

Press Release

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Subject: The Colonization of Planet Mars is scheduled to begin on Saturday, July 4, 2020 by using 100 Mach 1 million interstellar aircraft that will depart Planet Earth from Adak, Alaska.

Dubbed Space Dolphin, the Mach 1 million aircraft will be capable of routine flights throughout planet earth as well as extended cosmic flights throughout interstellar space.

Each Space Dolphin can accommodate 1,000 passengers as well as significant construction materials. The plan is to construct two (2) initial 1 km x 1 km x 3 story high biowastes-to-renewable energy, organic foods, biofuels, and water independence vertical greenhouse project buildings. The buildings would use concrete as their material of construction with an introduced atmosphere consisting of 21% Oxygen and 79% Nitrogen. The two (2) initial project buildings would take about 3 months to construct.

Initial food crops would include apples, barley, bass, beets, corn, crabs, honey, lettuce, oranges, peanuts, potatoes, shrimp, soybeans, tilapia fish, tomatoes, watermelons, and wheat to name but a few of many more. Initial farm animals would include beef cattle, chickens, dairy cows, dairy goats, pigs, and turkeys. Finished processed food products would include beer, bread, cheese, bacon, cereals, ice cream, and milk to name but a few of many more.

Each project building would be equipped with two very large photobioreactors that would use existing Martian carbon dioxide gas in producing *Spirulina platensis* and *Chlorella vulgaris* microalgae. The *S. platensis* microalgae would be beneficially used as a feed supplement for the farm animals and the *C. vulgaris* microalgae would be beneficially used in producing biodiesel biofuels through the common transesterification process.

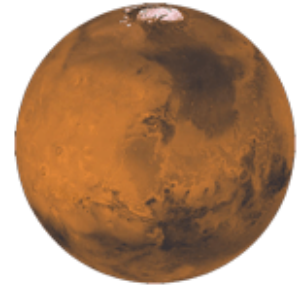
A co-product of the referenced photobioreactors is oxygen gas. The excess oxygen gas produced will be contributed to the Martial atmosphere that over time will result in the development of a true produced atmosphere of its own.

Television shows and Internet Services will be beamed up from Planet Earth with only a few seconds delay. These communication signals will be managed and protected by several Space Dolphins that will be airborne at all times between Planet Mars and Planet Earth.

Several additional project buildings will be constructed over time to accommodate future colonizers of and visitors to Planet Mars. Two (2) Space Dolphin flights will arrive and depart daily to accommodate both colonizers and visitors courtesy of WaterSmart Aviation.

Mars: Extreme Planet

Travelers of the Future, Beware! Mars is no place for the faint-hearted. Arid, rocky, cold and apparently lifeless, the Red Planet offers few hospitalities. Fans of extreme sports can rejoice, however, for the Red Planet will challenge even the hardest souls among us. Home to the largest volcano in the solar system, the deepest canyon and crazy weather and temperature patterns, Mars looms as the ultimate lonely planet destination.



If you dream of going, here's what to expect:

Mars Quick Facts: Learn about the similarities and differences between Mars and Earth, and about the two small moons that orbit Mars.

"Mars" here on Earth: If you want to know what it might be like to spend time in the Martian environment, visit the Haughton-Mars Project, which tested prototype Mars astronaut suits on July 26, 2000 and August 3, 2000. The Haughton impact crater is in the Canadian high arctic, and has a rocky polar desert setting somewhat like Mars--though, of course, nothing on Earth comes close to the extreme conditions on the red planet.

Other places on Earth that can help us understand Mars include:

- Death Valley, California, where Ubehebe crater and "Mars Hill" have geologic features similar to those on Mars
- Mono Lake, California, which is a 700,000-year-old evaporative lake that compares to Gusev Crater, a basin on Mars where water once was likely
- Channeled Scabland in Washington, where catastrophic floods swept through the land much like what happened long ago in the Ares Vallis flood plain where Mars Pathfinder landed
- Permafrost in Siberia, Alaska and Antarctica, where subsurface water-ice and small life forms exist
- Volcanoes in Hawaii, which are like those on Mars, though much smaller

Earth/Mars Comparison

	Mars	Earth
Average Distance from Sun	142 million miles	93 million miles

Average Speed in Orbiting Sun	14.5 miles per second	18.5 miles per second
Diameter	4,220 miles	7,926 miles
Tilt of Axis	25 degrees	23.5 degrees
Length of Year	687 Earth Days	365.25 Days
Length of Day	24 hours 37 minutes	23 hours 56 minutes
Gravity	.375 that of Earth	2.66 times that of Mars
Temperature	Average -81 degrees F	Average 57 degrees F
Atmosphere	mostly carbon dioxide some water vapor	nitrogen, oxygen, argon, others
# of Moons	2	1

Martian Moons



Phobos
(fear)



Deimos
(panic)

