SINthetic Chemical toxicity costs $340 BILLION US DOLLARS PER YEAR

EPA may regulate endocrine-hormone-disrupting chemicals

(Med Expo) - Repetitive contact with plastic bottles, toys, food cans, cosmetics and flame retardants holding "endocrine-disrupting chemicals" results in ingestion, leading to a toxic accumulation and a variety of medical conditions.

Repetitive exposure to these chemicals adds up to yearly costs in excess of $340 billion -- a whopping price tag that comes in the form of poor health, family stress, work absence, increased medical bills and lost income, according to researchers at NYU Langone Medical Center.

- New report finds 'Erin Brockovich' chemical in US drinking water
The largest single cost comes from chemical effects on children's developing brains, said Dr. Leonardo Trasande, an associate professor at NYU Langone and lead investigator of the study.

Obviously, costs are not the main concern of families with growing children. According to Trasande, a few simple steps will limit exposure to endocrine-disrupting chemicals in the home.

"Families can eat organic; they can avoid the use of pesticides in their homes to get rid of unwanted creatures; they can avoid aluminum can food consumption; they can avoid microwaving plastic and machine-dishwashing plastic containers," Trasande said, noting that it is important to avoid plastic bottles with the numbers 3, 6 and 7 on the bottom.

Another easy fix for families is to "simply air out their homes every couple of days," Trasande said. This helps remove chemical dusts from electronics and other materials, especially flame retardants.
Chemicals and our hormones

By mimicking the body’s natural sex steroid hormones, endocrine-disrupting chemicals interfere with the function of hormones. Increasing evidence over the past three decades shows how exposure to these chemicals has negative effects on human health, including neurobehavioral disorders, reproductive disorders, and obesity and diabetes, according to Trasande and his co-authors.
These chemicals include bisphenol A (BPA), which lines food cans made of tin; phthalates, which are used when manufacturing cosmetics and plastic food containers; polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) found in the flame retardants added to furniture and packaging; and pesticides such as chlorpyrifos and organophosphates.

For the new study, appearing in the journal Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology, the NYU team reviewed the levels of endocrine-disrupting chemicals in blood and urine samples provided by volunteers participating in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Five thousand people have participated in this survey each year since 1999.

After collecting this data, Trasande and his colleagues used advanced computer models to estimate the total cases of disease that would result from exposure to the levels of endocrine-disrupting chemicals they observed. The researchers also calculated the consequences of disease caused by chemicals: lost income, in addition to health care bills.

The grand total? Annually, it costs the United States $340 billion. Yearly exposure to highly toxic fire-resisting PBDE chemicals and pesticides accounted for nearly two-thirds of this total endocrine-disrupting chemical disease burden, said Trasande.

Worst of all, most of this financial burden resulted from neurological damage in unborn children.

"Typically, when policy discussions are had about regulation, the arguments are one-sided," Trasande said, noting that everyday people hear about the costs to manufacturers, but they never hear about the benefits -- and cost savings -- involved in regulating the use of damaging chemicals.

This new analysis is intended "to facilitate a transparent dialogue about the real and substantial tradeoffs for human health that we make by failing to act to protect against the chemicals of greatest concern," said Trasande.

As such, it should come in handy for the days ahead.

**Chemical policy decisions in the works**

In June, President Obama signed into law a reboot of the Toxic Substances Control Act, "the major law that reviews chemicals for their safety and decides whether they should be allowed for use in the broad environment," including in personal care products, furniture and electronics, explained Trasande.

"That law presumed that chemicals are innocent until proven guilty," he said.
The June reboot, known as the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act, means "the Environmental Protection Agency is on a fast timeline to deal with the requirements associated with that action," said Frankie Wood-Black, principal at Sophic Pursuits Inc., a boutique consulting firm specializing in environmental and safety regulatory compliance and an instructor at Northern Oklahoma College.

"All of us in the regulatory world" are interested in the EPA's timing, actions and priorities, said Wood-Black.

With the EPA articulating new policy, "there is an opportunity here to ensure effective implementation of the law," Trasande said.

Andrea Gore, a professor of pharmacology and toxicology at the University of Texas at Austin, explained how last year, Trasande and his team estimated costs based on predictions of exposures to endocrine-disrupting chemicals in the European Union.

"It is important that they did a similar study in the US, because it shows that costs of endocrine-disrupting chemicals to health are an international problem," Gore said, adding that the chemicals people are exposed to differ around the world, so "learning about exposures in one part of the world can inform decisions in other places that may be considering whether or not to allow or ban a chemical."

Gore was not involved in the new study, though she is a co-author in a couple of the studies cited by Trasande.

According to Michele La Merrill, an environmental toxicologist and assistant professor at University of California-Davis, the authors used a definition of endocrine disruption that reflects the views of the Endocrine Society, a 100-year-old global membership organization representing professionals from the field.

"These authorities have a broader definition of endocrine disrupting-chemicals than that used by the US EPA," said La Merrill, who did not participate in the research. "This exposes a weakness in the archaic US EPA definition and indicates a need for the US EPA to include endocrine-disrupting effects they currently do not consider, such as obesity."
SHAMPOO
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHEMICALS: 15
MOST WORRYING: Sodium Lauryl Sulphate; Tetrasodium and Propylene Glycol.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Irritation; possible eye damage.

