Transcript Dr. Daniel Nagase
Western Standard: Dr. Nagase reviews images from Covid vaccines, shows no 'elements of life', 18 April 2022
https://rumble.com/v11go0d-watch-dr.-nagase-reviews-images-from-covid-vaccines-shows-no-elements-of-li.html

Melanie Risdon ("MR")
Good evening. I'm Melanie Risdon with The Western Standard. And tonight, we are going to be speaking with Dr. Daniel Nagase. He is a doctor that was treating patients in Alberta hospitals. He's an emergency room doctor, and quite a few months ago got in trouble for treating people with Covid, with the drug ivermectin. So, he has been put on involuntary leave and has been making himself very busy over the last few months. And we're talking with Dr. Nagase today. We're reviewing some graphics and some images that have come from the Pfizer and Moderna vaccine.

Now, Dr. Nagase, you had an honours degree in cellular biology and physiology before your doctor years, correct?

Dr. Daniel Nagase ("DN")
That's correct. I graduated from McGill University with an honour's degree in Bachelor of Science in physiology.

MR
And we're diving into that, your, kind of, cellular biology degree right now as we take a look at some of these images that you sent me with regards to the vaccines, what's in them, what they're made of, what they look like under an electron microscope. And some of the pictures are really strange to me, obviously. And so, it's going to be very insightful, I think, for you to explain to us what you're seeing and if you have any concerns.

DN
So, before I get started, I want to make sure everyone knows that my knowledge of cell biology and physiology goes back to the 1990s. So, it's not the latest and cutting-edge technology and knowledge that's out there in the medical research and cell biology field. However, if you get quite a bit of knowledge, old knowledge, especially old knowledge that has not changed with time, that has stood the test of time, is sometimes the best type of knowledge to have.

So, the story with these electron microscopy photos is that a few samples came to my personal possession of both Pfizer and Moderna. And unfortunately, both these samples had to travel for an extensive period of time in various vehicles. So, they've been unrefrigerated for up to two months. I don't know exactly how long they've been left unrefrigerated.

MR
Vaccines are supposed to be kept quite cold, correct?

DN
That's correct. And with the Pfizer and Moderna ones, what's unusual is that the refrigeration temperatures are supposed to be -40 [degrees] - in the -40's for the

Moderna and I think in the -70s for the Pfizer. And that's very unusual because no biological reaction requires anything more than -20 to be completely frozen in time. So, if there's a biological specimen, a specimen that has biological activity, you rarely see ever any temperature for refrigeration less than -20.

Then which brings us to what kind of chemical reactions require extreme cold in order to be halted? And so, we're looking at free radical reactions, we're looking at polymerisation reactions. We're looking at pretty advanced chemistry here, not the type of chemistry you can do in a regular chemistry lab. We're talking advanced chemistry that requires super cold temperatures. So, again, that was the first very big warning sign that there is something very wrong with these injections called “vaccines” for Covid-19. The refrigeration temperature does not make any sense.

MR
Okay, now, there were quite a few images that you sent me. Again, I'm looking at them thinking this stuff looks very strange and some of it looks very strange to you, too.

DN
Oh, yes. So initially the research group had a look at these samples of Moderna and Pfizer under a regular microscope. And although there were a lot of very interesting images, it can't really be conclusive of what exactly we're looking at. There were a lot of things that looked like salt crystals. But were they actually salt or were they not salt crystals? It's hard to tell.

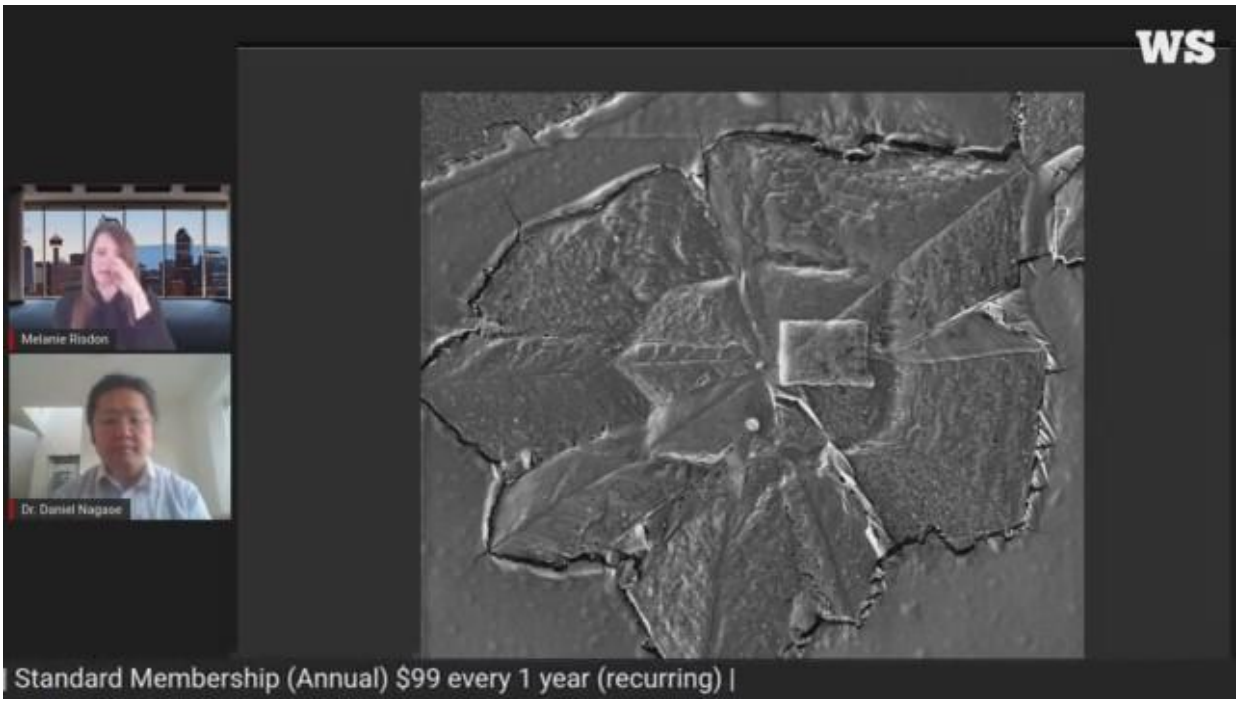
So, the great thing about electron microscopy is that when you shine a beam of electrons on a sample of some type of material, whether biological or not, biologic the samples - because they absorb electrons - when the samples release the electrons added by the electron microscope machine, it releases them as X-rays. And that energy released from the sample as X-rays can be put on a spectrum and you can determine what elements are in that sample. So, for a biological sample, for example, we know things like phospholipids - which make up the cell membranes of everything biological on this planet - they have long carbon chains, they have nitrogen and they have phosphorus. So, although you can't exactly look at the molecule, you'll know that whatever's in your sample contains all the elements that are typically seen in biological life forms, nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon and oxygen.

MR
Now let's stop there for one second. Would you expect what would be contained in a vaccine to be biological? Would that be a normal expectation?

DN
That would be normal expectations because let's say for a regular flu vaccine, they were putting proteins from whatever the researchers thought would be the next pandemic strain of the flu. That protein would be a protein created by a virus. And the protein is made of the same building blocks that plants, animals, bacteria, viruses that everything around us that's biological are made of. So, you would expect to see carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and phosphorus - all the things you would normally see in a protein.

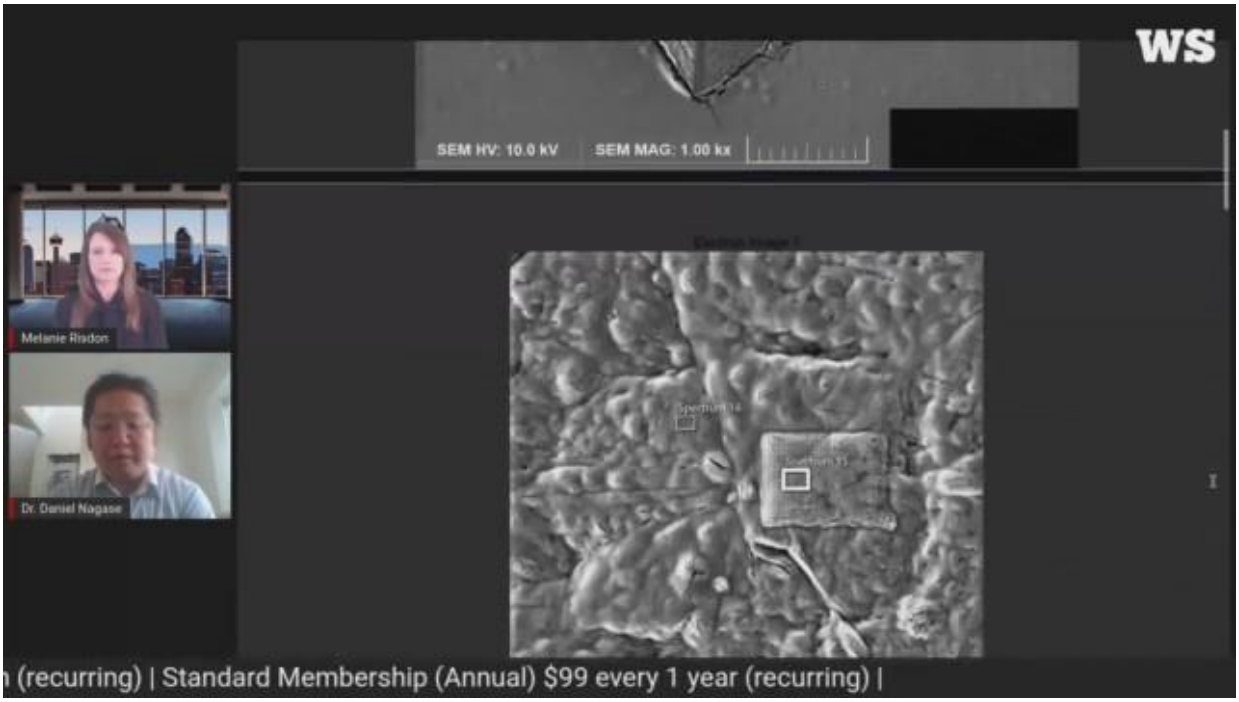
MR

Okay. And so why don't we start having a look at some of these graphics that you sent and let's have a look at what we're, you know, maybe you can explain to us a bit more what we're looking at.



DN
So, we saw this shape from a Moderna vaccine. And before anything is put into an electron microscope, it has to be allowed to dry. And then once it's dried to make sure that the sample doesn't get completely burnt to a crisp by the electron beam, the sample is coated with a very thin, one atom thick layer of either platinum, palladium or gold. All the samples for these ones were coated in platinum. So that allows the reflectivity of whatever was on the sample to get to the detector. When the electron beam hits the sample bounces off and hits the detector so that we can see the image.

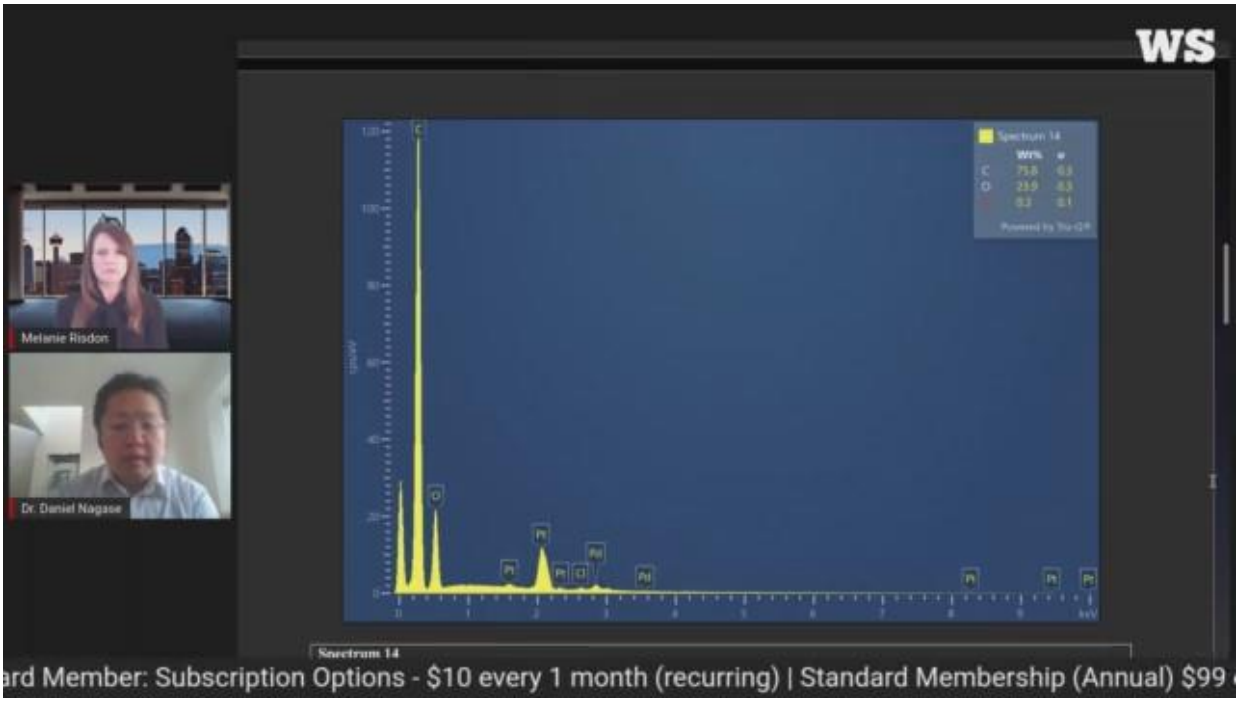
So, what we first saw in the Moderna sample at a normal regular microscope, which uses light, is we saw various little crystal shapes and patterns on the slide. And then we did the platinum coating on it to get a closer look.



And as we got a closer look, we see on top of these little crystal things, these shapes that look like they look like chips, right? Do you see that square? Well, that rectangle, it's got all these little dots on it arranged like a grid. And that's completely baffling to me.

