ROUGH PRESENTATION FOR GAS LIMOS PROJECT

At the outset, it is to be emphasised that the following information that is provided here is only a very small summarised account of a project that is in full, by far, more detailed and available in its entirety upon request (Inshalla).
For the research of this project, attention was given to being as detailed as possible regarding facts, so much so that it took an entire year to complete (Alhumdulillah). Each chapter respectively complements the other; hence it should be considered as a combined whole treatise should its application be sought.

[redacted] I have always endeavoured that as much as possible, all information furnished her e is not from results obtained from a singular source but rather the details have been checked multiple times through independent sources (specialist libraries, books, internet, viewing etc.)

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

1) Able to benefit Deen
2) To be able to inflict mass damage and chaos
3) Ease of procurement (for materials)
4) Relatively safe for handling
5) Internationally applicable (transferable)

Since in much of the western world it is not always possible/feasible to obtain real destructive ingredients. e.g. common explosives, from the very beginning the project was based on being an improvised destructive device, hence the choice of gas.
Gas can (within certain perimeters) be employed to cause large-scale damage to structures since many of them (gas types) are by nature, extremely flammable as well as explosive. It is just a question of knowing and understanding their behavioural patterns well. Following this, things can be customised to the saboteurs/terrorists needs (Inshalla).
So the study began by investigating the different types of gases that were available on the market that were hazardous. Many were considered, but the ones of interest that emerged were: Propane, Butane, Acetylene, Oxygen, Hydrogen and Methane. From these penultimate ones, Propane, Butane, Acetylene and Oxygen were chosen as those of final choice. The other two were emitted (Hydrogen and Methane) because large-scale availability without attracting much security concern was not possible and hence the secrecy of the project would be jeopardised greatly.

CHAPTER ONE: IMPROVISED MAIN CHARGES

CASE STUDY

In order to convince myself more of the devastating effects that gas can unleash and for the benefit of the reader, I studied very early on in the project (in order to know whether I should proceed or not) some case studies of actual gas disasters that had taken place in society. This was in the form of reading material and pictures in order to see the evidence for myself. [redacted]

[redacted] in order to maximise on damage caused, one should still strive to cause the bottles to break apart in order to cause shrapnel damage much as a grenade would. However, in order for this to happen, a specific plan is required to accomplish. For this, I have three methods that will be discussed later on in this presentation.

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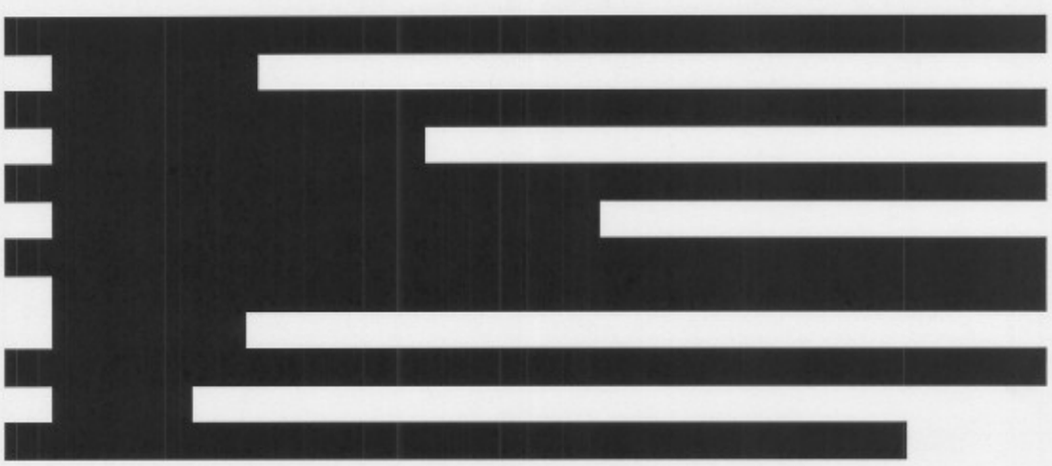


[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Importance

It is important to have a basic understanding of Flammable Limits and Stoichiometry since it is with these mathematics that it may be possible for a person to cause the largest amount of innate damage that a substance may harbour. To ignore this would be foolish and simply 'a shot in the dark' i.e. it would be leaving too much to chance and not an adequate point from which one may simply say 'my trust is in Allah s.w.t.'

For your information, I have the exact calculations already worked out on my own personal laptop computer for all the gases. As mentioned at the beginning of this presentation, it is available upon request if required.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

- I have read in a case study report that in the Kenya and Tanzania bombings the brothers used some Acetylene cylinders along with can filled explosives in order to increase the destructive power.

[redacted]

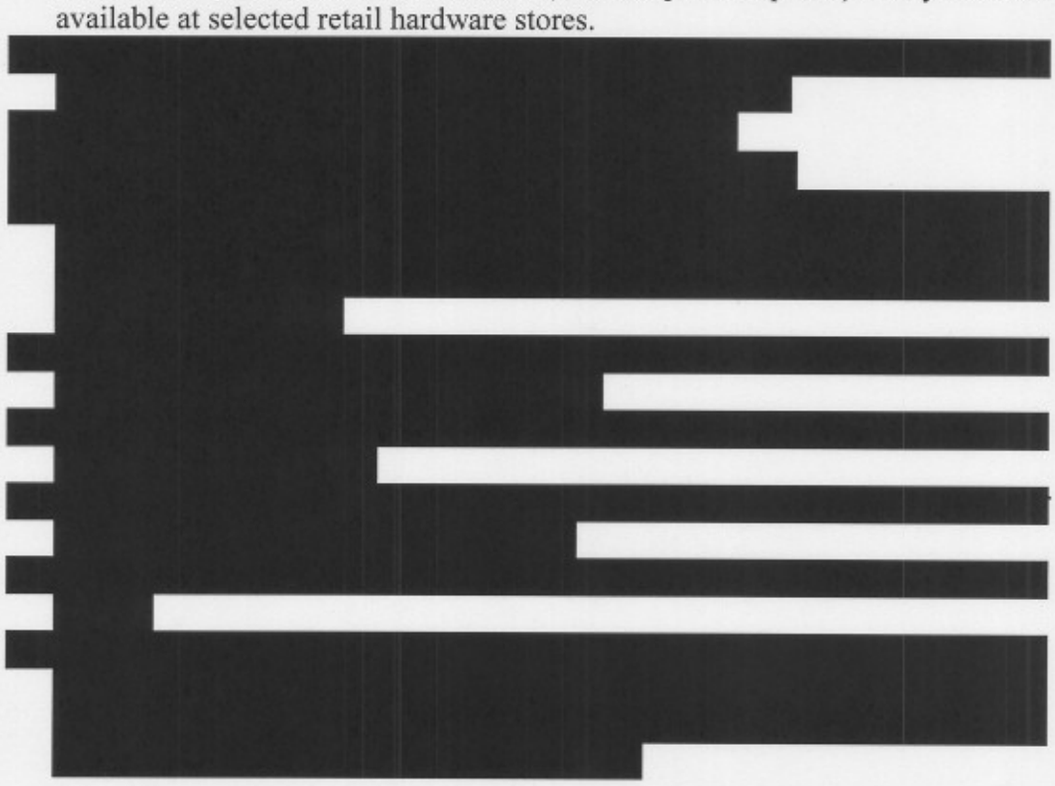
[redacted]

AVAILABILITY

This presentation is concerned with the availability of Gas in cylinder format as opposed to gas factories or tankers etc. since these later ones entail high security risks to be taken in order to procure the material, thus jeopardising the project. In contrast, cylinders are easily and legally available, and over a relatively short period of time can be accumulated in large numbers, thus being able to give the same/similar results.

