THE DEEP EARTH BLUEPRINT

HOW EXTINCT VOLCANOES POWER THE WORLD'S HIDDEN UNDERGROUND RIVERS

World Water Challenge

RESULTS OF RESEARCH ON THE MECHANISM OF FORMATION OF UNDERGROUND FRESHWATER NEAR SECONDARY MAGMATIC CHAMBERS OF EXTINCTIVE VOLCANOES

The search for and use of underground freshwater is a pressing task for countries located in arid regions (with desert and semi-desert soils). Of the world's 31.3 million km² (23.4%) of land, desert and semi-desert soils are found in three zones (tropical, subtropical, and subboreal). About 3 million km² (9.7%) of this land has been developed to date.

The water capacity of the entire human economy increased 12-fold in the 20th century, reaching a staggering 5,000 km³/year. The water management potential of freshwater resources is estimated at 2.5-2.8 million km³/year, and current usable reserves are 42,000 km³/year. Of this, only 14,000 km³/year constitutes the stable portion
of river runoff, and 2,000 km³/year is low-mineralized groundwater (with a salt concentration of less than 1 g/l). Approximately 70% of global water consumption is for agriculture, 13% for industry, and 10% for municipal and domestic needs.
Underground sources are also becoming increasingly important in the drinking water supply of the population (more than 25% of the world's cities, including many large ones, rely on them). The industry for purifying low-mineral water and bottling it is growing rapidly. Specialists from Sevastopol State University (formerly SNNUNEiP) have completed a number of important projects to search for underground drinking water in arid areas of various countries—Mongolia, Cyprus, Mauritania, the UAE, Turkey, Iran, Crimea, Russia, Australia, and others—using the "Poisk" remote resonance testing system. During this work, large freshwater flows were identified and confirmed by drilling. Some streams are very long, crossing deserts (the Sahara, Gobi, and Arabian) or several adjacent countries. These streams typically then flow into seas and oceans at various depths or drain into large freshwater lakes. The question naturally arises: where do large streams (up to several kilometers wide) of underground freshwater, located deep within arid regions and deserts at depths of 300 to 1,000 meters, form

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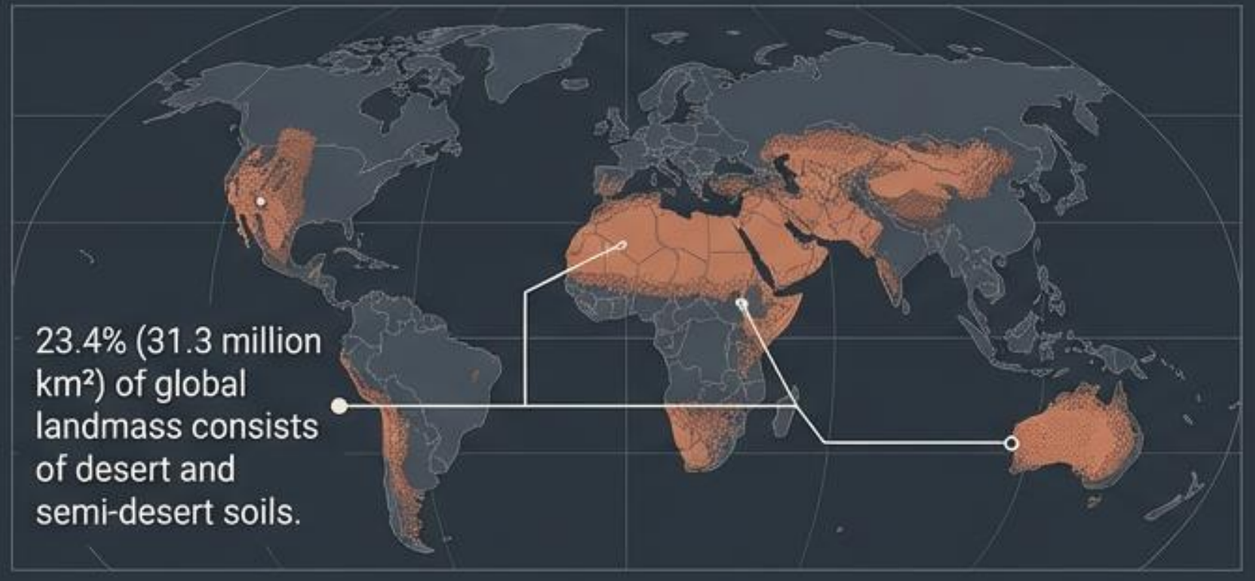
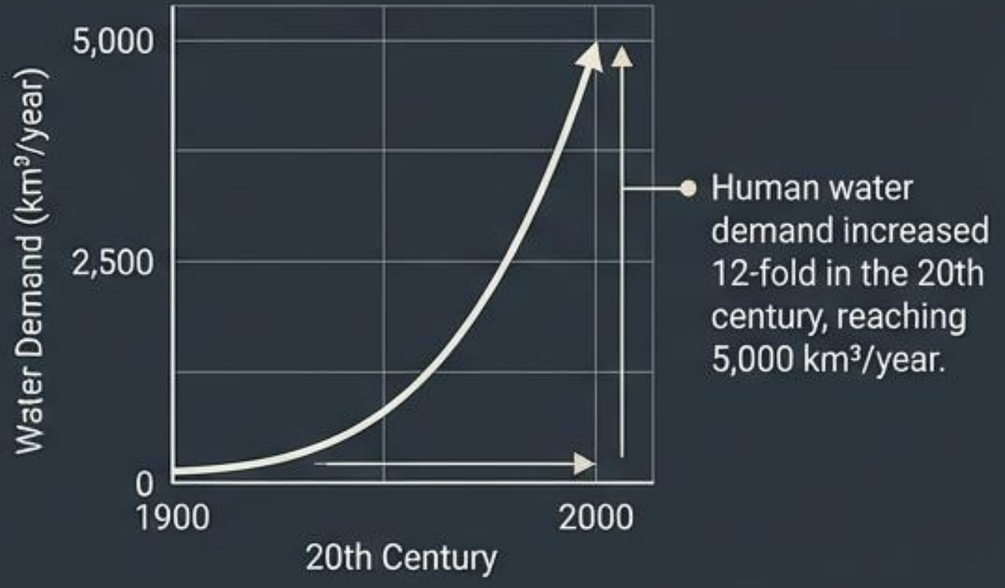
https://rss-nmr.info/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/RU-Kovalev-Pukhliy-Soldatova-RESULTS-OF-STUDYING-THE-MECHANISM-OF-FORMATION-OF-UNDERGROUND-FRESH-WATER-NEAR-SECONDARY-MAGMATIC-FOCALS-OF-EXTENDED-VOLCANOES-Sevastopol-State-University-Russian-Federation.pdf

The Global Paradox

The Arid Reality



The Exploding Demand



The Supply Gap

The Subterranean Enigma

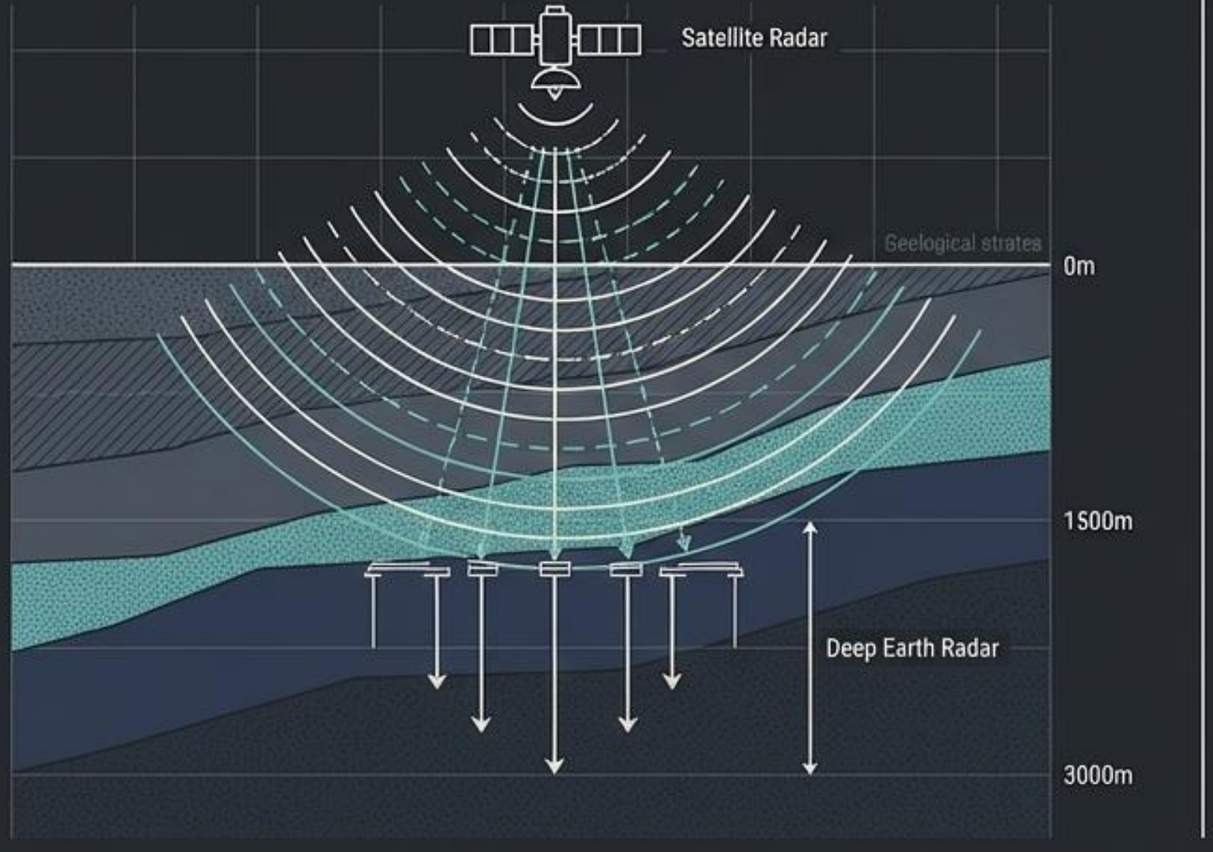
Deep beneath the Sahara, Arabian, and Gobi deserts flow **massive rivers of freshwater**—some spanning **several kilometers in width**. They cross **international borders** and traverse thousands of kilometers before emptying into oceans and lakes.

The Investigation & Discovery

The Method

The Poisk Resonance-Test Complex

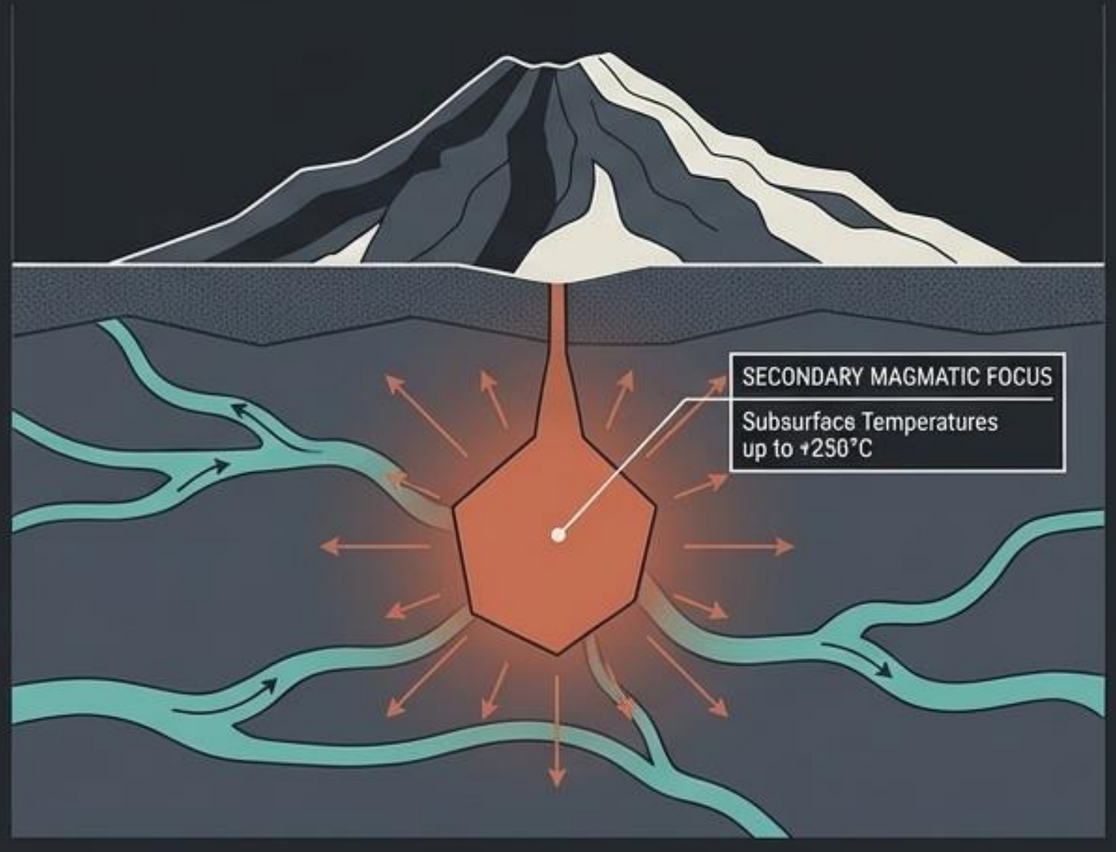
Remote aerospace reconnaissance and deep earth radar capable of penetrating 3,000 meters deep. It precisely maps flow boundaries, migration direction, and subsurface temperatures up to +250°C.