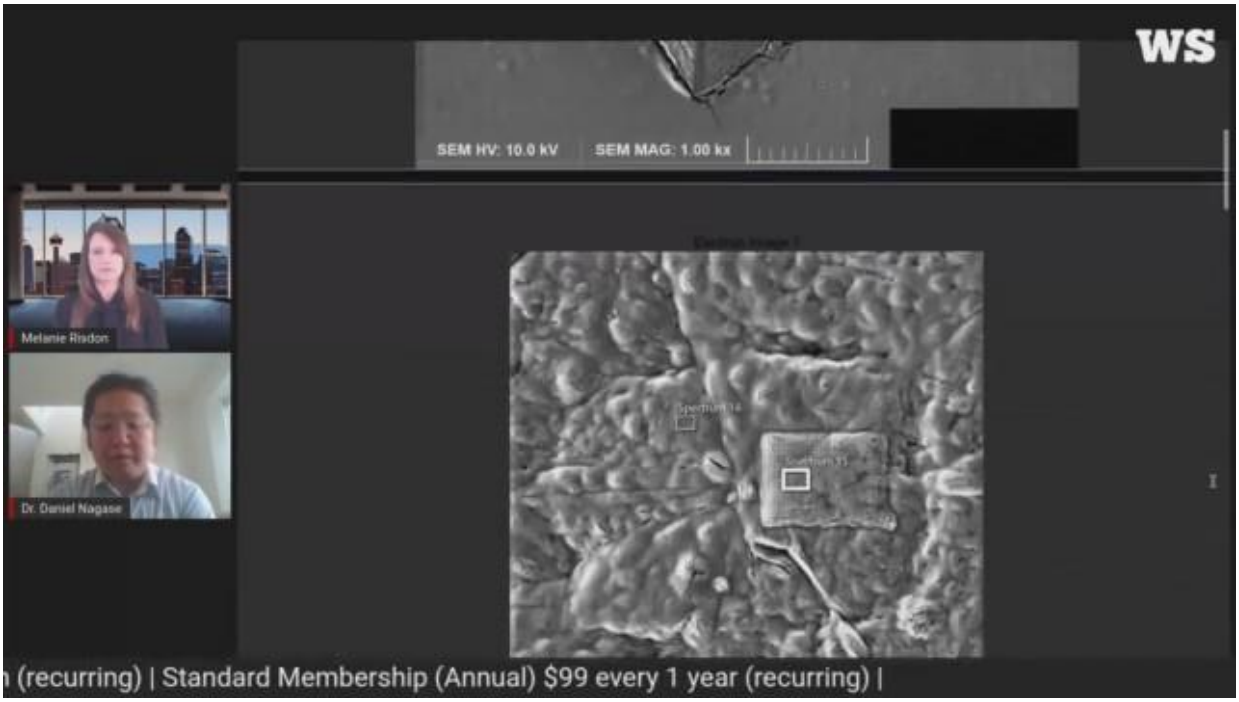
So, the question is: well, if it looks like a computer chip, is it a computer chip? Well, that's a good question.

So, you see those little square boxes there that say spectrum 14 and spectrum 15? That's when we're telling the electron microscope to look at that little rectangle and tell us what elements are contained within those squares. Okay. So, if we scroll down on the file, we'll see spectrum 14.

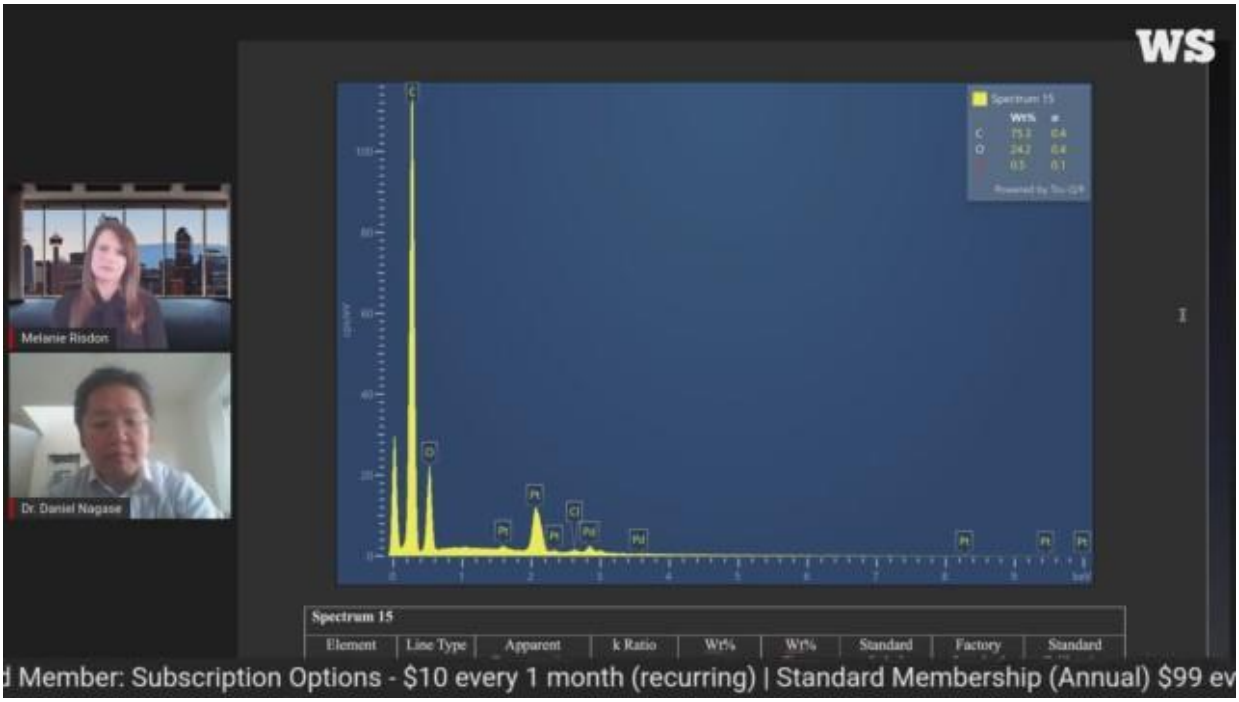


And this is the X-ray diffraction spectroscopy. So as the electrons that are added to the sample are released, they have a certain energy spectrum. (And so, if you can just scroll up a little bit, you'll see that the scroll up.) The most prevalent element in that little square, which was spectrum 14, is carbon, and then the next most prevalent atom is oxygen. The very first peak there, it's just kind of a general release of energy from the sample after it's been bombarded with electrons so that one isn't assigned any element. There are certain elements that X-ray diffraction spectroscopy can't detect, and one of those elements is hydrogen. So, we don't know how many hydrogens are in the sample because that particular machine can't detect hydrogen. So, it looks like it's exclusively carbon and oxygen. The PT are those peaks that come up when there's platinum in the sample. And that's platinum we added to the sample so that it doesn't burn up when exposed to a strong electron beam. So, there's platinum, PD is Palladium and Cl - there's a little bit of chloride, which we would expect to see in anything that used to be in a salt solution. So that's what we see in the little square 14. So, if we scroll up again, square 14 was in the crystal leaf type part of the picture.

MR
So just back to the picture.



DN
Yeah. So, spectrum 14 there, it was kind of in the middle of the leaf. Now we'll get to the thing that looks like a little computer chip with all sorts of dots in it, and then let's scroll down to the spectrum for section 15.



And that's where we have carbon and oxygen, again, platinum, palladium, and a little bit of chloride. So, this is unlike any computer chip that I know of. There is no silicon in it? None. It looks like a computer chip, but it's made completely of carbon and oxygen and an unknown number of hydrogens. So, again, this is not anything that I'm aware of because of all of the computers.

MR
Are you guessing that this is potentially a computer chip? How certain are you what you're looking at?

DN
Well, it looks kind of like a computer chip, but it certainly isn't made of any silicon that all the computer chips we know of are made of. The other thing it could be is it could be like a little plate made of carbon and oxygen. The other potential option for that is it's a rectangle of graphite or graphene. Nothing on the picture looks like a crystal of carbon. A pure carbon crystal would be something like a diamond. Other forms of carbon are carbon fibre, which is little ropes of carbon, and graphite or graphene, which can take any form from sheets of carbon to little squares of carbon.

MR
This comes from a Canadian lab, is that correct?

DN
Yes. This was analysed in a Canadian lab.

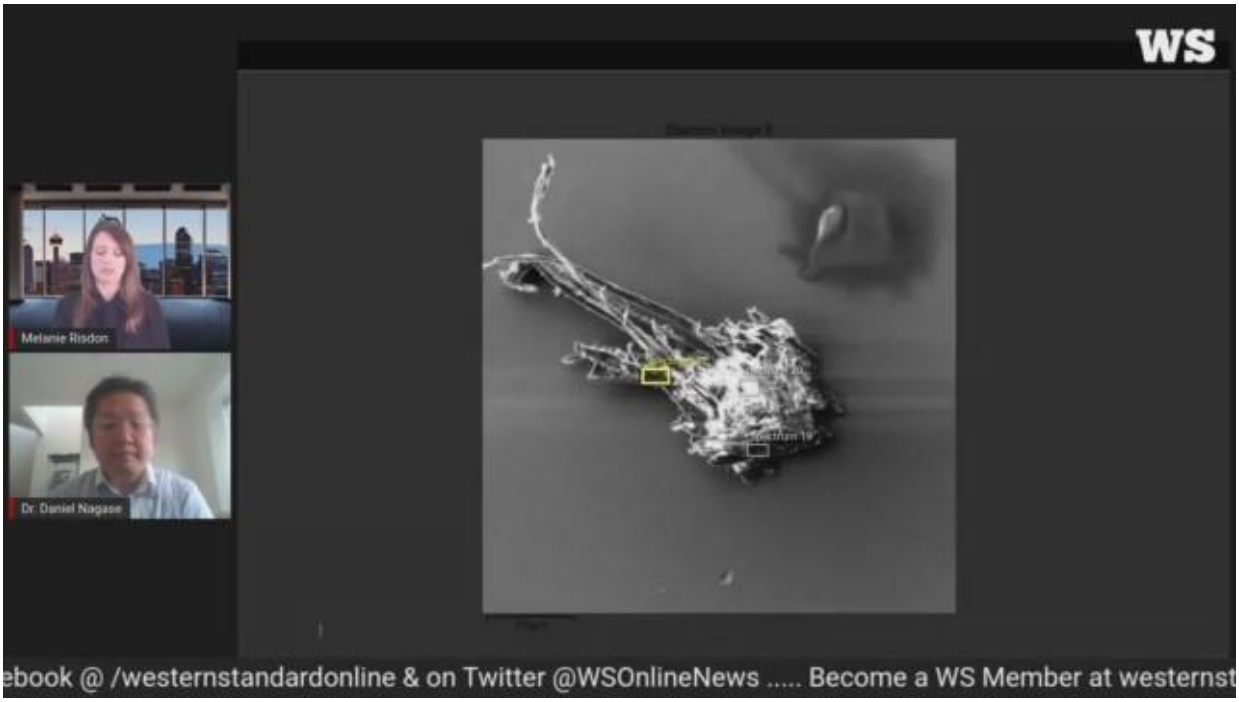
MR
Okay.

DN
And so, this is the thing is, when left at room temperature or the various temperatures that you'd have in a car for a month or more, these samples seem to organise into structures that I can't explain. The structures look like organised little chip structures, but they're not made of anything that normal chips are made of. When they dry up, these samples dry up, they crystallize into crystal shapes. But again, it's not a salt crystal, which would be sodium and chloride and NaCl. It seems to be some kind of crystal shape made up purely of carbon and oxygen, which is very unusual.

MR
Okay. There were some other images unless there's more that you wanted to point out with this one.

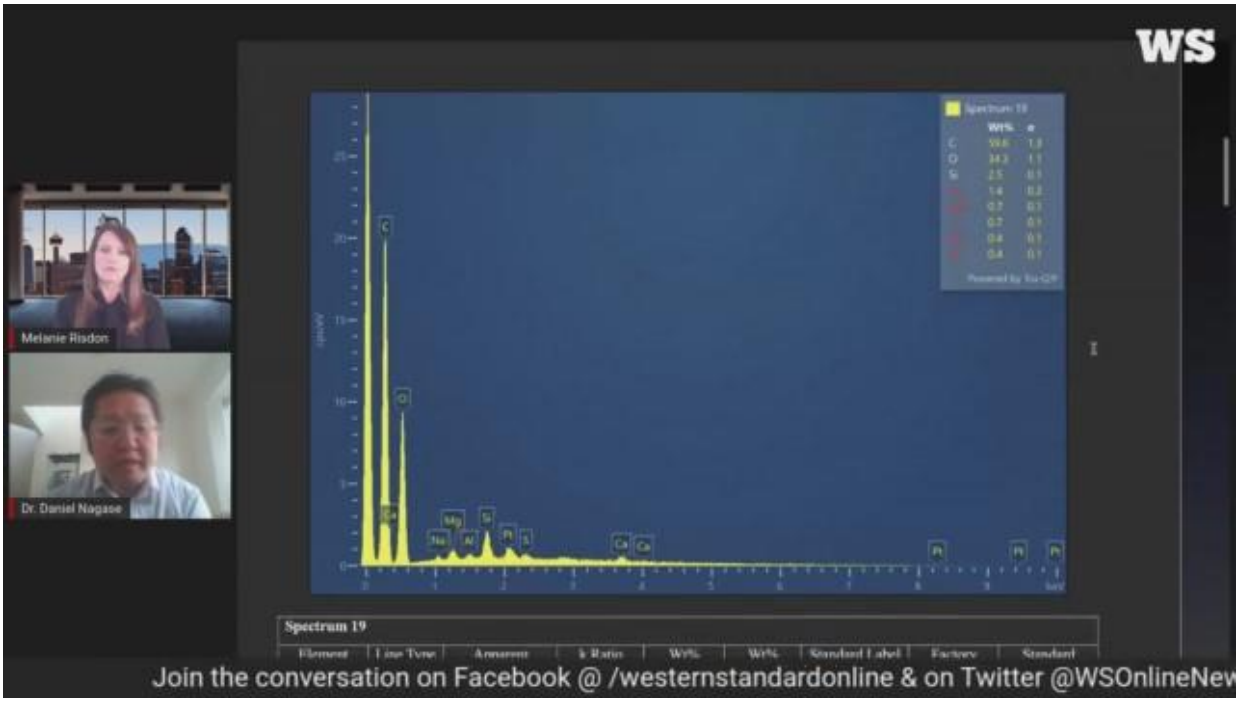
DN
So, this one was from the first sample of Moderna. Let's move on over to the next file, and I'll show you what else we found in the Moderna. So, the interesting thing before we get to the next Moderna file is that the X-ray spectroscopy didn't detect any nitrogen or phosphorus. So, if those complex shapes - that rectangle with all the dots arranged in a grid - were the result of some kind of biological process, like, I don't know, contamination of the sample from mould or bacteria growing in the sample, then there should be nitrogen and phosphorus there in addition to carbon and oxygen. Because every living thing, whether it's a virus, plant or animal, is made up of proteins that contain nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, and phosphorus.