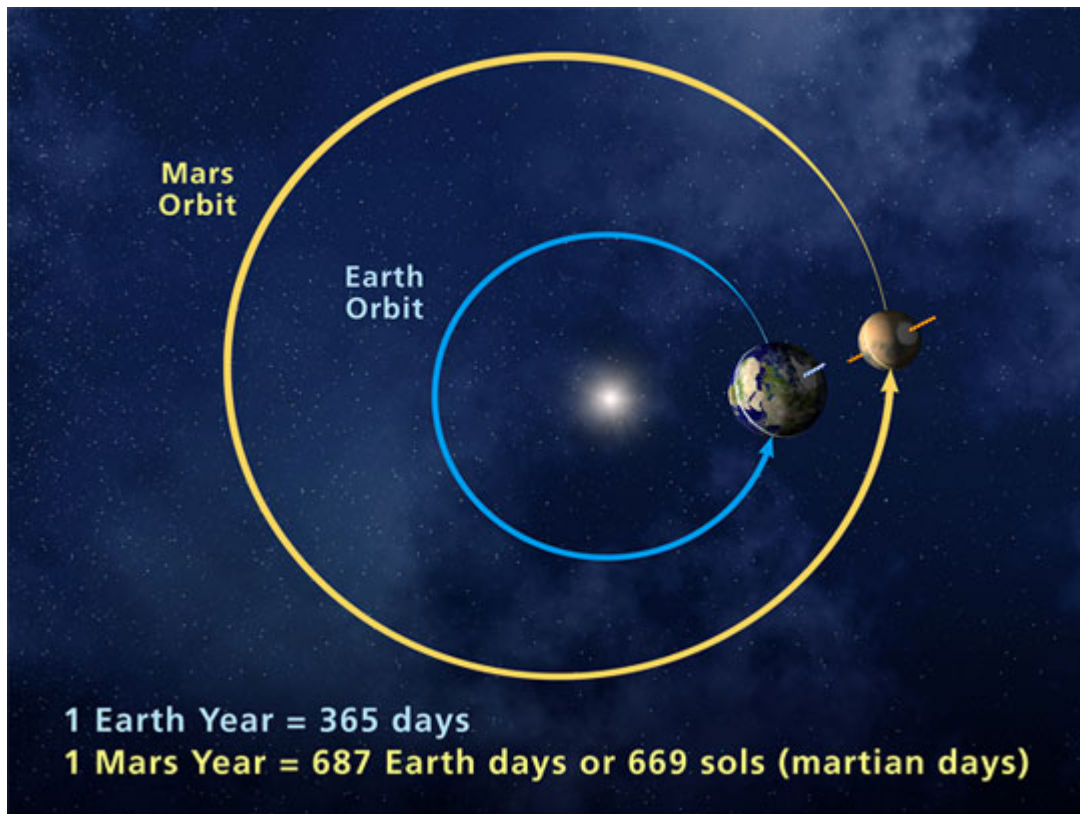
PHOBOS AND DEIMOS (moons of Mars)

Mars has two small moons: Phobos and Deimos. Phobos (fear) and Deimos (panic) were named after the horses that pulled the chariot of the Greek war god Ares, the counterpart to the Roman war god Mars. Both Phobos and Deimos were discovered in 1877 by American astronomer Asaph Hall. The moons appear to have surface materials similar to many asteroids in the outer asteroid belt, which leads most scientists to believe that Phobos and Deimos are captured asteroids.

Martian Year

For any planet, a year is the time it takes to make one orbit around the sun.

Because Mars is farther away from the sun, it has to travel a greater distance around the sun. It takes Mars about twice as long as it does for Earth to make one circle around the sun. Therefore, a year on Mars lasts twice as long.



Since Mars has enough gravity to retain an earthlike atmosphere and has a lot of water frozen in the polar caps and in the permafrost, it would be the best candidate for Terraforming. The first step would be to build huge mirrors in orbit to reflect more sunlight on the planet which would make the temperature rise.

Presently the average temperature on Mars is only a few degrees below the freezing point of carbon dioxide. Thus a small rise in temperature above that point would mean that all the carbonic ice will melt and the carbon dioxide will be released to the atmosphere. This will provoke a runaway greenhouse effect which would considerably heat up the planet. When temperatures would reach above the freezing point of water, huge quantities of water vapor will be released into the atmosphere by the sublimation of water ice. This would augment the greenhouse effect since water vapor is a good greenhouse gas. When the atmospheric pressure will be high enough, liquid water would flow once again on the surface of Mars. Then additional oxygen and nitrogen would be needed in the atmosphere in order for it being breathable.

WaterSmart Environmental, Inc. is a provider of waste-to-energy, food independence, water independence, and energy independence technologies and a manufacturer of highly engineered water purification components and systems. The company designs and builds a wide variety of water treatment equipment including packaged water and wastewater treatment plants, UltraPac™ aerobic package plants, OAT™ Process anaerobic digesters with associated energy production, aerators, filters, PuriSep™ and SmartWater™ oil/water and solids/liquids separators, RainDrain™ perimeter trench sand filters for stormwater runoff, dissolved air flotation separators, air strippers, complete skid assembled aqueous waste treatment plants, FilterFresh™ skid mounted potable water production plants, skid mounted wastewater treatment systems for laundromats, commercial laundries, and car/truck wash facilities with water reclamation and

reuse, softeners, demineralizers, activated carbon treatment equipment, and water purifiers for domestic and international markets.

Interstellar Promoters of Renewable Energy, Organic Foods, Biofuels, & Water Independence Technologies by and for the Common Man

