical Weapons Antidotes Found On Libyan Soldiers

Date: July 27, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Rebel soldiers fighting against the regime of Muammar Qaddafi in Nalut, Libya, have discovered kits filled with antidotes to chemical weapons abandoned by government soldiers.

The rebels fear that Qaddafi might be willing to use weapons of mass destruction on his own people in order to retain power, according to the L.A. Times.

Military weapons experts warn that Qaddafi may be holding on to a supply of mustard gas, but that he does not have the capability to deliver it effectively. The labels on the antidote kits say they are to aid persons injured by nerve and paralyzing war poisons.

Recent victories by rebel soldiers in the Nafusa Mountains have yielded clues about the state of the army supporting the Libyan leader, according to the L.A. Times. In recently captured houses, the rebels found abandoned assault rifles that were new and well-maintained.

In the town of Rayana, bottles of liquor were found, which are considered a sign of moral depravity to the strictly observant Muslim rebel forces.

Libyan government soldiers taken prisoner are often more willing to speak once they realize their captors are Libyans and not the foreigners they say they thought they were fighting. According to a rebel commander, most prisoners claim they want to join the opposition, but fear being killed by mercenaries, the L.A. Times reports.

Government forces have reportedly been told that they are fighting invaders from Algeria or Islamic radicals and are surprised to find that the rebels are Libyans ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Qaddafi May Be Planning To Use Remaining Chemical Weapons

Date: August 18, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Recent reports from U.S. defense officials that a Scud missile was launched against rebel forces have raised concerns that forces loyal to Libya’s embattled leader Colonel Muammar Qaddafi may have plans to use the nation’s remaining stockpile of chemical weapons.

High-ranking Libyan defectors have reported that Qaddafi still possesses at least a quarter of the chemical weapons he was able to accumulate during the 1990s, mainly in the form of mustard gas. U.S. intelligence reports that Qaddafi may have 10 tons of the chemical agent remaining, and with 200 Scud missiles in his arsenal, a means to deliver it, according to the Telegraph.

Former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein developed a means of adapting the Scud to carry chemical and biological weapons, and it is believed the only reason he did not do so was because of a dramatic warning that came from Washington.

It is unclear at this point how NATO would respond if Qaddafi used chemical weapons, and if the United Nations Security Council would support any decision to retaliate, the Telegraph reports.

General Abdul Fatah Younis, the former rebel commander who was recently assassinated, speculated in April that, if cornered, Qaddafi would be ready to use mustard gas.

"He will fight up to the final drop of his blood," Younis said, the Telegraph reports. "He still has about 25 percent of his chemical weapons, which he might use if he is in a desperate situation. He always says, 'You love me or I will kill you'" ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Qaddafi May Turn To Chemical Weapons As Last Resort

Date: August 25, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: British Foreign Secretary William Hague warned on Wednesday that desperate members of Muammar Qaddafi's collapsing regime may try to unleash Libya's stocks of chemical weapons.

According to the Pentagon, American armed forces were monitoring Qaddafi's chemical weapons sites, the Irish Independent reports. NATO commanders are also bracing for Scud missile attacks as a final resort against towns being held by opposition forces.

Intelligence sources said that Qaddafi has up to 240 Scud B missiles that could be used on civilians. At least one such missile has been launched from Qaddafi's Sirte stronghold on the opposition-held town of Misrata but it fell off target, possibly into the sea.

Despite giving up most of his biological and chemical weapons after 2003, Qaddafi retained stocks of the chemicals that are required to make mustard gas, the Irish Independent reports. The stockpile of mustard gas components is said to be quite small and likely out of date.

According to defense sources, there is always the possibility that Libyan sleeper cells could have already been inserted into Europe to carry out revenge acts of terrorism by using arms taken from Qaddafi's stores.

Two months ago, a significant NATO raid attacked a facility that had rocket-fueling canisters and Scud launchers. Out of the 240 rockets, only a few dozen might be viable, according to the Irish Independent.

