

RAIN AND SNOW

1. Any clean (clean with a non petroleum based soap like Dr. Bronners) glass or plastic pan/container works for the collection of a rain sample. Gather ~ 8 ounces of rainwater or melted snow.
2. Keep container at least 2' off the ground and *away from* roofs, trees, plants, or any elements that can drip contaminants into the collection container.
- 3.
4. Its best to get samples delivered or mailed to the lab of choice soon after the sample is taken. If the sample sits for extended lengths of time, the contaminants can settle out and adhere to the inside of the collection container in a film, this will skew your test results. Particulates must be suspended in the rain sample just prior to testing. If the sample has been stationary for any significant length of time, the inside of the container should be swabbed with a sterile instrument to make sure there is not “film” from the settled out contaminants.
5. There are labs around the country that test water. Ask the lab what their “minimum detection levels” are. Many labs have radically raised their detection levels and this now also skews the tests.
6. The best primary elements to test for are aluminum, barium and strontium.
7. Send results to certified lab: <https://mccampbell.com/>
8. Get the results, hang onto the original and send a copy, via email to:

admin@geoengineeringwatch.org

4ZG-Z5G@protonmail.com

Thank you to geoengineeringwatch.org for original overview of sampling