

Call about profits.

Why Remove Fluoride From Phosphate Rock To Make Fertilizer

From: [redacted] on behalf of **CHRIS GUPTA**

Sent: June 9, 2011 11:49:23 PM

To: Recipients

Here is a bit of history that illustrates why they feed us hydrofluorosilicic acid in our water. Show this to those who ask why should the authorities slow poison us!

"One of the main reasons for processing the raw phosphate rock for agricultural purposes is because of the fluoride content mainly in the form of fluorosilicates/silicon tetrafluoride.

Back in the early part of the 20th century when industrial farming was first starting-up, they did many experiments on cheap mineral supplements for animals to keep costs down and profits up.

Raw, powdered phosphate rock was the first choice because of the abundance and it was dirt-cheap. Bone meal was the second choice, but it was more expensive because it had needed cooking in ovens (calcining) at high temperatures before the animals could digest it properly.

When the animal nutrition researchers did the first experiments with the powdered phosphate rock, the animals started to get sick. The cow's milk was drying-up, and there was a high rate of calf stillbirths.

It was really knocking the pigs health for a loop many of them became so sick, they just quit eating, quit breeding, and the researchers said they seemed to give up the will to live.

Well, as for the chickens, they just up and died after eating food supplemented with the raw phosphate rock.

and yet what do we hear constantly ->

They knew that fluorides were toxic and determined that it was the fluorides, but in later experiments, they found that it wasn't just any type of fluoride, but the fluorosilicates* that were doing most of the damage. They used sodium fluoride (like what they use in toothpaste) and sodium fluorosilicate to compare the poisonous effects on the farm animals, and found that the sodium fluorosilicate was a much more effective poison. Another reason for processing the raw phosphate rock is that the fluoride content is also enough to be toxic to many agricultural crops the raw rock will actually inhibit the growth of crops. Some plants like gladiolas will just wilt will die when fertilized with raw phosphate rock because of the fluoride content.

* Also known as hydrofluorosilicic acid.

The outcome of those early studies strongly suggested that using raw phosphate rock as a cheap fertilizer or animal mineral supplement is not the way to go if you wanted to make a profit and have healthy plants and animals."

Extracted form the book: "Phosphate Fluorides - Toxic Torts" By Gary O. Pittman (page 26)

For more see: Earth Island Journal - Special Feature: "Fluoride and the Phosphate Connection." It was an expose about how America's public drinking water is fluoridated with pollution scrubber liquor from phosphoric acid processing. This is must read!

Chris Gupta
<http://tinyurl.com/3b752x2>

the greatest thing in the 20th century

Hydrofluorosilicic Acid Origins

January 17, 2012

[COF-COF](#)

Canadians Opposed to Fluoridation

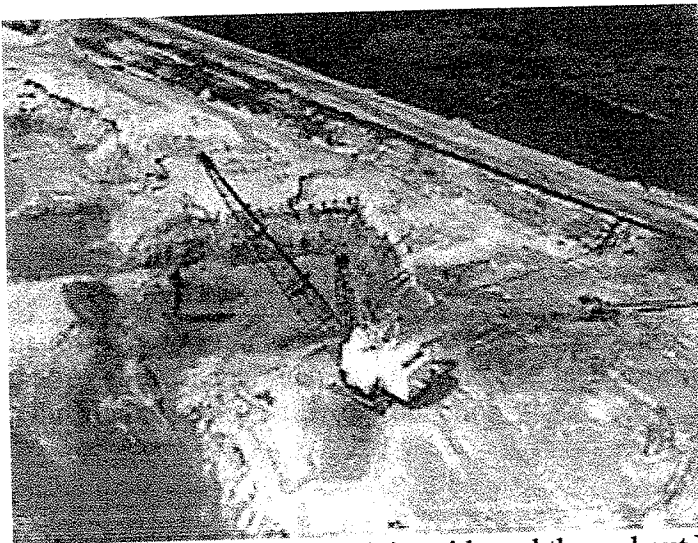


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Hydrofluorosilicic Acid Origins

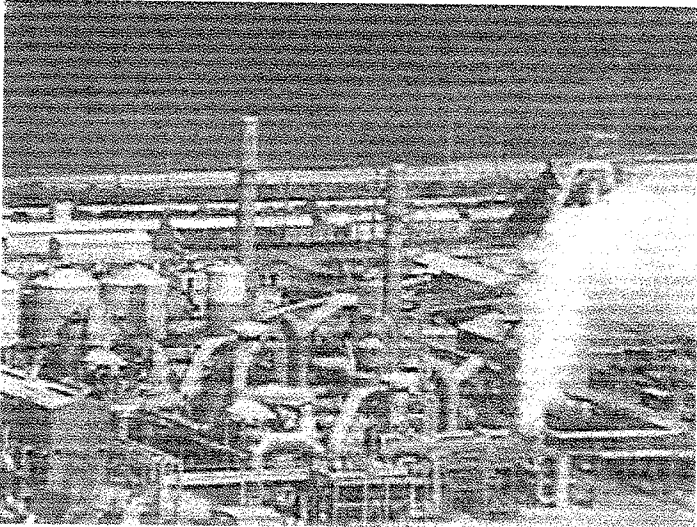
Hydrofluorosilicic Acid's Phosphate Mining & Production Origins, Plus The Co-Contaminants

Actual phosphate industry photos:



Much of the hydrofluorosilicic acid used throughout North America originates in the State of Florida, while some is also imported from overseas. Phosphate containing rock is strip-mined.

