



IT IS PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR NORMAL HOMES TO TURN TO WHITE ASH FROM NATURAL “WILDFIRES”

Summarized general research results as of 8-16-2026

Before we begin, please know that, as the wiser of us would have expected, I have found that AI has been programmed to avoid/alter some of these areas of question where pulling up my old books and digging for the actual scientific papers myself was necessary in doing this study. Having worked as an engineer in my earlier career, I was aware of some of the basics of what you are about to read from the many heat treating tasks that had to be done at our manufacturing facility. Thus an initial knowledge of the way heat and pyrolysis acts upon different materials had helped to steer me as to what else to look for in the details that AI is today careful to avoid. But those deeper findings that AI would not share is what I will offer here.

Some of these temperature values I am here rounding off to the nearest hundred degrees Fahrenheit (F) due to how some tests had varied from one lab to another, but were always well within the hundred degree range that they were rounded to, in fact all varying reports I saw were within about twenty degrees between labs. This while the differences between for example the maximum temperature at which a natural open air hydrocarbon fire can reach in absolute ideal conditions was found to be, as close as my years of research in this area, settling in at roughly 1470 degrees F, where we will give the naysayers the benefit of the doubt and even round it up to the higher 1500 degree mark for those wanting to side with the narrative voices, albeit I have

also found AI to be falsely contending in some cases that such open air house fires are capable of reaching 2000 degrees F in normal conditions, which is totally absurd and impossible without containing the fire in some insulated oven type of enclosure while also introducing massive amounts of added oxygen via jet sprayed nozzles, or....

As we will show here today, by remotely exciting the flammables, and even exciting nonflammable materials in these cases, all with microwave frequencies in carefully predetermined specific wavelengths and amplitudes that we can only speculate upon from reverse engineering what we observe taking place in these so-called “wildfires”.

Therefore, all of the temp numbers that I am about to show you are so much higher above that 1470 or even 1500 F range that the precise numbers become immaterial due to the vast gap between this long established natural hydrocarbon fire maximum and the huge 500 degree gap until we reach the next stage set of extreme values that begin around 2000 F and up that we are now finding must have been additionally present in the only way that these houses could be left with a residual white ash or dust, rather than the black soot we normally see in house fires.



Normal fire: house and land covered with black soot.

DEW “wildfire”: Homes and surrounding yards white ash, while trees are fine.

This white ash we see today in the roughly nine years of recorded video footage and photos of these practically disintegrated homes, as opposed to millennia of previous normal house fire histories that always only left plenty of soot-based black ash due to the carbon content that was not burned up and had thus left behind nearly all

exposed surfaces to be coated black, those earlier fires having not reached anywhere near those greatly accelerated “2nd stage” temperatures. This then proves to us, even if just by this overwhelming white colored ash residue in all of these fires, that there is no shadow of a doubt that they were not normal wildfires at all, but as you will see the science of, had to have been accelerated by one form or another of either laser, microwave, scalar or other directed energy related weaponry, or in what some of us are contending seems to be a combined orchestrated effort of several of the above devices in at least some cases.

In beginning my study, I decided to first see what they are allowing the AI to actually tell us in regard to certain questions where I typed this as my first query:

“why are homes leaving a white ash in spokane wildfires”

This was, verbatim, what I got in response:

“The white residue visible on destroyed homes and landscapes in the Spokane wildfires is primarily calcium carbonate and other mineral salts left behind after the organic material (wood, vegetation) and volatile compounds burned away.

Chemical Composition: Wood and plants contain significant amounts of calcium, potassium, and magnesium. When these structures burn at high temperatures, the carbon and hydrogen escape as smoke, leaving behind inorganic mineral ash that is often white or light gray.

Building Materials: Many Spokane homes contain concrete, stucco, and drywall, which also contribute white particulate matter. Drywall (gypsum) and certain paints can turn chalky white when exposed to intense heat or smoke contamination.

Smoke Deposition: The search context notes that smoke from burning buildings and vehicles carried harmful pollutants, including toxic ash and chemicals, into surrounding areas. This fine particulate matter settles on surviving structures and the ground, creating a white coating that is distinct from the black soot of unburned fuel.

Safety Warning: Residents are advised that this white ash and soot may contain hazardous contaminants such as lead, asbestos, arsenic, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). It is not safe to touch or inhale without proper protective equipment, and professional inspections are recommended before cleaning or rebuilding.”