If Qaddafi attempts to fire Scuds or send armored vehicles or artillery from outlying garrisons into Tripoli, NATO jets will be ready to respond ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Rep. Rogers Raises Concerns Of Al-Qaeda Acquiring Libyan Chemical Weapons

Date: September 8, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Representative Mike Rogers, a Michigan Republican and chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, has approached the White House with concerns that al-Qaeda will acquire Libyan weapons that were once controlled by dictator Muammar Qaddafi.

Rogers said that the time frame to secure loose weapons "is rapidly closing" and he has urged the White House to quickly dedicate additional resources and work with NATO allies and the Libyan National Transitional Council on the problem, Bloomberg reports.

"We need to be doing more to secure these weapons systems now," Rogers, a former Army officer and FBI special agent, said, according to Bloomberg. "(The U.S. has) special capabilities. There is nobody better who can get their hands on this stuff, account for it and render it safe."

Rogers said that the U.S. could have been more aggressive in safeguarding the munitions in Iraq and that Libya's "systems are even more lethal."

According to a White House fact sheet, Libya's chemical stockpiles of 11.3 metric tons of mustard agent and 845 metric tons of chemical precursors are stored in non-weapon form inside steel containers and secure bunkers in a remote part of Libya.

Rogers said that Qaddafi might not have disclosed all his chemical and biological weapons.

"We just don't know," Rogers said, according to Bloomberg. "There had been sarin gas and other things."

The U.S. has provided \$3 million to two international humanitarian organizations – the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action in Geneva and the Manchester, U.K.-based MAG International – specializing in removing weapons and munitions. To date, the teams have cleared more than 450,000 square meters of land and destroyed 5.8 tons of munitions.

Qaddafi's vast military and industrial complex has been kept under constant surveillance by NATO aircraft since the rebellion began in February, according to U.S. officials ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Expert Says That U.S. Focusing On Securing Libyan WMDs

Date: September 15, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The Obama administration's chief counterterrorism advisor recently said that keeping Libyan weapons of mass destruction away from terrorist organizations has become a focus of U.S. anti-terror efforts.

The statement from John Brennan, an assistant to the president for homeland security and counterterrorism, came amid reports that former Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi may be planning to deploy chemical or biological weapons from his last remaining strongholds, according to the Christian Science Monitor.

"We have indications that individuals of various stripes are looking to Libya and seeing it as an arms bazaar," Brennan said, the Christian Science Monitor reports. "We are concerned about the potential for certain weapons to get into the hands of terrorists."

Qaddafi is known to have retained a large supply of mustard gas, though it remains unclear whether or not he possesses the means to use it. Recently seized documents indicate that Qaddafi's regime received a large number of gas masks and hazmat suits before it lost control of much of the country.

Brennan also remarked on the state of al-Qaeda, saying the terrorist organization has been significantly degraded, but not eliminated.

"It is much more difficult now for al-Qaeda to carry out an attack here," Brennan said, according to the Christian Science Monitor ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Libyan Rebel Forces Discover Chemical Weapons Stockpile

Date: September 23, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Libyan rebel forces claim to have discovered stockpiles of banned chemical weapons in the southern desert areas captured from Qaddafi loyalists in the last few days.

Spokesmen from the National Transitional Council said that the depot was found in the Jufra area, 435 miles south of Tripoli, during an offensive against strongholds of the regime in the remote south of the country, the Guardian reports.

CNN reported that Qaddafi's Qaddadfa tribe in Sebha is prepared to surrender its weapons and wants to negotiate an agreement with the NTC. Libya was supposed to have destroyed its entire stockpile of chemicals weapons in early 2004 as part of a rapprochement with the west engineered by the British. The country also abandoned a rudimentary nuclear program.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, however, said that it believed Libya had kept 9.5 tons of mustard gas at a secret location, which now appears to have been captured and secured.

In 2010, Libya destroyed nearly 15 tons of sulphur mustard, which represented approximately half of its stockpile. It received an extension to eliminate the rest by May 15 and twice-yearly inspections have found no evidence of the country reviving the chemical weapons program.

