
From: AQUATHIN TECH SUPPORT [<mailto:techsupport@aquathin.com>]
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2005 10:33 AM
To: Info@Aquathin.Com (info@aquathin.com)
Subject: A BIG HEADS UP: TOXIC EMISSIONS FROM CATALYTIC CONVERTERS

Dear Aquathin Dealer OnLine;

This is hot and breaking news. The heavy metals exiting the converters are entering our rivers, streams and lakes making their way to municipal tap waters. The article suggests these heavy metals "do not pose a health risk" and the reason is few studies...and most are unregulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act and WHO. Make no mistake, they are not healthy...and in any event, given the choice to consume them or not...what would your Customer choose!?

These toxic pollutants listed are readily removed by your Aquathin Patented RODI Process. REMEMBER THIS ! because your Customers and Prospects will be reading the forthcoming articles on toxic pollution from catalytic converters and ask you. Your reply..."I LOVE MY AQUATHN !"

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

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*"Alfie"
Alfred J. Lipshultz, President*

***P.S. "Splash NewsBulletins", "Forum Q & A", "Allergic Reaction", Biz Bank, Tech Bank and Quote Bank... ARE
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News & Trends

Chemists: Toxic Emissions Linked To Catalytic Converters In U.S.

Researchers say their findings show that for the first time, toxic metals emitted from automotive catalytic converters have been detected in urban air in the United States. The research was done by Swedish scientists working in collaboration with researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

The researchers found high concentrations of platinum, palladium, rhodium and osmium in air over the Boston metropolitan area. Although these particles -- known as platinum group elements -- are not yet considered a serious health risk, evidence suggests they potentially could pose a future danger as worldwide car sales increase from an estimated 50 million in 2000 to more than 140 million in 2050.

Finding ways to "stabilize" these metal particles within the converters "should be a priority to limit their potential impact," said lead researcher Sebastien Rauch, Ph.D., of Chalmers University of Technology in Göteborg. In addition to the United States -- where catalytic converters were first introduced -- scientists have also detected elevated concentrations of these elements in Europe, Japan, Australia, Ghana, China and Greenland. Catalytic converters reduce emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and other pollutants.

The study scheduled for publication in the Dec. 15 issue of the American Chemical Society's journal Environmental Science and Technology (<http://pubs.acs.org/journals/esthag>).

Sebastien Rauch: <http://www.wet.chalmers.se/english/Research/Researchers/Sebastien/sebastien.htm>