

75% of Air and Rain Samples Contain Monsanto's RoundUp

By Christina Sarich

Global Research, February 28, 2015

Natural Society 24 February 2015

Theme: <u>Biotechnology and GMO</u>, Environment

A new study proves just how invasive Monsanto's best selling chemicals are, revealing how herbicide toxins are appearing in 75% of rain and air samples.

Take a deep breath. Thanks to the massive use of herbicides across the planet, you likely just inhaled a dose of Monsanto's best-selling herbicide, Round Up – at least according to the latest US Geological Survey <u>published in the journal</u> *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*.

The chemical ingredient used in Round Up, known as glyphosate, as well as other 'inert' toxic chemicals, were found in over 75% of the air and rain samples tested from Mississippi in 2007 – a large river that cuts through the middle of the US, and is the basin in which hundreds of farms' runoff drains.

An evaluation of numerous pesticides currently used were measured through water and air samples collected from 1995 to 2007 during growing season along the Mississippi Delta agricultural region. If 75% of samples containing Round Up isn't shocking enough, there's more:

- Round Up chemicals were prevalent, but so were 37 other toxic compounds all present in both rain and air samples.
- Glyphosate was found in 86% of air samples, and 77% of rain samples.
- Seven compounds in 1995 and five in 2007 were detected in more than 50% of both air and rain samples. Atrazine, metolachlor, and propanil were detected in more than 50% of the air and rain samples in both years.

Read: 3 Studies Proving Toxic Glyphosate in Urine, Blood, Breast Milk

The report states that 2 million kilograms of glyphosate were applied statewide in 2007, or 55% of the total herbicide flux for that year (\sim 129 μ g/m²), leading them to state the high prevalence of glyphosate in air and water "was not surprising."

What is surprising is that these results are not becoming widely distributed until 2015.

This estimate, if correct, reveals that there has been an \sim 18 fold increase in glyphosate concentrations in air and water samples in only 12 years (1995-2007), and likely more since the samples were taken.

This means that our bodies have been under fire with biotech toxins, not just in the food we eat, but in the air we breathe, and the water we drink, for more than a decade.

The longer the period of exposure we are subjected to, you can bet the more diseases will crop up.

These toxins have cumulative and synergistic effects with other toxicants with incalculably complex results that produce far more harm together than glyphosate alone (i.e. synergistic toxicity).

If you want to breathe a sigh of relief, you'll have to fight biotech. It isn't just the food they are poisoning.

Follow us: <a>@naturalsociety on Twitter | <a>NaturalSociety on Facebook

The original source of this article is <u>Natural Society</u> Copyright © <u>Christina Sarich</u>, <u>Natural Society</u>, 2015

Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: Christina Sarich

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca