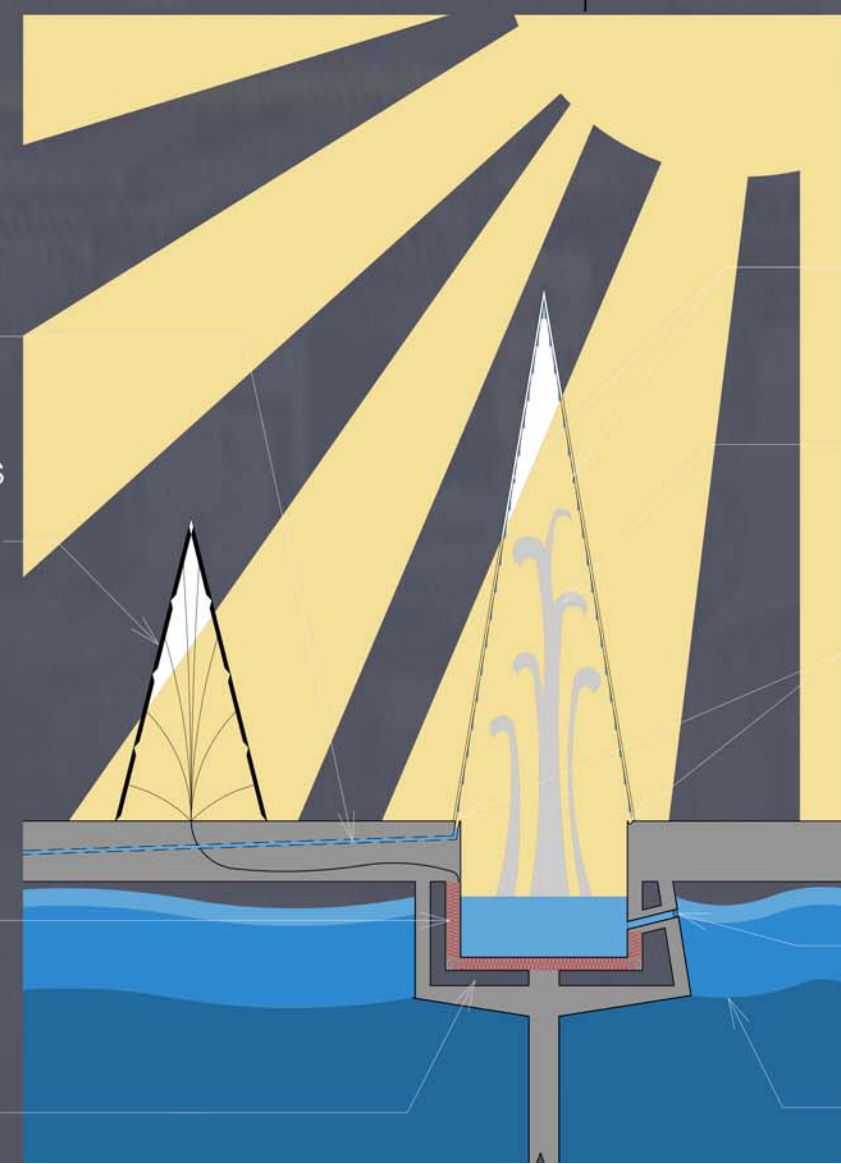


DESALINATED WATER TRAVELS VIA PIPES TO STORAGE CONTAINERS

SOLAR PYRAMID POWERS HEAT COILS IN TANK TO EXPEDITE EVAPORATION

HEAT COILS INSIDE INNER WALL OF TANK

AIR GAP IN DOUBLE WALLED TANK REDUCES HEAT LOSS TO SEA



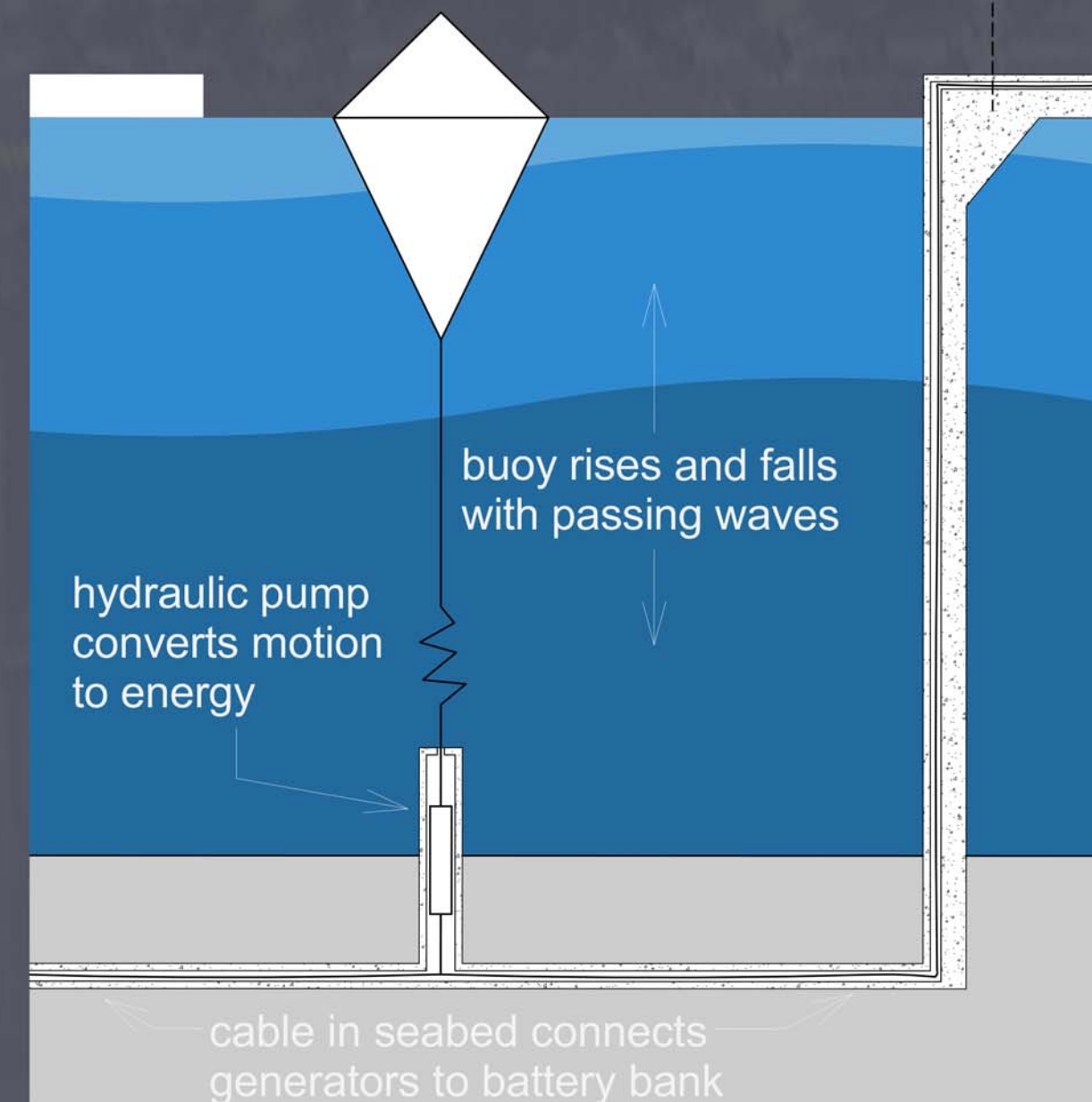
EVAPORATED WATER CONDENSATES ON INSIDE OF GLASS PANELS

TRAPPED WATER EVAPORATES DUE TO GREENHOUSE EFFECT AND AIDED BY HEAT COILS IN TANK WALLS

CONDENSATION IS CAPTURED AT BOTTOM RIM AND DIVERTED TO PIPES

WATER DESALINATION TANK IS REFILLED AT HIGH TIDE

AS TIDE RECEDES, WATER INSIDE TANK IS ISOLATED



SECTION DIAGRAMS

Solar:
Among the desalination crystals are solar crystals - pyramid shaped structures clad in solar panels, harnessing the sun's energy and aiding in the conversion of the sea to potable water. Heat coils in the desalination tanks speed up the greenhouse effect used to turn the water to vapor.

Wave:
Part of the site is a channel with a bridge, through which incoming waves would be funneled and intensified. This creates the ideal location for a wave farm, which would generate power for site illumination during evening hours, stored during the day in battery banks. Additional collected energy could be linked to the existing pier and used to aid in running the Ferris wheel, coaster, etc.

Wind:
Located at the far end of the site is the pavilion. At the four corners are concrete columns, from which wind turbines are hung at various altitudes and angles using heavy gauge aircraft cables. These would be supplemental to the energy created by the wave farm, used for lighting, etc.