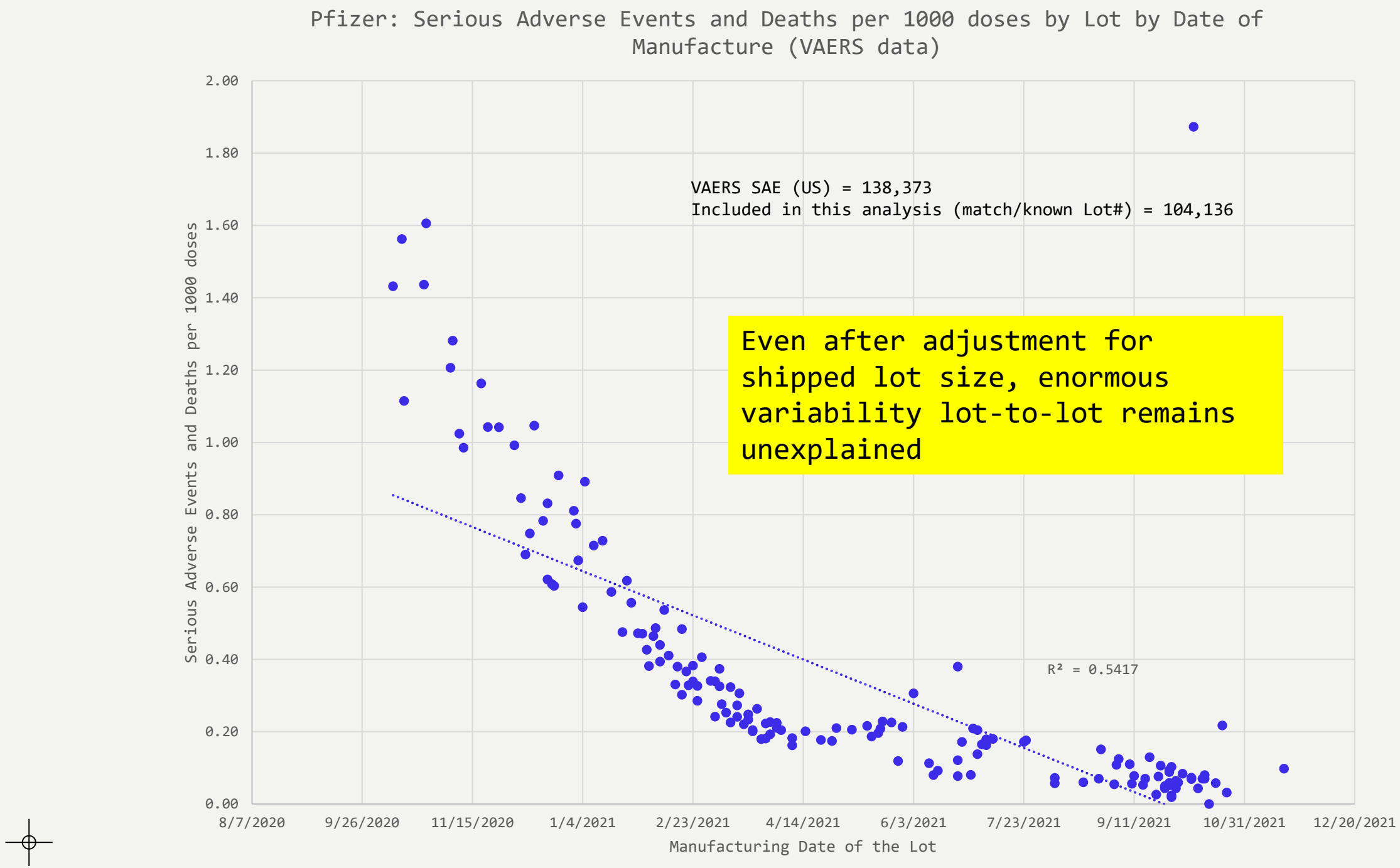
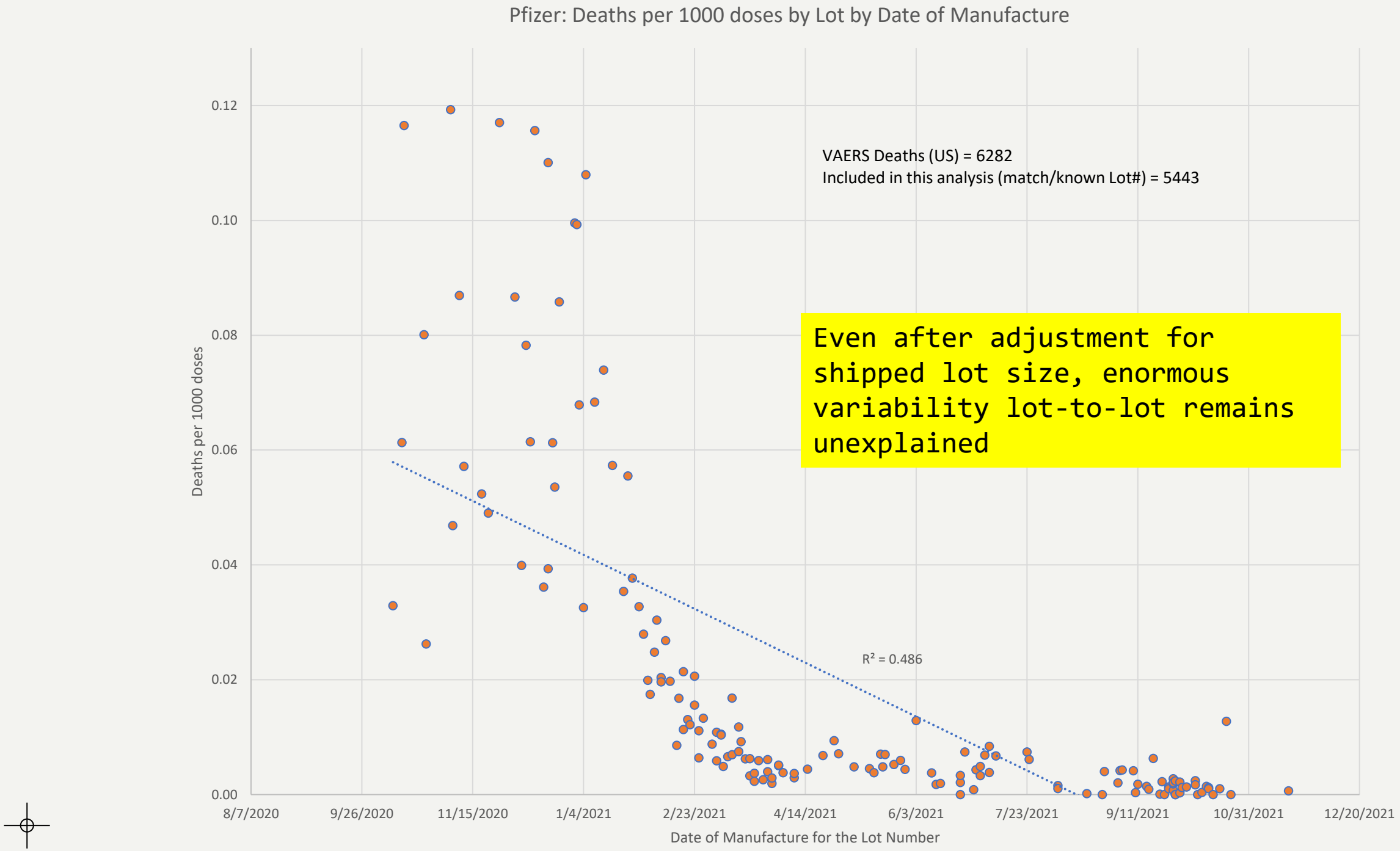
Is it a Biological/Chemical Weapon?