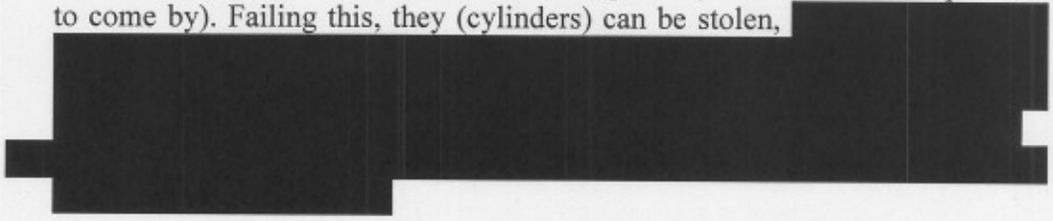
Propane and Butane

- In the UK Propane and Butane cylinders are available at fuel (petrol, gasoline) stations for purchase without license (small deposit required). They are also available at selected retail hardware stores.



Acetylene and Oxygen

- They are available from gas factories without licence or identification, but they do not accept payment by cash or postal order. Instead, they require that any bank account details are given from which they (the company) can make 'direct debit' withdrawals themselves. Therefore, a few fake bank accounts are required (difficult but not impossible to come by). Failing this, they (cylinders) can be stolen,



- [redacted]
- Since Oxygen and Acetylene are nearly always used together for welding purposes there is usually no suspicion when purchasing both the gases at the same time.
- [redacted]

PRESSURE RELIEF DEVICES

For cylinders in the western hemisphere, there is an important added feature that is contained and whose mechanics must be understood well.

[redacted] all cylinders are fitted with pressure relief devices that are able to vent the gas in an emergency situation. The devices however are not all exactly the same; for the sake of the student for whom this topic may be new, I will list some of the most common market types:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SUMMARY

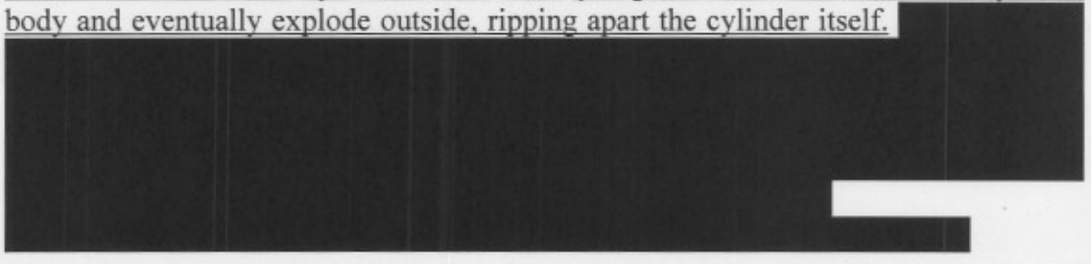
- Our main charge is a combination of Propane, Acetylene and Oxygen cylinders (possibly Butane, if Propane is in short supply).

- The gas explosions from cylinders, if carefully orchestrated, can be as powerful as exploding TNT.
- The cylinders are easily available to the general public without requiring illegal activities, licenses or hijacking etc. (We can achieve similar results from a large grouping of gas cylinders as we would from a gas tanker).

CHAPTER TWO: ARSON (DELIBERATE FIRE)

BLEVE (BOILING LIQUID EXPANDING VAPOUR EXPLOSION

In the event of an outbreak of fire around the cylinder, a dangerous event that can take place is termed as the BLEVE, this is an acronym, which stands for 'Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion'. The term is quite self-explanatory as to what this phenomenon is.
When a fire ignites around the cylinder itself, pressure can begin to increase inside it due to the build up of heat. This is very dangerous and can cause rupture of the cylinder itself if allowed to go unchecked. The liquid (Propane, Butane etc.) begins to heat up and eventually may begin to boil and start transforming to gas. If this happens then the contents of the cylinder will forcefully begin to cause a 'swell' in the cylinder body and eventually explode outside, ripping apart the cylinder itself.



In the case of the exploding (failing) cylinder that transpires as a result of a BLEVE, it is designed to 'split' apart at the seam, i.e. the area where the cylinder has been welded together. This is known as a 'Ductile Fracture'. A more dangerous version of this is the 'Brittle Fracture', which is when the cylinder breaks apart in multiple fragments, much as a grenade does. Obviously, the latter is more desirable due to its metal shard effects.

So the important lesson that was learned, and, as a result aimed for in the planning of this project was: BLEVEs, Fire, and how to cause them. The science of fire engineering is now discussed in the next section.

FIRE

As an important part of this project, along with the main charge, what was also aimed for were other 'ingredients' that could act as enhancements, i.e. items that could bring significant increase to the main charge for destructive force and damage. The first and foremost of these was arson.
Perhaps the best example of how a building can be totally gutted by an inferno (blaze) and more was that of the WTC. Here the fire temperature due to the burning of kerosene became so hot that it caused an entire metal meltdown.

In the case of fire, the following was deduced:

a) Fire can – if hot enough – cause metal to melt (this is termed as the adiabatic [maximum] temperature), this is important because metal is often an integral part of structures.

b) Over and beyond an initial explosion, fire can keep the 'siege' of a structure going on for much longer and can spread to far reaching areas.

c) Fire can cause BLEVEs

So the aim for this chapter was a simple one; investigating fire starters.

The following gels/liquids and their effects were researched in depth:

- Napalm
- Paraffin (Kerosene USA)
- Kerosene (same thing, Paraffin UK)
- Lighter fuel
- Bar-B-Q starter fuel
- Petrol (Gasoline USA)
- Diesel
- Lamp oil
- Benzene

At this point in time, this presentation is not concerned with detailing the full capabilities of each and every fuel listed above (the full information for this is available upon request). Rather, the selected few that have the best all round capabilities are discussed, i.e. those that have been chosen as useable agents as opposed to those that have been rejected for this particular project.