Note that in the second paragraph it only says that “When these structures burn at high temperatures...”, and the rest of it clearly dances around the actual question by

adding jibber jabber about toxicities, and such that, without any actual temperature values are essentially irrelevant to my question as an average inquisitor. They merely say that those carbon and toxic gases had escaped, and yes, that is the second aspect one might expect if we were first told that a natural wildfire can never reach such temperatures and had to have “help”, and thus does not tell us “why” they had this total combustion escape situation. The physics minded of us can then see how they cleverly avoid being specific about the actual unusual temperature or even any vague temperature range numbers themselves. So I then asked it in a way that should have edged it to include these number differentials by asking it the difference between white ash residues and black sooty residues. Here was that adjusted question:

“why are homes leaving a white ash **instead of black sooty residue** in spokane wildfires”

Any scientist would have felt obligated to at least mention the huge gap temperature differences in such a more specifically elaborated question, but here again, it avoided this part of what most common sense folks would have known would need to be included, where obviously the AI gate keepers were hoping that the average physics ignorant people would just never even think of this missing information and take AI’s answer as if it’s the gospel truth. But here they still avoid that aspect of facts, just trying to dramatize the vast number of homes (*as if the number of homes has anything at all to do with anything here(?)*) It also added some of the other household materials that yes, some would leave white ash when reaching full combustion conditions, but again, never explaining that this Spokane “wildfire” situation was at temps at least 500 degrees higher than what routine wildfire numbers can ever reach:

“The appearance of white ash in the Spokane wildfires, particularly compared to black sooty residue, is due to the complete combustion of carbon and the presence of metal oxides left behind after the fires destroyed urban structures.

Chemical Composition: White ash primarily consists of calcium carbonate, calcium oxide, and other metal oxides (such as those from batteries, electronics, and pipes) that remain after organic materials burn away. Black residue indicates unburned carbon or soot that has not fully combusted.

Urban Burn Sources: Unlike typical forest fires, the Spokane Complex fires burned more than 900 homes and urban areas. The materials consumed included insulation, electronics, paint, pipes, and batteries, which release heavy metals and chemical compounds (like lead, asbestos, and benzene) that contribute to the white, powdery ash.

Visual Perception: Ash appears white when dry because the powder particles scatter light of all wavelengths. When wet, the ash may appear darker as water

reduces light scattering and dissolves some lighter elements, revealing the darker carbon or soot particles beneath.

Toxicity: This white ash is highly hazardous, containing known carcinogens and toxic chemicals like lead, benzene, and asbestos. Experts warn that this ash can contaminate nearby undamaged homes, entering through windows, vents, and HVAC systems, posing significant health risks including respiratory distress and long-term exposure dangers.”

And why so much effort into the toxicity aspects that could only be there to help cloud the real answer they are elusively avoiding. So I knew already just from my initial ten minute line of questioning that I was surely going to have to do all the real digging myself, and of course in so doing, I chose to essentially just focus on showing the real physics parameters (including AI’s curiously missing temperature values, of course) regarding the molecular change properties of some of the most common materials present in most homes when they burn, both normally, and then contrasting those figures to ascertain how they simply have to be getting excited by some or all of today’s now proven (publicly patented) directed energy weapons (DEWs).

Here are some of the more common materials I broke down:

DRYWALL:

Normal drywall panels do not “burn” in the traditional sense because their gypsum core is non-combustible and even contains a small amount of chemically bound water that releases steam as part of the design to resist fire. So although the paper facing on drywall is flammable and can quickly ignite at temperatures around 451°F (232°C), the body of the drywall panel never “burns”.

While the gypsum core itself does not therefore support combustion at all, increasing heat will cause the drywall to simply fail structurally. At temperatures exceeding 176°F (80°C), the gypsum begins to dehydrate and lose integrity, and at 450°F+, once virtually “dry”, the panel will essentially crumble or disintegrate, leaving the wall bare and allowing fire to spread to the previously hidden structural parts of the home in a normal house fire. But here is the part that AI had hidden from us, similarly regarding most of these materials:

When the gypsum that makes up the core of the drywall is heated to even greater extreme temperatures (2000°F – 3000°F), it transforms into anhydrous calcium sulfate (anhydrite). In its pure chemical form, this substance is a white powder or colorless solid. Without knowing about these abnormal temps, would we have known “why” these houses were really leaving a white ash?