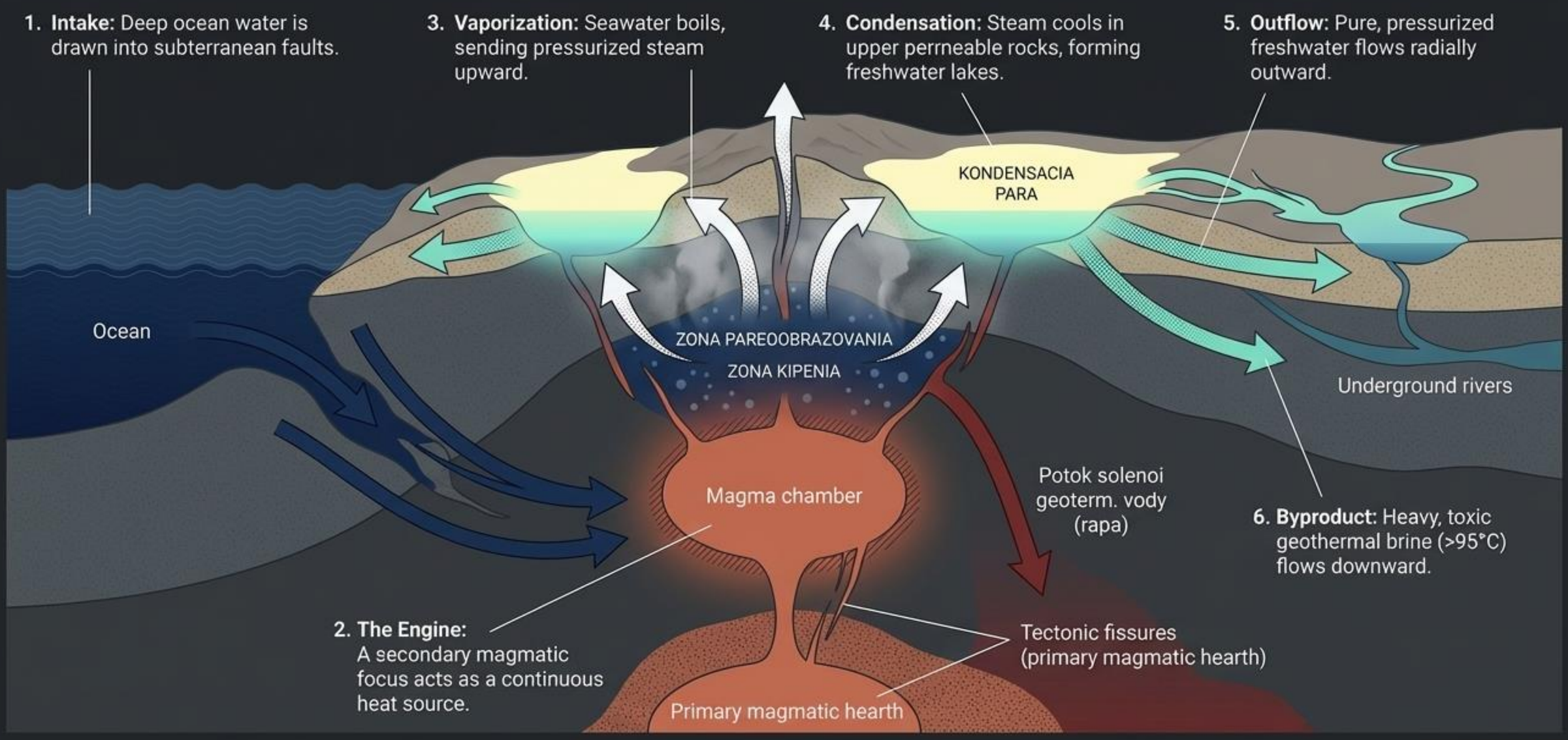
The Discovery

Secondary Magmatic Foci

Between 2006 and 2013, extensive scanning across multiple continents revealed a startling pattern. The source of these rivers wasn't ancient trapped rainfall, but the secondary magmatic foci of extinct volcanoes.



