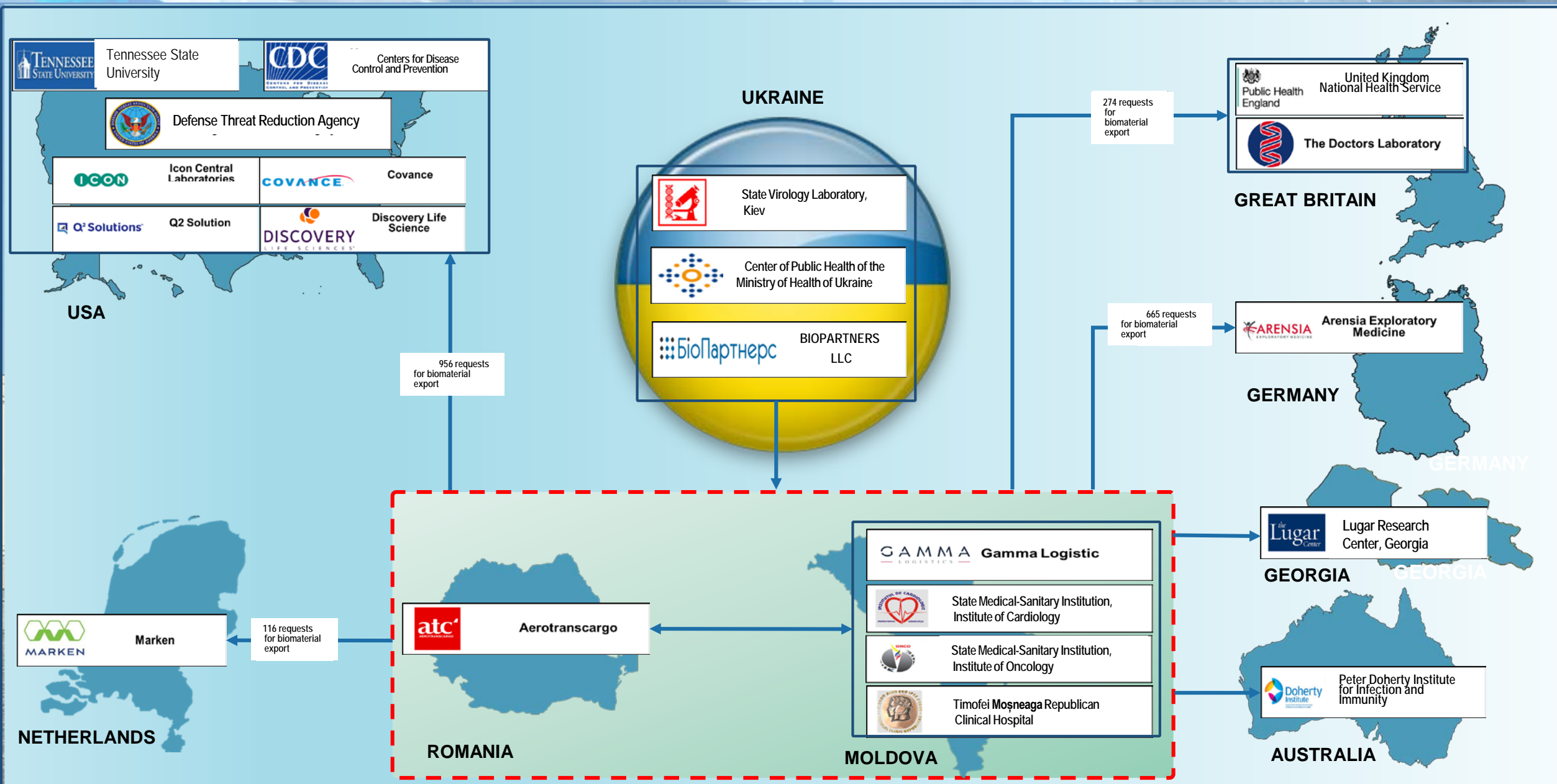




Change in algorithm for export of biomaterials from Ukraine after special military operation started

3





Officials involved in exporting biomaterials from Ukraine

3



**Gorodnyaya
Lyudmila (Milla)**

President of BioPartners, Inc.

She is involved in collecting biomaterials from the Ukrainian population for sale and transport abroad through an affiliated company in Ukraine. She was engaged in negotiations with foreign pharmaceutical companies to organise clinical research and use biomaterials from Ukrainian citizens.