“mRNA/DNA” Products – Evidence, Data and Observations

Summary of Evidence for C-19 Injections

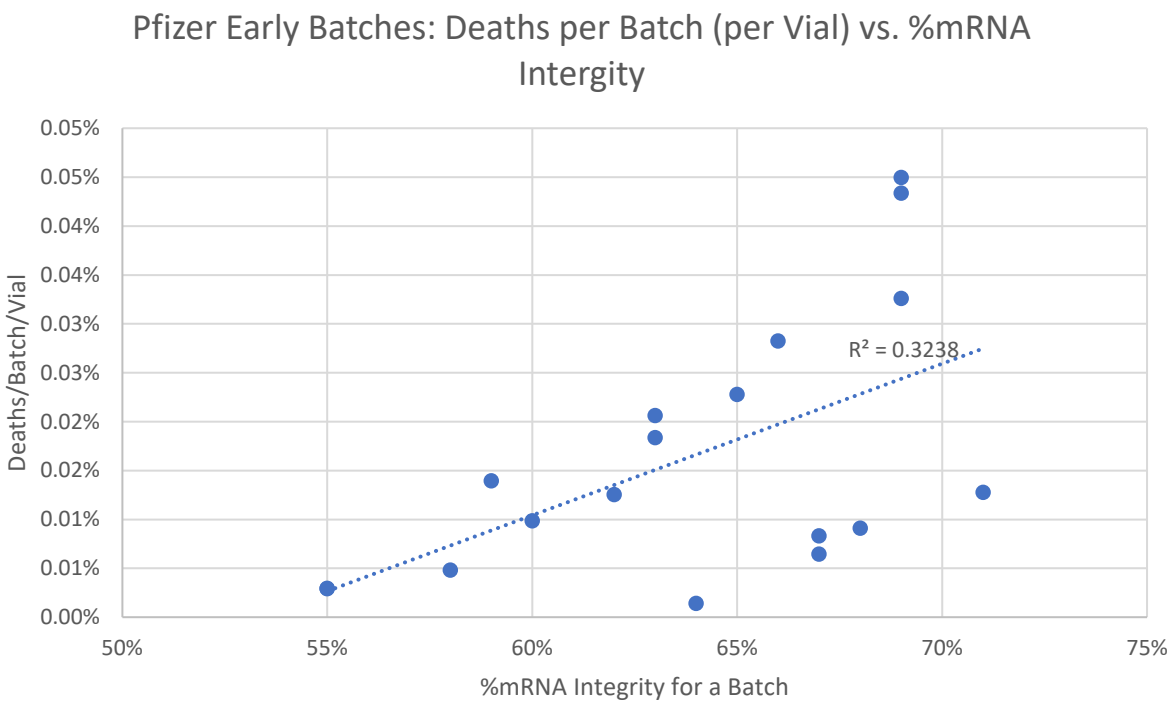
- **No Safety:** Horrific death and injury toll
- **No Efficacy:** Questionable to clearly negative efficacy
- **Bad Manufacturing:** Highly variable production, non-compliant with GMP, toxicity patterns, no enforcement of GMP
- **Malignant Policy:** Government lies, cover-up, gaslighting of the injured = clear intent to harm through forced nonsensical mandates


Pfizer: Serious Adverse Events and Deaths per 1000 doses by Lot by Date of Manufacture (VAERS data)
VAERS SAE (US) = 138,373
Included in this analysis (match/known Lot#) = 104,136
Even after adjustment for shipped lot size, enormous variability lot-to-lot remains unexplained
R² = 0.5417
Serious Adverse Events and Deaths per 1000 doses
2.00
1.80
1.60
1.40
1.20
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
8/7/2020
9/26/2020
11/15/2020
1/4/2021
2/23/2021
4/14/2021
6/3/2021
7/23/2021
9/11/2021
10/31/2021
12/20/2021
Manufacturing Date of the Lot


Pfizer: Deaths per 1000 doses by Lot by Date of Manufacture
VAERS Deaths (US) = 6282
Included in this analysis (match/known Lot#) = 5443
Even after adjustment for shipped lot size, enormous variability lot-to-lot remains unexplained
R² = 0.486
Deaths per 1000 doses
0.12
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
8/7/2020
9/26/2020
11/15/2020
1/4/2021
2/23/2021
4/14/2021
6/3/2021
7/23/2021
9/11/2021
10/31/2021
12/20/2021
Date of Manufacture for the Lot Number

It’s Safer When It’s Broken

Pfizer EMA CMC Documents



Inhomogeneous mRNA chains

German Working Group Report

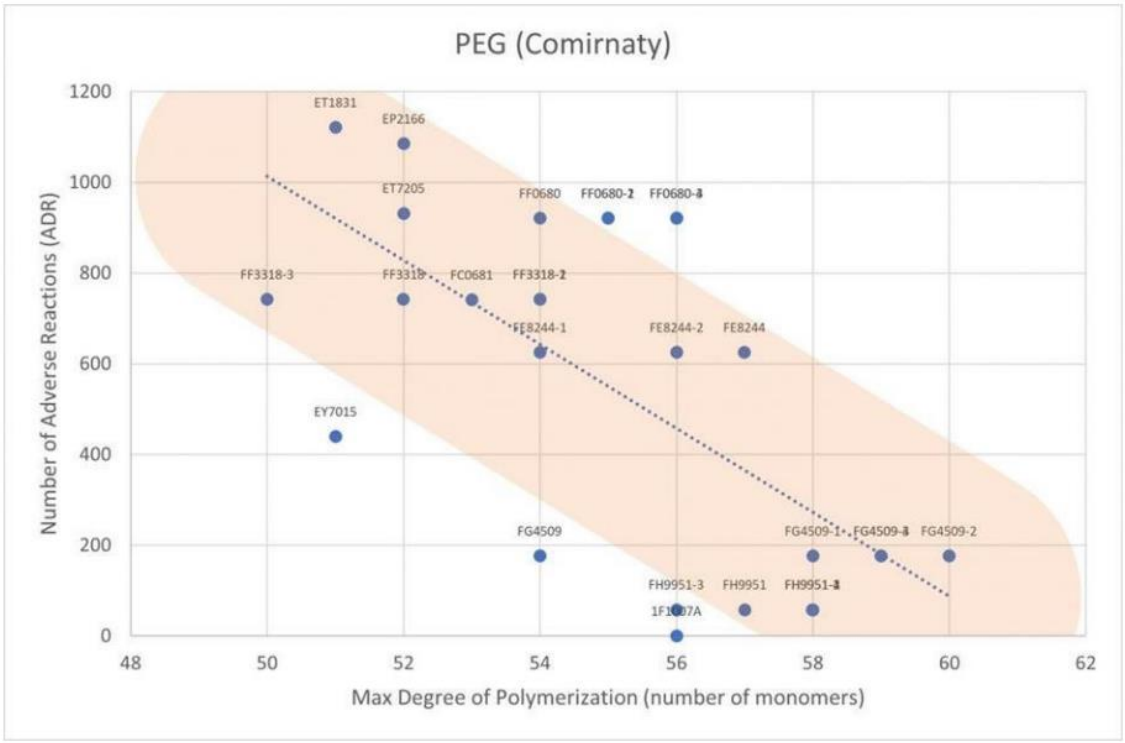


Figure 16: *Relationship between PEG polymerisation and vaccination side effects*

Inhomogeneous PEG coating

Pfizer Declared Product Label

Table P.1-1. Composition of BNT162b2 drug product, multi-dose vial (225 µg/vial).

Name of Ingredients	Reference to Standard	Function	Concentration (mg/mL)	Amount per vial	Amount per dose
BNT162b2 drug substance	In-house specification	Active ingredient	0.5	225 µg	30 µg
ALC-0315	In-h… speci…	F…	7.17	3.23 mg	0.43 mg
ALC-0159	In-hou…				0.05 mg
DSPC				0.7 mg	0.09 mg
Cholest…				1.4 mg	0.2 mg
Sucrose				46 mg	6 mg
Sodium chloride			6	2.7 mg	0.36 mg
Potassium chl…		…nent	0.15	0.07 mg	0.01 mg
Dibasic sodium phosphate, dihydrate[b]	Ph. E…	…uffer component	1.08	0.49 mg	0.07 mg
Monobasic potassium phosphate[c]	Ph. Eur.	Buffer component	0.15	0.07 mg	0.01 mg
Water for Injection	Ph. Eur.	Solvent/vehicle	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.

