DEMONSTRATION PROTOCOL

Monti America

<u>Low-Energy Nuclear</u> <u>Transmutation</u>

MONTI PROCESS DEMONSTRATION

FOREWORD

Monti America Corporation is most pleased and honored to present this incontrovertible demonstration, and proof of a low-energy atomic nuclear transmutation, based on the singular theoretical and experimental work of famed Physicist Dr. Roberto A. Monti.

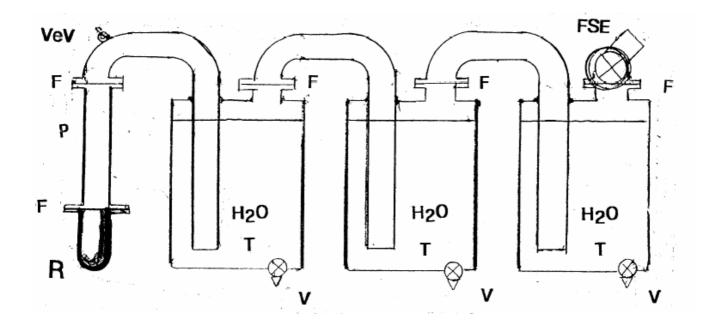
This demonstration will highlight the facts of transmutation one atomic species into another, using only low energy input into the reactants' pool. The transmutation will be monitored immediately by radioactivity change between input reactants and output reactant products. Later, if desired, saved reaction input and output samples can be submitted for analysis.

The significance of this demonstration for a remarkable solution to the world's growing problem of radioactive waste management will be readily recognized.

MONTI PROCESS DEMONSTRATION REACTOR

Schematic

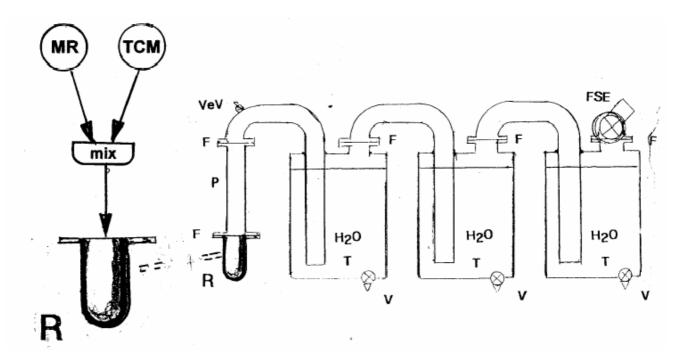
Construction Material: 304 Stainless Steel Approximate Dimensions: 2m x 1.5m x 3m



LEGEND :

R	Reactor Vessel
F	Demountable Flange
FSE	Filter & Exhaust Assembly
Р	Proximal Pipe
Т	Smoke - Trap Tank
V	Valve
VeV	Venting Valve

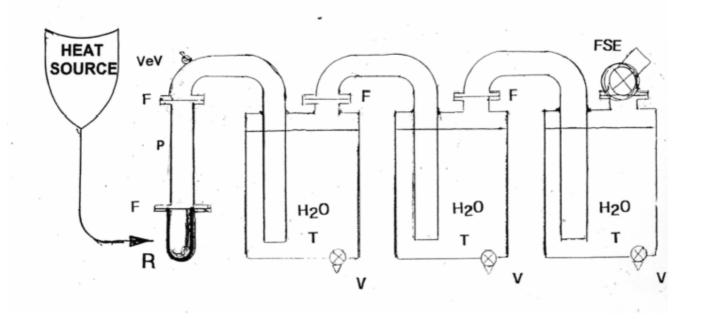
STEP # 1: MONTI PROCESS DEMONSTRATION "Reactor Loading and Vessel Attachment"



Note: Temperature sensors may be attached at any Exterior points as desired.

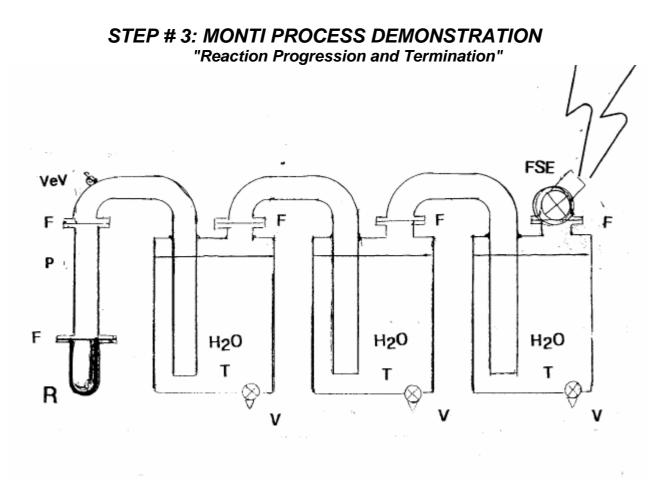
- 1a: Fill the three (separated) smoke-trap tanks (T) with H_2O .
- 2a: Attach the proximal pipe (P) and the filled smoke-trap tanks (T) into the shown assembly by means of flanges (F).
- 3a: Load the (unattached) Reactor Vessel (R) with a mixture⁽¹⁾ of the <u>Monti Reactants (MR)⁽²⁾</u> and the <u>Transmutation Candidate Material (TCM)</u>.
- 4a: Attach the loaded Reactor Vessel (R) by its flange (F) to the proximal pipe (P).
 - (1) To avoid contamination, use plastic ware for all mixing utensils and scrubbing/cleaning aids
 - (2) Proprietary formulation by Monti America.