Why remove fluoride from phosphate rock to make fertilizer?



This rock is broken up, placed in huge vats, sulfuric acid is added along with heat to cook off whatever phosphate plus contaminants are in the rock. As the phosphate is extracted, the contaminants used to just be released into the atmosphere; polluting the environment, harming or killing plant and animal life.

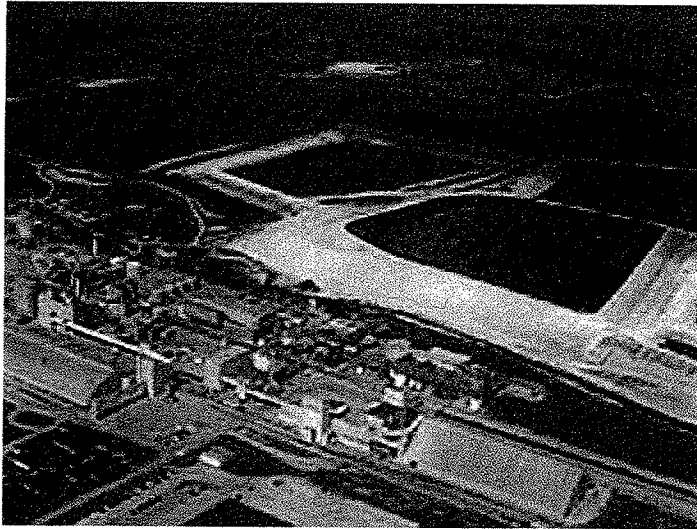
- contaminants have to be removed



Due to environmental regulations, 'wet scrubber' chimney pollution control devices are now required to capture contaminants such as silicofluoride, lead, arsenic, and mercury from being emitted during chemical phosphate fertilizer production.

Fluorosilicic acid is produced by adding sulfuric acid to phosphate rock. This is typically done during the production of phosphate additives for agricultural fertilizers... The most common contaminant detected in these products is arsenic, the third most common contaminant found is lead / Fluoride a little more toxic than lead, a little less toxic than arsenic.

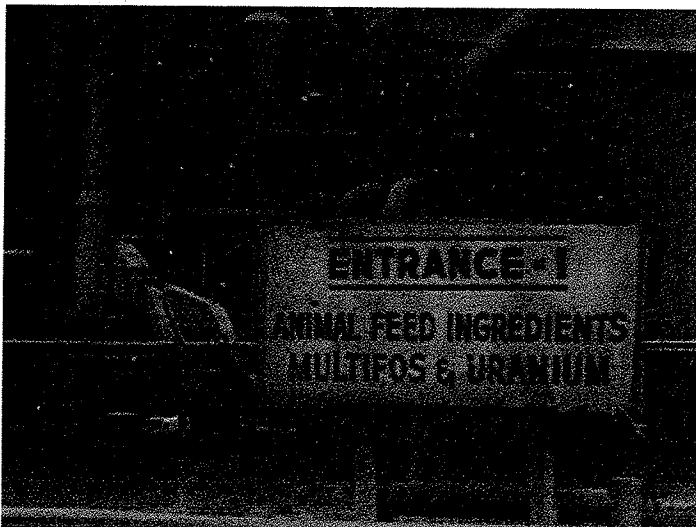




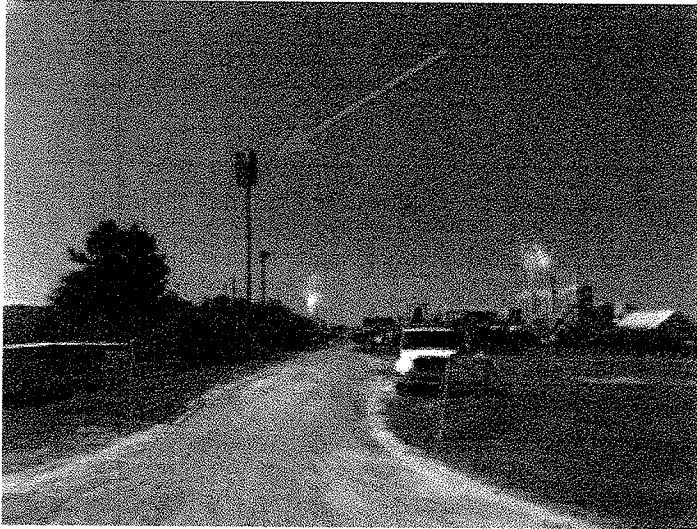
Cooling ponds

This water-based 'wet scrubber' hydrofluorosilicic acid, containing the contaminants, is then taken out of the chimneys and stored in open-air cooling lakes, further exposed to airborne contaminants. Industry produces millions of gallons of this liquid hazardous waste. It costs thousands of dollars per ton to properly neutralize and dispose of hydrofluorosilicic acid, therefore, industry would rather just sell it to you as 'product'. - *Cavity fighter* -

unregulated never tested on humans actually we are the guinea pigs in this failed experiment



Because uranium is co-produced with phosphate production, radioactive cross-contamination of hydrofluorosilicic acid occurs. It also occurs in the open air cooling lakes from local airborne uranium dust. See the uranium reference on the sign (at yellow arrow).