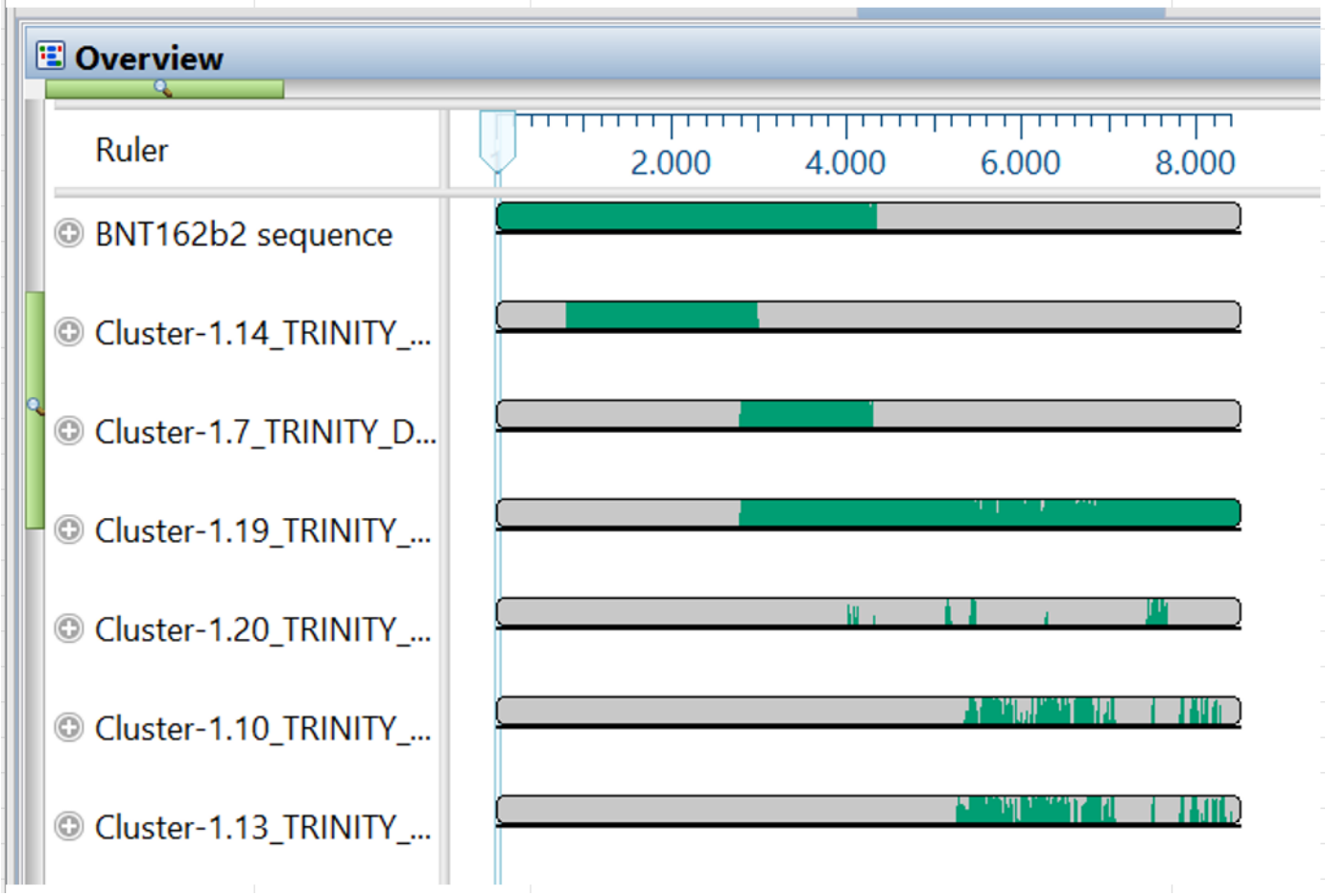
NO VIALS FOUND CONFORMING TO THIS LABEL TO DATE!

Independent Testing of Vials to Date by Different Groups Worldwide

- RNA found in few vials and sequenced – not conforming to label
- DNA and protein impurities detected in large quantities
- Different heavy and rare metals of unknown origin or purpose
- Large structures: blobs, particles, crystals, square shapes, fibers, ribbons, assembly and movement visible immediately from frozen state
- A lot of vials appear “blanks”: carbon, oxygen, and metals only, no RNA (no phosphorus or nitrogen), doesn’t mean they are not toxic
- Graphene (multiple forms of graphene possible)?
- Hydrogel – polymer nano-particle (PNP)?
- No vials found to date conforming to the declared product labels, not even close

Example 1: RNA and DNA in Vials

overlap with spike protein sequence of codon optimized gene



the first 798 nucleotids of spike gene is missing; 81% is sequenced

reference sequence 1-4300 ← Supposed to be this

798-2990

2783-4300

2783-4200 spike and rest DNA vector

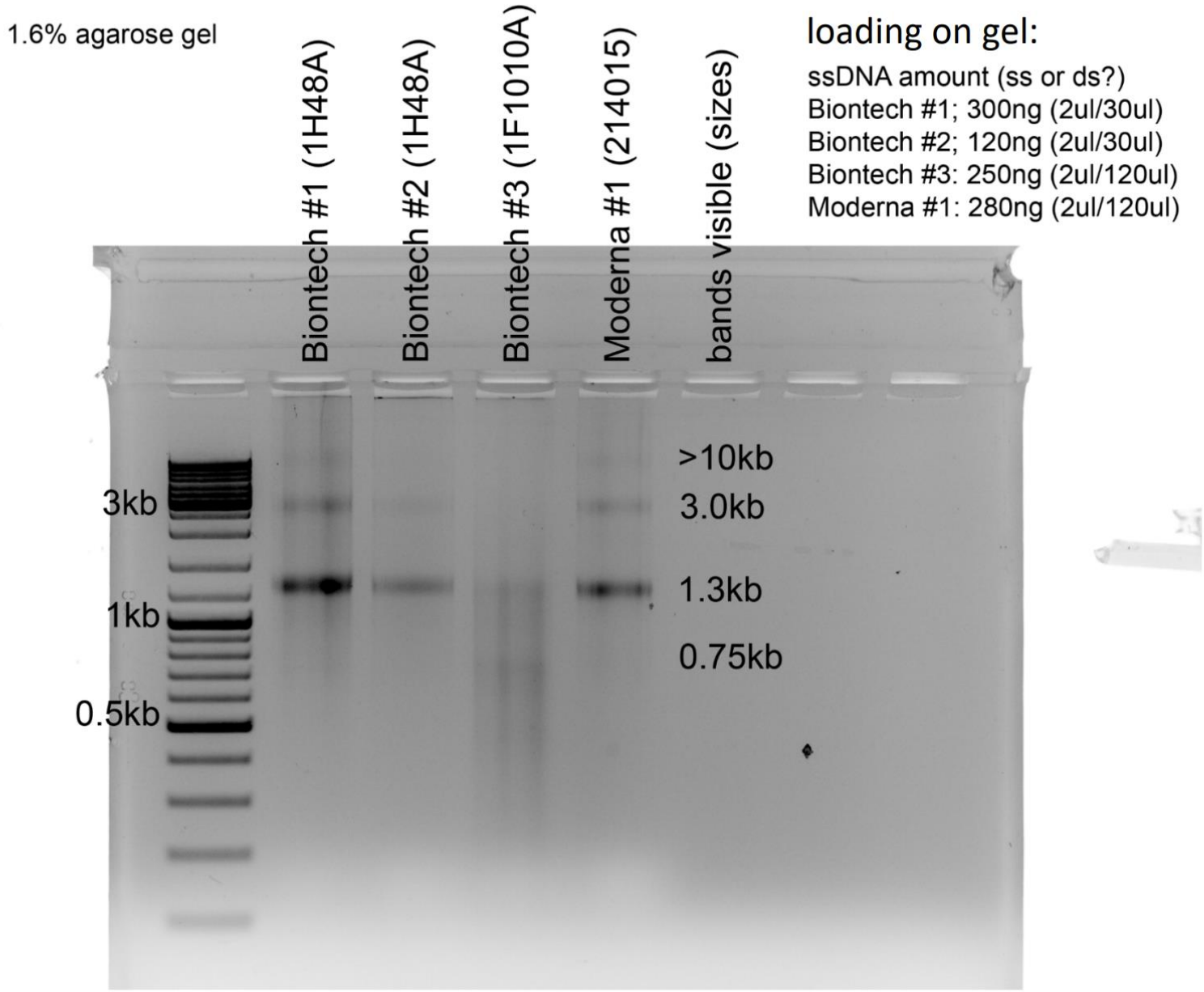
other DNA vector or unknown

other DNA vector or unknown

other DNA vector or unknown

None of the sequences conforming

DNA



this kit is actually not suitable for plasmid DNA isolation; only for genomic DNA isolation. Still, I got also smaller DNA fragments.

there are no kits for simultaneous plasmid DNA and RNA isolation, as this is not needed in research.