The Natural Desalination Engine



Phase I: Descent and Vaporization

1. The Oceanic Draw

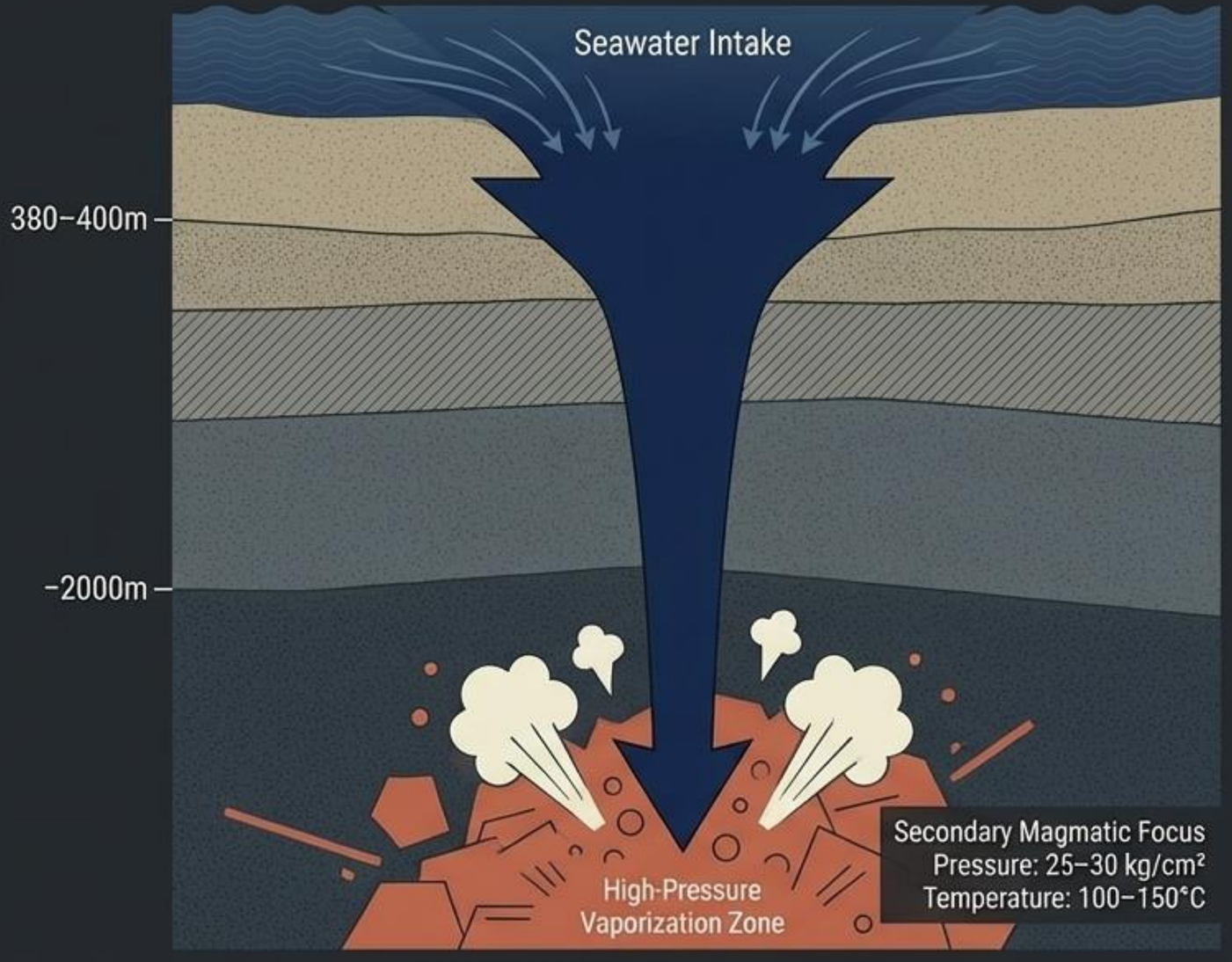
Seawater (in flows up to 15km wide) is continuously drawn into permeable tectonic faults from ocean depths of 380–400 meters.

2. The Deep Plunge

The saltwater travels relentlessly downward, reaching depths of over 2,000 meters below the surface.

3. The Boiling Point

Water collides with the secondary magmatic focus. Under crushing geological pressures of 25–30 kg/cm², the water boils at 100–150°C in vaporization zones up to 8 kilometers in diameter.



Phase II: Ascent and Condensation

1. Pressurized Ascent

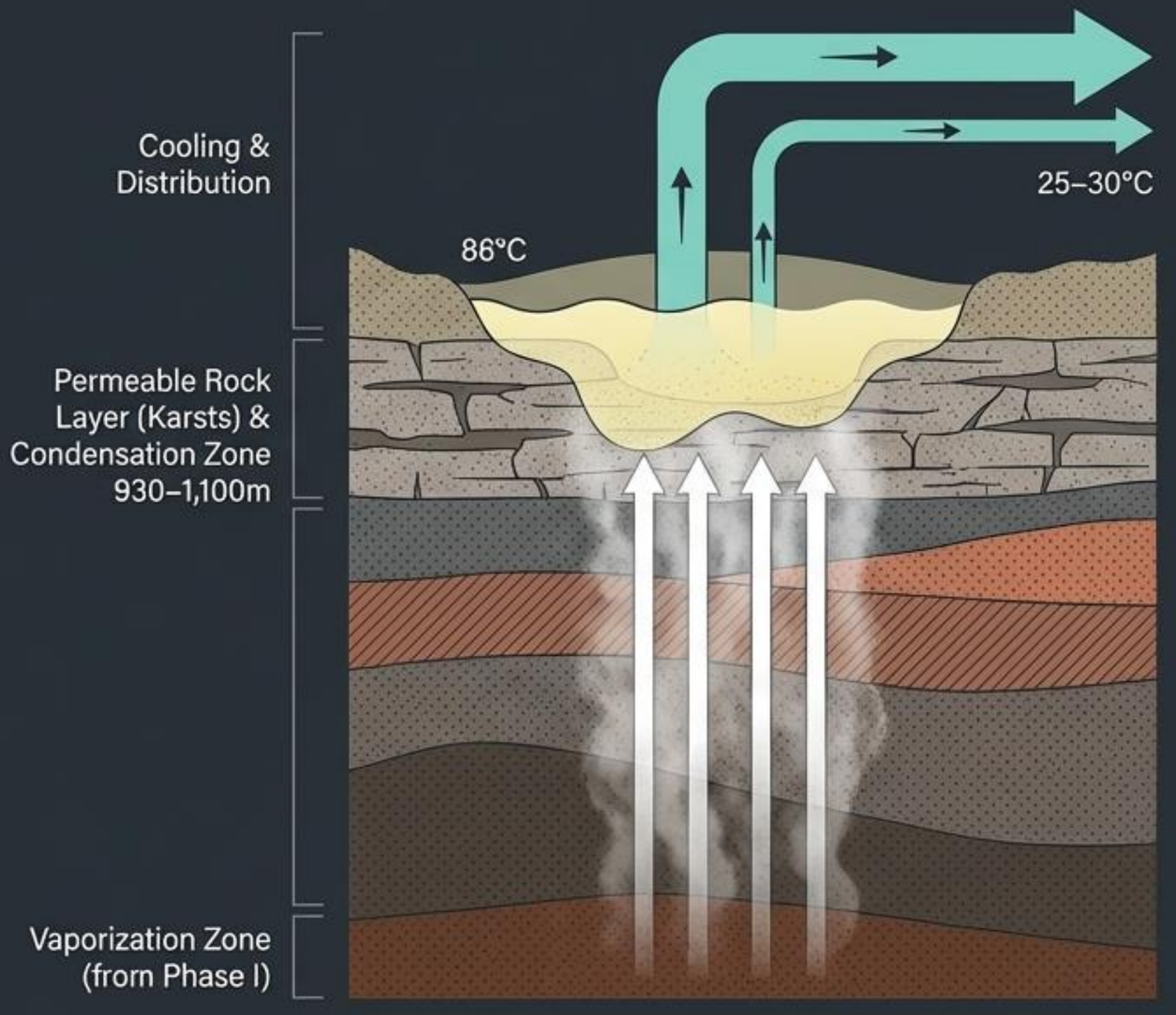
Pure steam, completely stripped of oceanic salts, shoots upward through geological faults under immense pressure.