So if we look at a natural fire scenario involving drywall:

The dehydrated gypsum core itself remains white, but in lower normal fire temperatures the natural impurities in the gypsum or additives in the drywall can cause the powder to appear gray, blue, or reddish. But that is just the start that the drywall material itself is left slightly colored by. Think harder now...

The most significant color change to any residual drywall powder not showing up as white ash in a normal house fire comes first from the burning paper facing and other materials on that wall such as paint, wall hangings, photo frames, everything flammable that is near it, etc, including the vast quantities of other hydrocarbon materials in the overall fire are what then makes up the heavy black smoke that is commonly seen in all normal atmospheric low oxygen fires. These plumes of thick smoke are indicators that the fire is not oxygen rich and thereby most of the carbon left in all these materials are still trapped molecularly in the charred remains after the fire is extinguished. And even parts of the house fire that are not actually burning, this smoke then always finds its way throughout any burning home to then blacken any other light colored object or ash that was lying in the path of the flames or heat risen air by convection or radiation.

Carbon soot from the burnt paper and paint on the drywall alone can often stain the white gypsum dust a dark gray or near black in normal house fires even if there are no other hydrocarbons around to darken its otherwise gypsum white core remains, but again, the soot from everything else (that had also not reached anywhere near any abnormally accelerated temperatures above 1500 degrees) adds the greater majority of the sooty black color that we always see on everything after a routine house fire.

It should also be noted that gypsum itself is also not a contributor to the flammability in house fires to thereby help to abnormally raise the temps of such fires (as naysayers after reading my report might now want to say is happening), as the gypsum not only never becomes flammable even at extremely high temperatures, but because it never ignites, then even aids in reducing the overall average temperature that the entire house can reach in burning, keeping the overall house fire usually a hundred or two degrees lower than the maximum 1500 F, or hovering at about 1300 F on average.

To see why the gypsum core itself can never become flammable even at the most extreme temperatures of as high as 2000°F to infinitely well above 3000°F (1093°C–1649°C), this explains that aspect in a summarized sequence illustration:

Gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate) is chemically inert regarding combustion. At these extreme temperatures, the following occurs instead of burning:

Complete Dehydration: By the time the drywall reaches 400°F (204°C), all of the miniscule quantities of its chemically bound water content has quickly boiled out and evaporated, leaving behind anhydrite (anhydrous calcium sulfate). If the temps continue to rise, we then see the drywall suffer structural failure. Between 1200°F and 1500°F (649°C–816°C), the drywall panel loses all structural integrity and simply crumbles away, exposing whatever is behind it to the fire.

It is only at temperatures exceeding 2200°F (1204°C), that the anhydrite begins to chemically decompose into calcium oxide (lime) and sulfur trioxide gas. And this is a thermal breakdown, not combustion; the material does not ignite or sustain any flame whatsoever.

While the paper facing burns off almost immediately and the panel's core will disintegrate rapidly at 2000°F+, the mineral residue itself remains nonflammable.

Note: DISINTEGRATE In physics and chemistry, means to decompose, decay, or undergo a nuclear level transformation, and thus never ignites or goes to flame.

WOOD AND OTHER HOUSHOLD FLAMMABLES SUCH AS CARPETS, DRAPERY, FURNITURE, CLOTHING:

Wood and other organic materials can only typically turn white (or very light gray) in any residue if they are burned in extremely high-temperature environments above 2000 degrees F like a furnace, with introduced oxygen, etc, provided the combustion is complete (meaning there must be no leftover unburned or half burnt chips, particles or even molecules of the original carbon based materials. For any carbon particles to remain it would have to be due to an insufficient amount of time to fully burn off in that ideal oxygen rich furnace condition). All hydrocarbon materials can be made to release all of its carbon particles in perfectly extreme conditions so long as no other contaminates end up combining with the residue to change its color, as again, this is what always happens in a normal house fire with a myriad of other soot-causing residual particles that are ever present, even as the fire slowly dies down and the temps drop dramatically. Therefore we always see black soot in a normal house fire at least covering most of the affected areas. In a DEW fire, the energy and extreme temps must be so violently raising the temps (as we see are able to start a wet tree trunk burning from the inside out) where the carbons are released in an exponentially fast rate, much faster than that of a lower house fire as well.