Nucleic acid size distribution	DNA of 15–30 kb†

DNA

Result:

the mRNA injections of Biontech and Moderna definitely contain DNA impurities

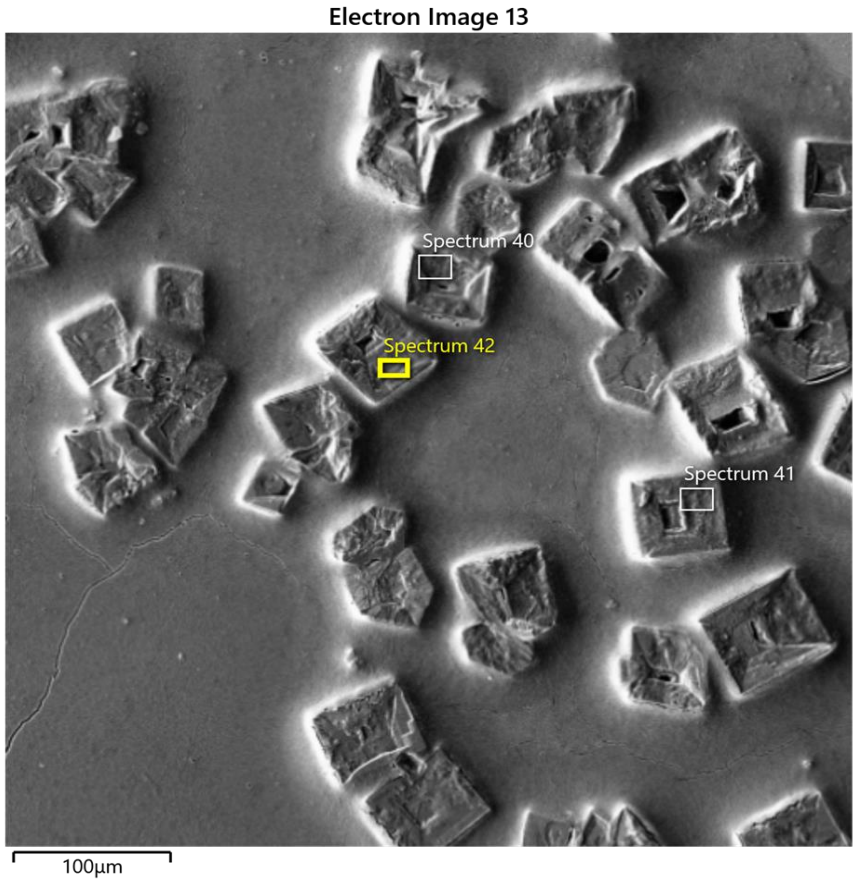
		~160 VAERS	~300 VAERS	~120 VAERS
	Biontech (1H048A) vial 1	**Biontech (1H048A) vial 2**	**Biontech (1F1010A)**	**Moderna (214015)**
ssDNA	~0.7ug per dose	~0.5ug per dose	~2.13ug per dose	~9ug per dose
dsDNA	~1.1ug per dose	~0.8ug per dose	n.a.	n.a.

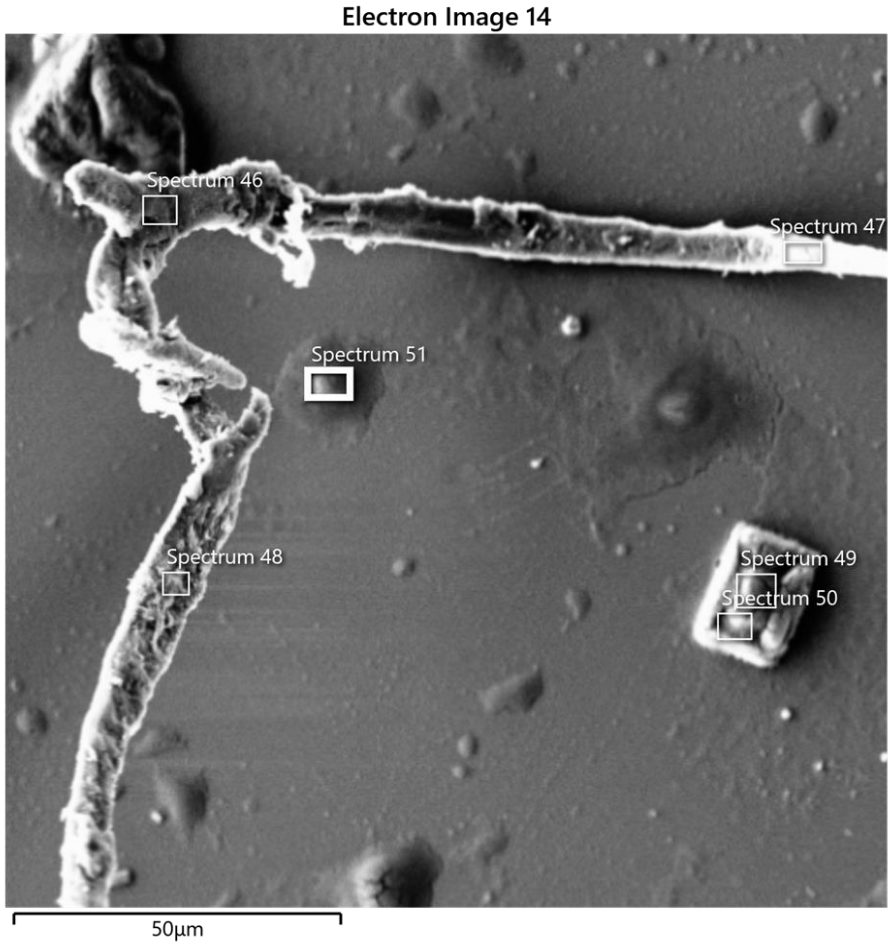
Acceptance criteria: up to 9.9 ng per dose (Pfizer)

Actual tested: 1300 – 2100 ng per dose!!

