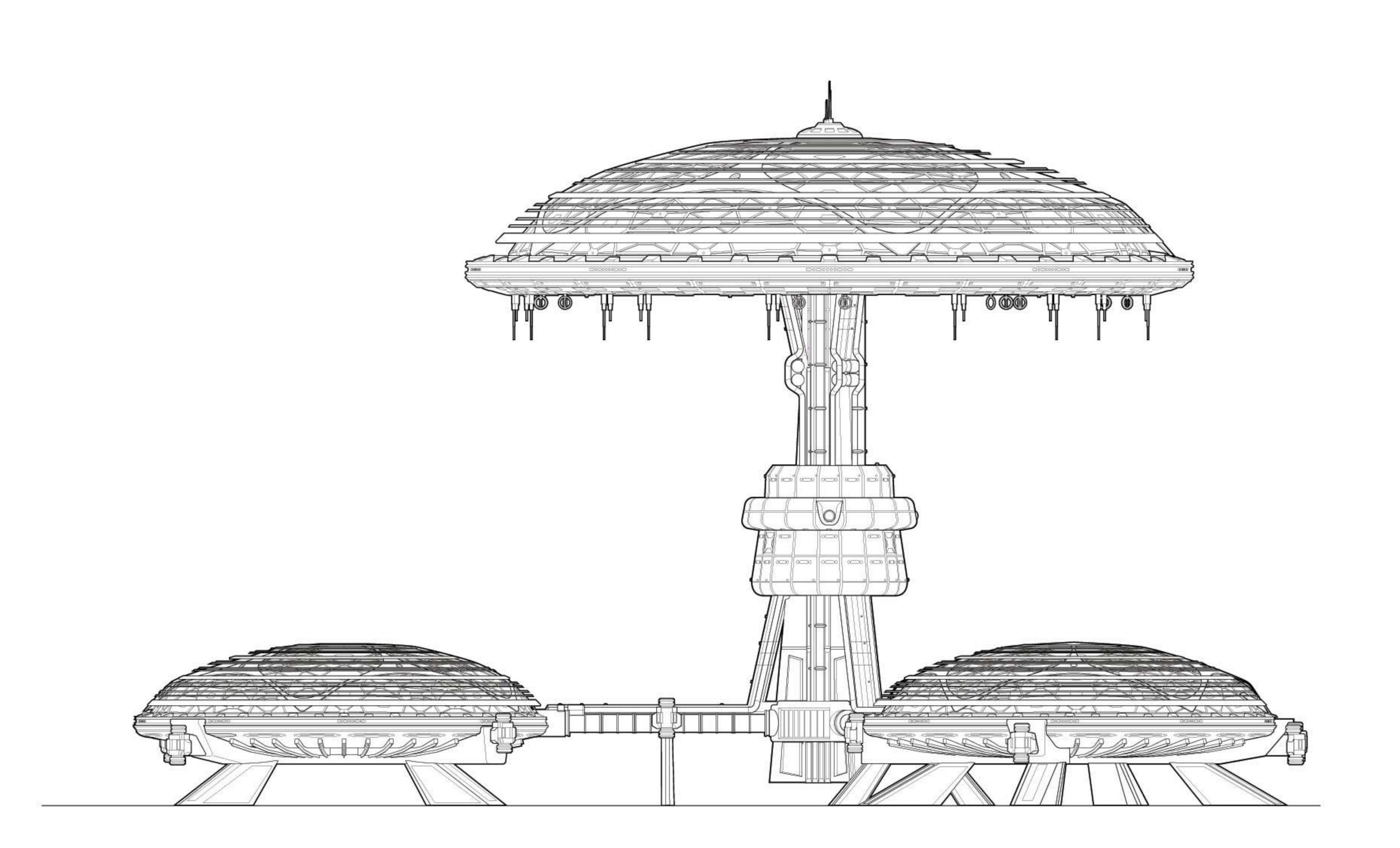
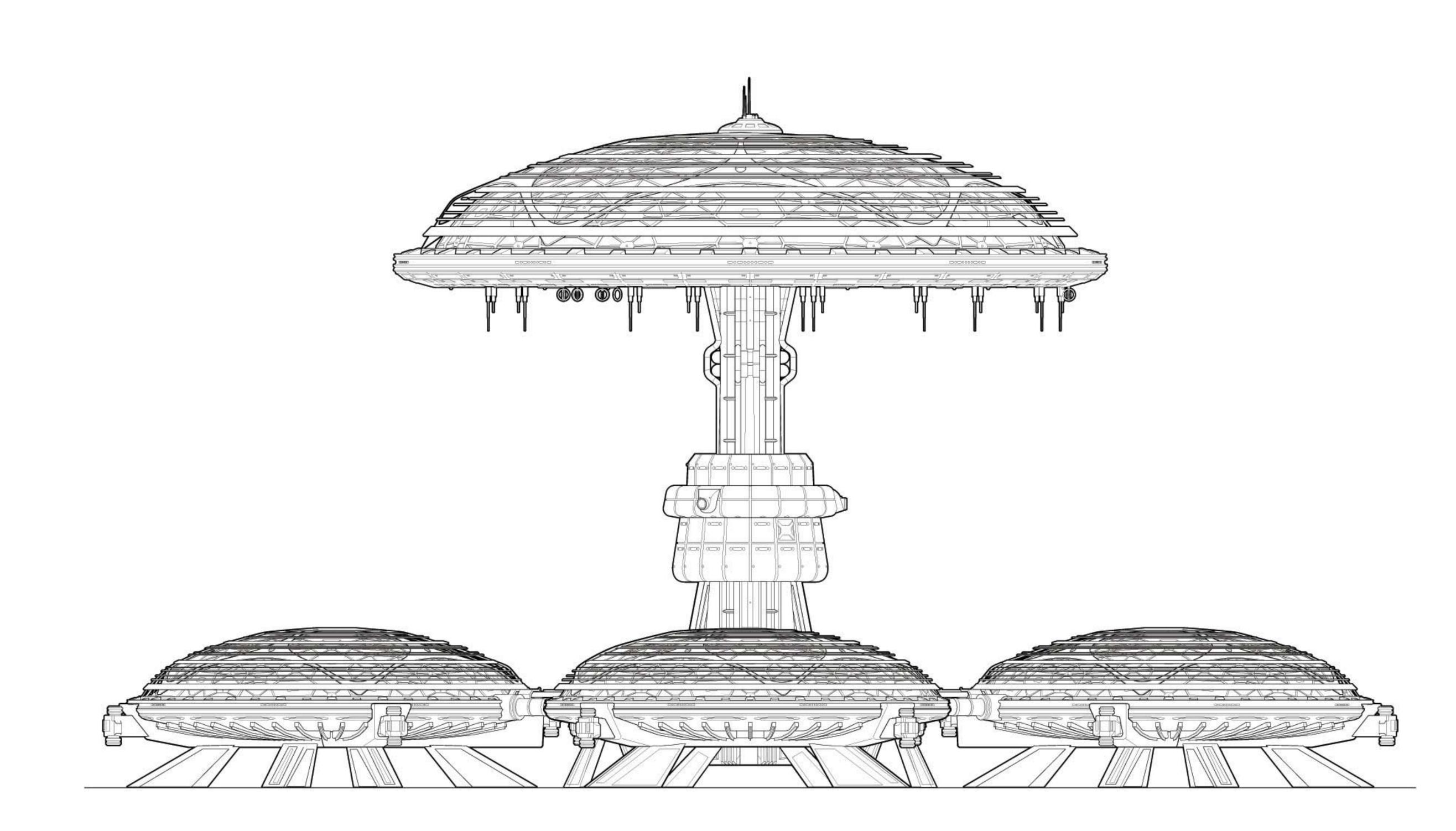
