

**Sent:** Thursday, March 02, 2006 8:06 AM  
**Subject:** DEVELOPMENT CAN SPREAD OLD PESTICIDES

*Dear Aquathin Dealer OnLine, Splash NewsBulletin and Allergic Reaction NewsBulletin Members;*

*This Splash NewsBulletin Quick Read is a true public service for all those interested in purchasing homes on private wells where the region had been previously worked as farm land. Grading, dozing, digging the Earth enables old pesticides containing lead and arsenic [ even from back in the early 1900's ] to become dissolved into your ground water. Yes, of course to be able to move in, you need a Certificate of Occupancy Permit which includes completion of a water test...but the water test for a "private well" only covers bacteria, and possibly nitrates depending on the region. I would respectfully urge anyone moving into or building on property previously used...or even nearby...farmland, with a private well, to obtain a complete water analysis "first". aaaaaaAND of course, your Patented Aquathin RODI Process removes these lead and arsenic based pesticides.*

*I LOVE MY AQUATHIN ! AND REMEMBER, THE NEXT BEST THING TO OWNING AN AQUATHIN IS RECOMMENDING ONE TO A FRIEND !!*

*Let me know what you AquathinK !*

*Warmest regards to all...as well, your comments are always welcome and very much appreciated.*

**FOR THE BEST TASTE IN LIFE &  
26 Years Pure Excellence  
...and another Quarter Century re-inventing the water industry !  
Think Aquathin...AquathinK !  
( visit the allnew [www.aquathin.com](http://www.aquathin.com) )**

"Alfie"  
Alfred J. Lipshultz, President

**P.S. "Splash NewsBulletins", "Forum Q & A", "Allergic Reaction", Biz Bank, Tech Bank and Quote Bank... ARE ALL FREE services to all Authorized Aquathin Dealers and their clients to keep you abreast of technology updates and industry news.**

~~~~~

**Dartmouth researchers say development can spread old pesticides**

**March 2006**

*U.S. Water News Online*

**HANOVER, N.H.** -- Development of former farmland can disturb pesticides spread nearly a century ago and contaminate nearby water sources, according to a study by researchers at Dartmouth College.

The findings mean communities may need to take additional precautions when the soil at former orchards and farms is disturbed for development or new agricultural uses, Carl Renshaw, a professor of earth sciences, said in a news release.

The problem is that pesticides spread during the early 1900s contained both arsenic and lead, which researchers have found remain in the top 10 inches of soil. The study results appear in the January-February issue of the *Journal of Environmental Quality*.

But the study, which focused on two New Hampshire apple orchards where the pesticide lead arsenate once was used, found that over time these toxic metal change form and become part of the silt and organic matter in the soil.

In that new form, the metals become more susceptible to erosion, which can be accelerated by development.

"We continue to learn more about how past agricultural practices are affecting our current environment," Renshaw said. "Unlike some pesticides used today, metals like arsenic and lead in old pesticides do not degrade over time."

The study found that when disturbed, these metals can make their way into nearby surface water. It was unclear whether plants and animals that feed off that water are absorbing the metals, Renshaw said.

"While the arsenic and lead in the soils of old orchards is essentially immobile as long as the land is not disturbed, our work suggests that the development of these lands can inadvertently mobilize these metals toward bodies of water," he said.

"Communities in these areas may want to ensure additional precautions are taken to control erosion when old orchard lands are disturbed in order to reduce the potential for contamination of nearby surface water," Renshaw said.