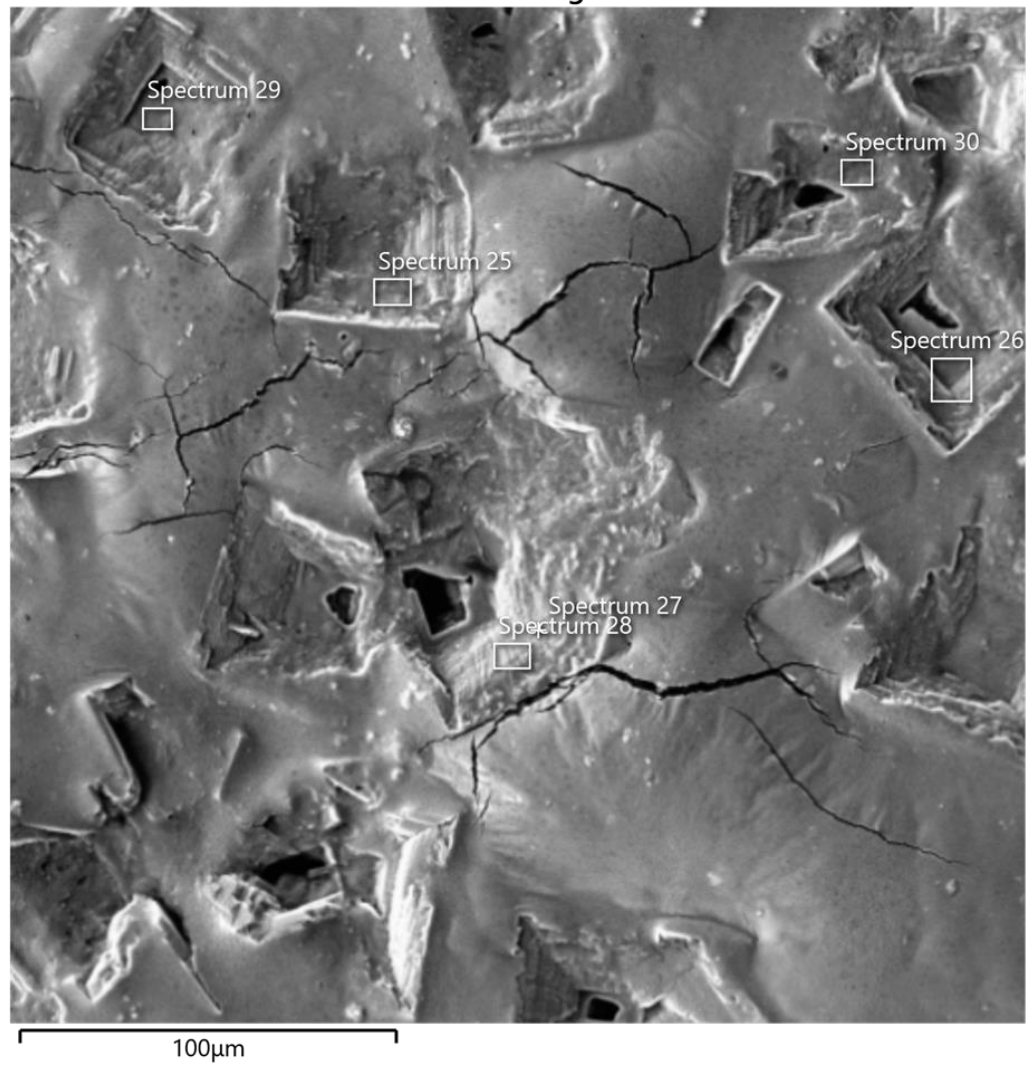
Example 2: No RNA or DNA in Vials

Samples of Pfizer and Moderna Vials Imaged and Tested by SEM and X-Ray Spectroscopy

