Reproductive Hazard

Methanol’s trail of destruction begins for some couples long before it has the opportunity to cross the placental barrier and challenge the health and wellbeing of their special little person, who is being developed by Mother Nature in what should be the safe confines of their mother’s womb. The University of Oxford warns that methanol ‘may be a reproductive hazard’ and some methanol manufacturers mention similar hazards in their Material Safety Data Sheets. As well as causing birth defects, methanol may cause reproductive issues in both parents. A poison that cannot be made non-poisonous is wreaking havoc in the reproductive department of our nation.

As well as being a reproductive hazard, methanol also causes neurological harm upon consumption, something I will go into in detail in Chapter 8; ‘The Link to Neurological Illness’. Before then, may I present the following information which was abstracted from an article published in The Times newspaper. I have an enormous belief that many scientists are aware of methanol being the common denominator in the cause of many modern day illnesses, but the fear of litigation has kept this missing link under wraps. This is something I intend to change dramatically and the scope of this book is all about exposing this heinous crime against humanity!

Women who take more than a year to get pregnant are more likely to have a child with neurological problems...

The finding may also help explain why children born after fertility treatment are more likely to have developmental difficulties. It is well known that children conceived as a result of fertility treatment are at a higher risk of premature birth and low birth weight.

But evidence is now emerging that poor fertility plays a critical role, rather than IVF, say Dutch researchers...

The study was published online in the Fetal & Neonatal Edition of Archives of Disease in Childhood. Lead author Professor Mijna Hadders-Algra, Departmenf of Paediatrics, Division of Developmental Neurology, University of Groningen, said: ‘In conclusion, the present data suggest that increased time to pregnancy is associated with suboptimal neurological development. ‘This implies that factors associated with subfertility may play a role in the genesis of neurodevelopmental problems.’ Further research will be needed before couples can be given advice based on this finding, she said - The Times, 26 March 2013

A Hazard in the Media

Let us check out the news media and see if they agree with my claim of there being a reproductive hazard on the horizon, particularly with an increase in the incidence of infertility:

A quarter of pregnant women are 'highly concerned' about their weight, with 7% suffering from eating disorders...

Dr Nadia Micali, from the UCL Institute of Child Health, who led the study, said: 'There is good evidence from our research that eating disorders in pregnancy can affect both the mother and the developing baby...

About 1.4 million women nationwide suffer from eating disorders, around four per cent of the female population. Daily Mail, 18 March 2013

Post-natal depression affects one in seven mothers... After studying 10,000 women, researchers at Northwestern University in Chicago also warned that the idea of post-natal depression being a single acute episode was a myth. Dr Katherine Wisner, director of the university’s Asher Centre for Research and Treatment of Depression, said the issue was “a huge public health problem”...
“A woman’s mental health has a profound effect on foetal development as well as her child’s physical and emotional development,” she added – The Telegraph, 13 March 2013

One in five couples spend more than a YEAR trying to conceive - and experts say delaying motherhood and obesity are to blame... The survey of more than 2,000 people, for ITV’s This Morning, found that 18 per cent of couples spent over a year trying to get pregnant. The figure is higher than that quoted by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, which states that 14 per cent suffer fertility problems – Daily Mail, 25 February 2013

IVF should be given sooner and to older women, says NICE - Couples struggling to have a baby should get fertility treatment more quickly and older women should gain access to IVF, new NHS guidelines say. IVF should be offered after two years of failed attempts, not the current three, says the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence... Around one in every seven heterosexual couples in the UK who are trying for a baby experience problems conceiving a child. In 2011, nearly 14,000 women became pregnant through IVF - BBC News, 20 February 2013

Erectile Dysfunction Can Be a Warning Sign for Heart Disease - About one in five men over age 40 report moderate or severe erectile dysfunction, and according to a recent Australian study, these men could also have an increased risk of heart disease and early death – Time Magazine, 30 January 2013

French sperm count ‘falls by a third’
The sperm count of French men fell by a third between 1989 and 2005, a study suggests. The semen of more than 26,600 French men was tested in the study, reported in the journal Human Reproduction... Prof Richard Sharpe, from the University of Edinburgh, said: "Something in our modern lifestyle, diet or environment like chemical exposure, is causing this – BBC News, 5 December 2012