The persistence of significant pockets of Qaddafi resistance are delaying plans by the NTC to declare the entire country liberated, which is a necessary step before the beginning of ambitious reforms to create a free and democratic Libya ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: U.N. Security Council Calls For Control Of Libyan WMDs

Date: September 28, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: The U.N. Security Council has been warned that the weapons of mass destruction that have been stashed in Libya for years in Muammar Qaddafi's regime could be taken by terrorists unless immediate action is taken.

Lynn Pascoe, the U.N. undersecretary-general for political affairs, issued the warning on Monday during a meeting in New York with the council and officials from Libya's new interim government, the National Transitional Council, Radio Free Europe reports.

"It is imperative that the [National Transitional Council] and the international community establish control over the large stocks of sophisticated arms, including ground-to-air missiles amassed by the Qaddafi government," Pascoe said, according to Radio Free Europe. "The spread of these weapons and the dangers that they could fall into the hands of terrorists are matters of grave concern. Re-establishing control over chemical weapons material is also of major importance."

Qaddafi's regime began producing chemical weapons in the 1980s and is known to have used them against Chadian troops in 1987. The Rabta industrial complex in Libya produced mustard gas and sarin during the late 1980s and 1990s until U.N. sanctions forced the facility to become inactive. Qaddafi declared his chemical weapons program abandoned in 2003, but after destroying 3,200 chemical weapon artillery shells under supervision in 2004, the regime declared it still had a stockpile of 23 tons of mustard gas, as well as the materials needed to produce sarin and other chemical weapons.

Leaked classified cables from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli detail how Qaddafi's government may have kept 9.5 tons of mustard gas hidden away in secret desert stockpiles. One massive stockpile of chemical agents was discovered during last week in an area no longer under the control of Qaddafi's troops.

"Qaddafi is still at large. He has a lot of assets – money, gold – and the simple fact of thinking that he is still free and that he has at his disposal such wealth means that he is still able to destabilize the situation," Mahmud Jibril, the interim prime minister of Libya, said, according to Radio Free Europe. "Not only within my country but also along the coast and in the African desert. It is no exaggeration to say that even beyond the African continent, Qaddafi, with the means that he has, could return to his terrorist practices."

A Qaddafi spokesman said on Monday that the ousted ruler still remains in Libya and is contributing to the battle against NTC forces ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Libyan Mustard Gas Storage Site May Have Been Broken Into

Date: October 4, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Chemical weapons experts recently acknowledged that they are investigating reports that a Libyan mustard gas storage site may have been broken into before falling into rebel hands.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, headquartered in The Hague in the Netherlands, said that it had inspected the site, known as the Bunker, before the war and that it contained at least nine tons of mustard agent, according to IrishTimes.com.

"There is this rumor that there's a door broken down, we're been in contact with the Libyan national authority," Bob Fairweather, an OPCW official, said, IrishTimes.com reports. "We are checking on the veracity of the story."

A Libyan rebel fighter named Muhsen al Gubbi was one of 25 fighters issued hazmat suits and ordered to patrol the facility and lookout for loyalist units. During one of these patrols he noticed that one of the containment sheds had been broken into.

"NATO said to us 'don't touch three sheds, numbers 105, 106, and 107,'" Al Gubbi, from Misurata's Chain Brigade, said, according to IrishTimes.com. "We went in with masks, we don't know what is inside. One of the gates was open, NATO told us no one can go inside."

The news may cause anxiety among those that fear Muammar Qaddafi, who is still at large, may use chemical weapons as rebel fighters close in on his whereabouts, or that the mustard gas may find its way to other countries.

Al Gubbi said that the site was being closely protected by NATO forces. A group of rebel fighters who approached the site looking for weapons were reportedly bombed by NATO aircraft. Al Gubbi said his unit was told that unauthorized movement into the base would result in lethal force against him by NATO forces ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Libyan Paper Says Rebels Planned Anthrax Attack

Date: October 20, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: According to information from the Libyan publication Zengetna, rebels may have been preparing an operation to launch biological weapons as part of an attack in Sirte.