2. The Condensation Zone

Steam hits cooler, permeable rock layers (fractured limestones and karsts) at depths of 930–1,100 meters, condensing into underground geothermal lakes.

3. Cooling and Distribution

As water flows horizontally away from the heat source through faults, it cools from 86°C down to 25–30°C, creating massive, potable freshwater arteries.



The Stratification of Deep Waters

Potable Freshwater Streams

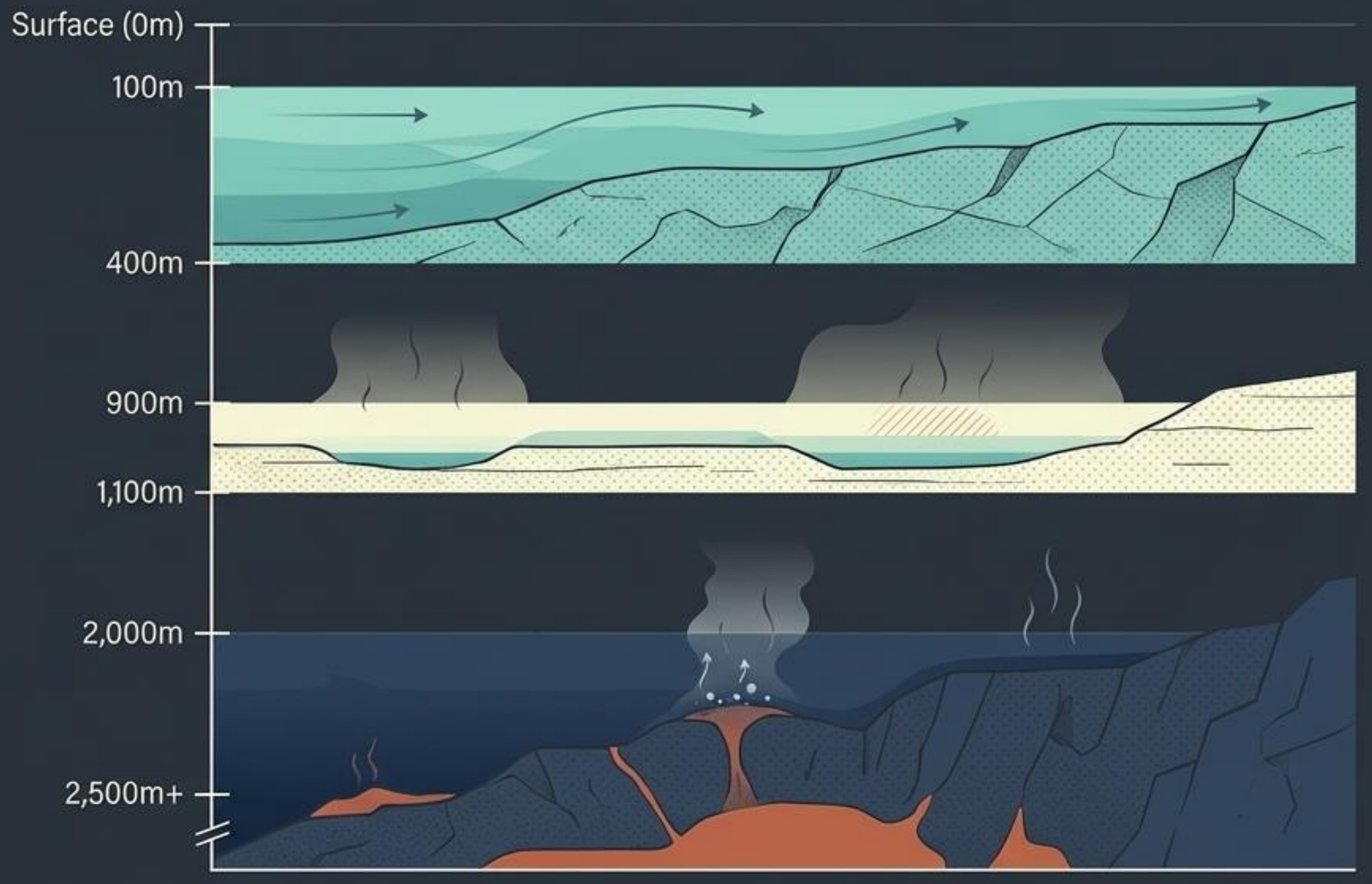
Cool (25–30°C), low-pressure flows of pure drinking water ready for extraction without purification.

Geothermal Freshwater Lakes

Hot (56–86°C) pressurized lakes formed directly at the condensation zones within permeable rock.

Geothermal Brine

Boiling (>95°C) highly salinized toxic runoff left over from the vaporization of the seawater.



Anatomy of a Radial Flow: The Crimean Network

The Intake: Saltwater is drawn from the depths of the Black Sea.

The Condensation Hub: Steam condenses high in the Ay-Petri mountain range.

The Radial Outflow: Over 80 drilled wells confirm massive freshwater streams flowing 200–300 kilometers outward.

The Sea Return: Subterranean rivers ultimately discharge back into the Black and Azov seas as freshwater springs.