Male fertility under threat as average sperm counts drop
The reproductive health of the average man has fallen sharply in the last two decades, a study has shown, as the number and quality of sperm decreases drastically. A comprehensive study into the reproductive health of 26,600 men found sperm concentration has decreased by a third since the 1990s. The findings are so significant experts have warned action must now be taken to avoid significant fertility problems and the average family size decreasing. The study, which was carried out in France, found there had been a "significant and continuous" 32.2 per cent decrease in sperm concentration over 17 years – The Telegraph, 5 December 2012

As sperm quality declines, fewer couples will be able to have children - Professor Richard Sharpe
Something in our modern lifestyle is causing this decline - and it's getting worse. The concept that sperm counts have declined with time because of environmental and lifestyle impacts is not new, but has remained controversial. The present study is hugely impressive, and for numbers (26,600 men), dwarfs previous studies, giving it immense power...
These findings have two implications: more couples will experience fertility problems; and the decrease in sperm counts demonstrates that something in our modern lifestyle, diet or environment (eg chemical exposures) is causing this, and it is getting progressively worse.
FACT FILE - 5 to 15 Per cent of male sperm that is of "normal" quality – The Independent, 4 December 2012

Household chemicals suspected of causing pregnancy problems...
Natalia Grindler, of Washington University in St Louis, said there had been a striking trend towards higher infertility rates and pregnancy complications in recent years and some believe a range of chemicals that are known to affect the body's hormonal system could play a role. "Endocrine-disrupting chemicals are present everywhere — the environment, foods, consumer products, pesticides. It would be virtually impossible to say 'I'm not going to have exposure','” she said...
In research presented to the American Society for Reproductive Medicine conference in San Diego, Dr Grindler found that the 10 per cent of women with the highest concentration of phthalates and PCBs went through the menopause two and a half years earlier than the rest. US women on average undergo menopause at 51.
"We thought that the age at which menopause occurs can be a marker of other impacts on ovarian function,” she said. “This suggests that these chemicals are having a dramatic impact on ovarian function.
"Early menopause has a lot of impact for your health in general. Women who go through menopause earlier have problems with their bones, coronary heart disease — there are a lot of implications. It's frightening that we don't know what all these chemicals are capable of doing.” – The Times, 24 October 2012

Scottish IVF services get £12m to cut waiting times...
Minister for Public Health Michael Matheson said: "There is a great demand for fertility treatment and we know it can be very upsetting for patients to have to wait for treatment, especially when the amount of time couples wait for treatment can vary across the country – BBC News, 23 September 2012
It Must be Environmental

How can we have seen such a massive rise in infertility rates over the last 30 years? According to many scientists and medical experts, such a change is too sudden for genetics, it must be environmental. What they mean by that is something we are putting in our mouths, either by eating, breathing or drinking. Let us again reflect on another hazards identification, which you again may remember from Chapter 2. This one was abstracted from the Material Safety Data Sheet provided by ScienceLab.com from Houston, Texas:

**Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:** Passes through the placental barrier. May affect genetic material. May cause birth defects and adverse reproductive effects (paternal and maternal effects and fetotoxicity) based on animal studies.

You may also have noticed when reading Chapter 2, that some of the other Material Safety Data Sheets mention the following in their identified hazards:

- Although methanol is practically non-toxic to animals, it is very toxic to humans.
- Developmental effects have occurred in experimental animals.
- Experiments have shown reproductive toxicity effects on laboratory animals.
- Methanol has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embryo or fetus of laboratory animals. Special developmental abnormalities include cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, and urogenital systems.
- Methanol is significantly less toxic to most experimental animals than humans, because most animal species metabolize methanol differently.
- Mutagenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.
- Practically non toxic to rats
- Teratogenic effects have occurred in experimental animals.
- This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in animals.