The publication claims that the rebels were planning to send a group into Sirte to disperse anthrax in the city to kill the population that was resistant to the rebellion. In an editorial for Mathaba, the writer asked if this proposed use of biological weapons was coordinated with NATO and the TNC, Mathaba reports.

"The front of the Libyan 'Hello Misrata' has evidence that a large amount of anthrax was brought into Libya illegally, transiting the Aljagbob region from Egyptian territory," the author wrote, according to

Mathaba. "The group accompanying the shipment of anthrax was surprised by the fighters from the front of the salvation of Misrata who have killed the rebels involved and recovered all their cargo consisting of three canisters of anthrax and a laptop. One of the rebels confessed that important information is stored in the computer. This information will be publicly available soon. The rebel was sentenced to death and executed. It's amazing to see that the rebels use any means to force the people of Libya to accept them!"

The Libyan civil war began on February 15 as a series of peaceful protests that escalated through the use of military force against the protesters. The conflict was waged between forces loyal to Col. Muammar Qaddafi and his regime and those seeking to depose him.

According to a report by the New York Times, Libyan officials claim that Qaddafi was killed on Thursday during a battle in Sirte ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Chemical Weapons Stockpile Found In Tripoli

Date: November 1, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Mahmoud Jibril, the head of the executive committee of Libya's ruling National Transitional Council, reported on Sunday that chemical weapons were spotted in Tripoli.

The chemical weapons cache, found by the NTC last week in Tripoli, is believed to be part of fallen leader Muammar Qaddafi's stockpile, Jibril announced at a press conference, Xinhua reports.

Jibril did not provide further details for the chemical weapons' location or the amount of chemical weapons discovered.

"The military will be authorized to release a report on Nov. 3," Jibril said, before adding that an international investigation team had also arrived in Tripoli.

The U.N. Security Council has recently taken into consideration a draft resolution calling on Libya's transitional government to take steps to eliminate former leader Muammar Qaddafi's large weapons stockpiles.

Russia submitted a draft urging the new Libyan authorities to take "all necessary steps to prevent the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types," MonstersAndCritics.com reports.

The proposed draft calls for Tripoli to take custody of shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles, ammunition and all types of weapons. Tripoli should also work closely with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons "with the aim of destroying their stockpiles of chemical weapons and their precursors," according to the draft ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Inspectors May Soon Return To Libya For Mustard Gas Destruction

Date: November 2, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: International health inspectors may soon return to Libya to supervise the destruction of that country's stockpiles of mustard gas that began almost a year ago.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons may announce as early as next week that it will resume the monitoring mission it halted in Libya due to a malfunction at a destruction facility in February, approximately the same time the rebellion broke out, according to BusinessWeek.com.

"We should have something to announce next week on this," Michael Luhan, a spokesman for the organization, said, BusinessWeek.com reports. "We're consulting regularly on arrangements to enable the return of our inspectors to Libya."

The United States is concerned about the security of the remaining stockpiles. U.S. President Barack Obama raised the issue with National Transitional Council Chairman Mustafa Abel Jalil in September.

Libya currently holds 11.3 metric tons of mustard agent and 845 metric tons of chemical precursors. The weapons are currently stored in non-weaponized states in steel containers located in secure bunkers in remote areas inside the country, according to the White House.

U.S. officials are currently working with Libya and the OPCW to get inspectors back inside Libya to take inventory and fully secure the sites.

The OPCW, which oversees an international treaty banning the use and stockpiling of chemical weapons, has been involved in Libya since it signed the agreement in 2004. Its inspectors were working to verify Libya's official accounting of the destruction process when they initially left the country ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: NATO Watched Over Three Libyan Chemical Weapon Stockpiles, Report Says

Date: November 3, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: NATO and Libyan secret agents kept close watch over hidden stockpiles of mustard gas stockpiled by ex-dictator Muammar Qaddafi during the war that toppled him to prevent his forces from using them.