NAPALM

[redacted] napalm is harder to light but is slower burning and is hence ideal for use when a prolonged period of 'burn' time is required. Because it is a gel, it has a 'clinging' effect to anything that it touches since it is sticky and very hard to remove. The result being; that anything organic (human tissue, forestry, living things etc.) or inorganic (metals, rocks) will burn for a sustained period of time with a 'hugging' effect.

As a case study, if a person wishes he can study the Vietnam war in which America, being unable to handle the harsh jungle terrain and Guerrilla warfare, simply used huge gallons of Napalm that were tumbled down from aircraft (following this, a spark mechanism would be sent down so as to light it) in order to burn out vast areas of jungle. Thousands of Vietnamese who as a result of such attacks would find themselves covered in globs of Napalm would usually die from horrific injuries due the 'clinging' Napalm on their bodies which would burn through to their bones.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

As a final note, there is one important thing to understand re Napalm. Though it has excellent burning qualities, it is not an explosive material; the reason for this is explained in the subsequent paragraph.

PETROL (Gasoline)

Petrol has some good qualities and is best manifested in the likes of the classic Molotov cocktails. As mentioned above it is fast burning and very easy to light (which also serves to make it a dangerous material in handling, even static electricity build up can cause it to ignite, if for example, a drum containing petrol is dragged along the ground). [redacted]

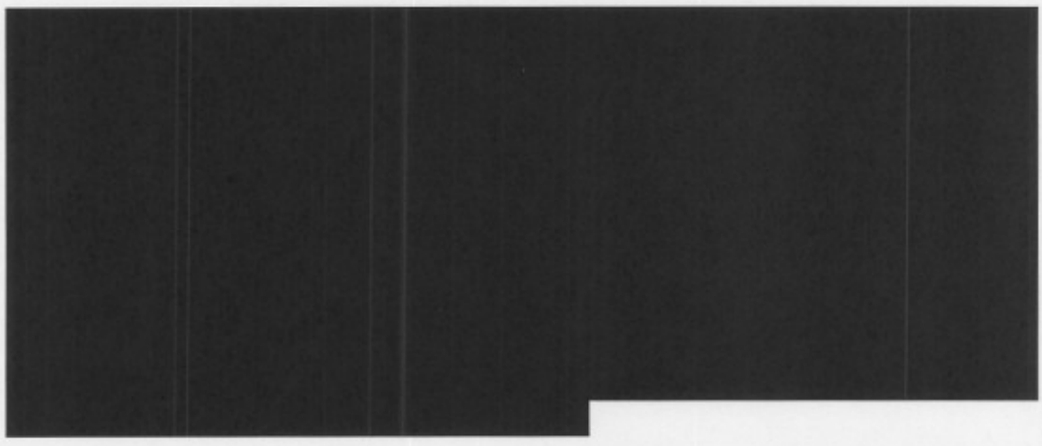
Petrol also has an added quality that most of the other fuels do not, in that it is also able to explode with a good force if it's vapours/fumes are allowed to mix well with air (specifics available upon request) [redacted] To imitate this however is not as simple as it may seem (though also not that difficult). The common mistake that most saboteurs, anarchists, terrorists etc. usually make is that they take a petrol container and fill it to the brim, mistakenly thinking that this will give it more power. This is incorrect. [redacted]

[redacted]

PETROL CONTAINERS

In the UK, petrol can be legally filled at petrol stations and stored in 10 litre green metal drums in car boots/trunks (not to confused with the common 5 litre red and green plastic ones [redacted] Note, in preparing any explosive device, anything that can be got pre-packed/prepared is an added advantage in order of time saving or risky transfer of materials to other storage containers etc. This is an added reason for these cans to be favoured.
Additionally, the cans can be filled with sharp metal nails etc. in order to further maximise the damage caused. In a case study it was seen that this technique of adding nails to an explosive device was successfully used in 1999 by David Copeland (a young street kid in the UK, details discussed further below).

[redacted]



For more information on fire starters/sustainers refer to next chapter.

SUMMARY

- A BLEVE is very dangerous (multiple ones being far more so) and it is not very difficult to cause.
- Fire can cause many damaging things, these include; BLEAVEs, fuel explosions and sustained arson damage, so it is plays a very important part in our project.
- Along with Petrol, we can also put Napalm and Charcoal to good use.

CHAPTER THREE: ADD ONS (FOR MAIN CHARGE)

As I have previously mentioned, as an important part of this project, along with the main charge, what was also aimed for were other 'ingredients' that could act as enhancements, i.e. items that could bring significant increase to the main charge for destructive force and damage. Hence, I have termed this chapter as 'Add-ons', i.e. something that is an addition for the main charge.
In order to research this chapter in full, from start to finish it took a period of three months to complete, this was a surprising length of time since the Add-ons are not actually a main charge. It was easy to understand why though in conclusion, this was because it was a study that involved a fair amount of science (chemistry), and, moreover, it was really three chapters combined into one, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

REACTANTS

For this section, studies were conducted in science libraries in order to find that which is reactant with Propane, Butane, Acetylene, Oxygen and Petrol [redacted] Every item that was singled out had to be subject to a selection process in order to find that which was most suitable. Some were reactant, but were only mildly so, others were highly reactant but only with one of the main charges, e.g. with Propane only. Some on the other hand, were reactant with many of the main charges but were too dangerous to handle. Even once those most suited were chosen, investigations had to made as to the uses of those items). Lastly, shopping trips had to be made in order to see how available those items were [redacted] it was not deemed worth the risk to try and obtain highly illegal Add-ons, since they are not the main charge. To compromise on this, would risk the entire project as a whole and the bigger is not to be sacrificed for the smaller.

To summarise, from a list that initially started as 60 + in number, eventually we were left with about 10 that were chosen (full lists and charts for Add-ons available upon request).

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

This section was an interesting one. Initially, we began studying radioactive isotopes with an intention to possibly try and use them, as with the other Add-ons, in conjunction with the main charges. What was discovered however, was that radiation as a source of attack upon a population -though difficult on a huge scale, (i.e. mass dirty bomb device), is possible on a larger scale than as an Add-on (Inshalla). That is to say, we deduced in conclusion that a separate project could be done using radiation as a main charge by itself. Hence, at this point in this presentation details are withheld.

[redacted]

FIREWORKS

Besides the beneficial high temperatures that fireworks can bring to the project (2700 degrees centigrade), we realised early on in our studies that some of the compounds that are housed in fireworks could be reactants for the main charge. Along with this, as an added propaganda rouse, the big bang sounds (they are called 'reports' and 'salutes') that many fireworks generate can also be used to heighten the terror and chaos caused when exploding the main charge.
However, aside from these two aspects, fireworks are able to bring something that is of even greater value when operating in some western countries. That is, they can be used in order to make low explosives. This discovery was important for us, because as a final requirement for the project, some moderate sized amounts of real explosive were needed. Reasons for this will be understood in the subsequent chapter.