Now, somewhat as we had shown with the drywall, the color change sequence of such hydrocarbons as wood occurs through a specific chemical progression:

Initial Pyrolysis: As wood heats above 320°F to 500°F , it chars black due to the formation of carbon (charcoal) and the release of volatile gases. But in a complete

combustion scenario in either a high-temperature furnace (or the exciting of the materials under microwave or laser induced heat) such energies cause them to exceed 2000°F, and the remaining black carbon reacts with oxygen to form carbon dioxide gas, which simply escapes. The white or light gray ash left behind consists of inorganic mineral compounds such as calcium, potassium, and magnesium oxides, all “salts” which leave a white cast when fully combusted. This is why it is also strange when we see this white ash even lining the walls of the then empty holes in the ground where the roots of perfectly flourishing trees once were the day before. Its an odd observation for us because if we had ever tried to remove tree stumps underground by burning them it requires a lot of continually added accelerants such as gasoline or kerosene because the roots being underground will get very little oxygen in those holes, and so when we see the yard around these homes and the roots of trees and bushes also so chalky white, we must assume that they were heavily excited by such laser or microwave frequencies as well.

But again, these above mentioned residual salts do not burn away. After being fully combusted in the higher ranges we are looking at here, they will remain white because their fully combusted molecular structure is such that it will scatter light rather than absorbing it. This process is distinct from the black soot or char seen in normally occurring lower-temperature or oxygen starved fires, where unburned carbon typically remains. In a sufficiently hot and either oxygen-rich closed fire or a laser excited environment, the carbon is fully oxidized and as we see by all of our observations is taken to those levels very rapidly, leaving only the white inorganic ash.

TAR/ASPHALT BASED ROOFING SHINGLES:

This material would most commonly be thought to be the most obviously considered culprit of all materials to leave black soot in any house fire, as it usually does melt and even drip everywhere into the burning house below to produce deeply thick black smoke that then permeates everything around it in a normal house fire. But when abnormal conditions occur this changes dramatically, and even if done in a closed environment like a furnace, would still leave much smoke until it approaches the higher temps we will next see here, where in a laser or microwave excited heating, the temps increase so rapidly that the soot is transformed as quickly as it tries to escape with the gases. Here is the process: Asphalt shingles cannot withstand temperatures of 2000 to 3000 degrees Fahrenheit without catastrophic failure. Standard asphalt shingles begin to soften, lose granules, and degrade rapidly at temperatures between 150°F and 180°F, and they typically reach their melting or flow point above 200°F.

At 300°F, the asphalt binder would liquefy, causing the shingles to melt, drip, or burn, resulting in structural collapse rather than a simple white residue. But... At 2000°F, the materials would incinerate almost instantly and completely.

If we have ever observed a white residue or "chalking" on a roof under normal weathering and aging (to dispel this as a factor in any fire here), that white coloring action is caused by photo-oxidation and UV exposure at normal operating temperatures, not extreme heat. This weathering process breaks down the asphalt's essential oils, leaving a whitish powder, but only on the surface as the shingles age where we might also see curling, cracking, blistering, but the underside depth of the shingle will still be black.

But now let's look at the extreme heat issue on asphalt shingles:

Asphalt does not typically "burn" in the conventional sense as if a hydrocarbon like wood or gasoline, even if reaching temperatures exceeding 2000°F (1093°C). Instead, it undergoes a process of thermal decomposition, mechanical instability, and physical disintegration. At such extreme temperatures—far above the ignition point of bitumen (~900°F) and the boiling point (~600°F)—the material loses its structural cohesion entirely.

To explain this thermal decomposition and loss of binding properties that would otherwise leave behind any soot-type colorings, the primary mechanism of the asphalt shingle's disintegration is the irreversible destruction of the bitumen binder. Bitumen is a heavy hydrocarbon that acts as the "glue" holding the aggregate (stones, sand, gravel) together.

At temperatures above 600°F, bitumen begins to boil and vaporize. By 900°F, it reaches its ignition temperature. At 2000°F (again 500 degrees higher than any ideal conditions that a wildfire or house fire can ever reach), the bitumen does not merely melt; it somewhat skips that melting process and undergoes rapid combustion and pyrolysis (see our videos on the California fires from 2019 for a demonstration of pyrolysis). The organic compounds break down into simpler, volatile gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, benzene, toluene, and sulfur dioxide that leave no colored molecules to be seen that would char or darken any of the other burning, melting, or disintegrating materials that could be left in any such fire, thus the asphalt shingle, when "cooked" at temps higher than 2000 F can itself also not contribute to the sooty black color that is normally seen in any house fire.