The Transcontinental Super-Highways

	Intake	Journey	Outlet
System #6-M: **Mauritania**	Atlantic Ocean	Steam travels ~370km before condensing at the Mauritania/Algeria/Mali border.	Splits to flow >2000km to both the Atlantic and Mediterranean.
System #11-MK: **Macedonia**	Mediterranean Sea	Crosses underneath Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan.	Empties into the Arabian Sea at 150m depth.
System #17-R: **Russian Far East**	Sea of Okhotsk	Feeds Lake Baikal, then branches underneath Mongolia (Gobi Desert) and China.	Empties into the South China and Yellow Seas.

A Planetary Phenomenon

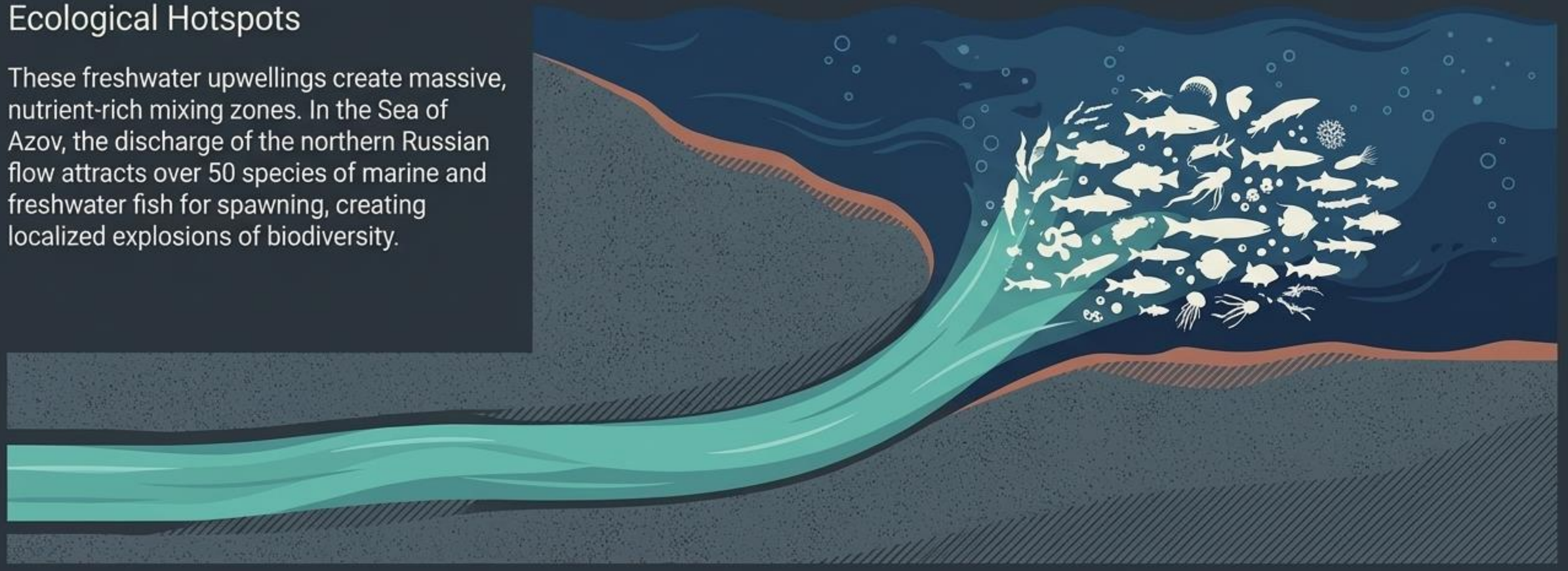
This mechanism is not isolated. Geophysical surveys have identified 17 distinct secondary magmatic foci operating across South America, Africa, Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, Russia, and Australia. Together, they form a hidden, continuous global engine turning ocean saltwater into pristine, land-locked drinking water.

The Upwelling Oases

When these vast subterranean streams finally complete their journey, they discharge directly into lakes (like Lake Ladoga) or coastal seas (like the Sea of Azov).

Ecological Hotspots

These freshwater upwellings create massive, nutrient-rich mixing zones. In the Sea of Azov, the discharge of the northern Russian flow attracts over 50 species of marine and freshwater fish for spawning, creating localized explosions of biodiversity.