Only one stockpile, located near Wadden in central Libya, was known to the United Nations. The new Libyan regime revealed on Tuesday that there were two formerly unknown sites with stocks prepared by Qaddafi. One of the sites contained weapons that could immediately be used for military purposes. Mustard gas can cause serious chemical burns in the eyes, on the skin and in the lungs, AFP reports.

Yussef Safi ad-Din, a Libyan expert who is in charge of dealing with the gas, said that both sites had been "securitized" and posed no health risk. A special team of local technicians and others from NATO had been set up, working secretly from Benghazi, to prevent the chemical weapons from being used.

"The first stage was to maintain surveillance of the chemical arms which Qaddafi controlled, and prevent him from using them," Safi ad-Din said, according to AFP. "The second step was to take control of all the chemical sites. Our forces conquered them one by one."

According to Mansur Daou, the interior security chief in the overthrown regime, the operation was a success. He is currently imprisoned in Misrata, 135 miles east of Tripoli.

"Qaddafi had quickly abandoned the idea of using chemical weapons, the Americans were watching over them from too near," Daou said, according to AFP. "We could not get near them (without being bombed from the air)."

The watch over the mustard gas at the three sites is tight, according to Safi ad-Din and local fighters. Three weeks ago, an air strike destroyed the car of two fighters who got too close to the bunkers at Waddan. Stun bombs were also been used against other fighters roaming the site some days earlier.

The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution on Monday calling on Libya to end proliferation in the region of looted weapons that were amassed by the Qadaffi regime ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: U.N. Sending Weapons Experts To Libya

Date: November 4, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon recently said that the U.N. would send experts to Libya to help secure the country's chemical weapons and sites containing nuclear material.

In addition, Ban also offered to send technical support to aid Libya's transition to democracy. He called on the new authorities to ensure that human rights abusers are punished, according to Reuters.

"The former regime under Qaddafi has reported to the relevant United Nations organizations on nuclear materials, as well as chemical weapons," Ban said, Reuters reports. "It is very important that all these materials, very carefully and without fail, be secured."

The secretary-general also announced that experts from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the U.N.'s International Atomic Energy Agency are planning to visit Libya soon.

Despite publicly renouncing chemical and nuclear weapons within the last decade as a means of growing closer to the United States and other Western nations, former Libyan leader Qaddafi kept nuclear material for research purposes and is thought to have had remaining chemical weapons stockpiles.

The Chairman of the National Transitional Council Mustafa Abdel-Jalil said that once more of Libya's assets are unfrozen, the NTC will be able to properly control Libya's remaining weapons stockpiles and adequately control the remaining armed militias in the country ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Libya Reports Progress In Securing Chemical Weapons

Date: November 7, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: A top United Nations envoy in Libya recently warned that some weapons depots in that country have been looted entirely, but noted progress in securing Libya's chemical and nuclear material.

The envoy, Ian Martin, said that preventing weapons from being smuggled out of Libya will be a difficult task considering how porous the nation's borders are, especially those along the desert, according to the Associated Press.

Last week, Libyan officials announced that they had discovered two sites containing chemical weapons that had not been declared by Muammar Qaddafi's regime, despite his assurances that he would not pursue non-conventional weapons.

Officials said that they have found an additional 7,000 drums of raw uranium. Martin said that the uranium has since been secured.

"That has to be a priority now, to secure what still remains in Libya," he said, the AP reports. "Over time, the international community can assist Libya and its neighbors with that, but I am afraid there is not a quick and easy solution to that problem."

Reporters came across a number of weapons depots that had been left unguarded or looted after forces loyal to Muammar Qaddafi retreated during Libya's eight month civil war.

Martin said that mines, ammunition and shoulder-fired missiles remain a cause for serious concern.

"It's clear that much has already gone missing from unsecured locations and that there are still locations which have not been properly secured," Martin said, according to the AP ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: England Sending Chemical Weapons Experts To Libya

Date: November 16, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: British Prime Minister David Cameron recently announced that he would send chemical weapons experts to Libya to help an international team dispose of secret caches of Libyan chemical weapons.

