

Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2000 3:49 PM

Subject: REEKS OF NAZI DEATHCAMP MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

Dear Aquathin Dealer;

Please read this article thoroughly. It would bring a tear to Dr. Joseph Mengela's eyes. This is a giant 40 year step backwards. You need to make copies of this article and our commentary to show each prospective client who truly believes there is nothing wrong with his tap water, now or in the future, or how MCL's are to be decided. Maybe nexttime, they will just dose the water without notification or payment.

Warmest regards,

FOR THE BEST TASTE IN LIFE

Think Aquathin..AquathinK !!

Celebrating our 20th birthday in 2000 !!!

(visit the allnew <http://www.aquathin.com>)

"Alfie"

Alfred J. Lipshultz, President

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Environment - 11/28/00 11:31:17 AM

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## Human drinking water study raises controversy

SAN BERNARDINO, CA — Lockheed Martin Corp. (NYSE: LMT) in Bethesda, MD, is paying California residents to ingest ammonium perchlorate, a rocket fuel propellant often found in drinking water supplies.

Volunteers are being paid \$1,000 each to take daily pills containing perchlorate at concentrations 83 times those allowed in drinking water by the state Department of Health Services, according to the *Los Angeles Times*. The six-month experiment at Loma Linda Medical Center is intended to determine safe drinking water limits for perchlorate, which is known to affect thyroid function. Very high doses are sometimes used to treat thyroid disorders.

The state department has set an action level of 18 parts per billion (ppb) for perchlorate, and the state is considering a more stringent standard. A Lockheed Martin plant is considered to be the most likely source of perchlorate groundwater contamination in San

Bernardino County, where one public well was found to contain 800 ppb of perchlorate.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not yet set a drinking water standard for perchlorate, but is studying the issue. Some public water systems will begin testing for perchlorate under the revised Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation in 2001.

The design of the Loma Linda study has raised ethical eyebrows in the health and consumer communities. News reports from California said this is believed to be the first large-scale US study of water contaminants using human subjects, although a report on a short-term study involving nine subjects who ingested perchlorate at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston was published in August.

"The idea of paying someone to take a toxic chemical is highly questionable," said Jean Halloran of Consumers Union in Yonkers, NY. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) should not accept the results of such research, Halloran said, "without an extensive public discussion."

The Loma Linda study was approved by Boston University and the Jerry L. Pettis Memorial VA Medical Center, the *Times* reported.

"This study escaped the mechanisms that normally filter these things out," said Dr. Sidney Wolfe, head of Public Citizens Health Research Group in Washington. "It's a very bad precedent."

The Brigham and Women's study did not find any effect on thyroid function. However, an epidemiological study published in the August issue of the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* concluded that even low levels of perchlorate in drinking water may negatively affect babies' health before birth. Scientists with the Arizona Department of Health Services' Bureau of Health Statistics reached this conclusion after comparing newborn screening data for 1,542 infants born in Yuma and Flagstaff between 1994 and 1997.