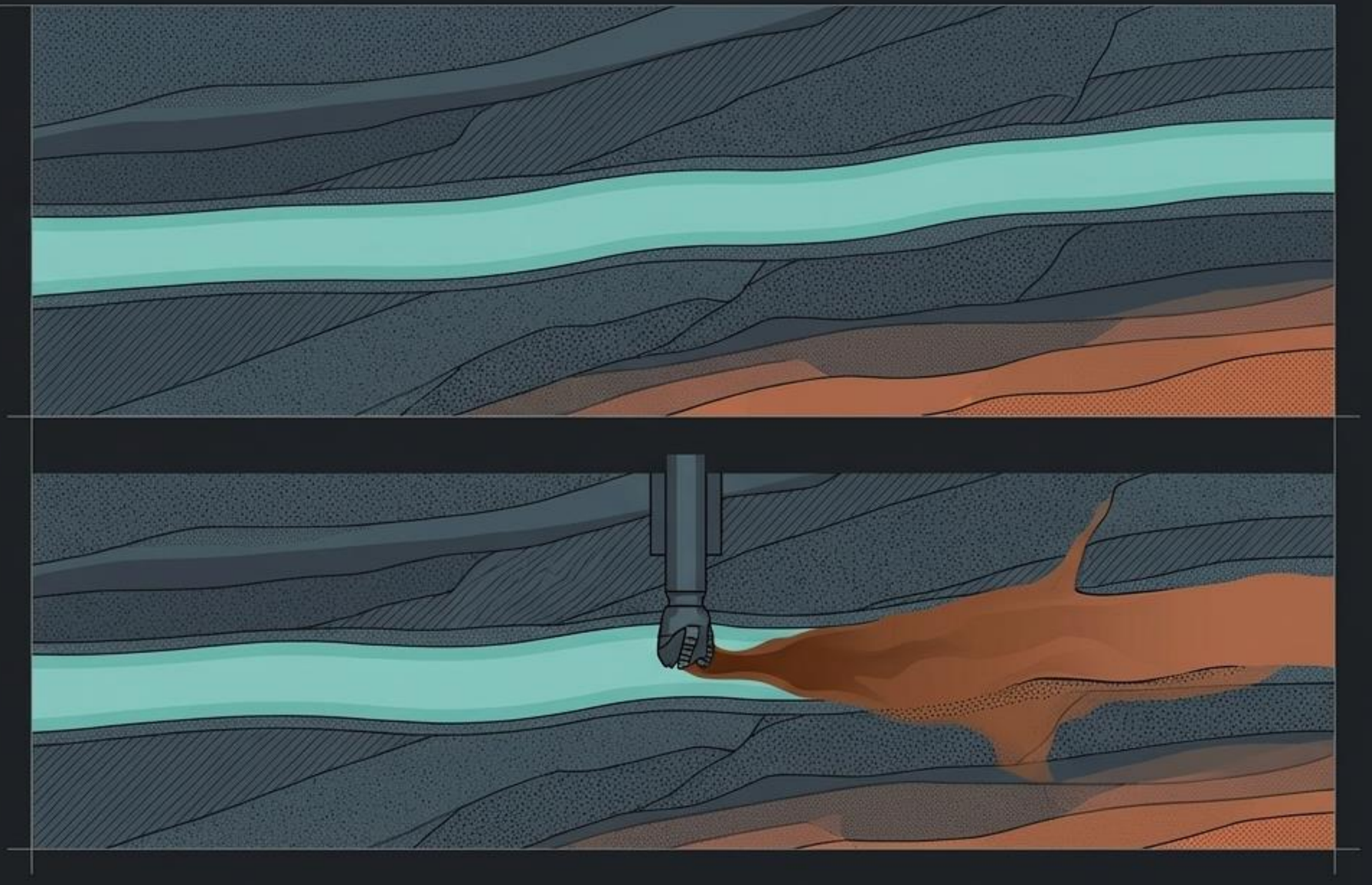


The Ecological Achilles Heel

These underground arteries span thousands of kilometers. If a single poorly executed oil or gas drilling operation pierces the main artery, toxic hydrocarbons or deep-earth salinization instantly spreads across the entire downstream network.

The Warning

This is not hypothetical. During exploratory oil and gas drilling in Greece, industrial contamination breached the subterranean network, permanently destroying and salinizing three out of five major freshwater flows in the region.



A Blueprint for International Protection

1. Scientific Recognition

Formally recognize these magmatic desalination systems as a stable, renewable, and integral component of the global water cycle.

2. Strategic Utilization

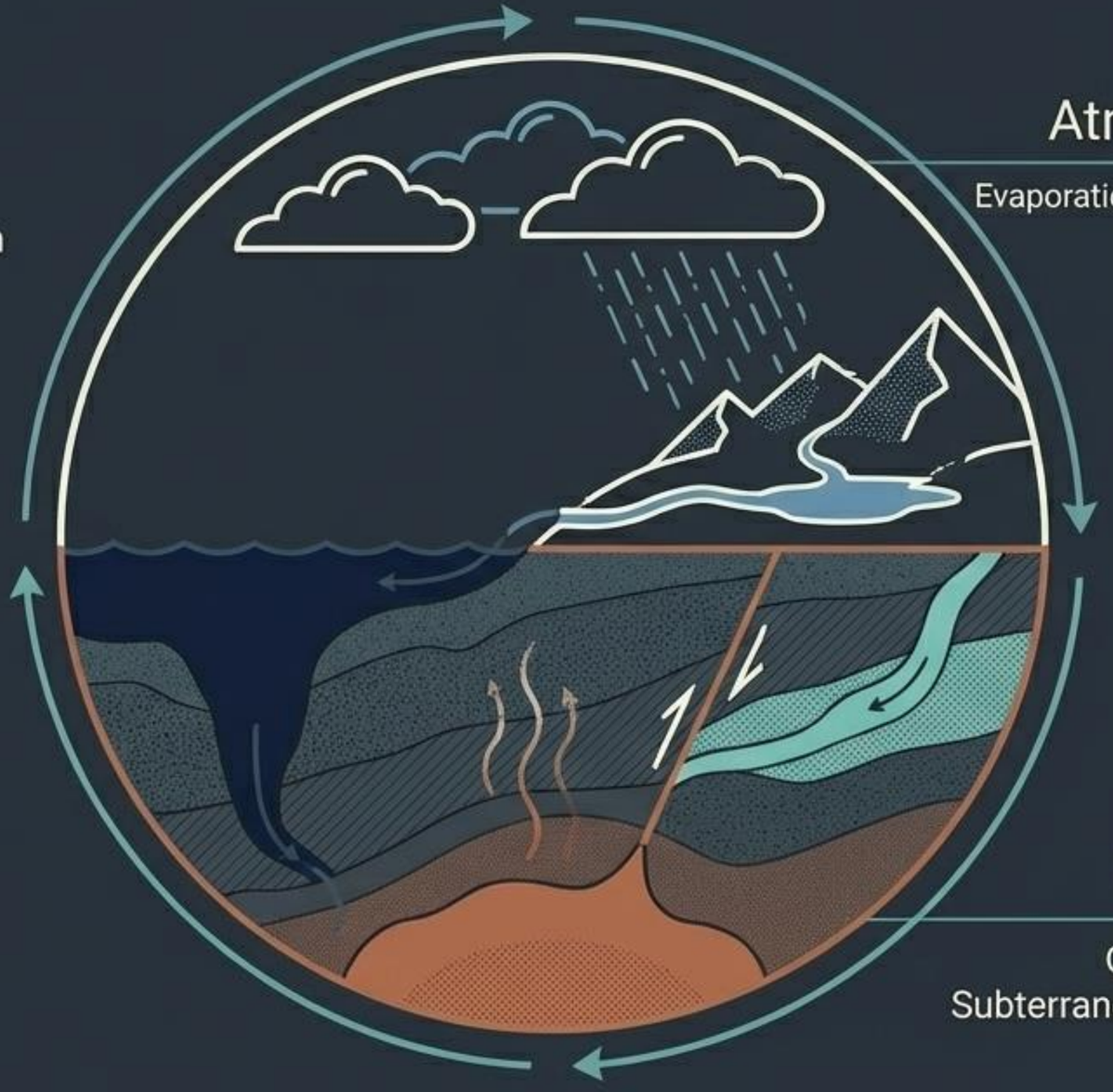
Prioritize the mapping and safe extraction of these pure, naturally pressurized waters for agriculture and municipal use in arid nations.

3. Transboundary Legislation

Draft urgent international treaties to protect these multi-state subterranean highways from deep-drilling industrial pollution. A spill in one nation can poison the water of another thousands of miles away.