Address: USA, CA

██████ Vista Oaks Way, ██████
Village,



**Gredil
Marianna**

Director of Clinical Research,
BioPartners, Inc.,
Former Director of a Ukrainian
branch of BIOPARTNERS Limited
Liability Company
(BioPartners Ltd.)

She managed an affiliated company of

BioPartners, Inc. in Ukraine. She participated in activities to collect, store, and distribute biosamples from Ukrainian citizens, and sell and transport them abroad for research.

She interacted with Contact Research Organization, a firm providing clinical trial services for experimental drugs to the pharmaceutical industry.

Address: Kiev, Prospekt Pobedy,
██████, app. ██████



Stefanenko Svetlana

Owner of Ukrainian
company
BIOPARTNERS Limited Liability
Company (BioPartners LLC)

She is specialised in legal support for exporting biomaterials in circumventing of legislation. She coordinated procedures for exporting biosamples of Ukrainian citizens from the territory of Ukraine, as well as obtaining the necessary documents for accreditation (register numbers for exporting biomaterials).

Address: Kiev,
Bul. Akademika Vernadskogo,
██████



**Gorkavchuk
Andrei**

Executive Director of Ukrainian
company
BIOPARTNERS Limited Liability
Company (BioPartners LLC)

He negotiates with Ukrainian contract research organisations, coordinates and directs the export of biomaterials abroad, and manages the conduct of non-invasive clinical trials in Ukraine. He delivered in the United States insulated containers used to maintain temperature (Qwick 10/950) with biological material from Ukrainian citizens.

Address: Kiev,
ul. Academician Williams ██████ bldg. ██████,
app. ██████



**Kakhaber
Zaalishvili**

Medical adviser, pathologist and
cytopathologist of the Ukrainian
company BioPartners LLC

He is in charge of the extraction process, storage, and packaging of biomaterials for further transportation.

He collects biomaterial from recently deceased Ukrainians. He conducts clinical research involving Ukrainian citizens. These researches are designed for evaluating efficacy and safety of experimental drugs.

Address: Kiev,
ul. Orlovskaya, ██████ app. ██████



**Legenka
Anna**

Head of Data Management
Department of the Ukrainian
company BioPartners LLC

She coordinates the analysis of data on collected biosamples and keeps records, and prepares documentation on biological samples of Ukrainian citizens to be transported abroad.

She helped American companies to conduct researches on socially vulnerable Ukrainian citizens to fight against oncology with experimental drug samples.

Address: Kiev,
ul. Petropavlovskaya, ██████, app. ██████

[illegible]
$$\text{NaCN} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{HCN} \uparrow + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$$
[illegible]

Two black, cylindrical incendiary grenades, labeled 'TEPEH - 6', are hanging from a metal bar. Each grenade has a black plastic body with a metal base and a metal pin assembly at the top. The text 'TEPEH - 6' is printed in large, bold, black letters on the side of each grenade. Smaller text in Russian is visible above and below the main label. The grenades are positioned side-by-side, with their metal pins pointing upwards.



A map of Eastern Ukraine showing the locations of the four cities. The map includes labels for various regions and cities, with the four cities highlighted by red boxes. The cities are Kramatorsk, Baidar, Artemivsk, and Horlivka. The map also shows the borders of the regions and the locations of the cities relative to each other.

When heated to 400-500°C, chloropicrin decomposes with **phosgene**



Increasing use of toxic chemicals by Ukraine in special military operation zone

6

Risks of AFU's using thallium compounds to commit sabotage and provocations

Thallium is crystal metal, white and blue. In its formations, it appears in uni- and trivalent form.

Thallium is a potent toxicant. It affects the central and peripheral nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys and skin.

Univalent thallium derivatives are more toxic than those of trivalent thallium. Water-soluble thallium salts can be used to poison water sources and eliminate individuals.

In toxicology, thallium is considered a possible sabotage agent. Damage is most likely to occur from ingesting water and/or food contaminated with metal.

Known cases poisoning with thallium

1960, Geneva	Félix-Roland Moumié, leader of the Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC), was poisoned with thallium salt
1961, Cuba	Attempted thallium poisoning of Fidel Castro
1971, Bovingdon Village, England	Graham Frederick Young used thallium to poison some 70 people (three people died)
1981, Israel	Stasi, secret police agency of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) used thallium to poison Wolfgang Welsch
1992, Iraq	Attempt to poison two former Iraqi servicemen with thallium salt

TiNO3

Thallium nitrate (I)

Thallium nitrate (I) (thallium mononitrate, thallonitrate) is an inorganic compound, metal thallium and nitric acid salt, and colourless crystals, well soluble in water. It accumulates in the heart, liver, nerve cells and blood vessels. It has no taste, colour or smell, acts slowly and painlessly, and causes a wide range of symptoms associated with other diseases and conditions. Contact with organic materials may cause fire. May react explosively when mixed with phosphorus, stannous chloride (II) or other reducing agents.

