

## Blast Cloud Comparisons

In both images, the overall shape of the blast cloud is triangular with distinctive smaller white cloud formations near the base and a thinner column running vertically just to the right of center (6). The blast clouds are depicted at slightly different angles and there is more of the top portion of the cloud visible in the full Magnus photograph. Proportions of the images are constrained. The points below describe the most apparent similarities. It is important to note that during an explosion, an expanding blast cloud's size and shape increase exponentially with each passing micro-second. This cloud would have reached its full height of approximately 12,000 feet (or more) in a matter of seconds.

- 1 - This area shows a reclining head-like figure with distinctive nose and mouth shapes that are consistent in both images.
- 2 - The configuration, and outline of this area is consistent in both images.
- 3 - The space between the clouds and the configurations to the left and right are similar.
- 4 - This dark circular mark is indicated in both images. The surrounding cloud formations are consistent in both images.
- 5 - Similar configurations at the beginning of left downward slope of the cloud.
- 6 - The general configuration of this section of the cloud is similar in both images. Finer detail is visible in the Magnus photograph. Some areas are washed out and softer in the RGS photograph. However, despite the differences in contrast, the similarities are apparent.
7. Though the contrast varies, the darker parallel wisp patterns are consistent in both images.
8. This cloud configuration is consistent in both images but appears washed out in the RGS image.

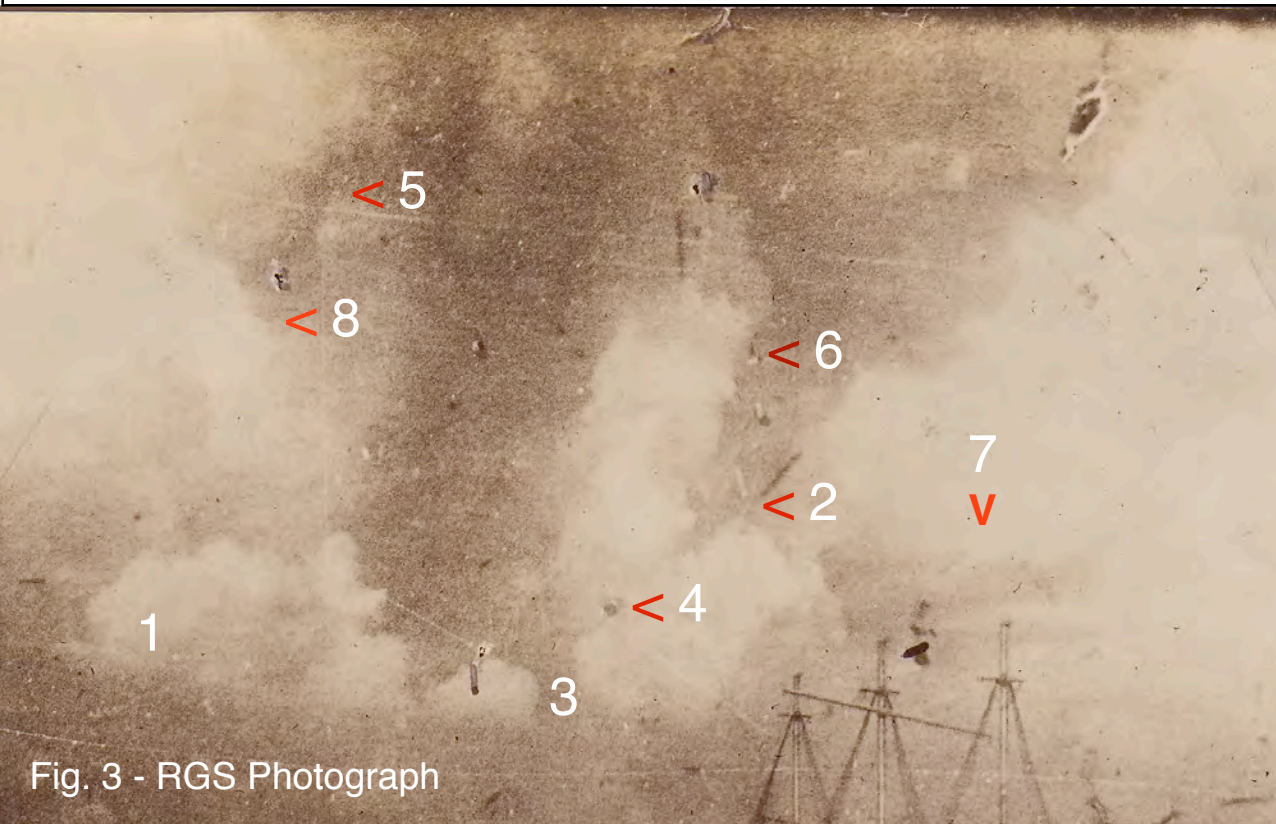


Fig. 3 - RGS Photograph

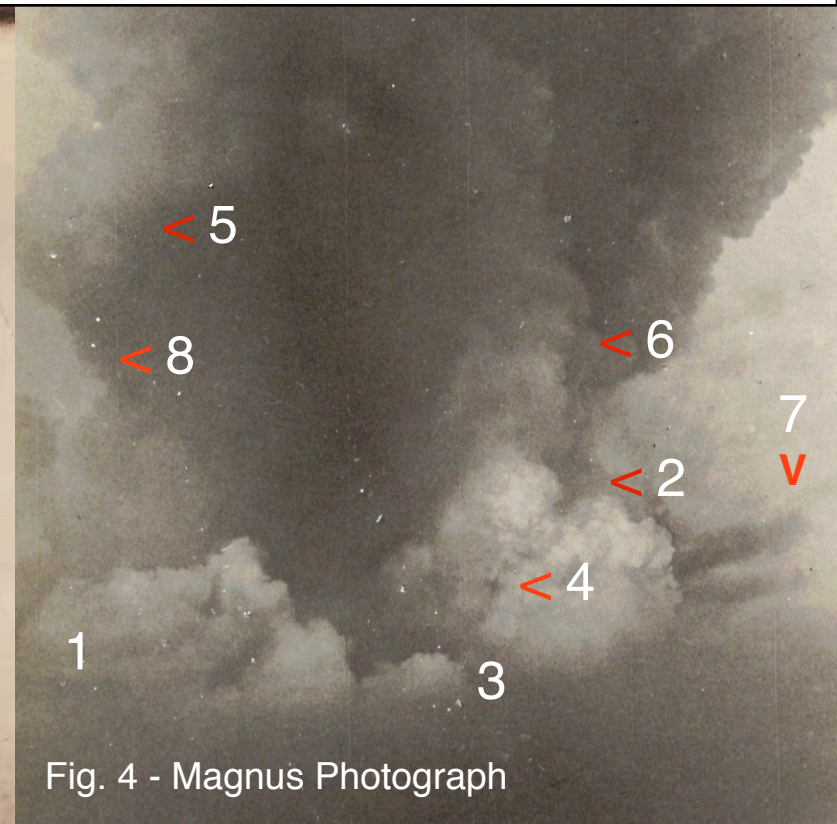


Fig. 4 - Magnus Photograph