MR
So very confusing and curious. This is the next image that you shared with me. Let's get into what this looks like to you.



DN
So, when I first saw that image, I thought, “oh, well, that could be anything,” right? That could be a mould spore that is starting to sprout little legs because mould spores eventually will grow into a mould or a mushroom. So, when a mould spore sprouts, it has to start growing little roots. That could be what it is. And that's what it looked like to me initially. And I thought to myself, “well, is this mould contamination of a Moderna sample?”

But just as we saw before, we use the electron microscope to determine what elements are in the picture we're looking at. So, there are three squares there. There's Spectrum 20, Spectrum 21, and Spectrum 19. So, let's scroll down and see what was included, and what elements were in Spectrum 19.



[16:08]
So, in spectrum 19, again, we see carbon, oxygen, a little bit of calcium, a little bit of sodium, a little bit of magnesium, and a little bit of aluminium, 0.7% by weight silicon, some sulphur, and then some more calcium. So, calcium, sulphur and sodium - those would all be expected in a biological sample. So, the big question for me is: where's the nitrogen, where is the phosphorus? Because some proteins do contain sulphur, so sulphur certainly wouldn't be unusual.

Aluminium is not supposed to be in any biological protein. But sometimes cells get confused. And instead of having calcium in a particular protein or enzyme, the cells can mistakenly incorporate aluminium instead of calcium. So that's why aluminium is probably very bad for people in the long run. It's not immediately lethal. But if you have enough aluminium in the body, the body can get confused, and the cells will start putting aluminium into their enzymes and proteins instead of calcium like they're supposed to.

MR
So, does this say then that likely there is aluminium included in the this is, a Moderna vaccine? Potentially, yes.

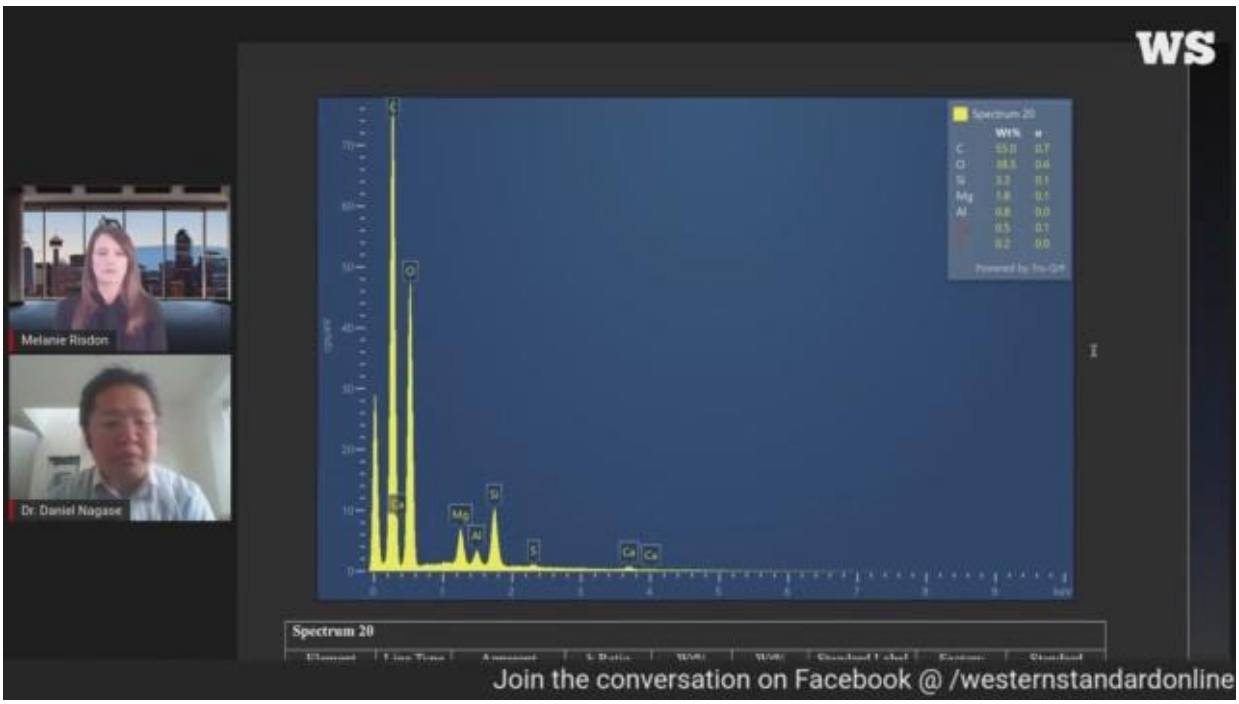
DN
Yes. This shape, this ball with the legs growing out of it, for some reason has aluminium in it. And I can say with certainty that this isn't a mould spore or some other type of biological contamination, because the only thing in it is carbon, oxygen, and no signs of nitrogen, no signs of phosphorus, which would indicate something biological of origin. So, this thing that's growing is non-biological, and it was found inside a Moderna sample that was left unrefrigerated for anywhere between one and two months.

MR

Now you've made the comment, it's growing. How are you witnessing that this is something that is growing?

DN
Well, I don't have 100% confirmation that this is growing as the sample evolves. We should be getting images sometime in the near future where we have an electron microscope attached to a time-lapse camera that can examine to see how these structures change with time. But certainly, I can't imagine that these ball and leg like things are already pre-made and then frozen and contained within every single one of the Moderna vaccines.

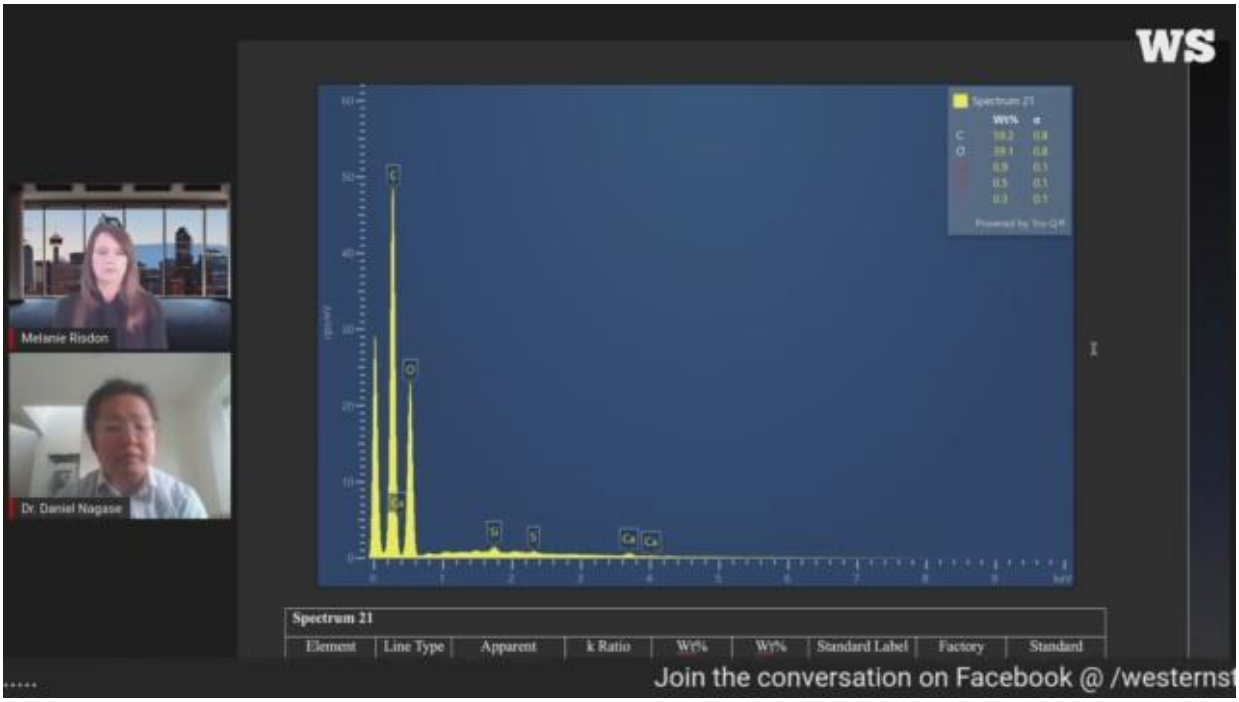
MR
Interesting. Okay.



DN
So, then let's scroll down to spectrum 20. And that's another part of this ball and leg type structure. And again, we see the same thing. It's predominantly carbon and oxygen, with no signs of nitrogen or phosphorus that we would expect from a biological organism. And we see some calcium, aluminium, and a little bit more silicon in spectrum 20. And then let's scroll down again to spectrum 21.

MR
Now, when it comes to a vaccine, would you see silicon ever for any particular reason, any kind of coding or like what?

DN
Not that I know of. I mean, silicon can be contained in various objects like sand has silicon atoms in it. But again, not that I'm aware of.



And then again, the other part, spectrum 21 of that structure is carbon, oxygen, calcium and silicon with a little bit of calcium. So again, there are no signs of biological elements, nitrogen or phosphorus in any of what we saw that looked like mould, spore, or sprouting legs. So, this was also seen in the Moderna sample, the same batch of Moderna that we were looking at before that had these chips and crystals in it. So then let's move on to the third Moderna file.

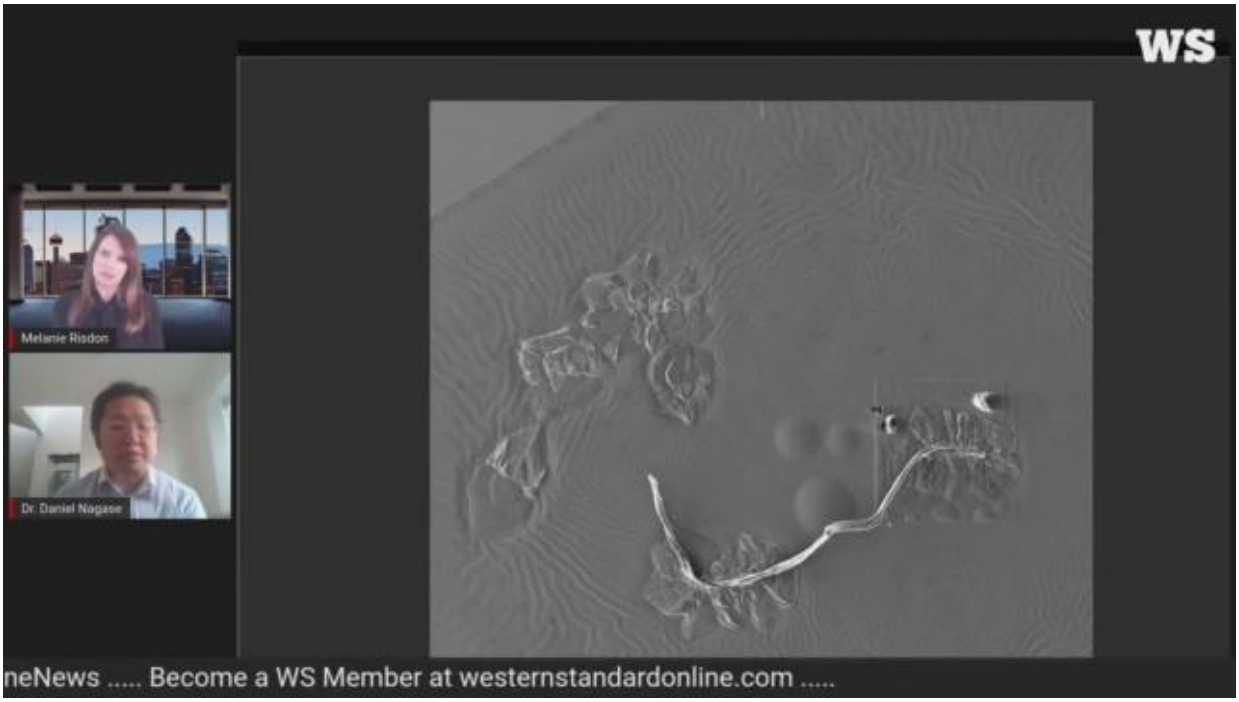
MR
Okay. And while we're doing that, so my question to you then, Dr. Nagase is: in standard, we'll call it old school vaccines when we're talking biologics I mean, they were all made of biologics because they were either a portion of a virus or a dead form of a virus or a shed of a virus or something along those lines. But again, the idea was that it was biological because it contained the actual virus.

DN
That's right.

MR
Okay.