Утверждено
Начальник 27 НИМО РФ
полковник В.В. Конули
«06» августа 2024 г.

Кристаллы порошка также представляют опасность, так в воде и легко вымываются через кожу, в нитрате таллия (I) содержится: ортмано - 5,1 мг/кг, 7/6, (I) идентифицированы двумя независимыми методами.

Заключение

6 августа 2024 г. в лаборатории химико-аналитического контроля федерального государственного бюджетного учреждения «27 Научный центр химии академика И.П.Лавриненко» Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, с целью установления химического состава, проведено исследование белого кристаллического порошка (масса порошка - 20,57 г). Для этой цели были использованы методы газовой хромато-масс-спектрометрии, высокоэффективной жидкостной хромато-масс-спектрометрии и ИК-Фурье спектроскопии.

В ходе проведенных исследований белый кристаллический порошок идентифицирован как нитрат таллия (I) (мононитрат таллия).

Структурная формула вещества:

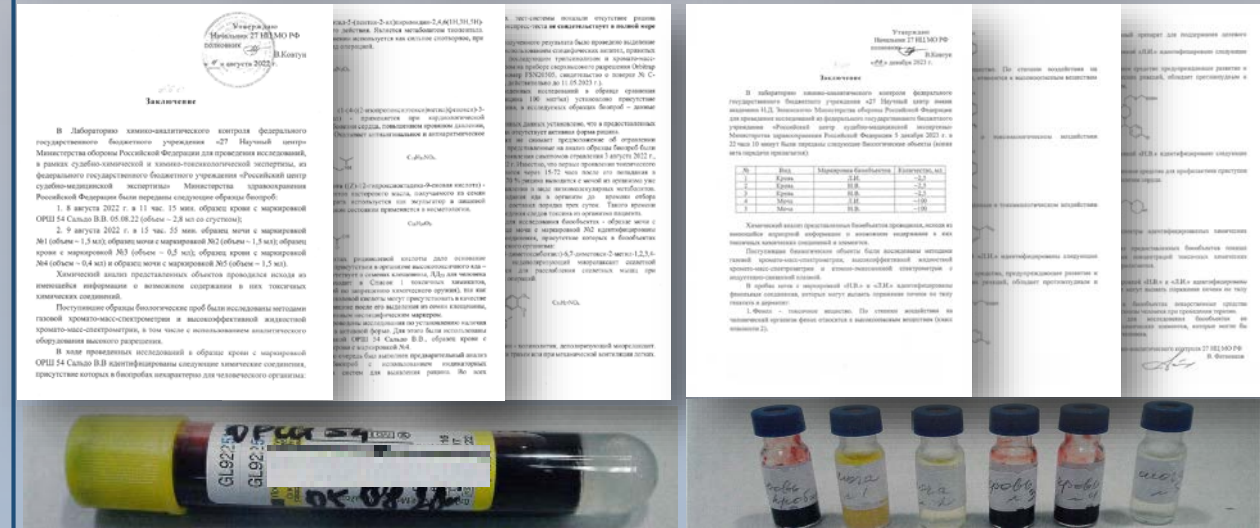


Брутто формула вещества: TiNO_3 . Идентифицированное вещество относится к неорганическим соединениям и является солью металла таллия и азотной кислоты. Применяется в электронной микрофотографии для окрашивания препаратов с целью повышения контрастности изображения. В аналитической химии используется для проведения анализа металлов.

Токсичность: Таллий - высокотоксичное химическое соединение. Класс опасности 1 - особо опасен. Смертельная доза составляет 0,4 г (п.1) (пересчитано на таллий). Накапливается в сердце, печени, нервных клетках и крови. Не имеет ни вкуса, ни запаха, действует медленно и бесшумно и вызывает длительный эффект, протекший другим

Thallium nitrate (I) is a highly toxic chemical compound. Hazard Class 1 - particularly dangerous. The lethal dose is 0.4 g (calculated as thallium).

Terrorist attacks against Russian politicians



Manual on Managing Chemical Artillery Munitions