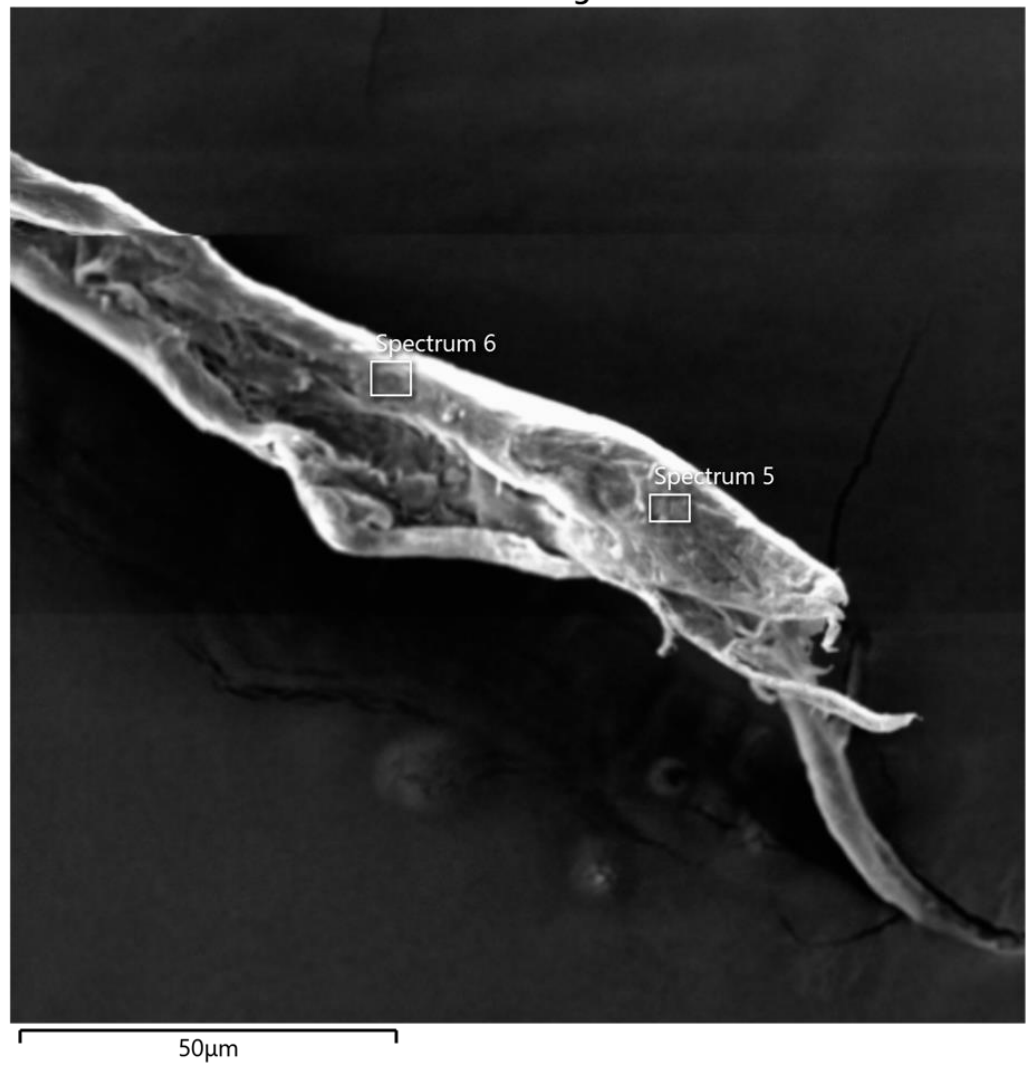




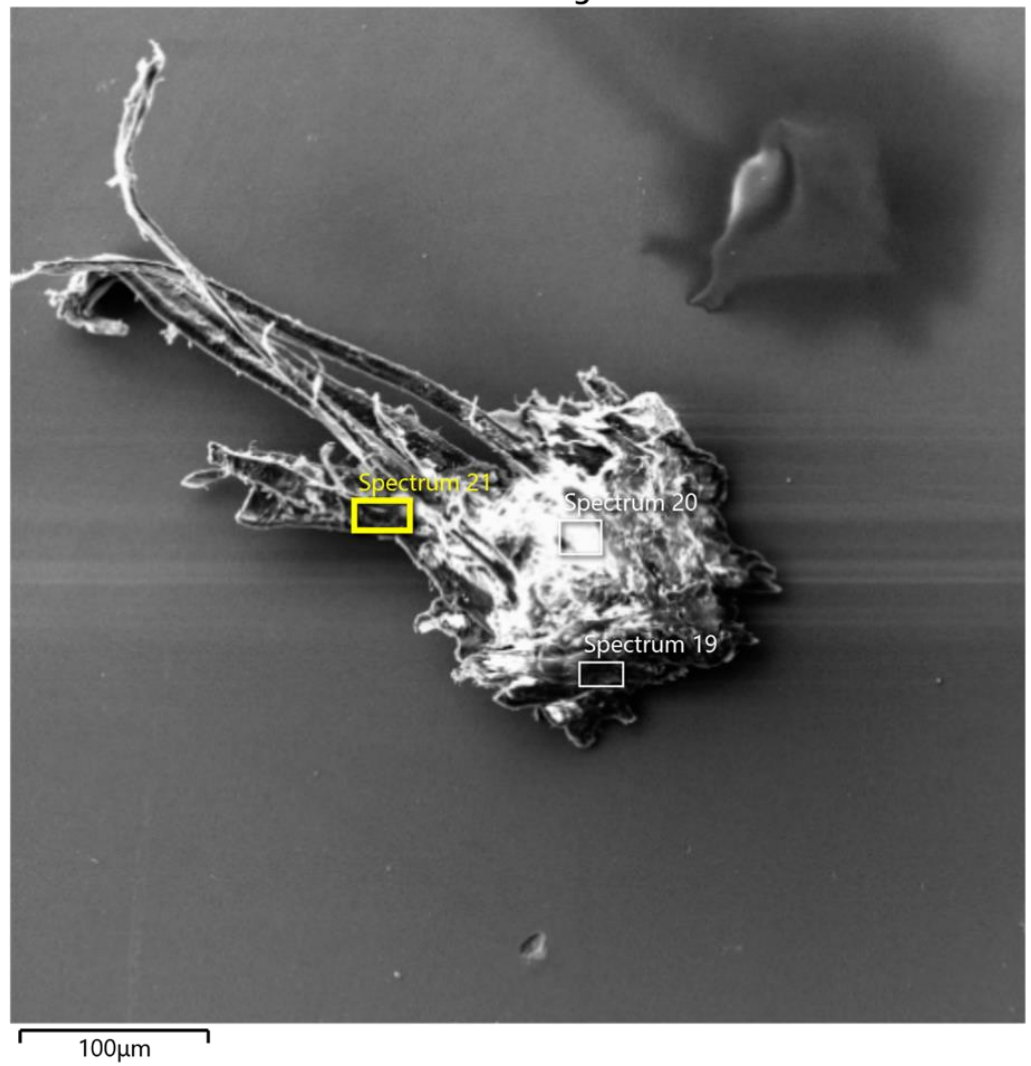
Electron Image 10



Electron Image 4



Electron Image 9



Evidence of No Biologic Materials in the Vials

- Batch numbers and VAERS reports (none of these batches on CDC list):
  - Pfizer FM7380 – 1 report (3rd dose, death)
  - Pfizer FT8471 – no reports
  - Moderna 062H21A – 1 report (3rd dose allergic reaction)
- Moderna Composition:
  - Carbon, Oxygen, trace Silicon, Sulfur, Aluminum. Some crystals contained Titanium 19.7%, 3.6% Fluorine
- Pfizer Composition:
  - Carbon, Oxygen, Zirconium (in crystals), trace Silicon, trace Thulium – unusual lanthanide element known to cause liver and spleen damage
- No nitrogen or phosphorous found – are these “blanks” with no RNA?

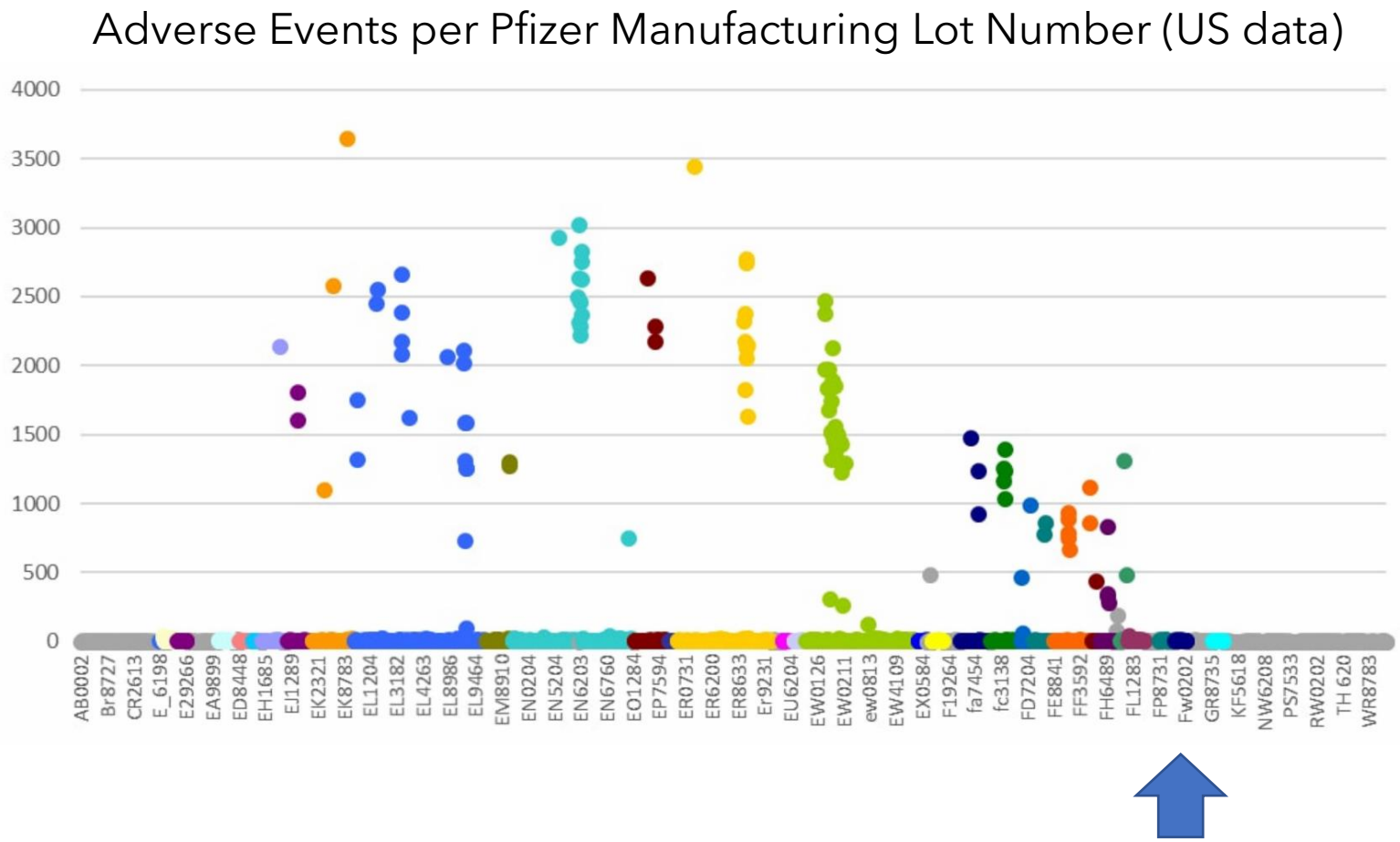
Pfizer: Clustering by Alphabet

- Batch numbers from Pfizer
- Alphanumeric sequences found to be clustered in groups of varying levels of toxicity

EN > EP
EP > ER
ER > EW

Etc

There should not be patterns of toxicity associated with alphanumeric manufacturing lot numbers of the same product!