HAIRSPRAY
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHEMICALS: 11
MOST WORRYING: Octinoxate, Isopthalates.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Allergies; irritation to eyes, nose and throat; hormone disruption, linked to changes in cell structure.

EYE SHADOW
CHEMICALS: 26
MOST WORRYING: Polyethylene terephthalate.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Linked to cancer; infertility; hormonal disruptions and damage to the body's organs.

LIPSTICK
CHEMICALS: 33
MOST WORRYING: Polymethyl methacrylate.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Allergies; links to cancer.

NAIL VARNISH
CHEMICALS: 31
MOST WORRYING: Phthalates.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Linked to fertility issues and problems in developing babies.

PERFUME
CHEMICALS: 250
MOST WORRYING: Benzaldehyde.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Irritation to mouth, throat and eyes; nausea; linked to kidney damage.

FAKE TAN
CHEMICALS: 22
MOST WORRYING: Ethylparaben, Methylparaben, Propylparaben.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Rashes; irritation; hormonal disruption.

BLUSHER
CHEMICALS: 16
MOST WORRYING: Ethylparabens, Methylparaben, Propylparaben.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Rashes; irritation; hormonal disruptions.

FOUNDATION
CHEMICALS: 24
MOST WORRYING: Polymethyl methacrylate.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Allergies; disrupts immune system; links to cancer.

DEODORANT
CHEMICALS: 15
MOST WORRYING: Isopropyl Myristate, ‘Parfum’.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Irritation of skin, eyes and lungs; headaches; dizziness; respiratory problems.

BODY LOTION
CHEMICALS: 32
MOST WORRYING: Methylparaben, Propylparaben, Polyethylene Glycol, which is also found in oven cleaners.
POSSIBLE SIDE-EFFECTS: Rashes; irritation; hormonal disruption.

Medical EXPOSE
http://www.medicalExpose.com/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Average Number of Chemicals</th>
<th>Most Worrying Ingredients</th>
<th>Possible Side-Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shampoo</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Propylene Glycol, Methylisothiazoline</td>
<td>Neurological damage in fetus, irritation, possible eye damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Shadow</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Polyethylene terephthalate</td>
<td>Linked to cancer, infertility, hormonal disruptions and damage to bodies organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipstick</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Polymethyl methacrylate</td>
<td>Allergies, linked to cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail Varnish</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Phthalates</td>
<td>Linked to hormone disruption, fertility issues, linked to cancer and problems in developing babies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake Tan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ethylparaben, Methylparaben, Propylparaben</td>
<td>Rash, irritation, hormonal disruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairspray</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Octinoxate, Isopthalates</td>
<td>Allergies, hormone disruption, irritation to eyes, nose and throat, changes in cell structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deodorant</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Aluminum Zirconium, isopropyl Myristate, POSSIBLE</td>
<td>Organ irritation, hormone disruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blush</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ethylparaben, Methylparaben, Propylparaben</td>
<td>Rash, irritation, hormone disruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Polymethyl methacrylate</td>
<td>Disrupts immune system, allergies, links to cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfume</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Benzaldehyde, toluene</td>
<td>Sperm damage, linked to cancer, organ irritant, hormone disruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Lotion</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Methylparaben, Propylparaben, Polyethylene Glycol, also found in cleaners</td>
<td>Rash, irritation, hormone disruption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Junk Food**

Chemicals Make You CRAVE More Junk Food--New Study

- Professor Margaret Morris, Head of Pharmacology, School of Medical Sciences

"Put 'em in the air, if you want more (and) more!"

More by Weber

Chemicalree-Life.org/ ChemicalFreeLIfestyle.tumblr.com
Autism on the rise

Number of Mothers exposed to SINthetic Drugs- Chemicals During Gestation

Autism is caused by exposure to SINthetic chemicals during pregnancy, the evidence is unarguable

Glyphosate and Autism*

The rise of GMO foods has resulted in the increasing use of Glyphosate herbicides. When this data is overlapped with autism prevalence rates the correlation is astonishing. To see more of Nancy’s statistical analysis, access her full report as archived on Dr. Stephanie Smellie’s MIT page.

http://indievideo.hv/video/Synthetic_Drugs_Vaccines_Autism_expended
http://indievideo.hv/video/Synthetic_dugs_Autism_a век personal story

"If you know nothing about Statistics, let me tell you this type of EXTREME Correlation is just about Proof of the Cause of Autism being Glyphosate+ other SINthetic items"
To get a Patent you must
Prove your compound has
not existed before, So any
patented Chemical is by
definition UN-NATURAL
All children born today have several hundred TOXIC substances in their blood. These pass from mother to child during pregnancy, and breast milk.
References


http://syntheticissynthetich4u.com
Ok Let’s Make this Simple and Clear
Synthetic is SINthetic
If it has a patent it is NOT of Nature
All SINthetic Patented Medicines have Side Effects and Liability.
Patents are more for Profit than for People

There are Natural Medicines that work

http://stop-the-evil-ultra-rich.com/

When Natural Medicines and Lifestyle Fail then and only then use

Prescription Drugs

Natural Medicine is the Primary choice

SINthetics are the Secondary choice