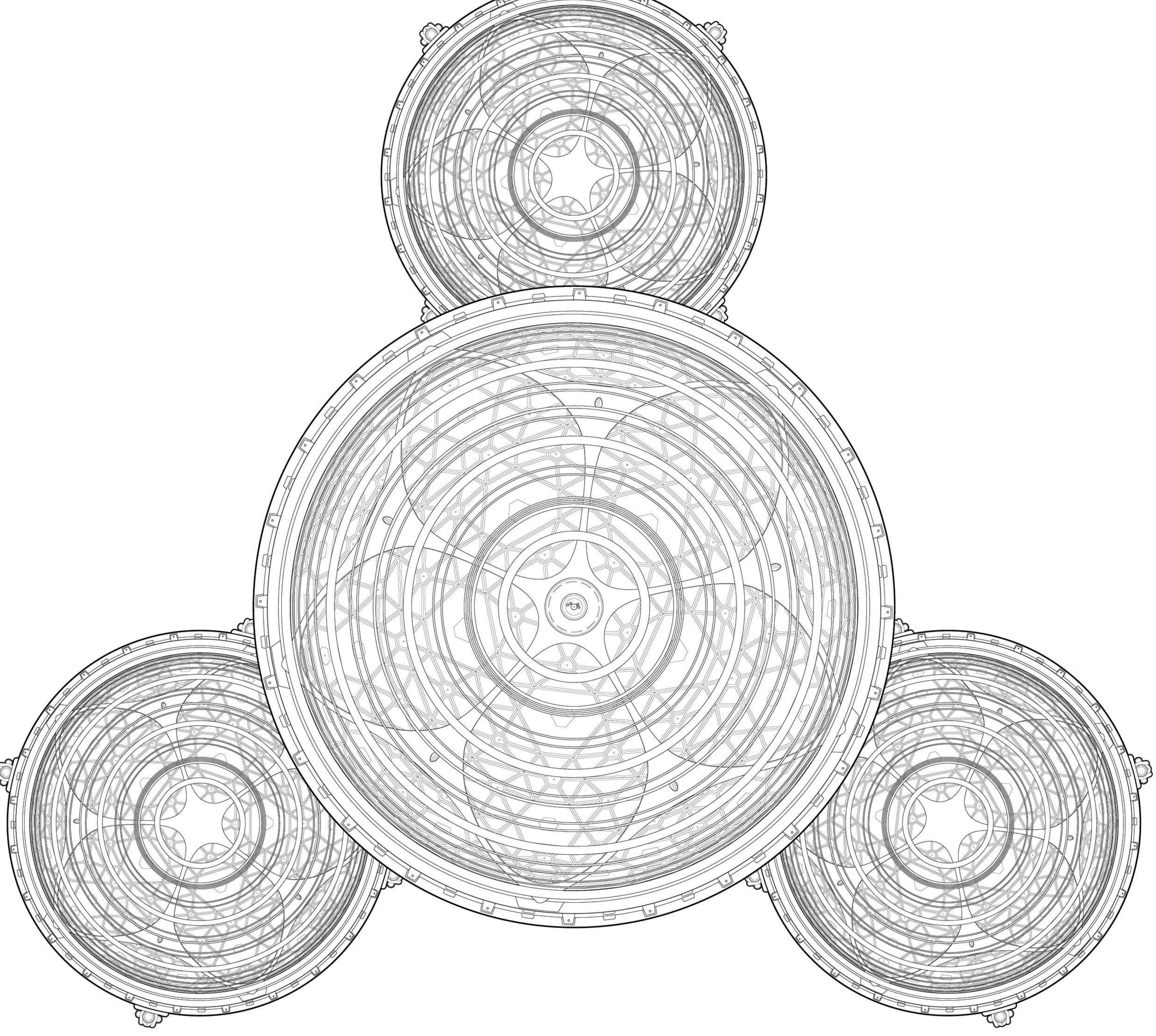
OFFICIAL PLANS AND SCHEMATICS FILED WITH NOAA