Methanol is an accumulative poison that cannot be made non-poisonous; a small amount can cause permanent blindness or even death to a human on consumption. It causes harm to laboratory animals, even though they can metabolise it through their catalase enzyme, an inbuilt safety net that humans are not afforded the luxury of having. Is it any surprise that methanol is wreaking havoc as a reproductive hazard when you consider the above evidence provided by the chemical manufacturers and distributors?
During my research, in particular when the subject matter was in regard to reproductive health and disorders, a person I have come across frequently was Professor Richard Sharpe from The University of Edinburgh. You may have noticed his name in a couple of the media articles documented earlier in this chapter after he was interviewed and quoted on the incidence of male fertility problems. This is what The University of Edinburgh had to say on their website describing Professor Sharpe and his research on 'Male reproductive health':

**Professor Richard M Sharpe, MRC – Centre for Reproductive Health**

Richard Sharpe leads a Research Team on ‘Male reproductive health’. His expertise covers masculinisation and its disorders, endocrinology, environmental ‘endocrine disruptors’ and their effects on reproductive development and function, effects of lifestyle (smoking, obesity, diet, use of personal care products), and the inter-relationships between reproductive health and wider aspects of health (aging, obesity, cardiometabolic diseases).

**Research focus and aims** - The overall aim is to identify how (common) male reproductive disorders originate, what causes them and how could we prevent them? The disorders manifest at birth -hypospadias, cryptorchidism- or in young adulthood -low sperm counts, testicular germ cell cancer (TGCC), reduced testosterone levels; they are remarkably common and/or increasing in incidence. Lifestyle/environmental factors must be responsible for this increase, implying there is potential for prevention, once causes are identified – The University of Edinburgh

Professor Richard Sharpe has extensive knowledge in the area of male reproductive endocrinology with more than thirty years’ experience. He is the author of more than 200 publications, including a commission for the CHEM Trust charity titled ‘Male Reproductive Health Disorders and the Potential Role of Exposure to Environmental Chemicals’, from which the following documentation has been abstracted from the summary section:

*This review critically assesses the evidence that common and ubiquitous man-made environmental chemicals (ECs) contribute to human male reproductive disorders that manifest at birth (cryptorchidism, hypospadias) or in young adulthood (impaired semen quality or testicular germ cell tumours – hereafter referred to as TGCT). These disorders share risk factors and are hypothesized to comprise a testicular dysgenesis syndrome (TDS) with a common fetal origin, perhaps involving mild deficiencies in androgen production/action during fetal masculinisation…*

*The aim is to provide a critical review of studies in humans which have investigated whether ECs contribute causally to male reproductive disorders that comprise TDS. The reason for this focus is that TDS disorders are common, some at least have increased in incidence in a time-frame that implicates environmental causes, and experimental animal and wildlife studies suggest that TDS-like disorders are induced by, or associated with, fetal exposure to certain ECs.*

*TDS disorders are best placed in perspective by considering some basic facts. Cryptorchidism (undescended testes) is probably the commonest congenital malformation of babies (of either sex) at birth. Hypospadias, in which the urethral opening on the penis is misplaced, is also remarkably common. Impaired semen quality is the most common TDS disorder and robust data collected from thousands of young men in prospective studies have established that, across western Europe, more than 1 in 6 have an abnormally low sperm count (<20 million sperm/ml) which will compromise their fertility. TGCT is the most common cancer of young men and has doubled in incidence in many western countries – ~every 25 years over the past 60 years. Whether the other TDS disorders have increased in incidence is unclear due to lack of robust data – but some studies suggest this is the case.*

Although, Professor Sharpe does not specifically mention methanol as being causal in the above male reproductive disorders, many of the methanol manufacturers have owned up and already put their hands up to that one. At the same time, Professor Sharpe states the following at the end of his report in the section titled ‘Conclusions and future perspectives’:

*Environmental factors, including lifestyle, diet and environmental chemicals, are clearly responsible for the progressive increase in incidence of testicular germ cell tumours in recent decades.*

Please remember the last sentence when you are reading Chapter 11, ‘Methanol – The Toxic Trail to Cancer’, and the role one of methanol’s metabolites, formaldehyde plays in the development of cancer as a known carcinogen.

**The Chemical Problem**

The following information was provided by the CHEM Trust charity, founded in 2007 to raise awareness of the role that exposure to chemicals may play in ill health:
**Chemicals, Health and Environment Monitoring Trust (CHEM Trust)**

CHEM Trust believes that certain classes of chemicals can undermine humans and wildlife by affecting their health, behaviour, intelligence and ability to reproduce.