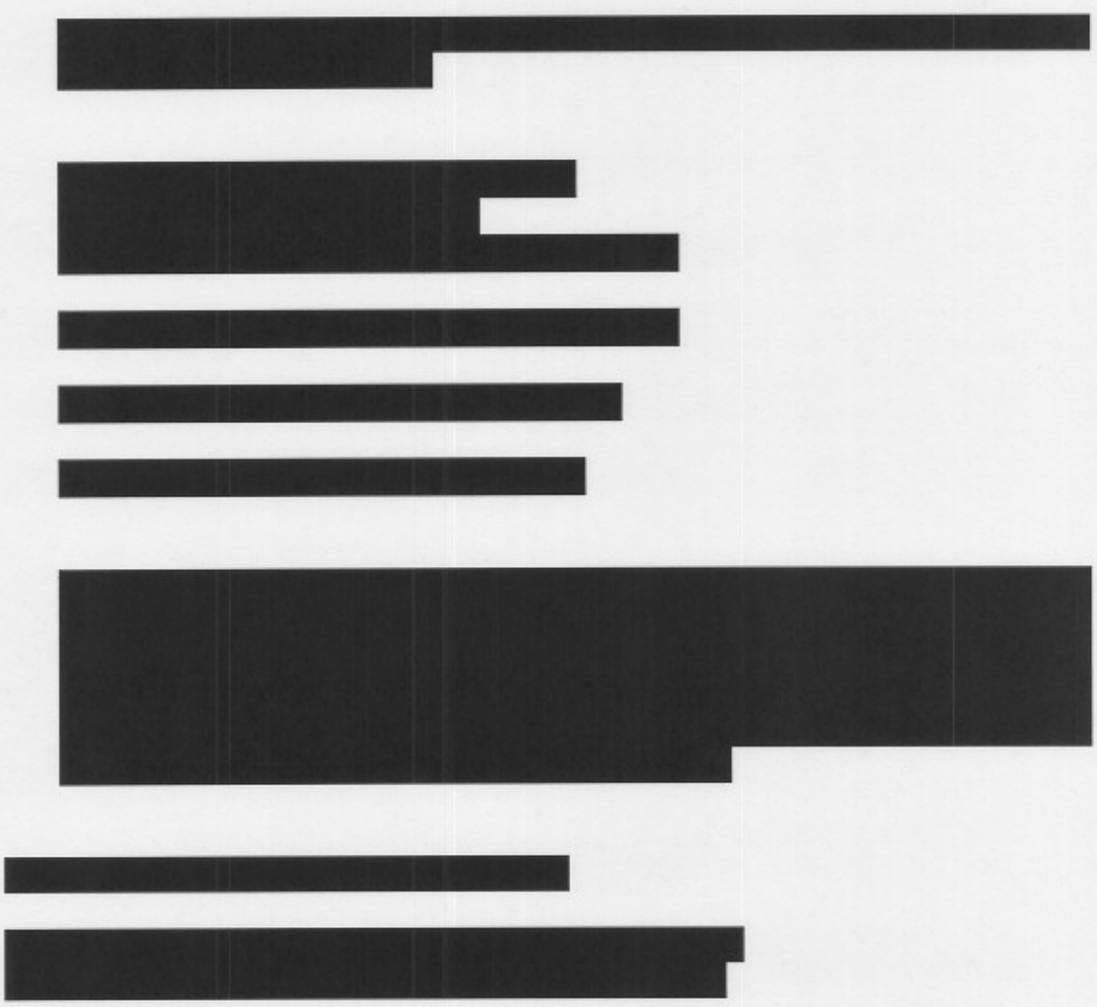
SUMMARY

- By employing Add-ons we can greatly increase the power of our main charge.
- They can give us increased flammability, heat, power of explosion, toxic (poisonous) fumes and raised noise levels.
- Optional: we can also have radioactive effects if we wish.

CHAPTER FOUR: EXPLOSIVES

BLEVE

We have already discussed the BLEVE and how it is caused by fire. However, as a rule for this project we did not want to rely solely only on one method to achieve that which we needed to, in this case the breaking of gas cylinders, (along with the initial gas explosion).
In order to 'encourage' part breakage (ductile fracture) or ideally, shattering (brittle fracture) of the cylinders – grenade style, further studies were carried out.
Information studies were done on explosive material, with realism in mind, i.e. those explosives – if any – that were actually available in the UK in at least moderate amounts. Note, any project that can be carried out in the UK due to materials being available, translates as meaning that it is extremely possible to transfer (the project) to other parts of the world (Inshalla). This is because; security in the UK is probably the tightest in the world. In a way as to say – the UK sets the benchmark (standard) for project possibility/feasibility (Allah s.w.t knows best).



Black Powder (Deflagration velocity)

[redacted] Also, as opposed to flame impingement lighting methods, if a detonator is used (available in six commercial grades in the US) then the resulting explosion is more powerful.

Sodium Chlorate (High Deflagration that approaches Detonation velocity)

[redacted]

I have found notes which explain how it may be possible to remove the fire depressants, but in the same breath, they also state that is dangerous and that limbs can be lost. [redacted]

[redacted]

Flash Powder (High Deflagration that approaches Detonation velocity)

[redacted] However, since the

activities of David Copeland, (a young kafir terrorist, who in 1999 extracted the powder in small amounts, tamped it and exploded it in various locations throughout London [redacted] these fireworks are no longer available to the general public [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Ammonium Nitrate (Detonation velocity)

This is the high explosive that was rumoured to be used by the white American terrorist, Timothy Mcvee (though some think it was actually Nitro Glycerine). What we do know for certain is that Mcvee managed to kill 166 people, making it the second biggest terrorist attack in American history (even bigger than Ramzi Yousef's WTC attempt). [redacted]

The problem with Ammonium Nitrate however is that it requires a very strong shockwave (kick) in order to cause it to actually detonate. [redacted] As a secondary recourse, we are trying to obtain grenades since these may offer better success (grenades usually house approximately [redacted]gms of TNT which may be extractable). Note, I have several times come close to obtaining a few (grenades) and feel confidant (Inshalla) that I will be able to get my hands on a some in the near future. Also it may be possible to purchase a few Uzi rifles (we already have access to pistols, double barrelled sawn off shot guns and a single 'pineapple' grenade).

In short, if it is at all possible to successfully detonate the Ammonium Nitrate, then we expect that the cylinders will break apart quite easily (Inshalla) because AN's power is not to be underestimated.