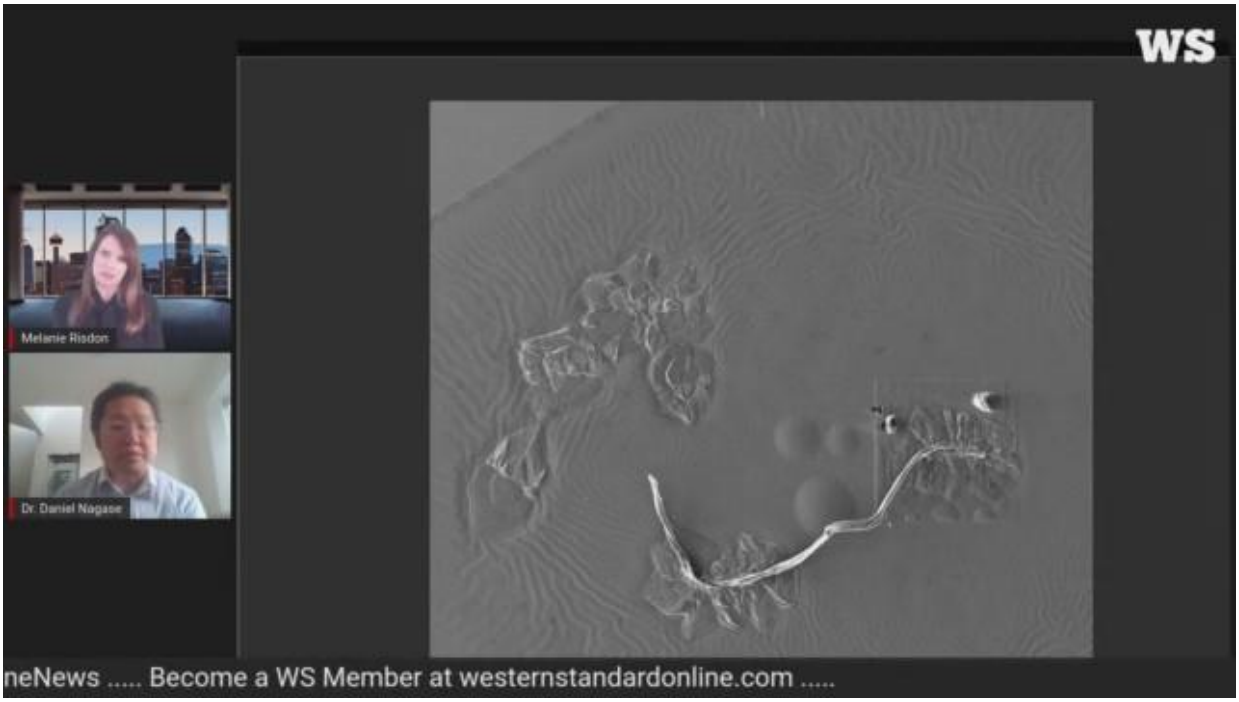
DN
Well, the only thing I can say for certainty is all these strange structures we're looking at from the Moderna sample. They're not of biological origin, so there is no biological contamination of these samples.

MR
Okay.



DN
So, this next one. So, this is the most zoomed out photo. This particular structure was, I think it was big enough to see on an optical microscope, although I don't have any optical microscope pictures for this particular presentation. But if we scroll down, we'll Zoom in on it and get a closer look at what we're looking at.

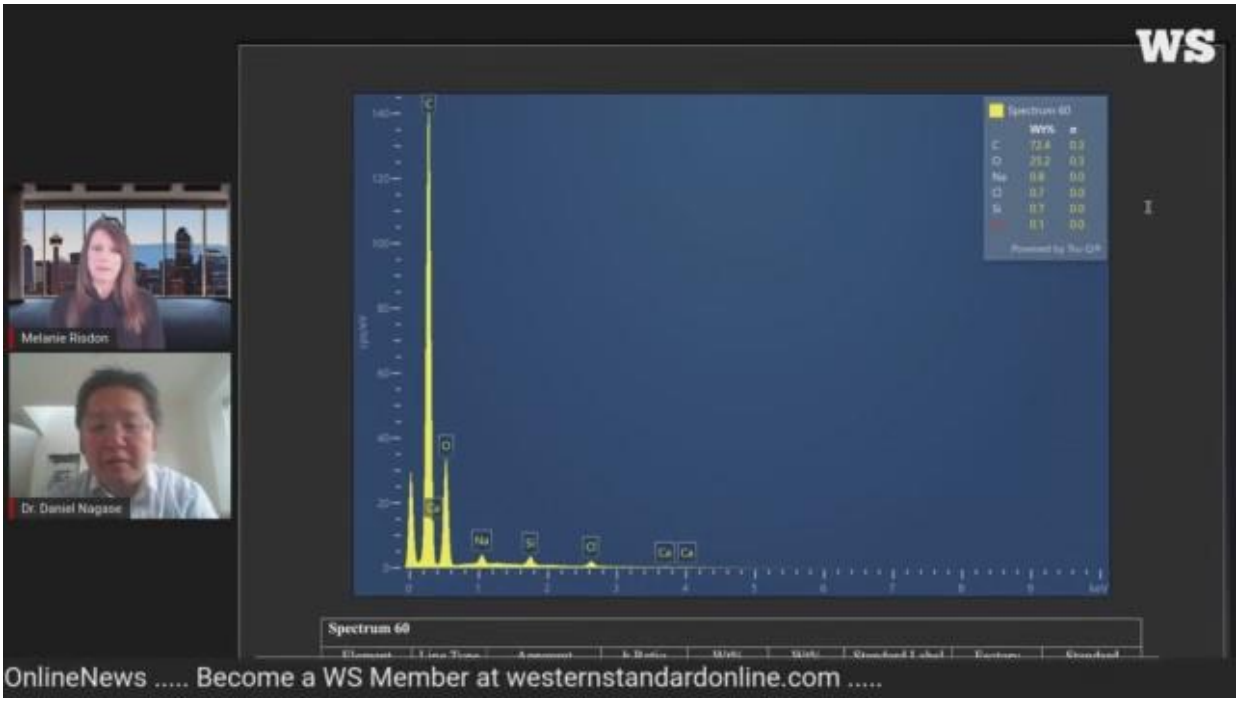
So, we see a strand on top of some crystals. So, if we Zoom out or Zoom into the particular folded over part of that strand. So, if we scroll up again.



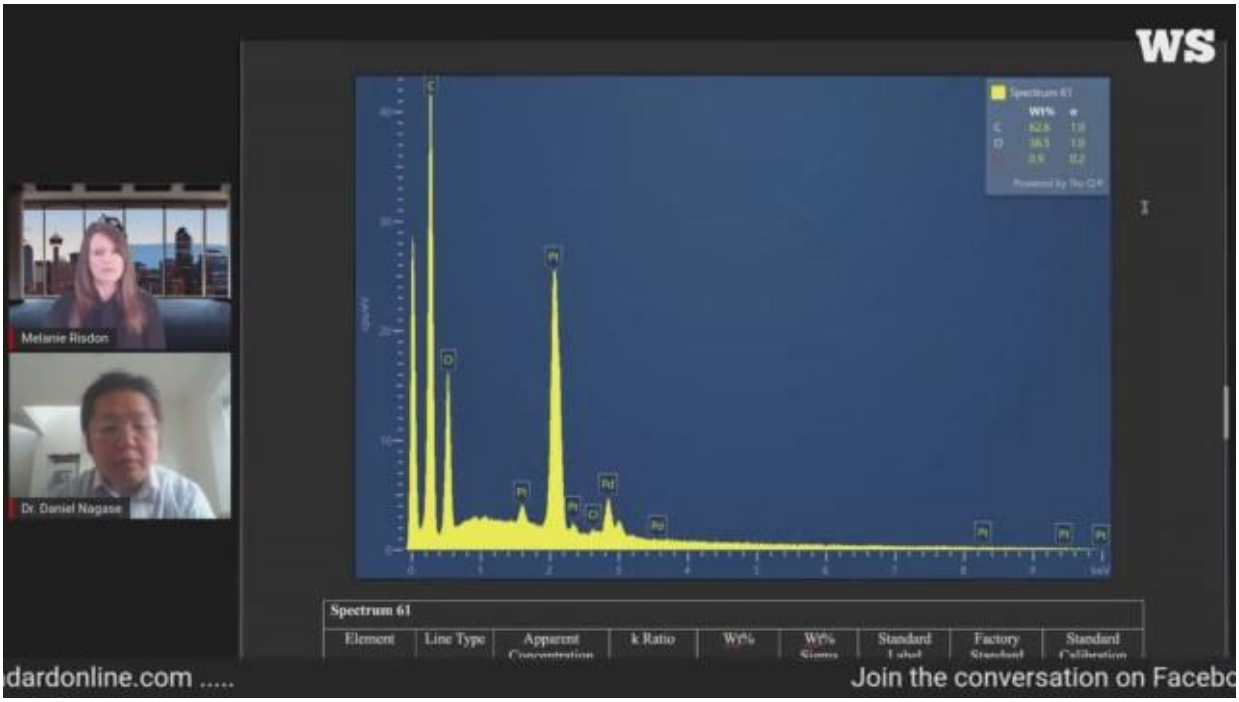
If you look at the right hand most part of the strand, it looks like the strand is folded over and the folded over part of the strand appears to be sitting on top of a crystal. And so, in the middle of that strand, there are some little things that look like dots in between the folded over parts of the strand. So, when we scroll down, we are going to take a closer look at that.

So, what you see in that folded over bit of strand, actually just one screen up for a second is you see these little things that look like balls or eggs. Right? And that strand could be carbon fibre or it could be a hair fibre. We don't know what it is. So, let's scroll

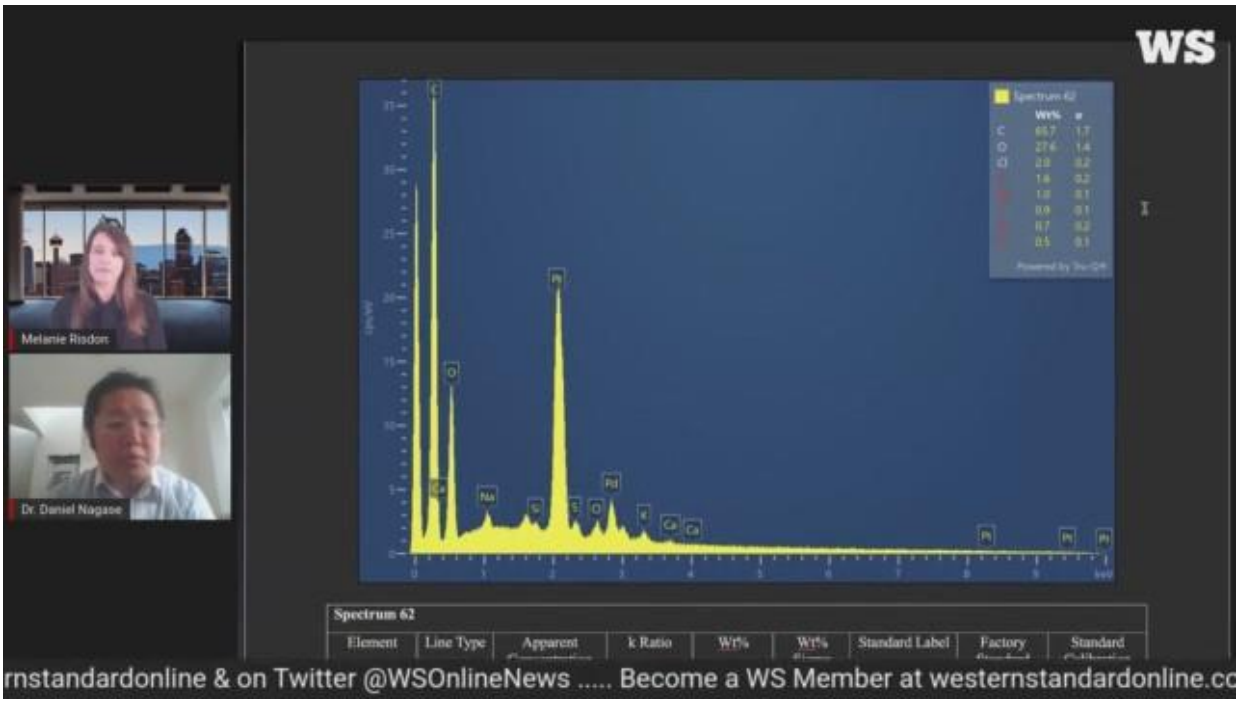
down and we'll have a look at the X-ray spectroscopy to see what exactly those little ball shapes and strand shapes are made of.



So, spectrum 60, if you scroll up a bit, I think that's the shaft. If we scroll up the spectrum. Oh, no. Spectrum 60 is one of the balls that wasn't in that folded part. Spectrum 61 is the crystal. Spectrum 62 is the folded over part of the shaft. And maybe one of those little round balls, but we'll see more of those later. So, let's scroll down. If we look at spectrum 60 again, we see a whole lot of carbon, a lot of oxygen, some calcium, some sodium, and some chloride, silicon. No signs of nitrogen, no sign of phosphorus. So, we know this is not biological. This is an entirely carbon-based structure. Let's scroll down to spectrum 61.



So, again, pretty similar story. Carbon, oxygen. For some reason, the square under spectrum 61 accumulated a lot of platinum. But again, platinum could be something that we added to the sample just to protect the sample from being burnt up in the first second or two of exposure to an electron beam. But again, no signs of nitrogen or phosphorus. It's just carbon and oxygen. So, we know that there was nothing biological in spectrum 61 in that square. And then spectrum 62,



Same story again. Carbon, oxygen, some silicon, some sulphur, some potassium this time, a bit of calcium. But no nitrogen, no phosphorus. So, nothing we saw in that photo was of biological origin. It appears to be a primarily carbon-oxygen structure. So

then let's move on to the next file so we can get a closer look at those things that look like little eggs or little round spheres.

MR
Was that in the same file, or do we need to switch to another one?

DN
We need to switch to the next file. And this is all in the Moderna. So, we're seeing multiple different shapes showing up in the Moderna vaccine.

This one is actually the Pfizer picture. Let me see if I can find you the correct one. So those little shapes were from Pfizer. Just give me a second here.