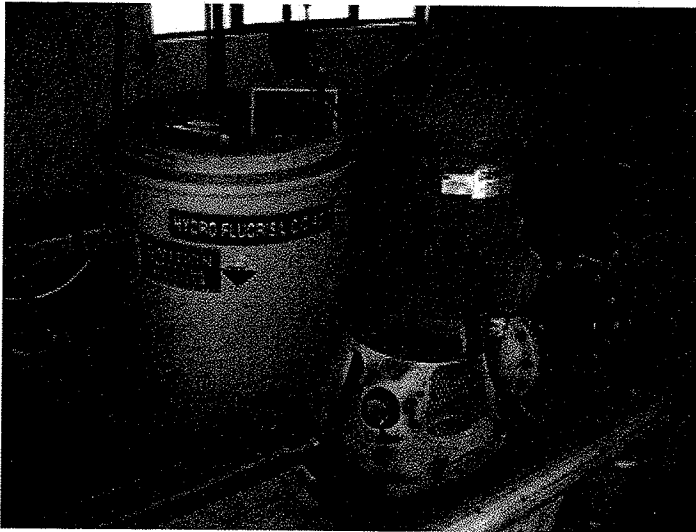


See the phosphate production area airborne radiation detector (at yellow arrow).



Hydrofluorosilicic acid is drawn from open air cooling lakes, just as is. It is containerized in tankers, and shipped to your municipal drinking water supplier. Hydrofluorosilicic acid remains contaminated with trace amounts of lead, arsenic, mercury and radioactive materials. It is delivered unrefined, and in non-pharmaceutical grade, to be used as water fluoridation 'product'.

only tested after added to ~~our~~ drinking water.



Hydrofluorosilicic acid is dribbled into your drinking water supply without first testing its contents. This is standard practice. Only after it is added, is the drinking water then tested for specific maximum allowable contaminants as the last step before you receive this water. There is no requirement to test how much arsenic, lead, and mercury were just added, only that the amounts in your water remain at or below prescribed standards. So, 'topping up' with water contaminants is taking place. No testing is done for the radioactive material. No testing is done for silicofluoride either, based upon the assumption that all the silicofluoride completely separates out into fluoride ions and silica; the premise for continuing the use of a cheap toxic silicofluoride instead of more expensive but much less toxic calcium fluoride.



Then we serve it all up to our family and ourselves. However, the hydrofluorosilicic acid reaction in the water is also known to leach more lead from lead pipes, lead-based solders, and lead-based brass fittings; still found in our water distribution systems today. Silicofluoride is also known to help facilitate lead uptake into our bodies.



Those with tiny body mass, small liver, small kidneys, and a developing brain are affected the most by silicofluoride, fluoride ion, lead, arsenic, mercury and radioactive material.

Dr. J. William Hirzy (2000) Senior Chemist at the U.S. EPA Headquarters states:

"If this stuff (hydrofluorosilicic acid) gets out into the air, it's a pollutant; if it gets into the river, it's a pollutant; if it gets into the lake, it's a pollutant; but if it goes right straight into your drinking water system, it's not a pollutant. That's amazing."

Rebecca Hamner (1983) Deputy Assistant Administrator For Water U.S. EPA states:

"In regard to the use of fluosilicic acid as a source of fluoride for fluoridation, this agency regards such use as an ideal environmental solution to a long-standing problem. By recovering by-product fluosilicic acid from fertilizer manufacturing, water and air pollution are minimized."

The Canadian Environmental Protection Act classifies hydrofluorosilicic acid as "persistent," "bio-accumulative" and "toxic."

Environment Canada classifies hydrofluorosilicic acid as a "hazardous substance."

Transport Canada classifies hydrofluorosilicic acid as a "dangerous good."

US Environmental Protection Agency classifies hydrofluorosilicic acid as "class one hazardous waste".

Since hydrofluorosilicic acid's inorganic silicofluoride, lead, arsenic, mercury and radionuclides do pose a threat when diluted in the environment, how do they not pose a threat when diluted in our drinking water?

Next time someone tries to tell you hydrofluorosilicic acid simply disappears when added to drinking water, ask them why the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency believes hydrofluorosilicic acid's inorganic silicofluoride, lead, arsenic, mercury and radionuclides pose environmental harm to living things when diluted into the atmosphere and into natural waterways.

Is this really the best we can do for our children?

The year is now 2012 - is that it? Is this the best you got?

The EPA is always trying to help industry defend markets for industrial waste products and we drink it and that's OK

50% stays in our bones forever