Cameron said that the weapons were produced behind the backs of weapons inspectors who were in Libya before the international effort to remove dictator Muammar Qaddafi began in March, according to the Tribune.

"In the last few days we have learnt that the new Libyan authorities have found chemical weapons that were kept hidden from the world," Cameron said, the Tribune reports.

The prime minister said that when Qaddafi agreed to dismantle his weapons of mass destruction programs in 2003, it was clear that he had already decided to proceed with another means of producing the weapons.

Cameron lauded the efforts of the British military and derided its doubters.

"I would argue that our action helped keep the Arab Spring alive," Cameron said, the Tribune reports. "Some told us we shouldn't, because they said it would only end in failure. Some said we couldn't, because they said Britain didn't have the military might any more.

"Well, to those who predicted failure, look at what we have achieved. We saved civilian lives as Qaddafi's tanks bore down on Benghazi. We helped the Libyan people to liberate themselves."

A small military liaison team will be dispatched to Libya in the coming weeks to work alongside a group of American experts. Together, they will establish a counter WMD proliferation program for the National Transitional Government ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Iran May Have Supplied Libya With Chemical Weapons Shells

Date: November 22, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: According to U.S. officials, President Obama's administration is currently investigating whether Iran supplied the Libyan government of Muammar Gaddafi with hundreds of special artillery shells for chemical weapons that Libya kept secret for decades.

The shells, which Libya filled with highly toxic mustard agent, were uncovered in recent weeks by revolutionary fighters in central Libya at two separate sites. Both of the sites are under heavy guard and round-the-clock surveillance by drones, Libyan and U.S. officials said, the Washington Post reports.

The discovery of the shells has prompted a U.S. intelligence led probe into how the Libyans obtained them. Several sources said early speculation had fallen on Iran.

A U.S. official with access to classified information confirmed that there were "serious concerns" that Iran had provided Libya with the shells, albeit some years ago, according to the Washington Post. In recent weeks, U.N. inspectors have released new information indicating that Iran has the capacity for developing a nuclear bomb, a charge officials in Iran have long rejected. Confirmed evidence of Iran's provision of

the specialized shells may worsen international tensions over the country's alleged pursuit of weapons of mass destruction.

One U.S. official said Iran may have sold the shells to Libya after the end of its eight year war with Iraq, in which the Iraqis used nerve and mustard agents against tens of thousands of Iranian troops, the Washington Post reports.

Four diplomatic and American sources said that the shells contain sulfur mustard, popularly known as mustard gas. Mustard gas is a liquid that is rapidly absorbed and causes debilitating respiratory damage and burns. Victims are unaware of their exposure for several hours but then experience swollen eyes, accelerated breathing trouble, widespread blisters, vomiting, nausea, diarrhea and, in severe cases, loss of sight or death. There is no antidote, and recovery, if possible, takes months of skilled medical care ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Iran Dismisses Connection To Libyan Chemical Weapons

Date: November 28, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Iran has dismissed a United States news report implicating it in a chemical weapons cache that was uncovered in Libya.

A spokesman for Iran said that the country was actually a champion in the fight to eradicate such arms. The spokesman was responding to a Sunday Washington Post report that quoted an anonymous U.S. official who said that special artillery shells made by Iran and filled by Libya with mustard gas were discovered in recent weeks at two different sites, AFP reports.

"About the arms delivery to the regime of (toppled Libyan leader Muammar) Gaddafi...The West would do better to look to itself, because Iran has always been at the forefront in the fight against chemical weapons," Ramin Mehmanparast, the foreign ministry spokesman for Iran, said, according to AFP.

Mehmanparast said that Iran had experience as a victim of chemical weapons, when Iraq used mustard gas its troops during the 1980-1988 war.

"Western countries have to answer how certain nations supplied the Iraqi regime with such weapons during the Iran-Iraq war," Mehmanparast said, AFP reports.

Officials in Iran said that Western countries supplied Baghdad with the chemical weapons for the war.

The shells were uncovered by revolutionary fighters in central Libya. Both of the sites are under round-the-clock surveillance by drones, the Washington Post reports ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).