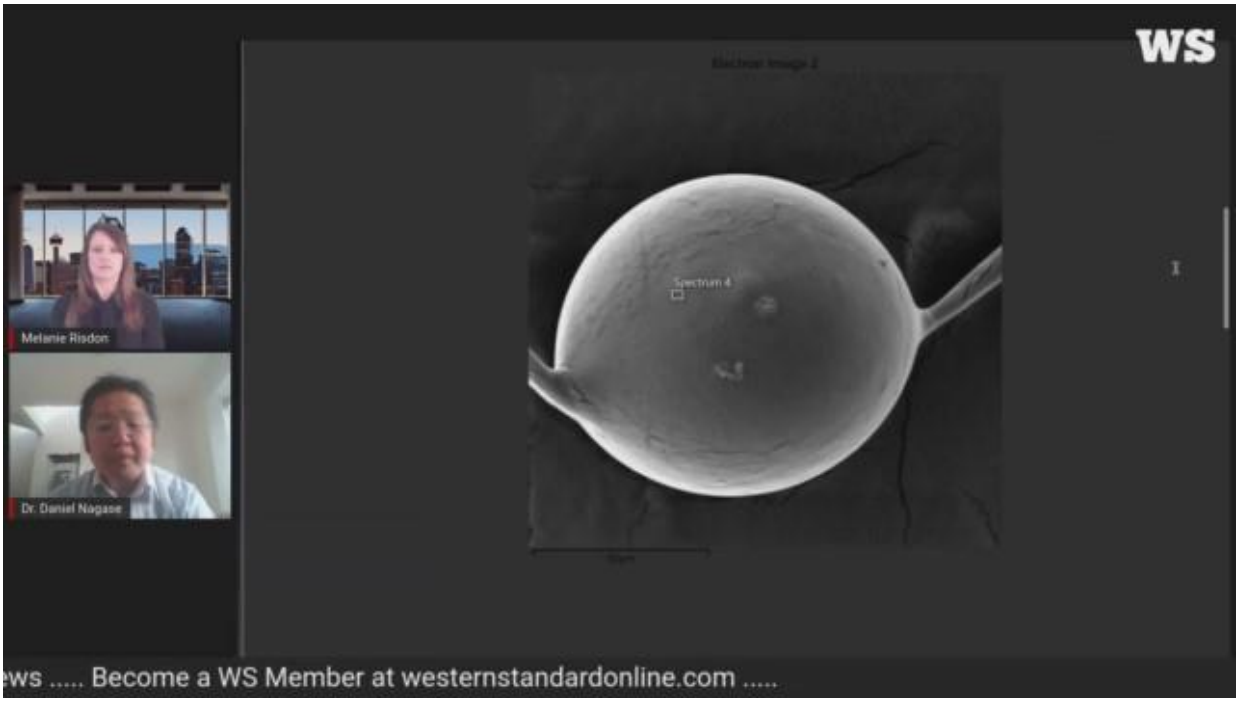
MR
It seems curious, especially considering that these vaccines are still, sort of, in their trial phase. And in that case, it hasn't really been divulged everything that is included in the vaccine.

This was one of the pictures that I looked at. That kind of had me going, “now that looks strange.” So, what can you tell us about this one?

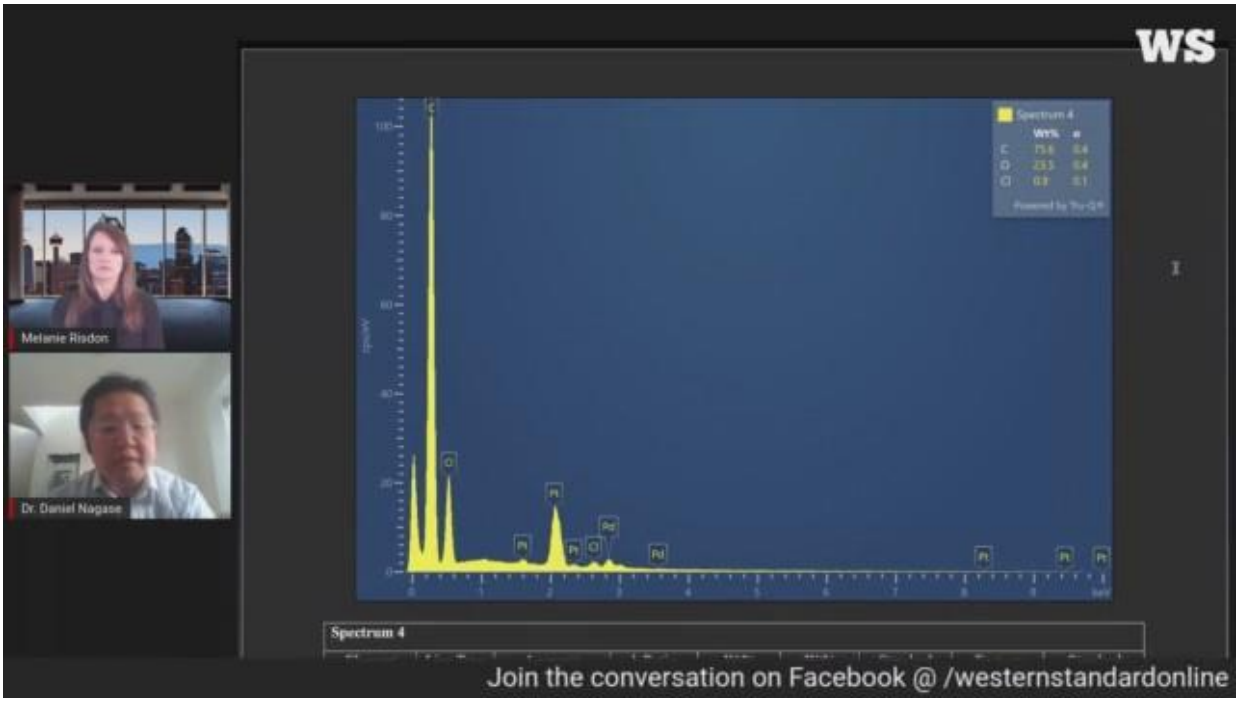
DN
So here it looks like there are two completely different types of strands. One strand looks like it could be a hair fibre or a dead insect leg. Right? An insect leg would kind of look like that...

MR
If that was a hair or an insect leg, we would see biologics, right? Like we would see that it would contain biological elements.

DN
Yeah, it would contain nitrogen or phosphorus. So, we ran the spectrum on that thing that looks like an insect leg. Nothing biological, no nitrogen, no phosphorus. And then we have this thing that looks like a fibre with bulbs growing in it. So, let's scroll down and we'll get a closer look at these bulb-shaped things.



And we took a spectrum analysis of the surface of that bulb. So, if we keep scrolling down.



We'll see that spectrum 4 is again, made of carbon and oxygen. Platinum is stuff we added to the sample, and there's a little bit of chloride. So, I did a bit of research into what kind of shapes do carbon, can carbon take in electron microscopy. So, we looked at carbon fibres, and there was something that's relatively recent in technology development, and that's carbon nanospheres. So, if anyone looks up pictures of carbon nanospheres on the web and they look at pictures that have been taken with an electron microscope, the carbon nanosphere looks surprisingly similar to that bulb-

shaped object. However, what I haven't been able to find in the literature, the scientific literature, is carbon nanospheres being grown out of carbon nanofibres, and that appears to be what's going on with that strand with bulbs growing along it. I guess it's a carbon fibre that was somehow manipulated so that it would start growing carbon nanospheres. And then so, then the question is, what on earth is this doing in an injection Intended for use in people?

MR
Well, and I was just about to ask that, like, when you were looking into these carbon nanospheres, what are they? What are they for? What were they developed for? Were you able to ascertain that?

DN
I wasn't able to ascertain what exactly carbon nanospheres are used for, but I would imagine that carbon nanospheres would have some kind of industrial use, the same as carbon fibre. Carbon fibre is used to make very strong materials. But again, I can't explain all these different shapes - crystals, chips, strands, bulbs, all being made of carbon, all showing a complete absence of nitrogen and phosphorus and all being seen within a Moderna sample. This is the most unusual thing is, that it appears that the Moderna sample if it had any mRNA or DNA in it, there were no signs of mRNA or DNA. Because mRNA and DNA are both composed of nucleotides and nucleotides have nitrogen and phosphorus. So that particular Moderna sample from somewhere in Canada has no RNA in it. It has no mRNA. Or if there was mRNA in it, somehow it disappeared after being left unrefrigerated for anywhere from one to two months, I think it's probably closer to two months.

MR
So, with that refrigeration process and the fact that perhaps the idea is that the design of these vaccines and whatever they're delivering, it needs to be kept cold, obviously, or else it destroys. So, what do you think of that when it comes to then injecting it into the body? Because once it's injected, I have to assume, that it very quickly gets to a body temperature. It just seems very confusing to me about the fact that it needs to stay so cold and then what happens once it warms up? And clearly, your images are showing what it looks like after it's been unrefrigerated.

DN
So, what we need to do is I need to be able to get a sample of freshly refrigerated of Moderna or Pfizer and get that to the research group that can examine it under the electron microscope. And if we don't see any of these types of structures, then we have proof that when it's refrigerated, these structures are prevented from assembling. And then after room temperature or body temperature, then these structures are somehow designed to assemble into various different forms, from chips to crystals to fibres to nanospheres, it looks like.

MR
Is this concerning to you? What do you think?

DN
Well, it's a complete lack of disclosure. Right? Did any press release from Pfizer and Moderna say, “oh, in addition to the lipid nanospheres and the mRNA, we're also

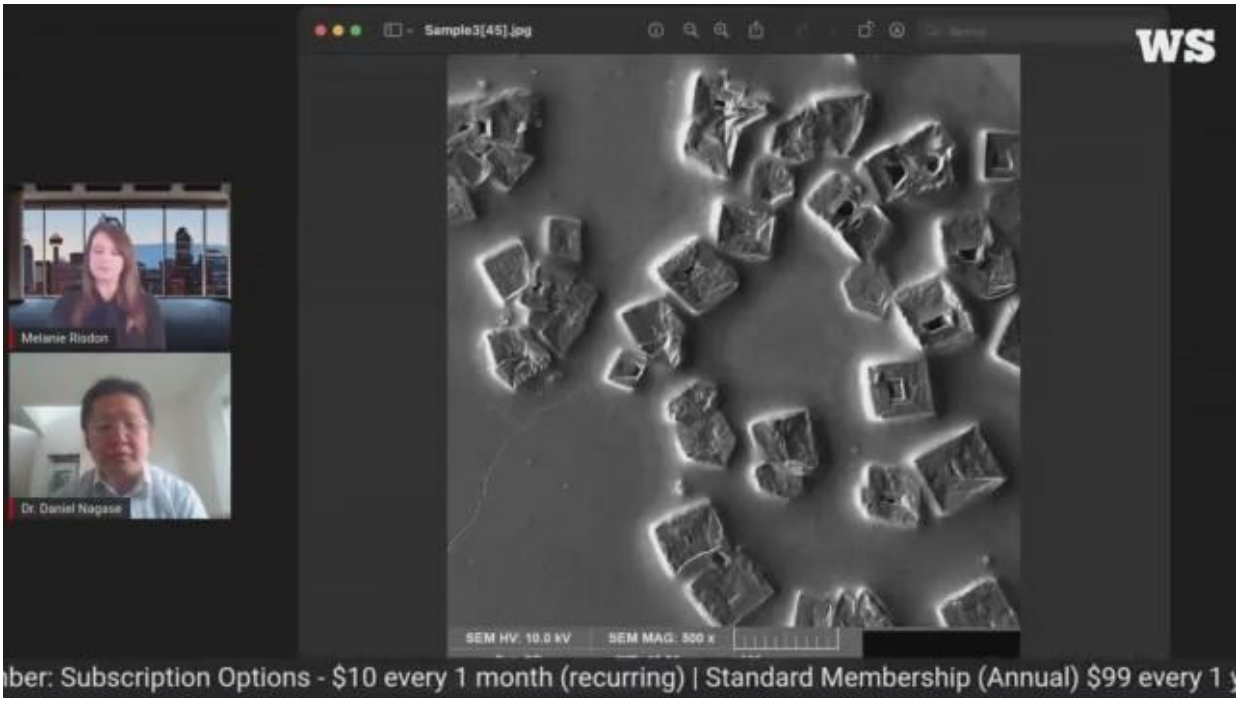
putting in a bunch of carbon-based experiments into the vaccine”? That was not said in any press release or any official documentation. I don't think that was even disclosed to governments that there is some type of carbon-based technology in all these injections.

MR
Well, and I think that's part of the confusing part for a lot of people is under this emergency use authorisation, there's a lot that doesn't need to be disclosed. And for somebody who is discerning, there are a lot of people who care about what they're putting in their bodies. And so, if you're not even being told it's not even being disclosed because of the fact that it's in this emergency use authorisation state, you would think there would be a lot of concern around that for sure.

DN
Well, and the thing is, I don't even know if this carbon technology, this carbon nanotechnology is in every batch or is it just in the batches they sent to Canada? Is Canada one half of an experiment and certain States in the US are getting a slightly different batch without the carbon nanotech? And then are countries around the world being given different injections, and we're being observed to see, “well, who dies the fastest, who gets the sickest or what kind of illnesses result” from experimental ingredients being indiscriminately and without disclosure being given to people?

MR
Yeah, a lot of questions for sure. Now, I feel like I heard you say that you do plan to, or were planning to, have a look at or possibly try to get more images to show whether like a time-lapse and whether things are growing. Are you working on that? Do you have that in your plans? Are we going to be able to get an update from you on that?

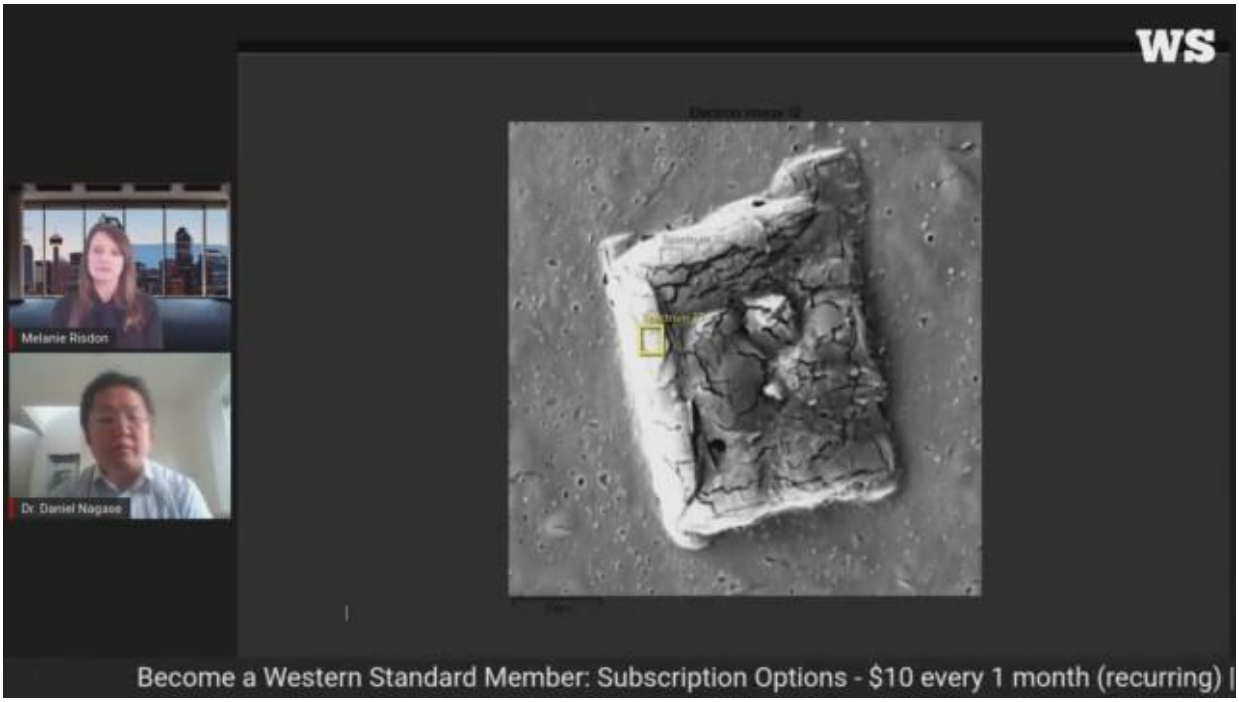
DN
Yeah, the research group is working at that and is always working on that. But again, with this type of research, it has to be kind of clandestine because there's a lot of money behind not letting anyone know what's actually in these injections. So, we're kind of secretive about that. But before we go on. I just want to show the couple files of the Pfizer, just to show that there are strange structures growing in the Pfizer samples as well. So, if we could pull up the Pfizer files.



