



1 March 2019
EIR Reference: E0004141

Dear 

Thank you for your request, that we received on 18 February 2019, for the release of information held by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).

Your request:

Can I ask you for any information under the freedom of information act on Geo Engineering as reference to spraying chemicals into the atmosphere to effect the weather and environment, we know it goes on as it has been confirmed by the Environment minister for the Netherlands and Nasa.

- 1: *Are the UK taking part in this program?*
- 2: *Which chemicals to your knowledge are being used ?*
- 3: *Which agency gave permission for this to go ahead?*
- 4: *Which countries do you allow to spray above the UK if you are not doing it?*
- 5: *What assurances are given that the chemicals are non toxic to humans?*
- 6: *Why has this been kept secret?*
- 7: *Without permission from the public and without the public knowing this happens, this is unlawful poisoning, at least enforced medicahon, can I ask do you intend to make an announcement on this matter now that the evidence is out there.*
- 8: *As a Sovereign I am going to have to insist that you cease this at once else you are guilty of misfeasance in public office and maybe guilty of corruption and treason, because if this has any harm to us the population then you become liable even if you are not doing it directly you know about it and so are vicariously liable for the actions.*

Our response:

Having considered your request in line with the provisions of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR), we do not hold the information requested.

Civil Aviation Authority

Aviation House Gatwick Airport South Gatwick RH6 0YR www.caa.co.uk

Telephone 01293 573135 foi.requests@caa.co.uk

The CAA has no involvement in, or knowledge of, such activity. As the UK's independent aviation regulator, the CAA has a responsibility to ensure that all civil aviation in the UK is carried out in a safe manner and any civil aircraft being used for spraying operations would have to be approved by the CAA as airworthy. This would involve inspection of the tank construction, sealing means, pipe work, nozzles etc. to ensure that it is able to withstand whatever was being sprayed. Structural fatigue considerations would be made due to the additional weight of any spraying equipment. Modifications would then be approved (or otherwise) for flight by the Operations and Airworthiness sections of the CAA's Safety and Airspace Regulation Group. Other than those light aircraft (mainly helicopters) involved in the aerial application of pesticides in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, and two aircraft converted to spray liquid dispersant on oil slicks, no requests for such modifications have been made by any operator regulated by the CAA.

We would suggest that what is being witnessed is the formation of persistent condensation trails (contrails) by aircraft transiting along the Air Traffic Service routes (also known as airways) that are established over the UK. Contrails are formed when water vapour, which is emitted from aircraft engines as part of the combustion process, comes into contact with the surrounding air. The formation of them is completely dependent on the ambient atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, pressure and humidity; if the air is dry (low level of humidity), the trail will only appear, if at all, as a short plume behind the aircraft, whereas if the surrounding air is at, or close to, saturation (high level of humidity) the contrail will evaporate slowly, or not at all, and will be long and persistent, occasionally spreading into cirrus like cloud.

As the information requested is not held by us, Regulation 12(4)(a) of the EIR applies. A copy of this exception can be found below.

If you are not satisfied with how we have dealt with your request in the first instance you should approach the CAA in writing at:-

Caroline Chalk
Head of External Information Services
Civil Aviation Authority
Aviation House
Gatwick Airport South
Gatwick
RH6 0YR

caroline.chalk@caa.co.uk

The CAA has a formal internal review process for dealing with appeals or complaints in connection with requests under the Environmental Information Regulations. The key steps in this process are set in the attachment.

Should you remain dissatisfied with the outcome you have a right to appeal against the decision by contacting the Information Commissioner at:-

Information Commissioner's Office
FOI/EIR Complaints Resolution
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
SK9 5AF

<https://ico.org.uk/concerns/>

If you wish to request further information from the CAA, please use the form on the CAA website at <http://publicapps.caa.co.uk/modalapplication.aspx?appid=24>.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Stevens'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial 'M'.

Mark Stevens
External Response Manager

CAA INTERNAL REVIEW & COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

- The original case to which the appeal or complaint relates is identified and the case file is made available;
- The appeal or complaint is allocated to an Appeal Manager, the appeal is acknowledged and the details of the Appeal Manager are provided to the applicant;
- The Appeal Manager reviews the case to understand the nature of the appeal or complaint, reviews the actions and decisions taken in connection with the original case and takes account of any new information that may have been received. This will typically require contact with those persons involved in the original case and consultation with the CAA Legal Department;
- The Appeal Manager concludes the review and, after consultation with those involved with the case, and with the CAA Legal Department, agrees on the course of action to be taken;
- The Appeal Manager prepares the necessary response and collates any information to be provided to the applicant;
- The response and any necessary information is sent to the applicant, together with information about further rights of appeal to the Information Commissioners Office, including full contact details.

Regulation 12 of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004

- (1) Subject to paragraphs (2), (3) and (9), a public authority may refuse to disclose environmental information requested if—
- (a) an exception to disclosure applies under paragraphs (4) or (5); and
 - (b) in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exception outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.
- (2) A public authority shall apply a presumption in favour of disclosure.
- (3) To the extent that the information requested includes personal data of which the applicant is not the data subject, the personal data shall not be disclosed otherwise than in accordance with regulation 13.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), a public authority may refuse to disclose information to the extent that—
- (a) it does not hold that information when an applicant's request is received;
 - (b) the request for information is manifestly unreasonable;
 - (c) the request for information is formulated in too general a manner and the public authority has complied with regulation 9;
 - (d) the request relates to material which is still in the course of completion, to unfinished documents or to incomplete data; or
 - (e) the request involves the disclosure of internal communications
- 5) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), a public authority may refuse to disclose information to the extent that its disclosure would adversely affect—
- (a) international relations, defence, national security or public safety;
 - (b) the course of justice, the ability of a person to receive a fair trial or the ability of a public authority to conduct an inquiry of a criminal or disciplinary nature;
 - (c) intellectual property rights;
 - (d) the confidentiality of the proceedings of that or any other public authority where such confidentiality is provided by law;
 - (e) the confidentiality of commercial or industrial information where such confidentiality is provided by law to protect a legitimate economic interest;
 - (f) the interests of the person who provided the information where that person—
 - (i) was not under, and could not have been put under, any legal obligation to supply it to that or any other public authority;
 - (ii) did not supply it in circumstances such that that or any other public authority is entitled apart from these Regulations to disclose it; and
 - (iii) has not consented to its disclosure; or
 - (g) the protection of the environment to which the information relates.