Sources for Ammonium Nitrate

Getting hold of AN is not too difficult, so long a person knows where to look. [redacted]

SHAPED CHARGES

SUMMARY

- Explosives can be used as an additional mechanism in order to fracture the cylinders. To this end, they are indispensable.

- They are able provide additional explosive power to the main charge.

CHAPTER FIVE: ELECTRONICS

As a method of activating the entire improvised explosive device, we decided that we did not want to rely solely on flame impingement fuses in order to light the device. As per our usual working methods, we also wanted another alternative fallback technique in order to activate the device. This was where the area of electronics came into play.

[redacted]

The desired requirements were thus:

a) A good time delay circuit [redacted]

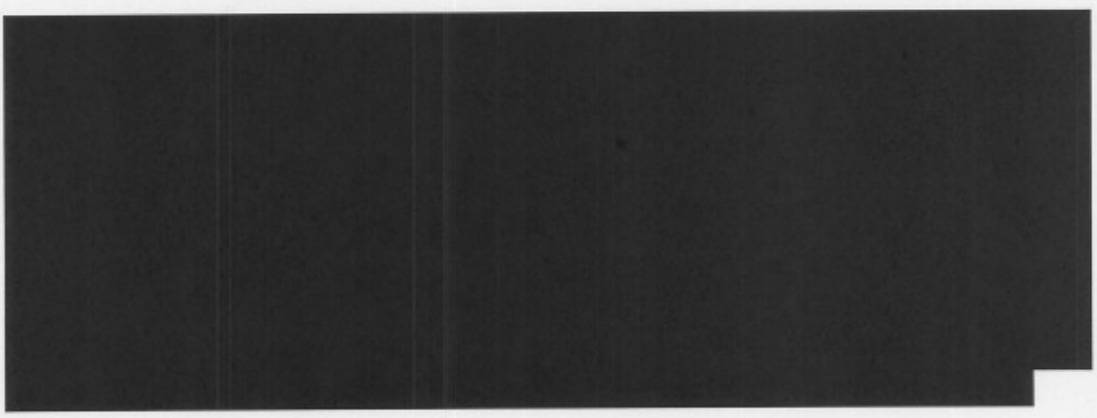
b) An overriding remote control (R.C) 'parent' circuit that is be able to, temporarily pause, prematurely initiate or terminate the time delay circuit (a), i.e. something that will give us full control of the apparatus.

Researching option (a) was a relatively easy one since a fair amount of literature already exits on the subject. The challenge of this particular chapter however, was the R.C unit for option (b).

Our ideas for the R.C unit were as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted]



ELECTRONIC ACTIVATION OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL

In chapter four, we discussed market type explosives. As usual, we do not wish to only have one technique at our disposal for the blasting of this explosive material. [redacted]

[redacted]

SUMMARY

- Electronics can allow safer/more professional activation of the Improvised Explosive Device
- It can allow us to leave the area in advance of activation, thus facilitating increased getaway departure time.
- It provides a backup method in the event of the manual (flame impingement) technique failing.

CHAPTER SIX: EXECUTION (PUTTING IT ALTOGETHER)

IED LOCATION (Improvised Explosive Device)

It is very important that the project be limited to indoors. Should an attempt on an outdoor location be made, it will fail. [redacted]

All this information is important for us to know; since it is from the understanding it gives us that we are able to deduce exactly what our requirements are and what we should avoid. For instance:

- Whatever indoor target area is chosen, it is an essential requirement that we have unhindered and, moreover, undisturbed access to the area. That is to say, besides the main action group, no one else should be present while the IED is being set up, e.g. leaking gas etc. This is because; the IED will be exposed visually (due to the vehicle windows being wound down so that the gas may enter and fill up the target area).

- There will also be the smell of petrol

- There will be the detectable smell of rotten eggs.

- There is also the hazard of anyone in the vicinity smoking or something of similar sorts. Even the opening of a car door in the area is dangerous since by this action, the internal light of a car is automatically switched on. This small, yet dangerous action could ignite the leaking gas.

In short, anything that may initiate the IED before the desired time must be kept strictly away from the direct target zone. To simplify more, occupants can be elsewhere on other floors in the building, but the floor that has been selected as the actual detonation spot most be one that is not frequented by persons at the particular time of set-up. For this, we already have a selection of targets that fit all the above criteria (Alhumdulillah).

As an essential requirement, it was necessary that the commission of this project be possible by a small group of persons. This was because of the vast lack of numbers within our sleeper cell. For this reason, much thought was given to methods of transportation (for the Improvised Explosive Device IED) that would slot into the following criteria:

- Large vehicle/s required in order to house the IED and make delivery to required target area/s.
- Vehicle/s cannot be too large to the extent that it/they cannot be driven into underground parking areas.
- Cornering of vehicles must be possible in confined spaces (since multiple story car parks often have sharp/tight bends and turns at ramp areas.
- Vehicle/s must be able to blend into surroundings and look the part, i.e. many car parks, especially in central areas are frequented by expensive executive cars that are driven by VIPs and businessmen.
- Tinted windows are required in order to hide the IED.

After pondering over these requirements, I have come to the conclusion that the most feasible option would be to use limousines.

LIMO FACTS:

- Though more popular in white colour, black ones are still obtainable (black is better because they are less eye catching – especially at night).
- They do not require any extra driving skills to be learnt, i.e. any normal driver can handle the vehicle.
- They are available in 40 foot (length), 35 feet and smaller.
- They can fit up to fifteen (15) persons inside. Therefore, if we assume the average weight of each person to be approximately 75kgs, the rough total that the vehicles suspension is able to handle is estimated to be around 1125kg. (If we require more than this, then it is possible to further bolster the suspension to withstand more weight).

OTHER VEHICLE IDEAS

If the presence of too many limos is deemed highly suspicious, then another consideration may be to use a couple of space cruiser (family) vehicles. [redacted] If for the time being however, we stick to considering an entire limo based plan then we are able to further deduce the subsequent calculations.

MATHEMATICS:

- A [redacted]kg Propane cylinder is approximately [redacted]kgs in total gross weight (the residual [redacted]kgs is to be put to use by fracturing it [Inshalla] so that it becomes one huge exploding 'grenade'.
- If we set a provisional limit of [redacted]kgs that is not to be exceeded by all the gas cylinders (in order to leave some residual weight for the fuel and Add-

ons), then we are left with a quota of approximately [redacted] full size gas cylinders (based on being distributed between 3 limos).

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- When our IED explodes, it should be equivalent to approximately [redacted]kgs of TNT, - this is excluding the additional power/damage that we expect to be delivered by fire, BLEVEs, add-ons and pipe bombs.
- [redacted]

Remember…

- If we require more weight than this in order to facilitate extra power, then it is possible to further bolster the vehicle suspension to withstand the heavier load (I have a mechanic on my team).
- If we deliver the IED to an underground area, then the confined space will act as tamping, which will greatly increase the force of explosion (Inshalla).
- It is known that [redacted]kgs of Propane/Butane that is allowed to leak into a laboratory and ignited will destroy the building and kill any occupants that are inside (this translates to approximately [redacted]kg TNT). Therefore, we can imagine the potential/possibilities that [redacted]kgs of Propane/Acetylene mix could deliver, i.e. we expect it to be quite formidable (Inshalla).