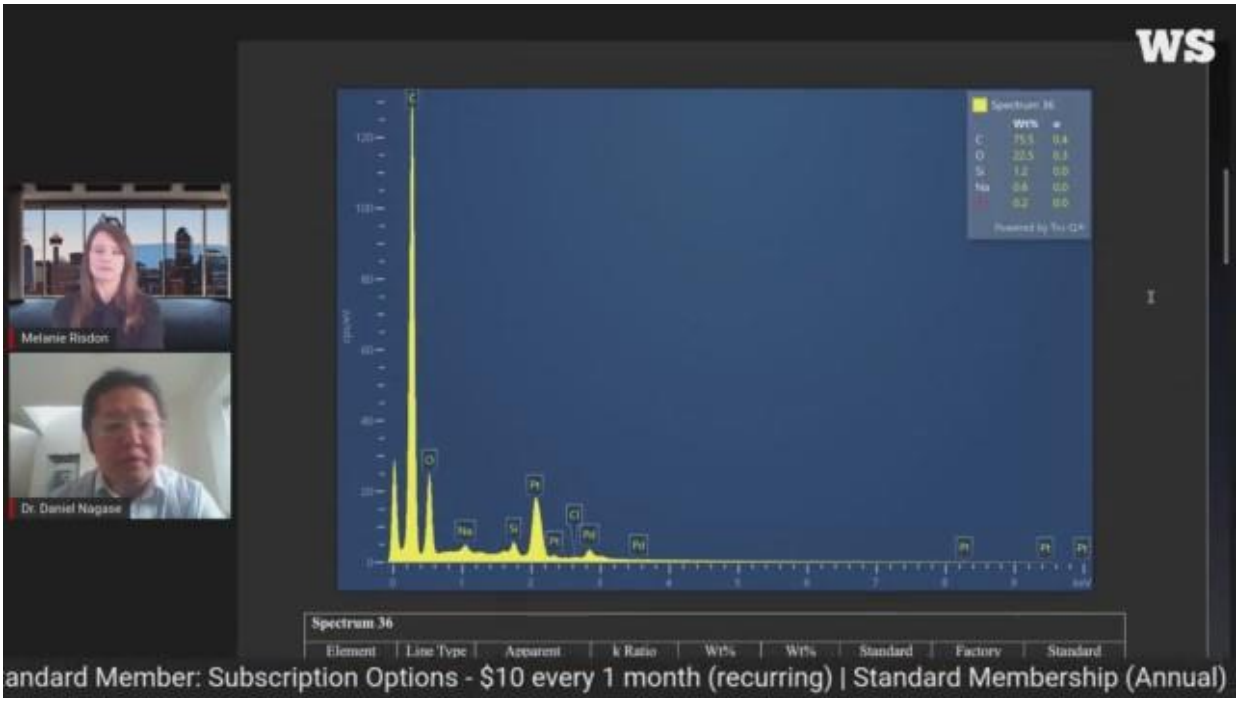
So, this is what we saw in the Pfizer sample. And in a droplet of the Pfizer, you'd see literally thousands of these little squares. So then if we can move on to the next file from Pfizer.

MR
So, it looks like little crystals, maybe salt, maybe something. But I'm guessing you're going to tell us it's not containing the things...

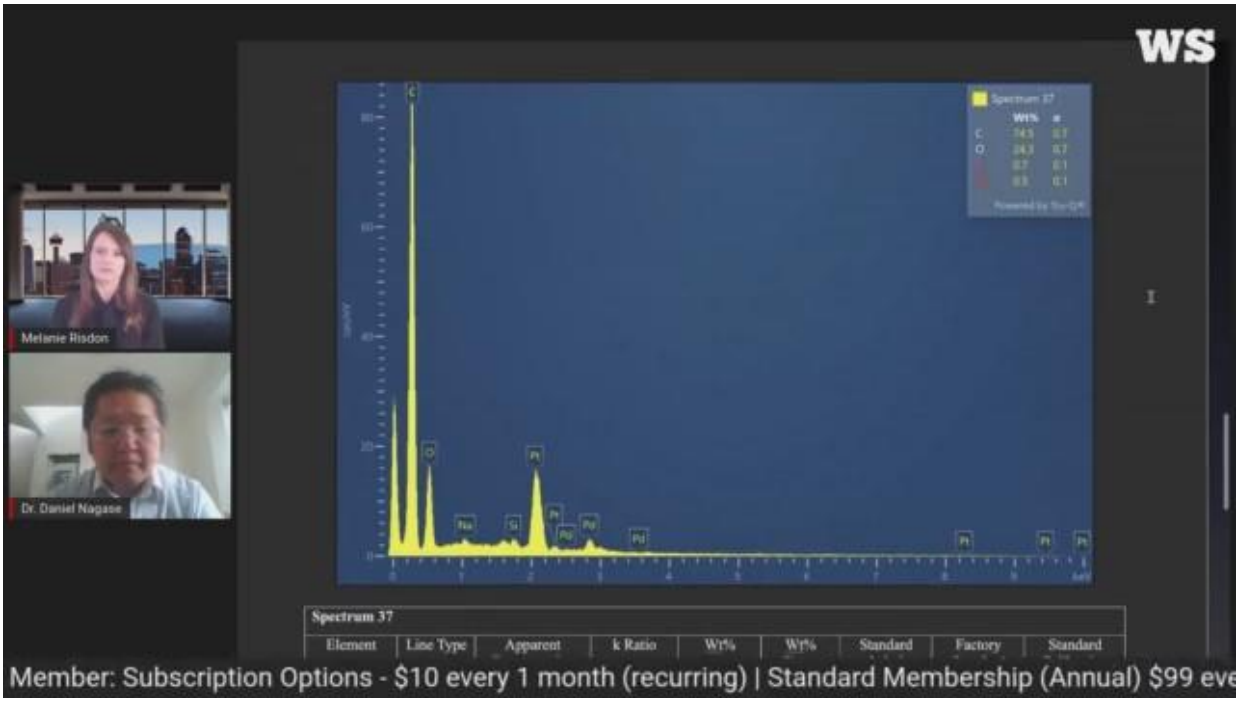
DN
So that's what I first thought because we saw those same crystals in regular optical microscopy. But of course, with optical microscopy you can't really tell, well, it looks like a salt crystal, but you don't know for sure.



So, we put it under the electron microscope, and then we took two samples for it to examine what elements are in spectrum 32 and I think spectrum, which I can't see clearly on my screen, but spectrum 36 and spectrum 37. So, let's scroll down and find out what elements were there.



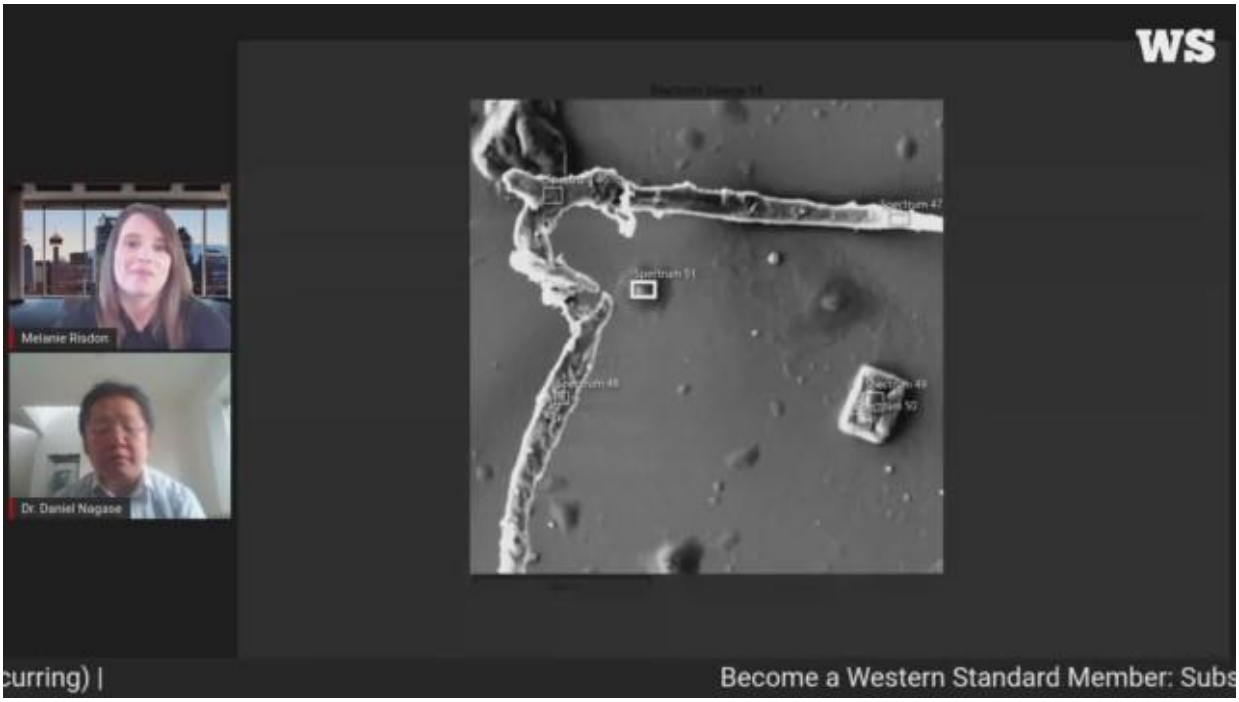
So, if this was a salt crystal, we'd expect to see sodium and chloride. And what do we see in square 36? It's carbon, oxygen, a little bit of sodium, and a little bit of chloride. But again, it's carbon, oxygen, platinum, which was an artefact because we added that to the sample, and a little bit of silicon. That's really unusual. And let's scroll down to spectrum 37.



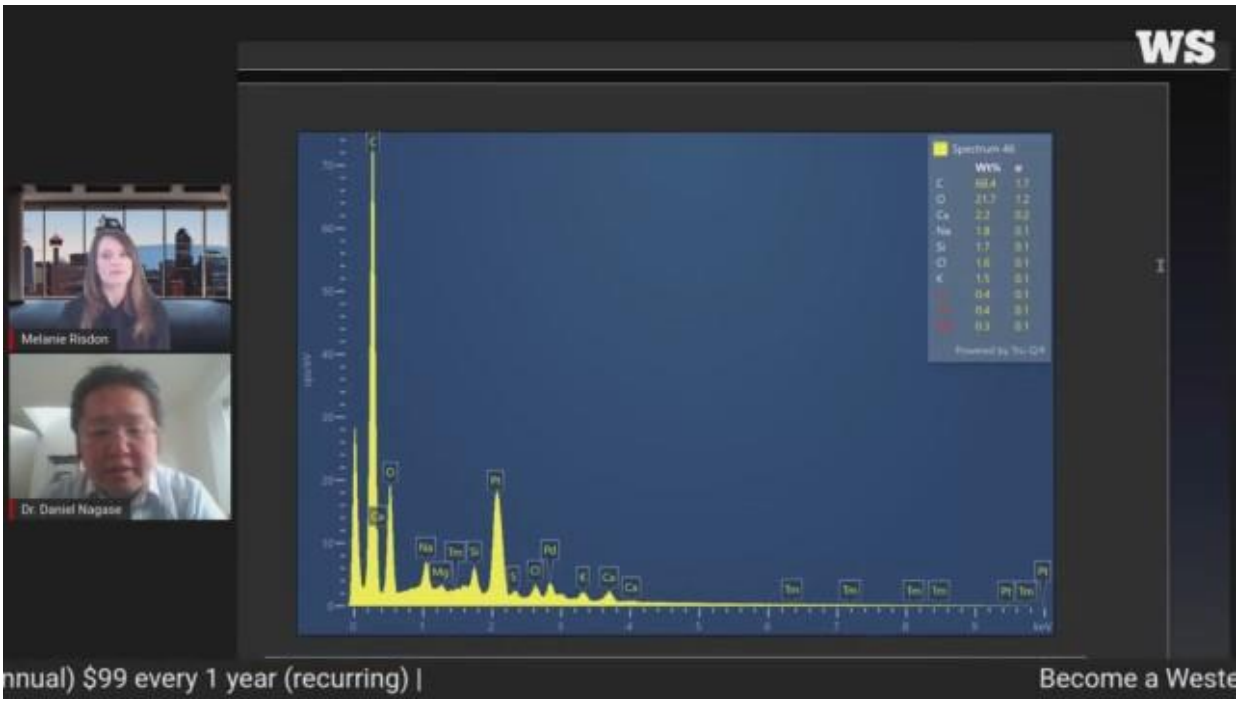
And again, in that particular square, there's only a tiny bit of sodium, no detectable chloride, and it's carbon-oxygen with a very little bit of silicon. So, again, it might look like some type of a salt crystal, but it's made up purely of carbon and oxygen and possibly hydrogen. But again, we don't know how much hydrogen is in that sample because the detector can't detect the spectrum for hydrogen.