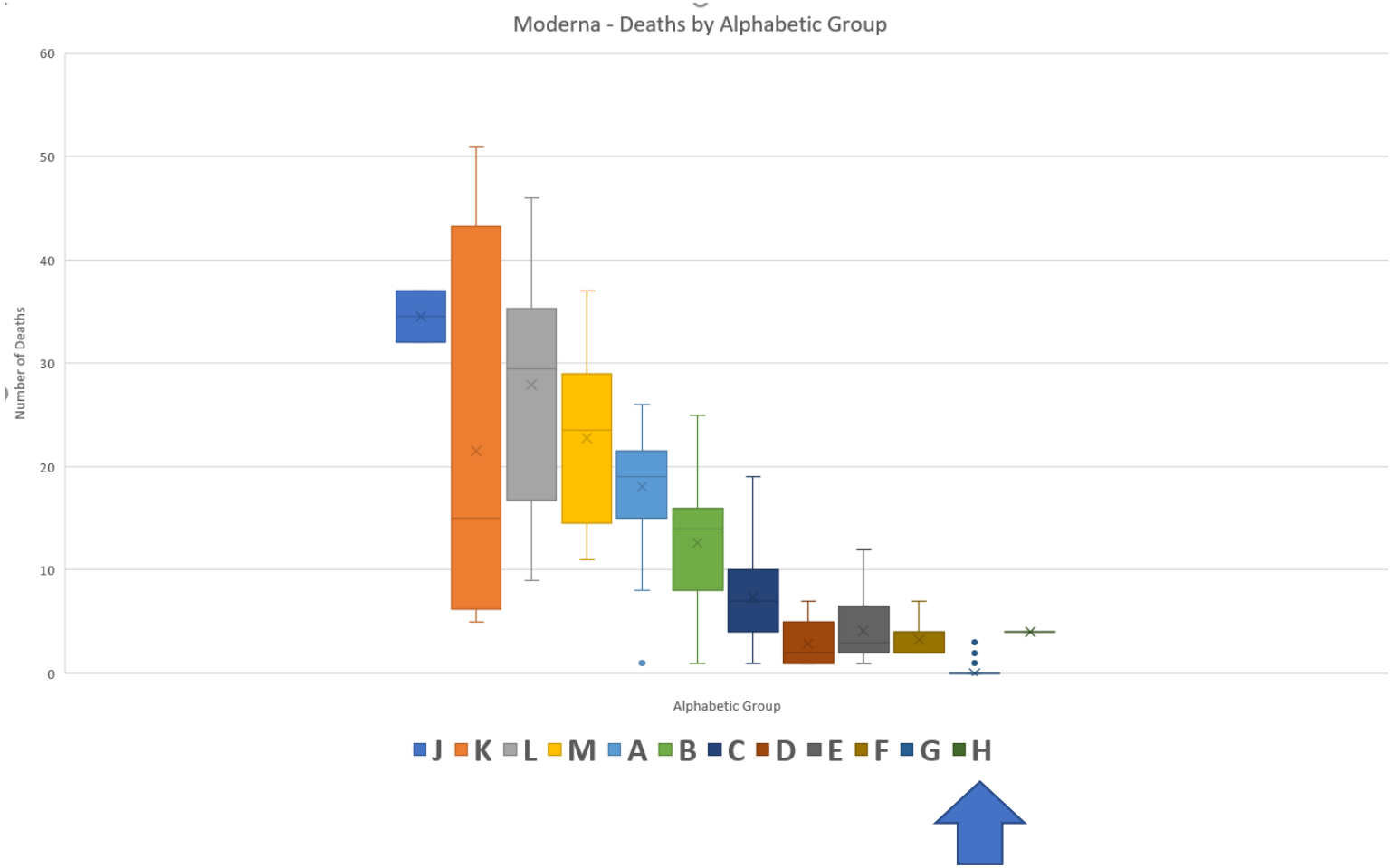


FT and FM series here

From: Craig Paardekooper

Moderna: Clustering by Alphabet

- Similar pattern of toxicity clustering was found for Moderna lot numbers
- The numbers of deaths per lot were associated with a letter used in the middle of the batch code
- 20A or 21A at the end of the code was also associated with statistically different levels of toxicity per batch.



H series here

From: Craig Paardekooper

How Would You Recognize a Biological Weapon?

Biological Weapons Identified Since 1997

Binary biological weapons:

- inserting plasmids into the DNA of other bacteria in order to increase virulence or other pathogenic properties within the host bacteria

Designer genes:

- Design new pathogens by creating synthetic genes, synthetic viruses, and possibly entirely new organisms

Gene therapy as a weapon:

- Repairing or replacing a gene of an organism, permanently changing its genetic composition. By replacing existing genes with harmful genes, this technique can be used to manufacture bioweapons.
- Note that this approach no longer requires incorporation of the transgene into the host genome.

Stealth viruses:

- viral infections that remain dormant until triggered externally to cause disease. In warfare, these viruses could be spread to a large population, and activation could either be delayed or used as a threat for blackmail

Host swapping diseases:

- animal viruses could potentially be genetically modified and developed to infect humans as a biowarfare tactic

Designer diseases:

- An agent could be designed to induce cells to multiply uncontrollably, as in cancer, or to initiate apoptosis, programmed cell death
- This can be a chemical, biological or nanotechnology (nanoparticulate) substance

https://sites.dartmouth.edu/dujs/2013/03/10/genetically-engineered-bioweapons-a-new-breed-of-weapons-for-modern-warfare/

Weaponized Synthetic RNA Does Not Have to "Code" for Anything

- *Small RNAs are functional genetic information that, although not a genome modification per se, may modify gene expression and bring about phenotypic change. The large number of small interfering RNA (siRNA), short hairpin RNA (shRNA), micro RNA (miRNA) (Zhang et al., 2007; Huang et al., 2008), and other small-RNA library studies in a variety of species and cells, including human, provides a potential roadmap of what sequences may lead to what disease states or to modulation of defenses against disease.*
- *RNA delivery is potentially a viable biological threat: even a small initial skew in gene expression (such as the changes in gene expression normally caused by miRNAs) could greatly alter the probability of an initial cellular alteration. Even small amounts of a targeted RNA might encourage cells to begin the process of self-transformation to tumors, as evidenced by the fact that many pro-oncogenic miRNAs have already been discovered (O'Bryan et al., 2017).*
- *Larger mRNAs can also be delivered via liposomes and nanoparticles or by RNA replication strategies being developed for vaccine production; these methods could potentially be used to express deleterious cargo such as toxins or oncogenes, similar to threats related to DNA vectors.*

Committee on Strategies for Identifying and Addressing Potential Biodefense Vulnerabilities Posed by Synthetic Biology. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2018 Jun 19.

Posted online by Jessica Rose

Australian Government

Department of Health
Therapeutic Goods Administration

TRIM Ref: D22-5167274

[redacted]
By email: [redacted]

Dear [redacted]

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST FOI 3604
Notice of Decision

1. I refer to your request dated 5 February 2022 under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the FOI Act) for access to the following documents:

> *"the following documents relating to the provisional approval of the Pfizer-BionTech BNT162b2 vaccine in January 2021:*
> 1. *"All documents relating to the TGA's assessment of the risk of and/or presence of **micro-RNA sequences (miRNA)** comprised within the Comirnaty mRNA active ingredient (mRNA genomic sequence).*
> 2. *All documents relating to the TGA's assessment of the risk of and/or presence of **Oncomirs** (oncogenic miRNA - microRNA) comprised within the Comirnaty mRNA active ingredient (mRNA genomic sequence).*
> 3. *All documents relating to the TGA's assessment of the risk of and/or presence of **Stop Codon read-through** (suppression of stop codon activity) arising as a result of the use of pseudouridine in the Comirnaty miRNA active ingredient (mRNA genomic sequence).*
> 4. *Any document showing that the TGA has assessed the composition of the **final protein product** (molecular weight and amino acid sequence) produced following injection of the Comirnaty mRNA product in human subjects.*
> 5. *All documents relating to the TGA's assessment of the risk of the use of the **AES-mtRNR1 3' untranslated region** of the Comirnaty mRNA product in human subjects."*

Decision Maker

2. I am the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) officer authorised to make this decision under section 23 of the FOI Act. What follows is my decision under the FOI Act.

Decision

3. Unfortunately, I am unable to continue to process your request because the documents you have requested do not exist.


MIRNA
COMIRNATY
sterile concentrate
COVID-19 mRNA
6 doses after
Discard date/time

Co-miRNA-ty

?

BioNTech, not Pfizer owns this product (IND holder)

U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Our Reference: IND 19736

GRANT FAST TRACK DESIGNATION
July 7, 2020

BioNTech RNA Pharmaceuticals GmbH
Attention: Ms. Elisa Harkins
Pfizer, Inc.
500 Arcola Road
Collegeville, PA 19426

Dear Ms. Harkins:

Please refer to your Investigational New Drug Application (IND) submitted under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) for "Human Coronavirus mRNA Vaccines (SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein; BNT162a1 (uRNA; variant RBL063.3); BNT162b1 (modRNA; variant RBP020.3); BNT162b2 (modRNA; variant RBP020.2); and BNT162c2 (saRNA; variant RBS004.2)) in Lipid Nanoparticles (ALC-0315, ALC-0159, DSPC and Cholesterol)."

We also refer to your request for fast track designation submitted and received on May 15, 2020, and amendment 18, submitted and received on June 18, 2020, under section 506(b) of the FDCA. We have reviewed your request and have determined that Human Coronavirus mRNA Vaccines [SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein; BNT162b1 (modRNA; variant RBP020.3) and BNT162b2 (modRNA; variant RBP020.2)] in Lipid Nanoparticles (ALC-0315, ALC-0159, DSPC and Cholesterol) for active immunization to prevent COVID-19 disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 in adults 18 years of age and older meet the criteria for fast track designation. Therefore, we are granting your request for fast track designation. Please note that if the drug development program does not continue to meet the criteria for fast track designation, we may rescind the designation.

For further information regarding fast track drug development programs, please refer to the guidance for industry *Expedited Programs for Serious Conditions – Drugs and Biologics* at http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM358301.pdf.

We remind you that under section 561A(f)(2) of the FDCA, you are required to make your expanded access policy for Human Coronavirus mRNA Vaccines [SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein; BNT162b1 (modRNA; variant RBP020.3) and BNT162b2 (modRNA; variant RBP020.2)] in Lipid Nanoparticles (ALC-0315, ALC-0159, DSPC and Cholesterol) publicly available within 15 days of the signature date of this letter. For further information regarding how to make your expanded access policy publicly available, you may visit our expanded access webpage on FDA.gov at

- Multiple versions of mRNA and non-mRNA product included in the same IND
- Pfizer can legally ship all of these today

Can We Exclude Weaponized Materials in Vials?

