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BOSTON--(BUSINESS WIRE)--CALSEC, an Irvine company that pioneered "fast neutron atometry," a.k.a. *atometry*, announces that it is ready to launch development and production of a novel device to produce Molybdenum 99 (a.k.a. Moly-99). Moly-99 is a medical radio isotope with half-life of 60 hours, which is used in 80% of all imaging processes globally by over 100,000 hospitals in over 40 million imaging procedures annually. It decays into Technetium, which lives 6 hours and IS THE imaging isotope agent.

Currently, Moly-99 is made from weapon grade uranium-235 in a nuclear reactor, a production mechanism that is gradually declining while the demand for Moly-99 is growing past production capacity. CALSEC's proposal employs raw material that is natural; non-radioactive Molybdenum, molybdenite ore, open-pit mined in Colorado and Nevada.

The economics of Moly-99 production are compelling. Moly-99 would be produced at 5% of current capital cost from abundant natural resources.

The proof of process is based on a similar device, built in the late 1980s that used an overlooked colliding-beam technology that copiously produced isotopes tritium and helium-3.

CALSEC network is requesting federal funds for a 6 month design study of magnetic Molytron. They are: Drs. Maglich, Hester, Vaucher and Holden of CALSEC and Professors and Laboratory Directors Earthman and Miller of UCI, and Koltick of Purdue University.

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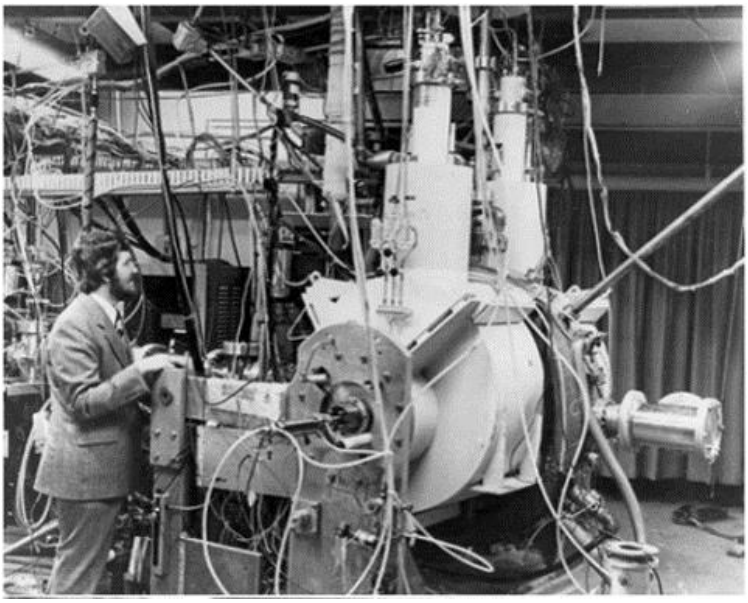

Magnetic model MIGMA IV which had copiously produced, in 1984, isotopes Tritium (Hydrogen with mass 3) and Helium-3 in self-colliding beam of Deuterium (hydrogen with mass 2) at Migma Institute of

High Energy Fusion, Fusion Energy Corp. Princeton NJ. Proposed Molytron would use the same process, except that it would inject self-colliding beam of natural Molybdenum.