The Oceanus Undersea Research Facility is home to 312 scientists and engineers. The base is comprised of the upper Primary Dome which houses the Command Node, research labs, as well as docking ports for AquaShuttles, Tech Capsules, and other vehicles. The three lower Habitation Domes serve as living and recreational areas for the crew.











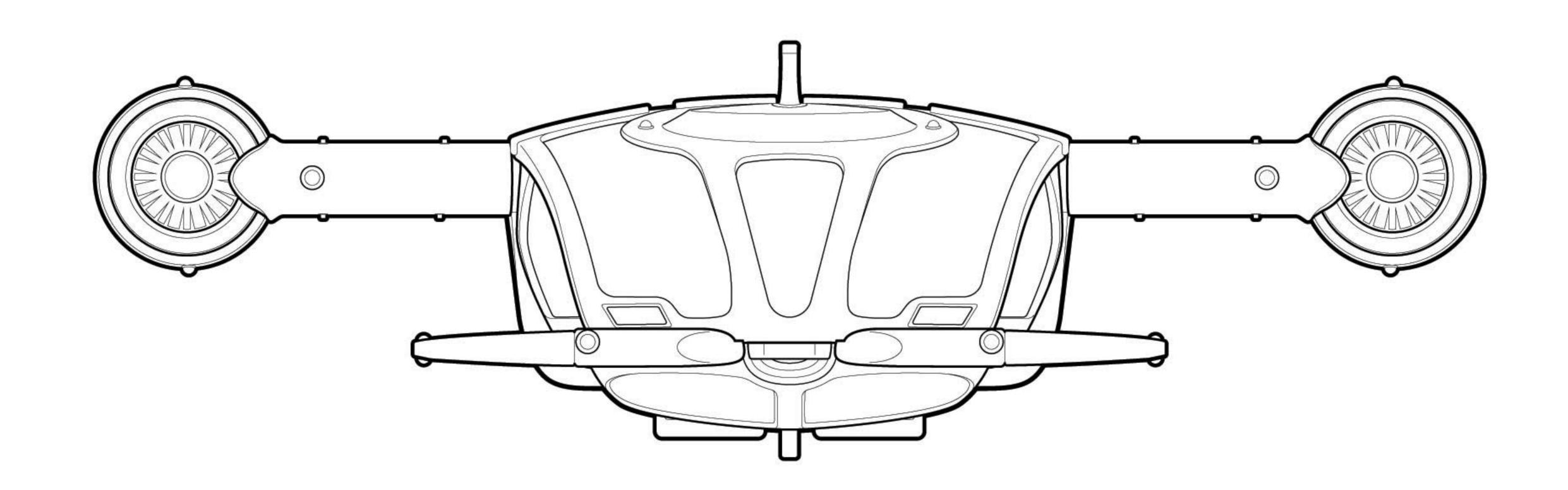


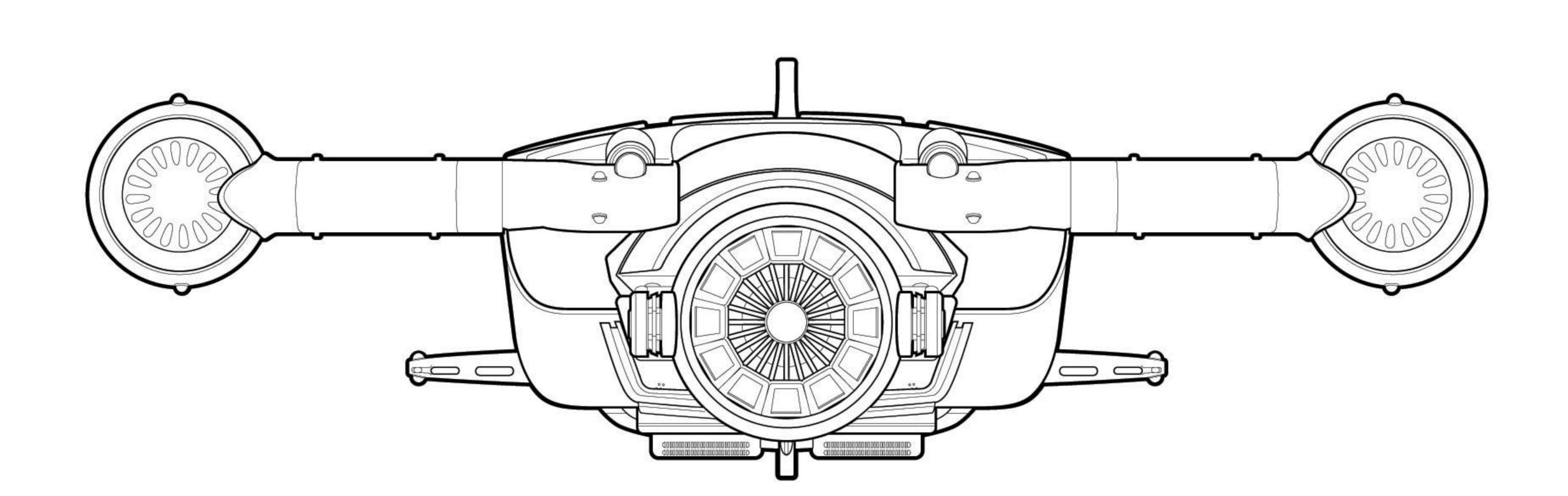