- Even if produced with 100% fidelity, interactions of synthetic mRNA inside the cell lead to cascades involving miRNAs and result in catastrophic consequences (Seneff et al, Food and Chem Tox, Jun 2022).
- C-19 vials found in the field to date do not conform to any declared labels:
  - Numerous substances, biological, chemical and physical (particulate) of unknown origin or purpose.
- Methods for mRNA identity testing in batch/vial described by manufacturer (Pfizer) cannot exclude adulteration and/or weaponization:
  - 1000x increase in manufacturing volume/batch in <12 months, outsourcing to numerous contractors worldwide, including DOD controlled suppliers;
  - No GMP compliance, no inspections (or very superficial audits, mostly paper based);
  - Instability of mRNA (cryogenic freezing cannot fully solve this);
  - No methods for identity testing of "declared RNA" at scale and as dispensed (per vial/dose);
  - No reliable methods to fully characterize "fragments" from breakdown of mRNA or if nefariously added.

Appendix

Process Related DNA Impurities Defined in Pfizer Manufacturing Documents:

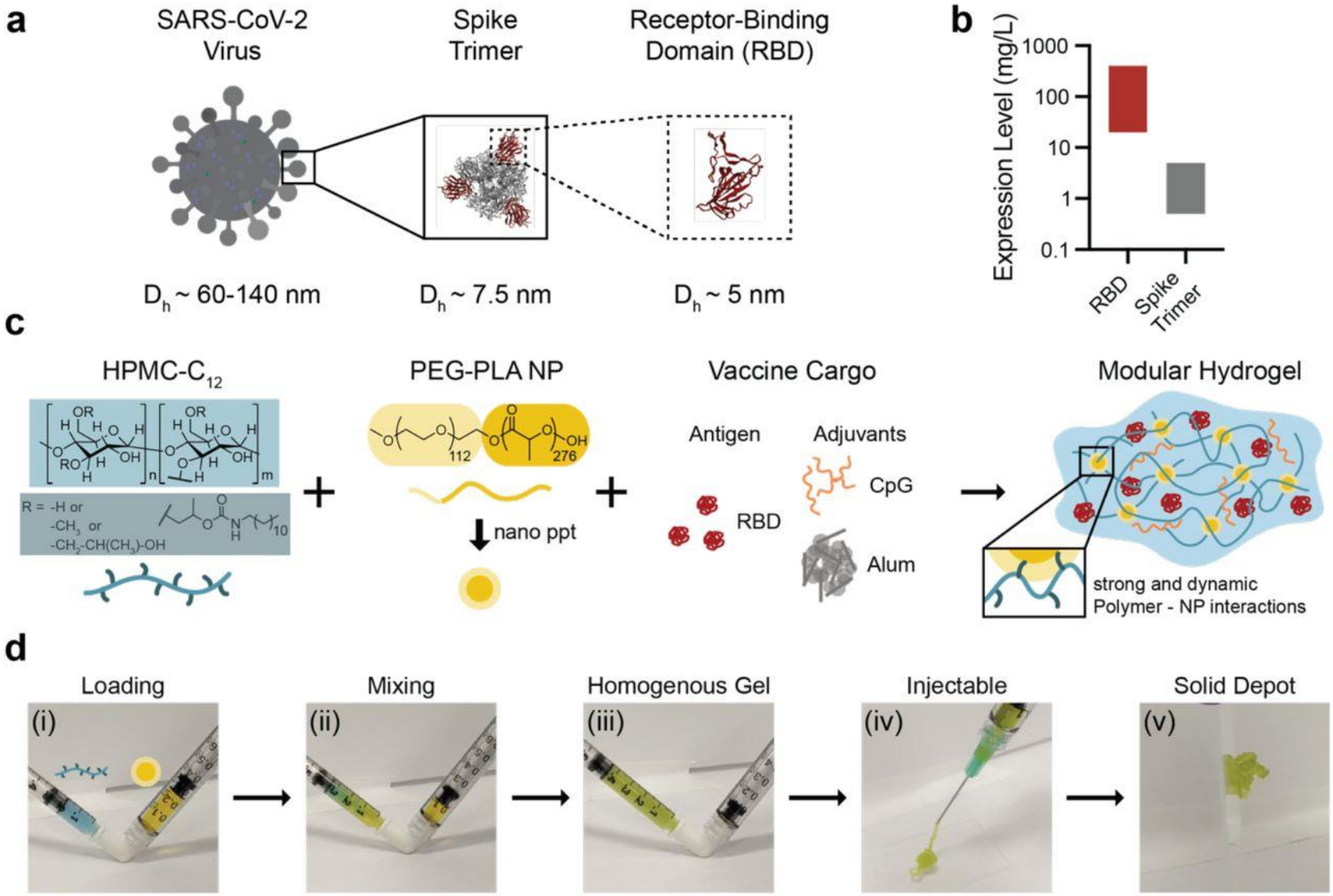
- Process- related impurities are defined as impurities that originate from the manufacturing process and may be derived from reagents used in the in-vitro transcription and purification processes.
- The potential impurities include small molecules, enzymes and the NTP/Capping Structure:
  - The safety risk assessment strategy involves comparison of the theoretical worst-case concentration of impurities, assuming no removal, to calculated safety concern thresholds.

- Residual DNA template is a process-related impurity derived from the linearized DNA template added to the in-vitro transcription reaction.

Batch		20Y513C101	20Y513C201	20Y513C301	20Y513C401	20Y513C501
Sample	Acceptance Criteria	Results				
Drug Substance	≤ 330 ng DNA / mg RNA	17	29	10	23	211

Abbreviations: DNA = deoxyribonucleic acid; RNA = ribonucleic acid

9.9 ng per dose of Pfizer product



Gale et al, Hydrogel-based slow release of a receptor-binding domain subunit vaccine elicits neutralizing antibody responses against SARS-CoV-2. (Funded by Gates Foundation, Stanford, NIH, Zuckerberg Foundation, Eastman Kodak). **doi:** https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.31.437792

Polymer-nanoparticle (PNP) hydrogel is suitable for subcutaneous delivery of RBD and combinations of clinically de-risked adjuvants. (a) Schematic showing the entire SARS-CoV-2 virus (~60-140 nm), the spike trimer on its surface (~7.5 nm), and the receptor-binding domain (RBD; ~5 nm) that is used as the antigen in these studies. (b) RBD expression levels greatly exceed (~100X) spike trimer expression levels. Bars show the approximate range of expression levels found in the literature.[8, 24] (c) Dodecyl-modified hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC-C_{12}) is combined with poly(ethylene glycol)-*b*- poly(lactic acid) (PEG-PLA) and vaccine cargo (RBD, CpG, and Alum) to form PNP hydrogels. Dynamic, multivalent noncovalent interactions between the polymer and nanoparticles (NPs) leads to physical crosslinking within the hydrogel that behaves like a molecular velcro. (d) HPMC-C_{12} is loaded into one syringe (blue) and the NP solution and vaccine components are loaded into the other (yellow). By connecting the syringes with an elbow (i) and rapidly mixing (ii), a homogenous, solid-like gel is formed (iii). The gel is then easily injected through a 21-guage needle (iv) before self-healing and reforming a solid depot (v) in the subcutaneous space.

In summary, we have prepared shear-thinning injectable hydrogels utilising polymer-nanoparticle interactions between hydrophobically-modified cellulose derivatives (HPMC-*x*) and nanoparticles (NPs). Transient and reversible hydrophobic forces between the NPs and HPMC chains govern the self-assembly of hydrogels, enabling them to flow under applied shear stress and facilitating complete recovery of their material properties in a matter of seconds when the stress is relaxed. Moreover, biocompatible hydrogels formulated with PEG-*b*-PLA NPs enable dual loading of a hydrophobic molecule into the PEG-*b*-PLA NPs and a second, hydrophilic molecule into the aqueous bulk of the gel. Owing to the hierarchical structure of the gel, molecular delivery is controlled both by Fickian diffusion and erosion-based release affording differential release of multiple compounds from a single material, *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The biocompatibility of these materials and the differential release of multiple loaded model therapeutics was demonstrated *in vivo*. Overall, this manuscript demonstrates a class of injectable hydrogels for controlled drug delivery applications with facile synthesis and minimally invasive implantation *in vivo*.

Appel et al, Self-Assembled Hydrogels Utilising Polymer-Nanoparticle Interactions. Nat Commun. 2015; 6: 6295. Published online 2015 Feb
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4651845/