The New Global Water Cycle

For centuries, we looked only to the sky for the renewal of our fresh water. We now know the Earth is quietly performing the exact same miracle deep beneath our feet. We must protect the blueprint of the deep earth.

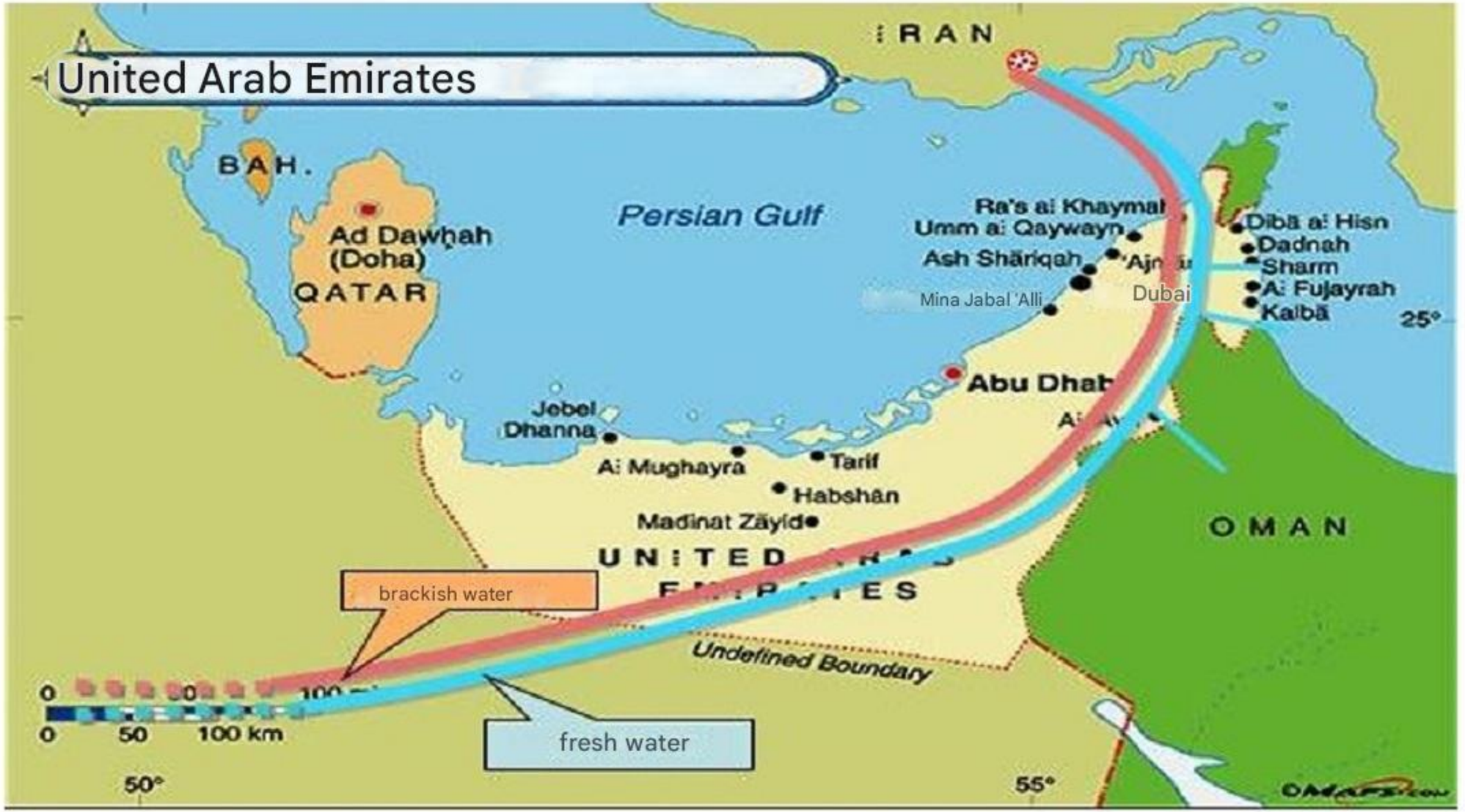


Atmospheric Water Cycle

Evaporation → Clouds → Rain → Surface Runoff

Magmatic Water Cycle

Ocean Intake → Magma Boiling → Subterranean Condensation → Fault Runoff → Fault Runoff



For example: In magma chamber number 14 in southern Iran, seawater originates from the Persian Gulf. This results in the formation of two geothermal water flows at depths of 2 and 3 km. Consequently, a large flow of fresh water has formed, which flows through the Arabian Peninsula and Saudi Arabia. This powerful freshwater current flows through the United Arab Emirates at a depth of 280 to 350 meters. Other underground streams empty into the Red Sea near the city of Jeddah

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Система добровольной сертификации «Сделано в России»
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CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

СЕРТИФИКАТ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ

№ CC.002667

Valid from 20.10.2025 **to** 05.10.2028
Срок действия с ... по

Applicant/Manufacturer: Poisk Group LLC, 299040, Russia, Sevastopol, st. Khrustaleva, 143

Заявитель/Изготовитель: ООО "ГРУППА ПОИСК", 299040, Россия, г. Севастополь, ул. Хрусталева, д. 143

Products: Methodology for calculating predicted ore resources in deep-lying deposits, using the parameters of ore bodies obtained using remote geospace methods of geological exploration and field geophysical equipment of the Poisk complex (FEACN of the CU 9015809100)

Продукция: Методика подсчета прогнозных ресурсов руд в глубокозалегающих залежах, с использованием параметров рудных тел, полученных с помощью дистанционных геокосмических методов геологоразведки и полевой геофизической аппаратуры комплекса "Поиск" (Код ТН ВЭД ЕАЭС 9015809100)

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Соответствует требованиям Системы добровольной сертификации «Сделано в России».

Certificate is issued on the basis of: Declaration of conformity company Poisk Group LLC on the Reliability of the voluntary certification system "Made in Russia" dated 07.10.2025 No. 1/25.

Сертификат выдан на основании: Декларации о соответствии компании ООО "ГРУППА ПОИСК" № 1/25 от 07.10.2025 по направлению **"Надежность"** системы добровольной сертификации "Сделано в России".

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СЕРТИФИКАТ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ

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НА ОСНОВАНИИ [illegible]

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