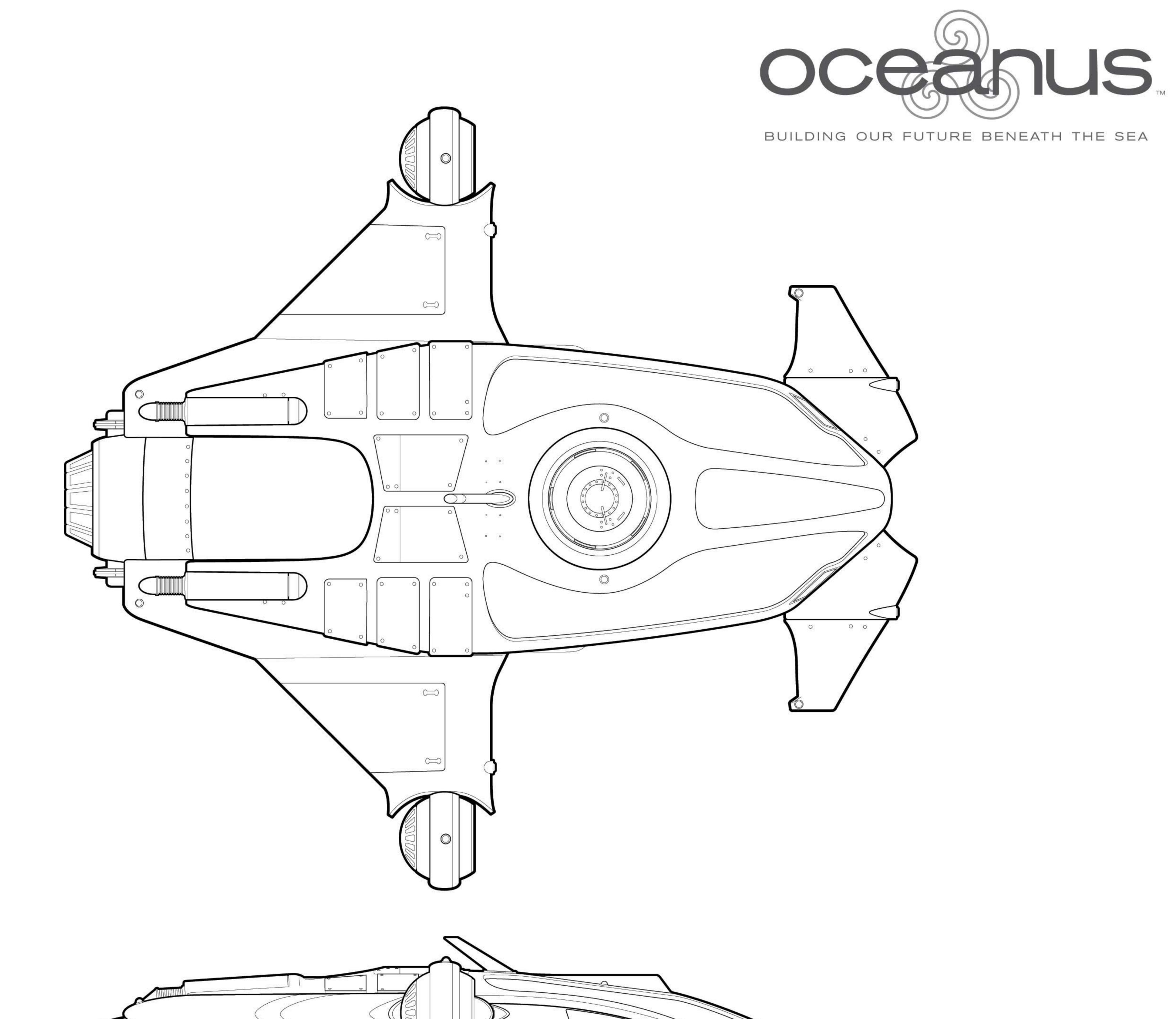




As the primary mode of transport for Oceanus scientists and researchers, the AquaShuttle is designed for speed and observation. The two-person vehicle features a cockpit and science station and uses magneto-hydrodynamic propulsion to jet through the water. Its windows are made of "spinel"—a transparent clay that can take tremendous pressure.