In the past, I have personally (along with 3 others) used [redacted]kgs (equivalent → to approximately [redacted]kgs of Propane gas, leaked and ignited) of TNT against soldiers (Kashmir) by planting programmed time-pencil boxes at one of their summer forts that was used as a check post. In result, casualties were between 15-20, i.e. killed.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

The idea for rigging it all up in the vehicles is thus:

- Place 12-13 full sized cylinders in each limo (Optional: cylinders can be painted in advance with Napalm to act as an additional BLEVE aid).
- A few cylinders in each vehicle should be sprayed yellow before loading; this is because yellow cylinders in the west signify toxic (poisonous) gas. This will aid to spread terror and chaos when the emergency service (Hazmat) teams arrive. (Full colour codes available upon request if required).
- Underneath and around the cylinders, generously place some loose pieces of charcoal (that have been pre-soaked in petrol).
- [redacted]Place a [redacted] metal petrol can containing nails (rusty ones possibly better) next to each cylinder [redacted]
- At random places in the vehicle place the various selected Add-ons

- Taped to each cylinder should be at least one pipe bomb (in order to aid brittle/ductile fracture)
- Weapons such as grenades and Uzi rifles can be also brought to the scene in order to aid security and as a final recourse in order to bring about cylinder fracture, i.e. by shooting or exploding a grenade directly at the cylinder itself.

SUMMARY

- The location must be indoor
- We can use limousines to deliver the IED
- Our entire IED (main charge, petrol, add-ons, explosives) should be able to generate an explosion that is equivalent to the force of approximately [redacted]kgs of TNT, possibly more. This is quite formidable if it is in an underground area.
- Estimated casualties to be hundreds, if the building collapses (Inshalla).
- A withdrawal plan should be devised

CHAPTER SEVEN: MANPOWER AND COSTS

The project requires a minimum of a six (6) man team. If more are available then it is better.

Breakdown:

- 3 delivery drivers required (1 for each limo)
- 3 armed (weapon carriers) decoy drivers required in different vehicles in order to chaperon (accompany), each limo. This is in the event that there is any police/security presence that needs to be deflected.
- If instead of limo, a space cruiser vehicle is used, then additional drivers will be required depending on how many space cruisers are replacing limos.
- If one person is required to seek employment in the actual target in order to open doors/gates etc. for the delivery vehicles, then an additional team member/driver will be required.
- The delivery of the IED should not be during daylight hours, i.e. it must be in the cover of darkness.

COSTS

The estimated total cost of the project is £60 000.

Breakdown:

- £10-15 000, for the purchasing of each limo
- £5000, for the renting of property in order to house the materials. (Buying a house outright is a far safer option because it eliminates any landlords etc. however, this is more expensive, approximately £20 000 down payment would be required). The property will be required for approximately 2-3 months (for the first month, an initial breaking in period is required during which no subversive activity is conducted whatsoever).
- £5000, for the purchasing of all IED devices
- £10 000 for purchasing of weapons
- Total: £60 000 (minimum)

- Additional costs: Getaway expenses, bolstering vehicle suspensions, spraying of vehicles from white to black (if black ones are in short supply).

SUMMARY

- An absolute minimum six man team is required, preferably more
- The project should be carried out ideally around autumn time, when the days are short (daylight factor) but the weather is not freezing (because it could harm the IED).
- The estimated cost of the project is approximately £60 000

CONCLUSION/EVALUATION

The gas cylinder project has the potential to be a very good one (Inshalla), so long as certain ground rules are adhered to. It was selected by applying methods and parameters that I learnt from observing senior planners, i.e. to make use of that which is available at your disposal and to bend it to suit your needs, (improvise) rather than wasting valuable time becoming despondent over that which is not within your reach. And then to place ones trust in Allah.

Finally, this project forms the main cornerstone (main target), of a series of planned attacks that have been prepared for synchronised execution on the same day, at the same time. That is to say, projects are planned to be coordinated back to back as they were with 9/11, thus forming another memorable black day for the enemies of Islam and a victory for the Muslims (Inshalla), by the mercy of Allah s.w.

The other projects are presented below.

Wa Salam,

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ROUGH PRESENTATION FOR RADIATION (DIRTY BOMB) PROJECT

CASE STUDY

[redacted]

In the aftermath, it was estimated by the authorities that around forty (40) persons were possibly long-term affected as a result (those who were in direct vicinity). These effects entailed heightened cancer risks within the persons, possibility of infertility, possibility of cancer/deformity in future generations.

[redacted]

There are many radioactive isotopes, to list but a few:

- Gamma rays
- Alpha/Beta rays
- Ultra Violet (UV) rays
- Cobalt
- Americium-147 [redacted]
- Strontium [redacted]

After study, those of interest were…

AMERICIUM-147

After reading and understanding the case study, it was not difficult to imagine what the potentials could be by using this isotope. If something so small and simple such as 900 burning smoke detectors could cause so much havoc then by increasing the amounts used, the possibilities are good.
What we therefore propose for this particular project is to use, ten thousand (10 000) smoke detectors and to either, a) set them alight, or b) place them on top of an explosive device. FYI, these two methods are given in the 'World Almanac 2003 edition', when describing how a dirty device could be set off and spread into the atmosphere. As an added point, it should be noted that purchasing any more that 10 000 smoke detectors in one year could attract suspicion from manufacturers who are not used to their annual sales being so high, this is especially the case for smaller countries such as Britain (however, purchasing brands can be varied).

SETTING ALIGHT

By doing simple maths, we can calculate that if 900 smoke detectors were able to cause approximately 40 persons to become long-term affected with serious health problems, then the burning of 10 000 has the potential to affect around 500 people! (Inshalla). As soon as we realised this (whilst studying this isotope for Add-on purposes), we concluded that it deserved to be an independent project in its own right since it has the potential to be pretty big.
Setting the detectors alight is very easy indeed, since all one would need to do is to thoroughly douse them with petrol, and then light them with any minor object such as a cigarette. The fear and chaos that is would spread would be large scale and on a long term basis.

