



Detox your body with Liquid Zeolite

What are Zeolites?

Zeolites are aluminosilicate minerals that have a micro-porous structure. The term Zeolite, was originally coined in the 18th century by a Swedish mineralogist named Axel Fredrik Cronstedt who observed, upon rapidly heating a natural mineral, the stones began to dance about, as the water evaporated. Using the Greek words which mean "stone that boils," he called this material, Zeolite.

Where do they come from? Natural Zeolites form where volcanic rocks and ash layers react with alkaline groundwater. Zeolites also crystallized in post-depositional environments over periods ranging from thousands to millions of years in shallow marine basins.

What are their benefits?

Zeolites contain a molecular trap which allow them to selectively sort molecules based primarily on a size exclusion process. Minerals are negatively-charged which allow them to exchange positively-charged particles without losing their Structure. Zeolites act as "micro-sponges" in our body allowing them to absorb free radicals & heavy metals and carry them from our bodies via our normal excretion process

Where have Zeolites been used?

Zeolites were used in Chernobyl Nuclear disaster to remove radioactive cesium 137 and strontium 90 before they reached the water table. Recently, Zeolites were dropped into the seawater near the Fukushima nuclear plant to adsorb radioactive heavy metals that were present there in high levels.

Medical Research

Over the last several decades, numerous scientists, medical professionals, fitness/wellness consultants and alternative healthcare providers around the world have supported Research & Development into the many biochemical and biomedical applications of Zeolites, particularly the naturally occurring species heulandite, clinoptilolite and chabazite. These applications include detoxicants and decontaminants, vaccine adjuvants and antibacterial agents. They are also used for delayed release drug delivery, as anti-tumor adjuvants, as anti-diarrhea agents, in hemodialysis, to improve bone formation, and in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

In 2009, James Flowers, et. al. from North Carolina-based Eno Research, published the findings of a study in which volunteers consumed a suspension **of clinoptilolite in water** (or a placebo) for up to 30 days. All participants were monitored for clinically significant, deleterious changes in either of the urinary and serum electrolyte panel or the general metabolic panel. The Zeolite group experienced a rapid and significant increase in the urinary excretion of one or more heavy metals being monitored for the study, while the placebo group was unchanged. Within a few days the measured levels had returned to, or nearly to, baseline concentrations, but they then continued to drop until they leveled off and stabilized well below initial values. The investigators ultimately reasoned that the Zeolite must be exerting an influence on urinary excretion of these toxicants. Ultimately, the result was attributed to the natural capacity of Zeolite to exchange pre-loaded magnesium, potassium and calcium for heavy metals. Magnesium, potassium and calcium are larger and less charge-dense ions, and are more weakly held than would be the harmful heavy metals. In this study, lead and mercury were excreted at increased levels, compared to baseline values, in many of the Zeolite-dosed participants.

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