STEP # 2: MONTI PROCESS DEMONSTRATION "Reaction Initiation by Heating the Vessel"



Note: Temperature sensors may be attached at any exterior points as desired.

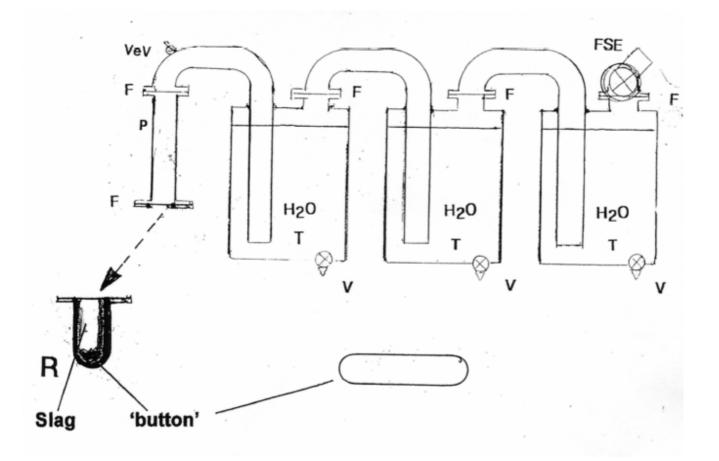
- 1b: Ascertain that the Venting Valve (VeV) is closed.
- 2b: Ascertain that the Filter is in the Exhaust Assembly (FSE).
- 3b: Apply heat, eg., torch, coil, etc, until mixture is ignited (ignition onset can be detected by puffs of smoke coming from the Exhaust Assembly (FSE)).
- 4b: After ignition onset, cease to apply heat to the Reaction Vessel (R).



Note: Temperature sensors may be attached at any exterior points as desired. Note: Radiation monitors may be attached at any exterior points as desired.

- 3a: The Reactor Vessel (R) will become very hot, eg, it will glow in a darkened room.
- 3b: Proximal pipe (P) will also become too hot for human touch.
- 3c: The low energy nuclear transmutation (Monti) reaction will run to completion and terminate itself, usually in less than five minutes; reaction termination will be signaled by cessation of smoke emanating from the filter and exhaust assembly (FSE).
- 3d: When the reaction is complete, the Reaction Vessel (R) should be allowed to cool for a minimum of ½ hour before disconnecting its flange (F) and removing it from the proximal pipe (P).

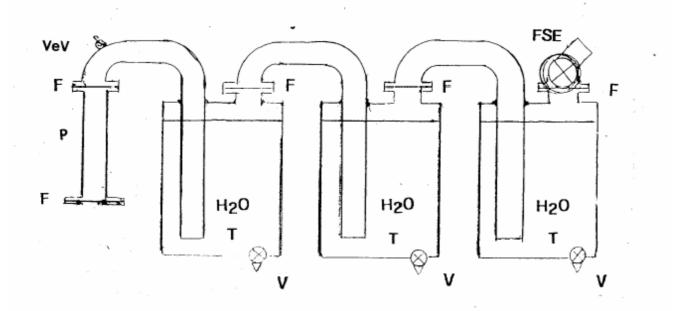
STEP # 4: MONTI PROCESS DEMONSTRATION "Gathering and Assaying Reaction Products"



Note: Radiation monitors maybe attached or otherwise employed at any time and at any points as desired.

- 4a: Remove the Reactor Vessel (R) which will typically contain slag and a metal 'button'
- 4b. Remove the slag and 'button' from the Reactor Vessel (R); a cleaned and/or rust-free crowbar is usually needed for this extraction.
- 4c: Cleanse the 'button' of obvious slag, using a plastic scrubber, and place the 'button' in a sealable plastic container for submission for chemical analysis and radioactivity assay.
- 4d: Place the slag from the Reactor Vessel (R) in a scalable plastic container for chemical analysis and radioactivity assay.

STEP # 5: MONTI PROCESS DEMONSTRATION "Reactor Clean-up and Residue Sampling"



- 5a: With reaction vessel (R) removed, clean the proximal pipe section (P) with a plastic scrubber, and save the residue of ash and slag in a scalable plastic container for submission for chemical analysis and radioactivity assay.
- 5b: Disconnect smoke-trap tanks (T) from each other at flanges (F), and by means of valves (V) empty the water from each tank into separate sealable plastic containers for chemical analysis and radioactivity assay.
- 5c: Remove any precipitated ash and slag from the bottom of each smoke-trap tank (T), and save in separate scalable plastic containers for submission for chemical analysis and radioactivity assay.