EXPLODING

By placing our smoke detectors on top of an explosive device, we can spread the contents into the air. However, we are inclined to opt for the first dispersal method (setting alight). This is because, it should be noted that the actual radioactive piece that is housed inside the smoke detector is very small indeed. Even with 10 000 being collected, the result in terms of size would still be quite a small grouping, hence it would not be good for something so small to be dispersed over a large area (which is what would transpire if an explosive device is utilised). In our case, the power will derive from concentration due to the 'medium' size of the RDD (radioactive dirty bomb) as opposed to attempting to spread far and wide. In contrast, the burning technique would allow the radioactive pieces to remain condensed together, which in turn would saturate the direct area all together better. In short, the use of 10 000 smoke detectors may allow us to cover a moderately sized central area, but not an entire city. So long as we obey these ground rules, there should be no reason why this project cannot still succeed with good effects (Inshalla).

[redacted]

[redacted]

LOCATION

The beauty of this project is that is allows the executing group to go practically to almost any location they so desire and then light the entire contents. Examples are many, central London, Spain, USA etc.

WHEN

The important thing with this project is that it be synchronised with the main project (IED one), so that it is executed on the same day and time in order to maximise on terror and chaos. Weather conditions should also be judged well.

ACCUMALATION AND MANPOWER

The accumulation of smoke detectors is not a quick process. [redacted]

based on this accumulation process, a person should be able to gather around one hundred smoke detectors in one month, which results in around one thousand in a period of ten months. For this reason, the team that is working on this project should ideally number around ten men so that the accumulation process can be speeded up. It is interesting to note, that such a large group is not actually required in order to execute the mission itself – for this purpose a team of three men should suffice. It is only for the rounding up process that more hands are required.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

MEASURING RADIATION

[redacted] FYI, radioactive standards agencies have commented on the use of smoke detectors as a dirty bomb device by saying that it would take a million or so in order to make a massive dirty bomb device. In such comments, there is an added propaganda rouse since what they do not tell you is that even one thousand (as in the France scenario) can have serious consequences, i.e. there is a contradiction. By setting the 'bar' at such a high imaginary level that seemingly cannot be overcome, they are probably

deliberately attempting to dissuade the freedom fighters from launching such highly feasible attacks.

COSTS

An average ionisation smoke detector will cost no more than £5. Therefore, 5 x 10 000 = £50 000
Plus, renting/house buying costs for storage, estimated at £20 000
Total £70 000.

[redacted]

[redacted]

OTHER RADIOACTIVE DEVICES

There are a few large and powerful radioactive devices that are kept in places such as hospitals (X-ray machines) and in food prep places [redacted] However, for the time being we do not have the contacts that would allow us to purchase such items (previously we had one but he has since been arrested). FYI, security is tight in these places.

SUMMARY

- Ten thousand (10 000) smoke detectors to be used
- Dispersal technique by means of fire
- Ten man team required for accumulation process, three for execution
- Estimated cost £70 000 (detectors, storage, weapons)
- Estimated casualties to be in region of 500 long-term affected if dispersed in busy area (Inshalla).

OTHER PROJECTS

TRAINS

For some time now, we have had thoughts on executing a project on a busy train network in conjunction with the other two projects. Since having witnessed the respectable project that took place in Madrid, this has encouraged us all the more to pursue and develop this avenue.
Moreover, I have a personal friend who is a train driver; every so often he takes a friend onto his train in the driver carriage with him just for the sake of company. From such actions, we can further our ideas.

IDEAS AND FACTS

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- Taking over a train (hijacking) is not a difficult thing
- Trains run at high speeds and often rush past each other just within inches. (The effects of a collision have been seen in the past on television when real accidents have taken place).
- [redacted]
- Small gas cylinders ([redacted]) could be leaked onto a few train carriages and possibly exploded. However, there are two negatives aspects to this. Firstly, that a spark could prematurely ignite the gas (there are many sparks flying around on train networks), and secondly, it must be remembered that other commuters can easily pick up the smell of rotten eggs, which the gas will emit.
- Along with train networks that operate in central areas, another very good line is the 'Heathrow Express' link in London. This is a train that links terminals 12 & 3 with terminal 4 and vice versa. [redacted] FYI, the train journey between terminals is only 4-5 minutes, hence there is only one train operating in each direction (total: 2 trains). Even so, if for example, both trains were subject to attack, we are confident that the entire airport would be shut done for a long period, however casualties would be low.
  [redacted]

[redacted]

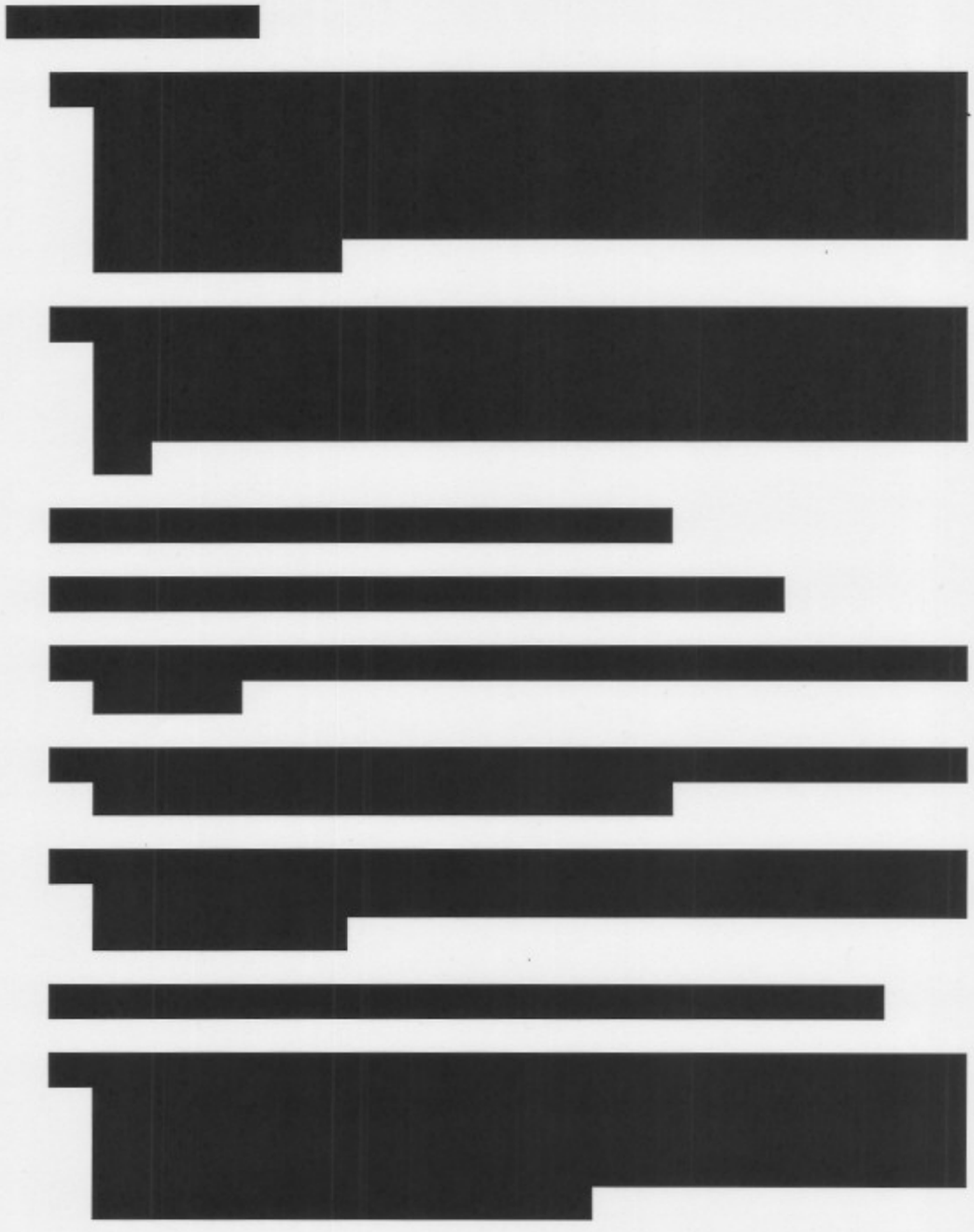
- Another good train line in London is the one that runs through the 'Greenwich' area. This particular train actually travels underneath the bed of the 'River Thames' half way through its journey. Many people use it since it is very close to central London. One can imagine the chaos that would be caused if a powerful explosion were to rip through here and actually rupture through to the river itself. This would cause pandemonium, what with all the explosions, flooding and drowning etc. that would occur/result.