MR
Again, no signs of biological material there.

DN
No signs of biological material. So, let's move on to the next Pfizer file. And similar to the Moderna samples, the Pfizer sample also had fibre-like structures. And then so the next file will show the Pfizer fibre structure alongside a crystal. And the spectrum analysis again shows that these structures are made purely of carbon.



So, we have a fibre-like structure. And this sample was from a Pfizer sample, and spectrum 46 is on the fibre. Spectrum 48 is on the fibre, and spectrums 49 and 50 are from the crystal. So, let's scroll down there.



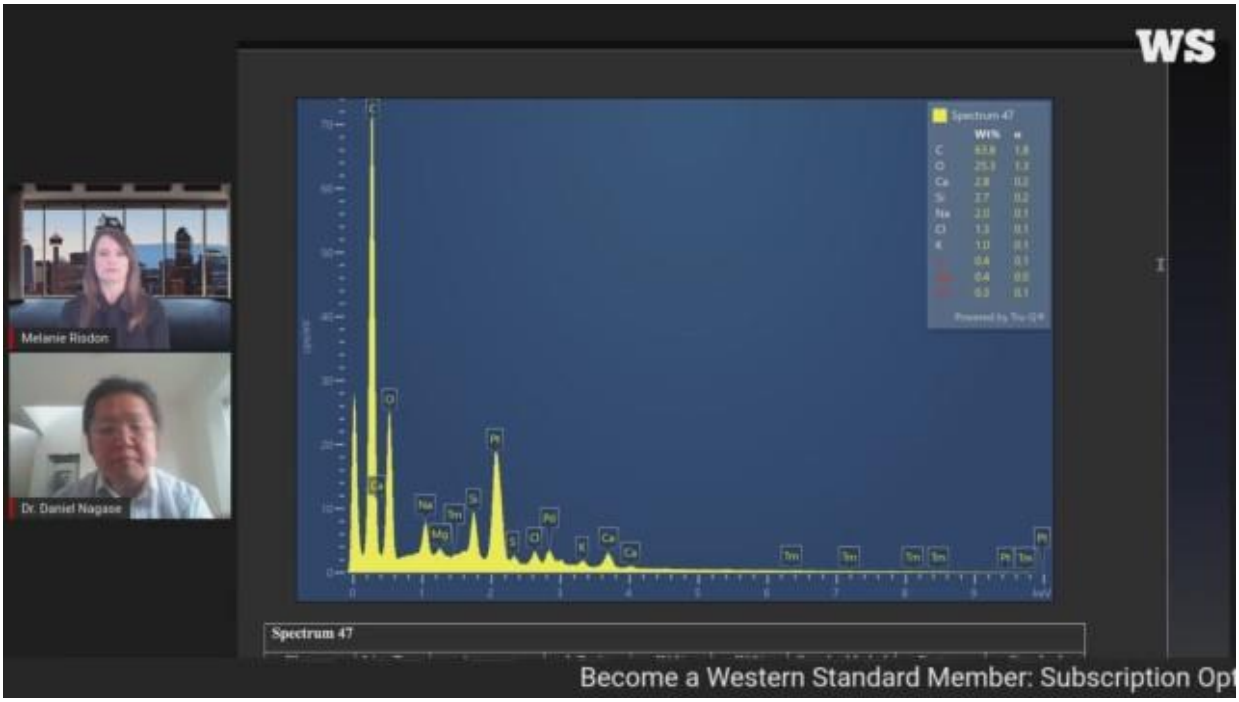
So, 46, which was also on the fibre, is carbon, oxygen, calcium, some magnesium, and some silicon. And it has a bit of an unusual element from the lanthanide series: [thulium] Tm. Sorry, I didn't take my measure in my major in chemistry, so I'll have to look up the name for you. Tm is, uh …

MR
I know I'm rocking my brain through my chemistry in high school, and I don't remember what Tm was.

DN
Tm is number 69 on the periodic table called thulium. And again, that's a very unusual element to see. I don't know what thulium is doing inside the Pfizer vaccine, but there is a detectable amount of thulium.

MR
Is that metal?

DN
Yeah, it's a metal. It's a type of lanthanide metal. It's not something you see every day. So then let's scroll down. Spectrum 47. And that was on the fibre part that was seen in the Pfizer sample.



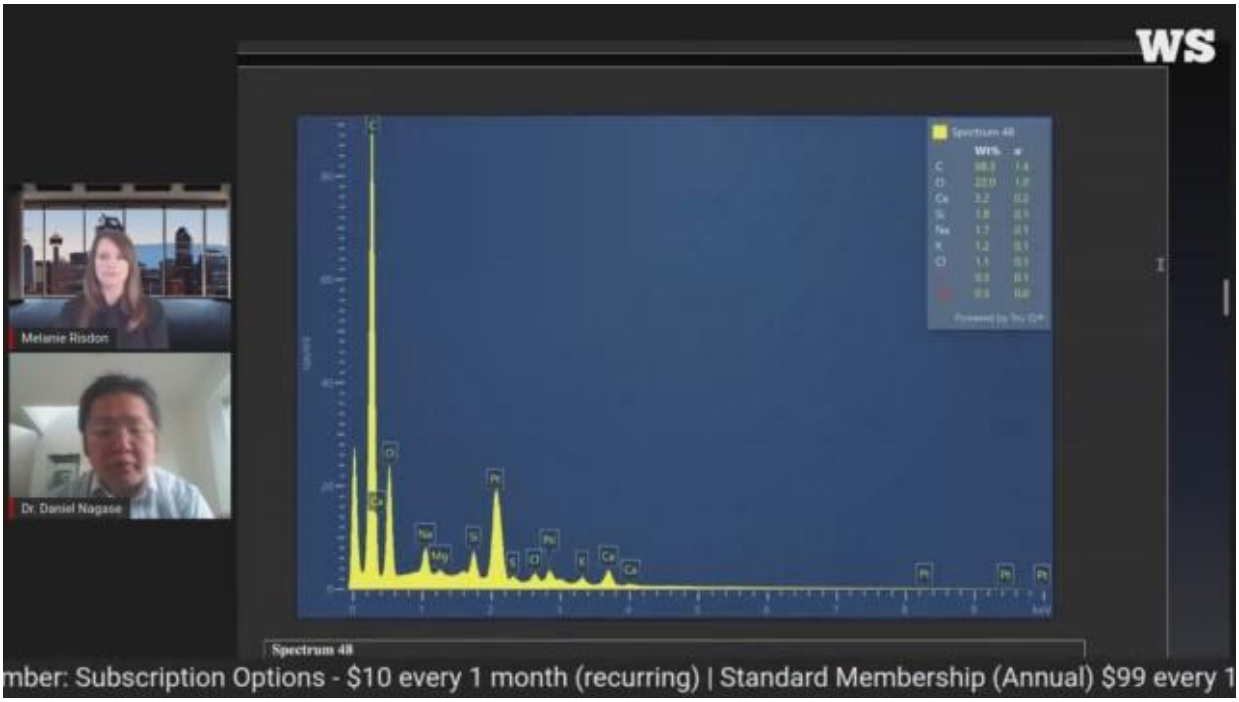
Spectrum 47, which was another part of the fibre. Again, same thing. Carbon, oxygen, a bit of calcium, and some sodium chloride. So, there's some salt on that part of the fibre. But again, thulium, silicon. The Tm's are showing up for some reason. So, there's thulium in the Pfizer sample that we didn't see in the Moderna sample.

MR
Is there a chance that that's an additive again or no, this isn't something normal?

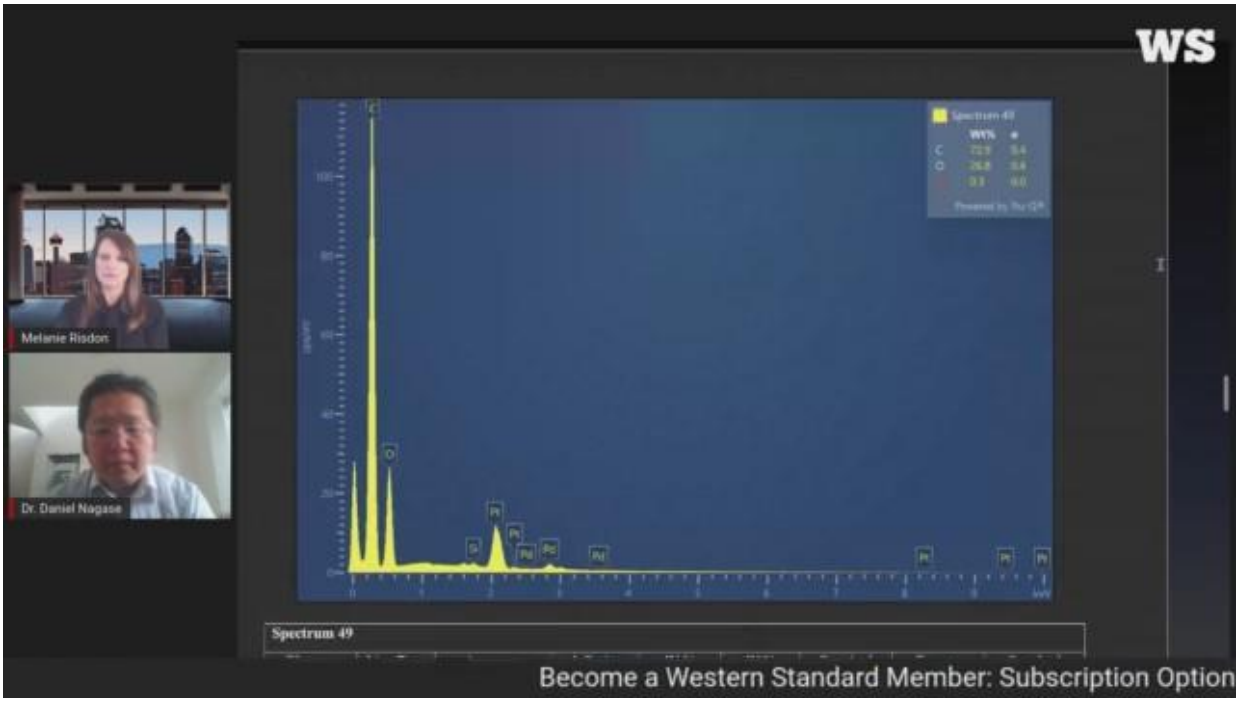
DN
Quite possibly it's an additive. It's a very unusual additive. I don't know what the biological…

MR
I mean, an additive in the lab so that the sample doesn't burn under the electron microscope.

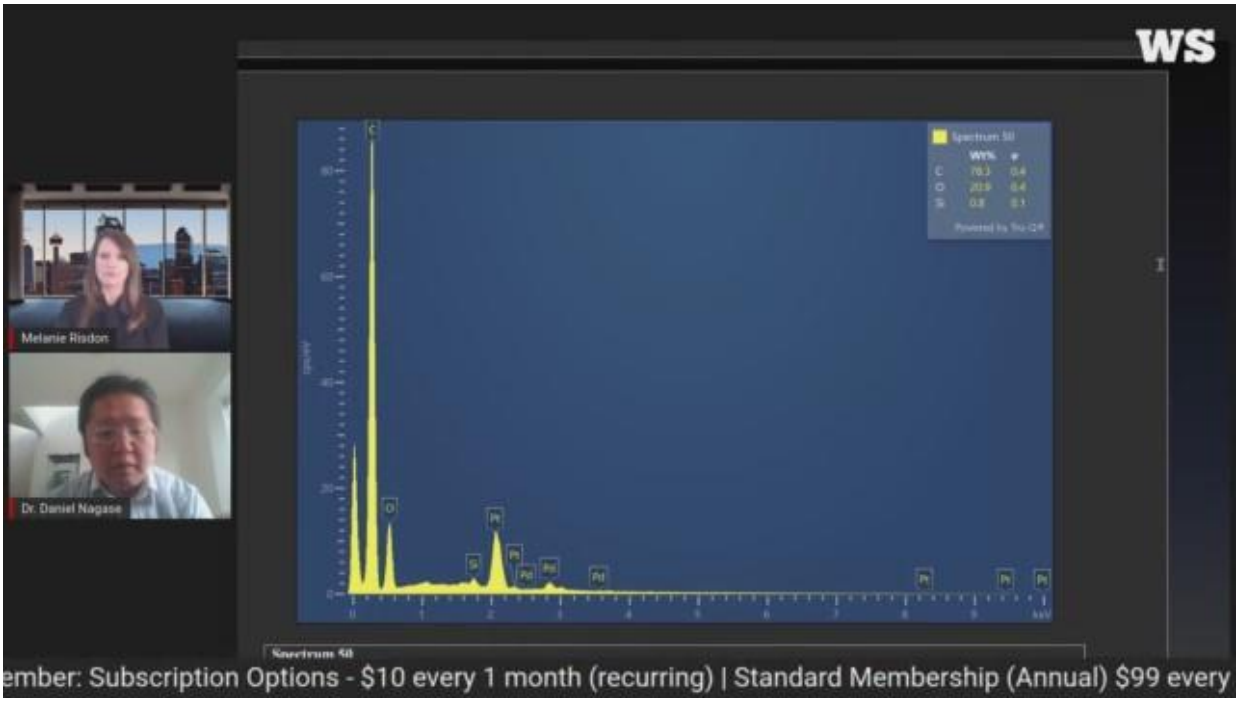
DN
No, it's only platinum, palladium or gold that would show up as an additive from the lab. Thulium is a very unusual contaminant. It's very unusual. It would be presumptuous for me to say it's a contaminant. It could have been added intentionally to the sample and when it forms fibres, it gathers the thulium for some reason and incorporates it into the fibre for some reason. So again, this is a lot of questions. What is exactly going on? So, let's keep scrolling down. Spectrum 48, I believe, was also from the fibre.