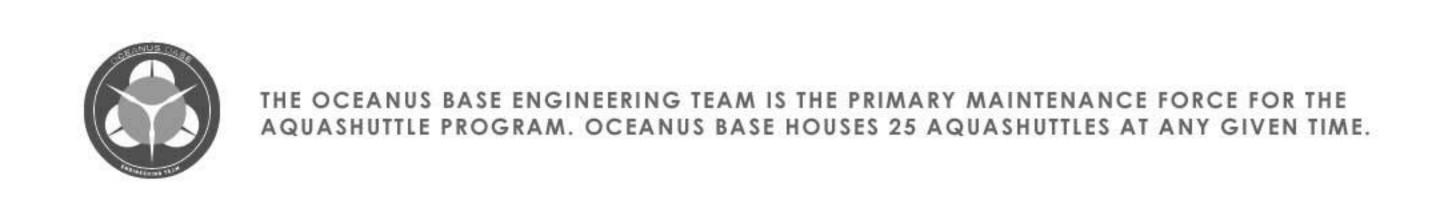








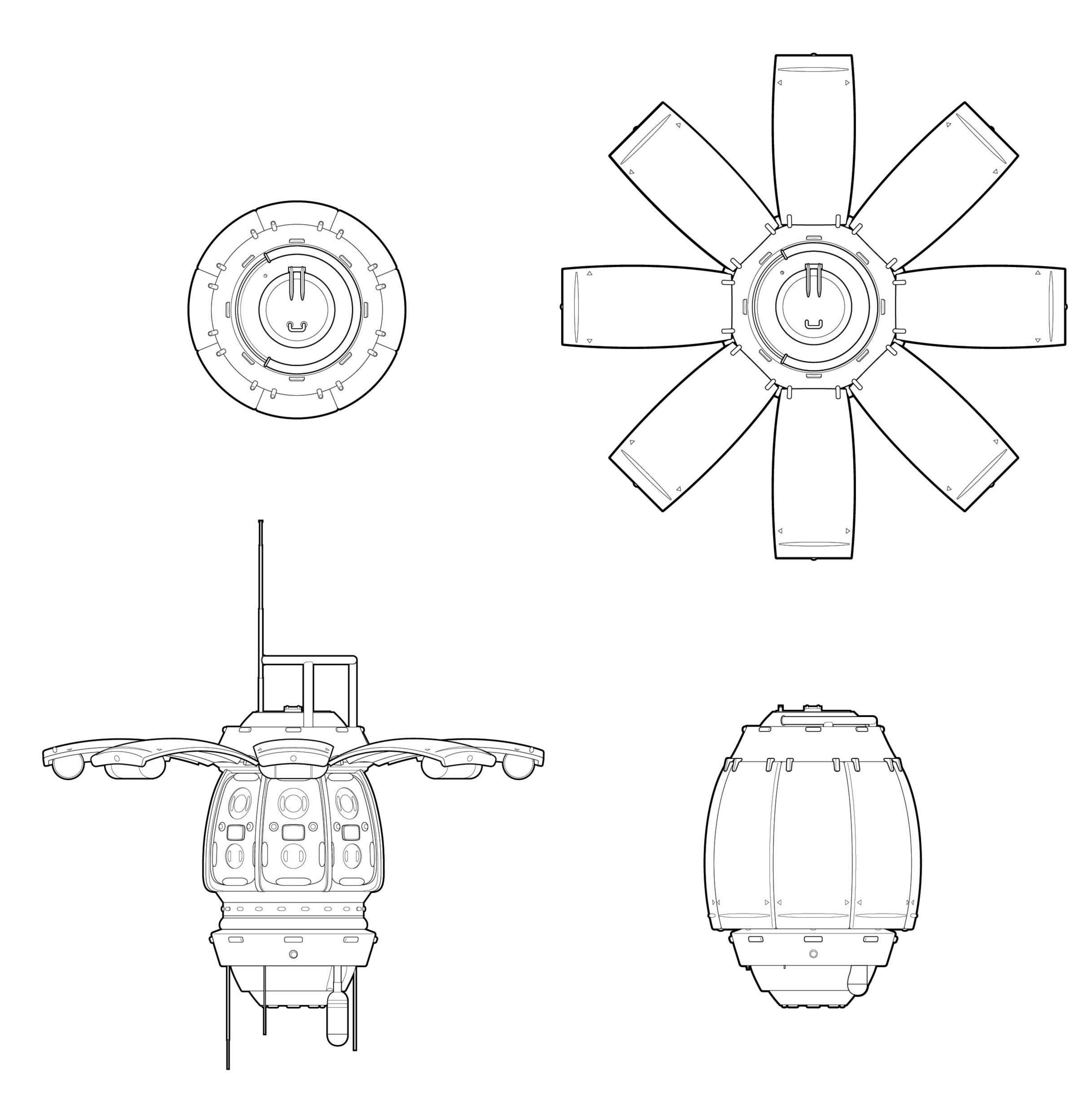


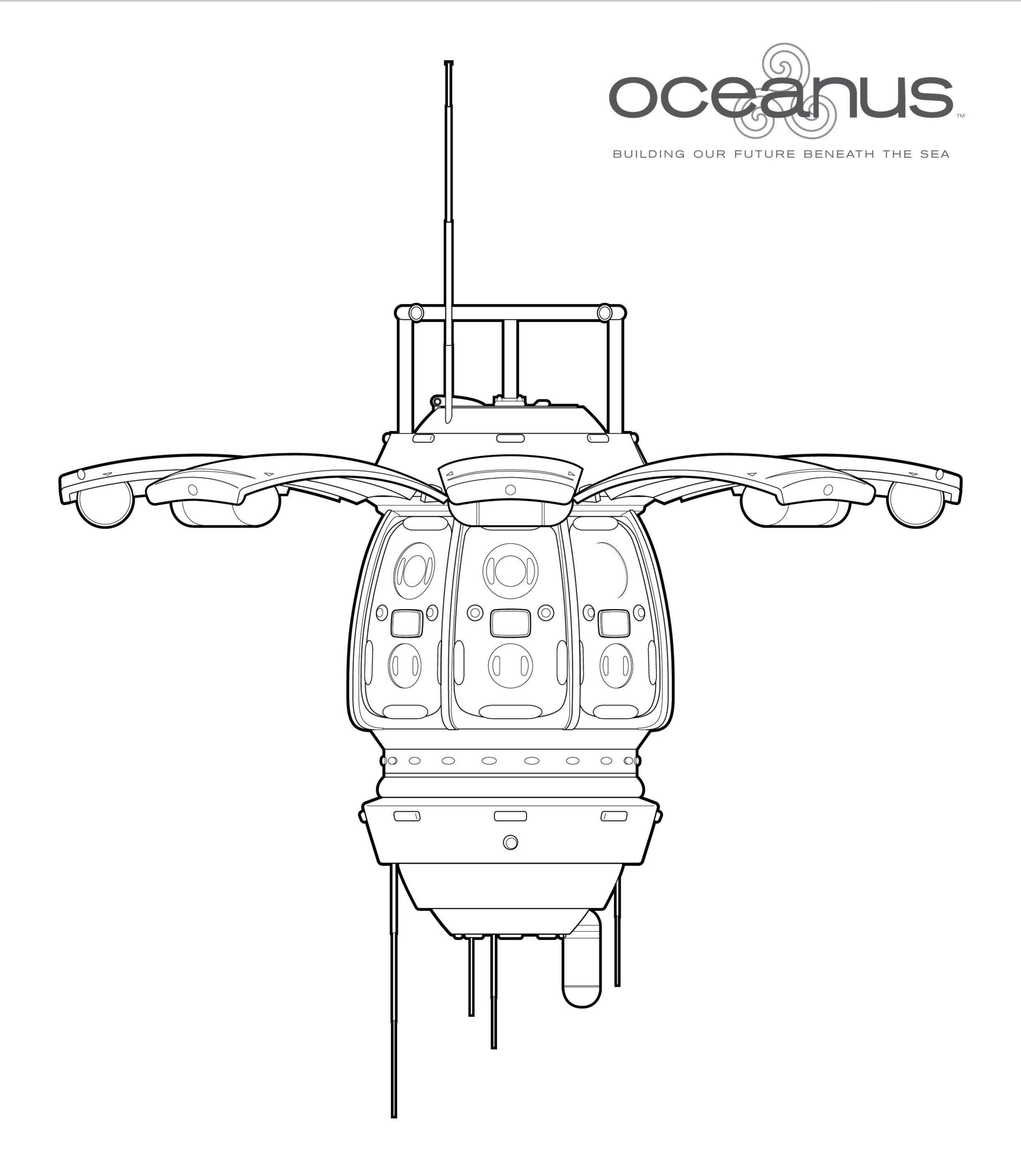




OFFICIAL PLANS AND SCHEMATICS FILED WITH NOAA

The Cetacean ComPod is a major breakthrough for interspecies communication. Its powerful transmitter is connected to a computer-based linguistic algorithm that can replicate the songs of marine mammals. The pod is designed to float at the surface and contains a living area and workspace for a single research scientist.