[redacted]

- The Central line train crash that took place in London in 2003, or alternatively the 'Ladbrook Grove' collision disaster, are also good examples of the damaging effects and chaos that can be caused when accidents occur on the tracks. However, for now the definitive 'accident' remains to be the Madrid attacks. These deserve to be emulated more than any other (Inshalla).

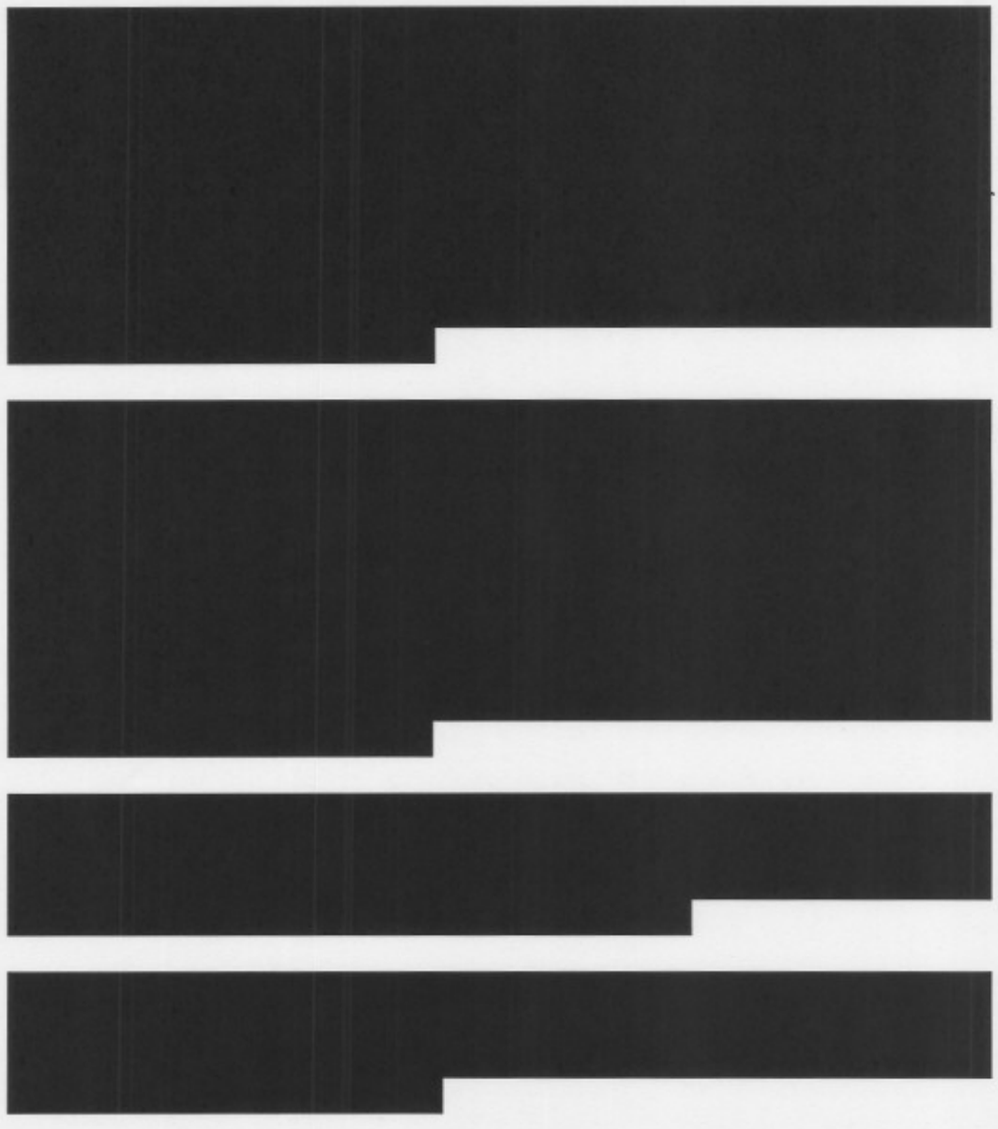
PETROL (GASOLINE) TANKERS

It has long been considered by the Kuffar to only be a matter of time before terrorists successfully hijack a large tanker/s and ram it/them into a target. This is by no means an impossible feat to achieve and deserves careful reconnaissance and thought. FYI, America has warned Britain of this threat several times.



A FINAL WORD

At the conclusion of this presentation, we remind the reader, that what we have aimed for with all these projects is, synchronised, concurrent (back-to-back) execution, on the same day and time. We feel that these are all very realistic projects (Inshalla), that can be executed with deadly effects if the go ahead is given, and the resources made available.



It is with inspiration from such a story that we initially proceeded with our projects after 9/11, which we considered to be the 'Battle of Badr'. Our job, as an aftermath now, as far as we are concerned is to simply prepare and be involved 'in the completion of the job', should Allah s.w.t. accept and approve that from us by his mercy and generosity.

We need the Jihad – the Jihad does not need us.

Our final thanks are for Allah s.w.t. Who has made it possible for this presentation to be furnished.

We ask Him s.w.t. to cause these projects to come to 'life' with blessings.

Our only succour is from Allah s.w.t. -Alone.

And the peace and blessing be upon the Messenger (saw).

Wa Salam,

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