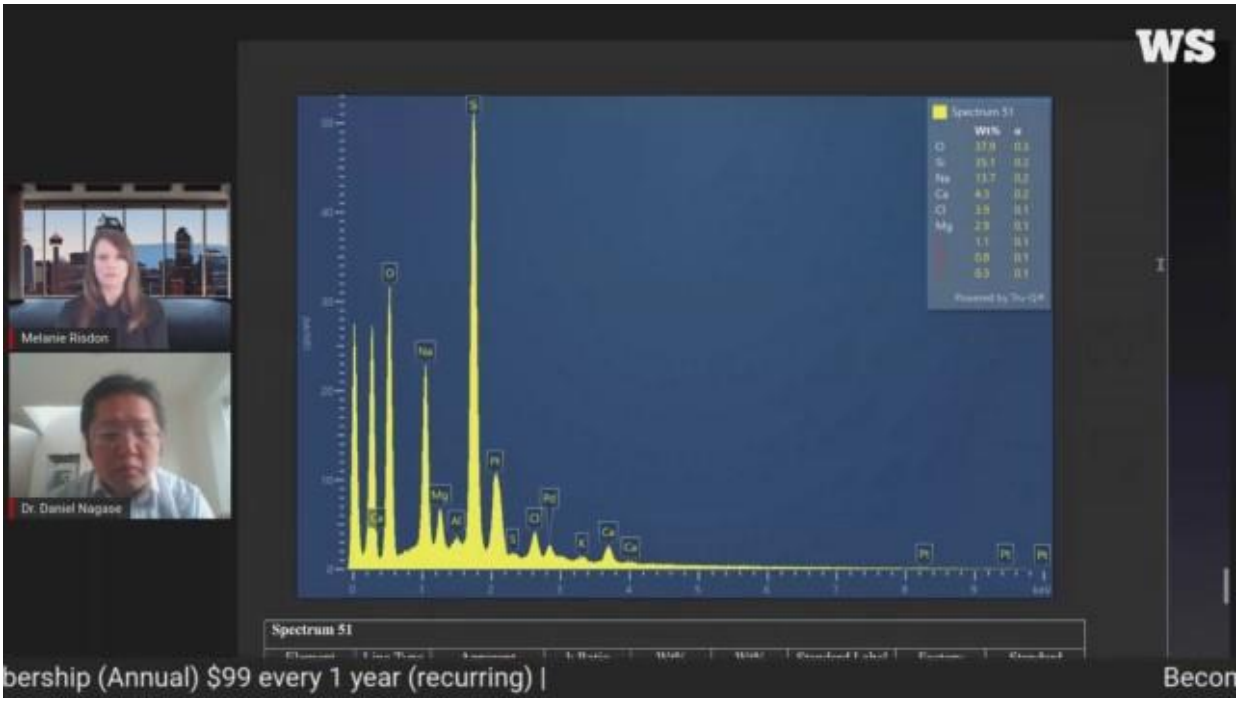
So, this spectrum 48 didn't have any thulium, t's just carbon, oxygen, magnesium, silicon, and a bit of sodium and calcium. And let's keep scrolling down.



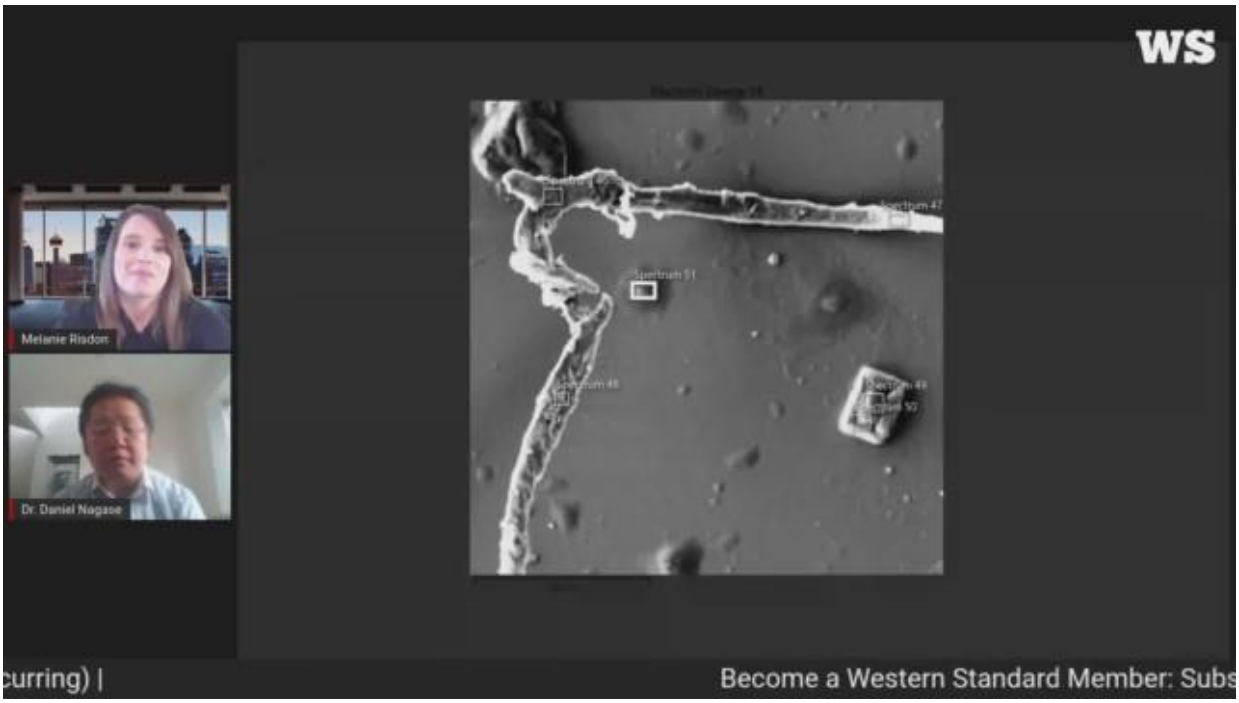
So again, spectrum 49 is a similar story. It's carbon, oxygen. And then spectrum 50, I believe, is the same story.



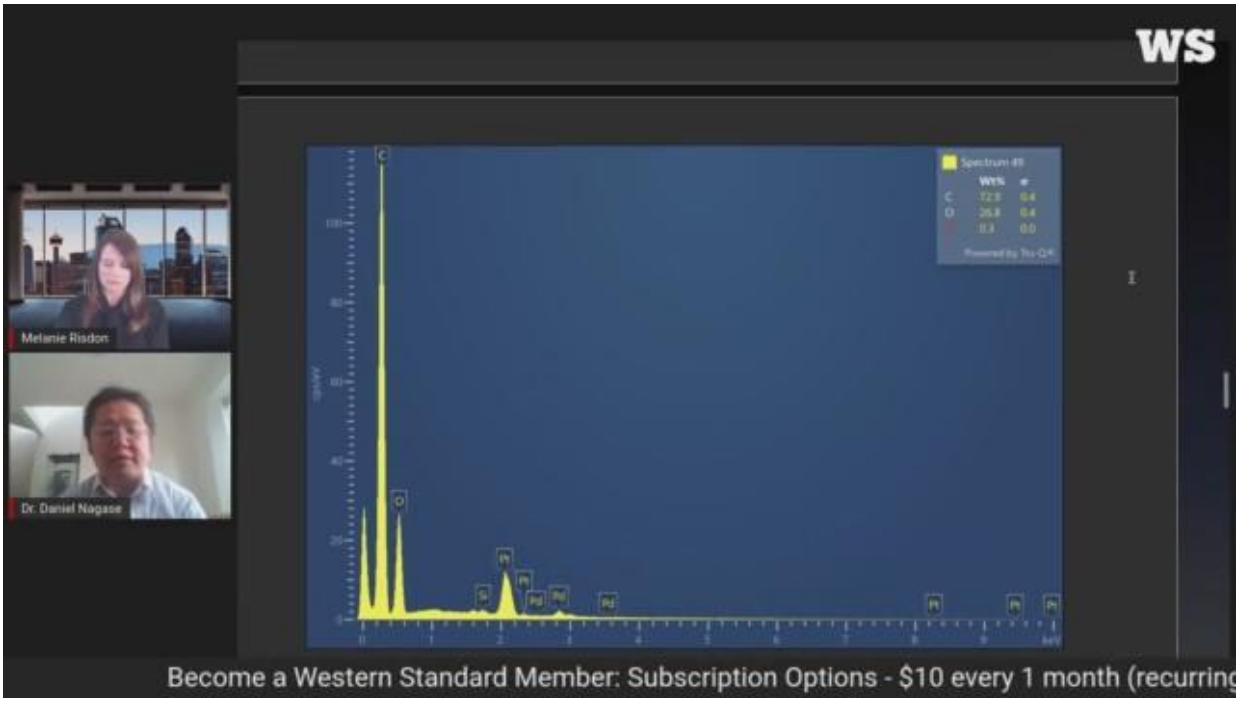
Again, carbon, oxygen, and a little bit of silicon. And then keep scrolling down.

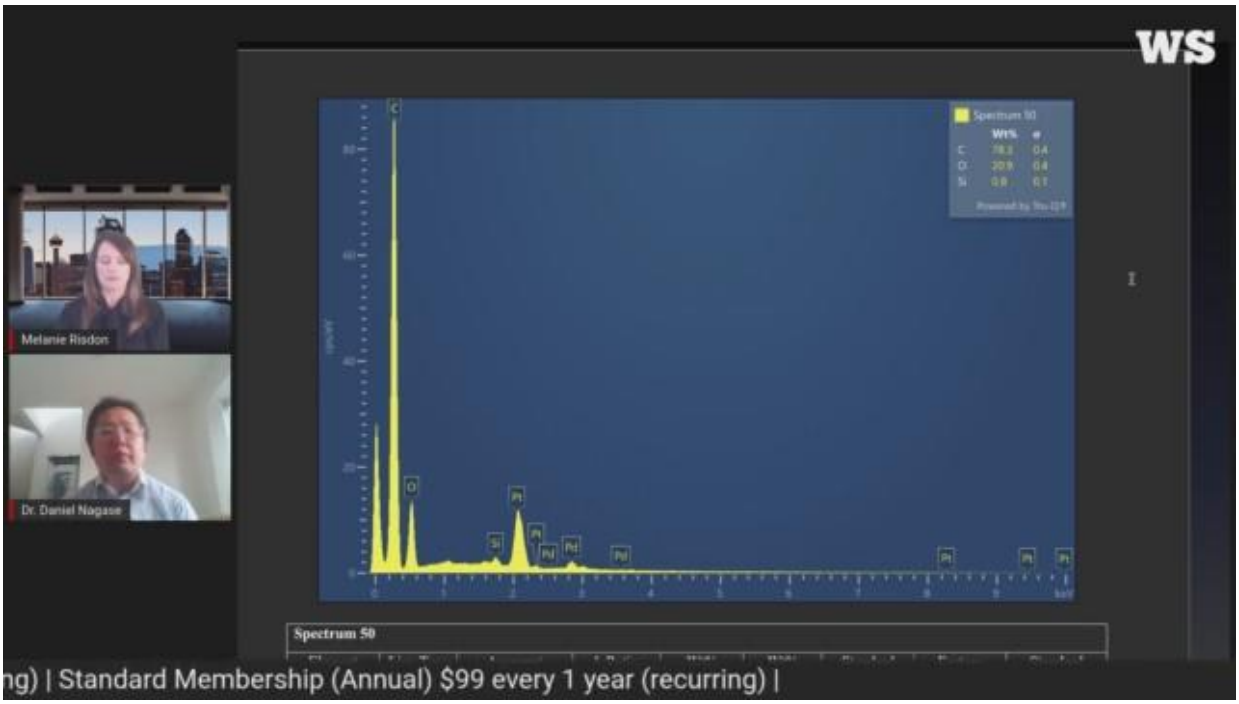


And I think spectrum 51, can we scroll back up to the top? It has a lot of silicon in it.



So that from 51 was that little dot, that bubble that seemed to shape for some reason, that bubble has a lot of silicon in it, but it doesn't quite look like a computer chip. Spectrum 49 and 50, which was from a similar-looking crystal that we found sitting beside the fibre. So again, if we scroll down to spectrums 49 and 50, we see that it's similar to the previous Pfizer crystals.





We saw in the previous file that it was made of carbon and oxygen. So, we have polymorphic, which is many different forms. They all seem to be made predominantly out of carbon and oxygen and they were in both the Moderna and Pfizer samples, and they seem to be in fibre forms. In the Moderna sample, the carbon-oxygen structures seem to be taking nanosphere forms and crystalline forms. And in the Pfizer sample - which I believe didn't have quite as long a transport time as the Moderna sample so it may have been left at room temperature for only about a month, whereas the Moderna might have been at room temperature from one to two months - the Pfizer ones seem to only be forming fibres and crystals.

So again, what are all these things doing? Carbon-oxygen can certainly be a sign that there's graphene in it but how do they make graphene take all these different shapes: from spheres to fibres to crystals, this is a technology that I am not aware of with my scientific knowledge.

MR
So, I guess what we'll do is, we're going to follow up with you hopefully - sorry, I think we're just getting a little bit of echo or feedback there - hoping to follow up with you and see what you find out from the lab after time to see if these things are, in fact growing. And then you said one of the other challenges is to hopefully get your hands on the refrigerator or the frozen vaccines to see what they look like before they've had a chance to warm up to room temperature or body temperature.

DN
And that's a huge question here is, given that we're seeing all these shapes form inside these vaccine samples after they've been left at room temperature for an extended period of time what on earth are these injections doing inside of people's bodies? Right? Because there's plenty of carbon and oxygen available in people's bodies. So, if this is some type of technology that can use carbon and oxygen that's in the environment to self-assemble into fibre-like structures, crystal-like structures, bulb-like structures, is this actually going on inside people's bodies after they get the injection? And then does it take a long time? Does it take two to three months for these structures to gradually form inside the blood? And what are they doing there? And what's the purpose of them being there?

MR
Yeah, and that's, I think, where my interest lies too is what comes down the road? What do these look like, like you're saying, in a few months if not years? So that will be an interesting follow-up and hopefully, we can touch base with you again once you have a little bit more information from the labs on that time-lapse or an extended period of monitoring these. And please do let us know if you are able to get information or get more data when it comes to these vaccines being completely frozen. It would be interesting to see for sure.

Well, thanks very much for sharing that with us Dr. Nagase and we will touch base with you again on this thank you.

DN
Alright, thank you very much for having me on.