

A THREAT TO BIG PHARMA

Because chlorine dioxide has so many uses and is so cheap, it has the potential to bring down Big Pharma. Government and mainstream medicine have expended considerable effort to prevent this. The attacks on chlorine dioxide use started in earnest after aerospace engineer Jim Hubble wrote his 2006 book titled *Breakthrough: The Miracle Mineral Supplement of the 21st Century*. That was when Big Pharma realized they were in trouble and had their henchmen do something about it.

In 2010, the FDA started claiming that CD was “toxic industrial bleach” and that using the Jim Hubble protocol was dangerous. Ironically, they issued this warning despite, at the same time, approving CD in mouthwashes, toothpaste, and food services.

The same government that has approved and been using CD for decades wants to put you in prison just for talking about it!

There is published evidence for its ability to neutralize *Listeria monocytogenes*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *E. coli*, and *Salmonella*.

If you look at the “official” scientific literature coming out of the NIH, they claim that CD can treat only “little” bugs and not big particles like TB—but we know better. We know that it can treat parasites and protozoa very well. They’re trying to discourage you from looking into it.

One study of six or seven water treatment plants in different cities; they went to the end-user’s kitchen tap and they discovered that about 21% of all the water tested in people’s kitchens had the protozoan parasite *Cryptosporidium*. It also handles *aspergillus*, a very bad fungus.

CD is also used in fish ponds and aquaculture. Chlorine will clean up the water, but it will also kill the fish. Chlorine dioxide works really well because you need so little of it—something like ten parts per million in a fish pond.

Inventor Howard Alliger, who filed numerous CD-related patents, founded Frontier Pharmaceutical in the early 1990s to create and commercialize easily usable and shelf-stable products, delivering the benefits of chlorine dioxide, including mouthwash, toothpaste, and wound and skin care products. He had been interested in CD since the mid-1970s, having developed a product approved by the EPA in 1981 as a high-level surface disinfectant.

When Alliger looked at long-term safety studies in rats, puppies, and humans, he could find no evidence of toxicity.

Flour treated with 200 parts per million, and fed to rats, had no effect, even after several generations. Only chlorine dioxide among the common water treatment disinfectants (ozone, chlorine, chloramine, and chlorine dioxide), produces no signs of malignancy in test animals. Although chlorine dioxide is a strong oxidizing agent and a particularly fast disinfectant, there are no reports in the scientific literature of toxicity by skin contact or ingestion or, moreover, of mutagenicity.