Loss of Cohesion: As the bitumen burns away or vaporizes completely, the binding effect is irreversibly lost. The asphalt matrix collapses because the component responsible for holding the solid particles together no longer exists. This decomposition happens rapidly (within minutes or seconds), releasing toxic,

carcinogenic, and suffocating gases that intensify the danger of the fire environment. So toxic or not, all the binding agents in the original tar and asphalt of any shingles that are initially heated to such extreme temps become clear gases that escape along with any remaining smoke into the atmosphere.

METALS, GLASS, and PORCELAIN:

Steel house framing studs or appliances do not normally “burn” either, but reach melting points at 2500-2800 degrees F, while aluminum products in the home such as siding, gutters, downspouts, can turn to or leave a silvery white ash color as well when melted and converted to a powdery state if long held at a steady temp of at least 1300 degrees F.

Glass never melts in house fires either, needing 2600 – 2900 F, and even when it does in a directed energy fire, it leaves no dark soot colors at all, but just leaves its earlier glass transparency (or greenish tint if it had one) as it rehardens when laying adapted to its new shapes around the other white ash and powders left in a DEW fire.

So both metals and glass in DEW fires never leave the least black soot colors either, but at best a shiny metal or transparent color that closely resembles its original color.

And this is not to mention the fact that many porcelain toilets are totally vaporized and gone in these homes, of which porcelain requires at least 2700 to 2800 F to take porcelain to a state known as “over-vitrification and deformation”, which is somewhat like a melting process where the porcelain slumps over and falls to gravity as a melting household candle might do in the hot sun, but here’s the real kicker: Porcelain needs 3100 to 3300 degrees F to totally vaporize or disintegrate them! ...as seems to be the most commonly reported situation in these DEW homes.

The overall picture in a word:

“Externally accelerated uber temperatures!” These temps are why there are always white ash remains everywhere that we see these media narrated “forest fires” or “wildfires” that also seem to so precisely hit homes and cars but not the vegetation around these homes. And lastly, human bodies seem to be vaporized in these fires as well, where here are some of the milder effects they are willing to share with us:

directed energy weapons effect on humans

Directed energy weapons affect humans primarily through thermal damage and electromagnetic disruption of all of our cells in various areas, with outcomes ranging from non-lethal pain to severe internal injury. The specific effects depend on the weapon type (laser, microwave, or sonic) and the duration of exposure.

Thermal and skin effects high-frequency millimeter-wave weapons, such as the Active Denial System, penetrate superficial skin layers (approx. 0.5 mm) to heat water molecules, causing an intense burning sensation and potential skin burns or blisters with prolonged exposure. Laser weapons pose a significant risk of ocular trauma, including retinal damage and blindness, as the eye focuses the beam intensely even at low energy levels.

Internal and Neurological Damage Lower-frequency microwaves can penetrate deeper into the body, heating internal organs and the central nervous system without leaving visible external marks. This can lead to symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, nausea, vertigo, cognitive deficits, and seizures. In extreme cases, rapid heating of brain tissue can cause loss of consciousness or permanent neurological injury.

Other bioeffects of sonic and infrasound DEWs can cause cavitation in body fluids and tissues, leading to lung damage, hearing loss, and vestibular disturbances. Electromagnetic fields from these weapons may also disrupt neurophysiological processes, potentially interfering with medical devices like pacemakers and causing systemic discomfort or fatigue.

There are more fearful dangers from these weapons that are not listed here, but we thought better than to add those, suffice it to say that we need to stop this madness before it reaches our families and loved ones.

Time is running short folks, so...

I also leave this study open to any and all research liberties should anyone wish to validate or elaborate on this rough study from an even greater precision standpoint, myself just a physics engineer, having merely hoped to get the ball rolling for us in studying and sharing this weaponry coming at us, and it will surely continue if we don't first get right with the biblical God that could end all of this for us.

*In YHWH's law of love that was cast in stone for our own protection,
where love is not only the answer, but also the reason to seek the truth,
because when truth prevails, love is the reward,*

-dwaine

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