CHEM Trust is working to raise awareness of the role chemical exposures may play in ill health, to improve chemicals legislation and to protect future generations of humans and wildlife. From a human health point of view we are working to ensure future generations are as healthy as possible and can live up to their full potential in terms of behaviour, intelligence and ability to have children.

**The Chemical Problem — to which we are all exposed...**

Many chemicals with hormone disrupting properties have been detected in young children as well as adults, and in some cases at higher levels in children than in adults. More and more research scientists are becoming concerned that harmful chemicals are beginning to affect our health. Diseases that we now think may be linked to exposure to certain chemicals include some cancers, reproductive problems, birth defects, asthma, allergies, behavioural problems, disruption of infant brain development, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and obesity.

CHEM Trust will highlight the relevant wildlife and human research. We will summarise the data making it widely available, clearly explaining how chemicals in our environment may contribute to the disease burden.

CHEM Trust has only been in operation since 2007, but we have already had many successes by positively influencing decisions made on chemicals legislation in both the UK and the EU. This is good news for future generations of both humans and wildlife – CHEM Trust : Protecting humans and wildlife from harmful chemicals

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**The Fertility Destroyer**

The last piece of documentation I shall share with you in this chapter is the following damning statement, abstracted from a paper authored by Dr James Bowen in which he explains his version of aspartame and its toxic mechanisms, especially in regard to aspartame’s toxic trail of destruction being instrumental as a reproductive hazard:

**Aspartame Murders Infants - Violates Federal Genocide Law...**

Aspartame, APM, is sold as NutraSweet and Equal and is in thousands of foods and diet drinks. At every point in the fertility process APM destroys, beginning with the gleam in Mom and Pop’s eyes: it ruins female sexual response and induces male sexual dysfunction. Beyond this, aspartame disrupts fetal development by aborting it or inducing defects. And if a live child is born aspartame may have heinously damaged the DNA of the baby, cursing future generations... Formaldehyde is recognized as a potent adjuvant which causes foreign proteins to be recognized as antigens by the immune system, triggering immune responses to destroy them. Because of its adjuvancy formaldehyde is included in many vaccines. A challenge the mother's body must overcome to carry a fetus is keeping the maternal immune system from identifying the varied fetal tissues as foreign proteins and destroying them. APM denatures fetal tissues creating an antigenicity stimulus enticing destruction by the maternal immune system. This termination of pregnancy can be so rapid that the mother may not notice a delayed period or she may miscarry almost immediately...

Beyond the danger of attack from the maternal immune system, APM directly damages the fetus. A good reference point is fetal alcohol syndrome: lifelong deformity, disability and loss of mental acuity in infants who survive maternal alcohol abuse. Even moderate use of beverage alcohol by the mother abuses the fetus and its future. Methyl alcohol is fifty times as potent an intoxicant as ethyl alcohol [beverage alcohol]. Formaldehyde is 5,000 times more potent. Assembled in the carefully crafted APM molecule these neurotoxins are about 20,000 times more potent than beverage alcohol - James Bowen, MD, 6 May 2000

**Time to Join the Dots**

Infertility rates have increased dramatically over the last three decades, particularly with male sperm quality and according to one of the media articles quoted earlier in this chapter, 20 per cent of couples are spending more than a year trying to conceive. There is also growing evidence of infertility being linked to developmental difficulties, mental health disorders and neurological illness, this book will demonstrate a clear association with methanol in causing each of these ailments, as it easily has the toxicity to be causal in ticking all the boxes. Although scientists have associated the cause of infertility with the impact of environmental chemicals, with the ever increasing rates of exposure resulting from the role these chemicals play in modern lifestyle, aspartame and methanol, its hidden source of poison are not on the radar. As per usual the finger of blame is posted missing, even though many of the chemical companies have warned of methanol consumption causing negative reproductive effects in their Material Safety Data Sheets. When you look at the diseases listed in the above CHEM Trust paragraph on ‘The Chemical Problem’, methanol’s toxic trail of destruction joins all the dots in being the common denominator with each and all of these illnesses.