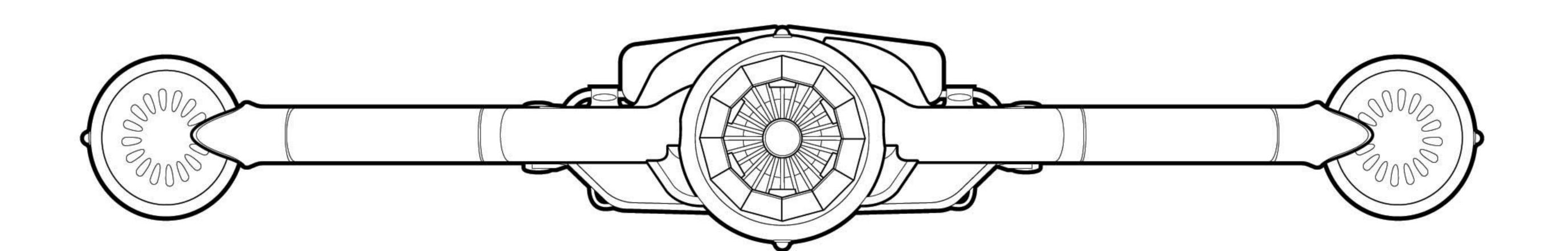


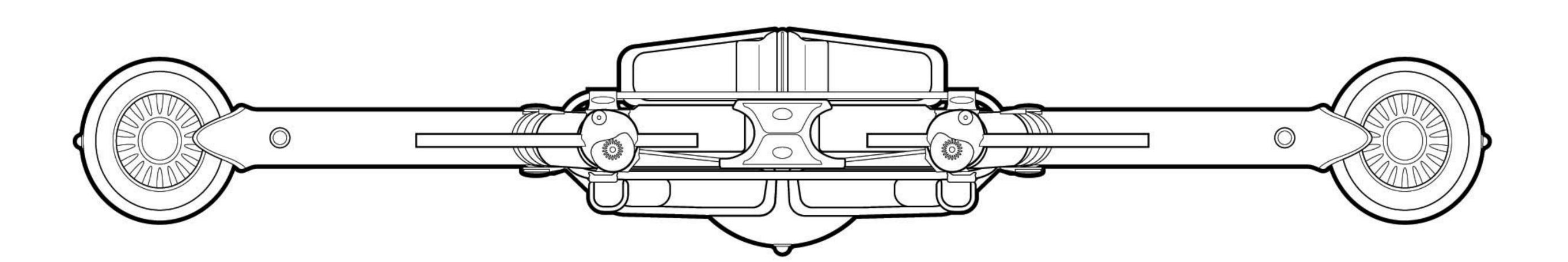


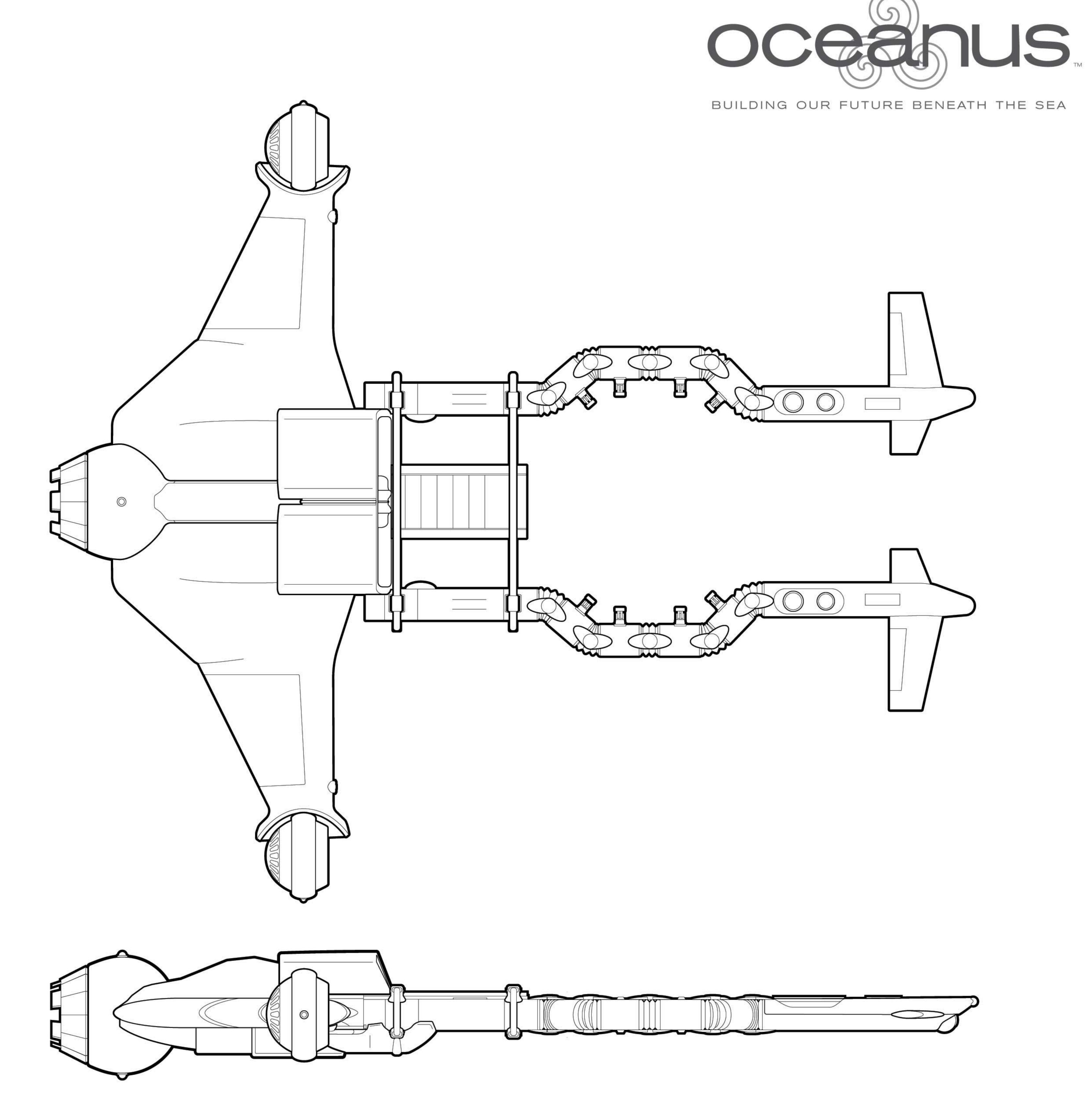


OFFICIAL PLANS AND SCHEMATICS FILED WITH NOAA

Autonomous robots are the primary workhorses of the Oceanus facility. From transport models—that can carry modules like the Cetacean ComPod—to more elaborate construction drones, the aquatic engineering team rely on these mechanisms as their support in the challenging, and potentially deadly, underwater environment.















THE OCEANUS BASE ENGINEERING TEAM IS THE PRIMARY MAINTENANCE FORCE AND USERS OF THE AUTONOMOUS DRONE PROGRAM. OCEANUS BASE IS EQUIPPED WITH 2 TYPES OF DRONE MODELS.

