European Journal of Applied Sciences – Vol. 13, No. 03
Publication Date: June 20, 2025
DOI:10.14738/aivp.1303.19000.
Whiteside, M. & Herndon, J. M. (2025). Deep-State Poisoning Humanity with Toxic Waste Products. *European Journal of Applied Sciences*, Vol - 13(03). 378-392.

Deep-State Poisoning Humanity with Toxic Waste Products

Mark Whiteside, M.D., M.P.H.
Key West, FL USA

J. Marvin Herndon, Ph.D.
Transdyne Corporation
Dewees Island, SC USA

ABSTRACT

In the United States, the rate of infant mortality is highest among 46 nations, and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) rates are skyrocketing. Some might consider that a great mystery, but it is not. For decades, the Deep-State has been deliberately polluting drinking-water supplies with unpurified toxic waste from phosphate fertilizer production, mainly hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFSA), under guise of improving dental health. For decades, the Deep-State has been covertly polluting the air we breathe with the toxic waste product of coal-burning, coal fly ash (CFA), wholly without public acknowledgement. Both egregious Deep-State activities must cease.

INTRODUCTION

There is something fundamentally wrong with present-day human institutions. The Deep-State has found ways and means to poison humanity with not one, but two industrial waste products. The term Deep-State refers to the cabal of globalists, elites, multinational organizations and corporations, government officials and employees, and others who collectively operate as a "shadow government" to usurp and subdue the will, freedoms, health, and prosperity of ordinary people and sovereign nations [1].

In one instance, the toxic waste product of phosphate fertilizer production, hydrofluorosilicic acid, often abbreviated HFSA, is being added to drinking water reservoirs under the guise of improving dental health. In another instance, the toxic waste product of coal-burning, coal fly ash is being jet-emplaced into the air we breathe.

Phosphate rock is a fossil resource that requires long geological time for formation [2]. Most of the world phosphate rock resources originate from sedimentary marine deposits [3]. Phosphate rock, like coal, contains toxic elements, including arsenic, lead, cadmium, aluminum, barium, strontium, cobalt, iron and sulfur [4, 5].

About 95% of global phosphate rock consumption is used for fertilizer manufacturing [6]. In that process, phosphate rock is digested with sulfuric acid. The waste gasses from the reaction are trapped by a liquid scrubber which produces hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFSA) (Figure 1).

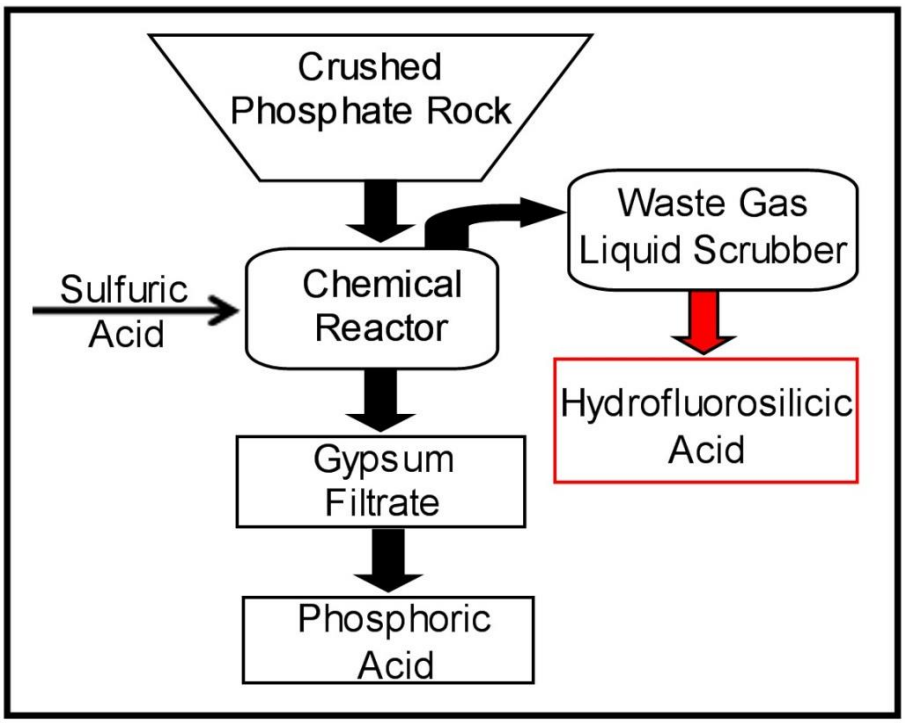

Figure 1: Formation of hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFSA) waste product during fertilizer production from phosphate rock.

Eighty percent of populations exposed to deliberated fluorinated water, drink HFSA fluorinated water [7]. The industrial waste product HFSA used in fluorination typically contains aluminum, arsenic, barium, iron, lead and other toxic substances [4, 5, 8].

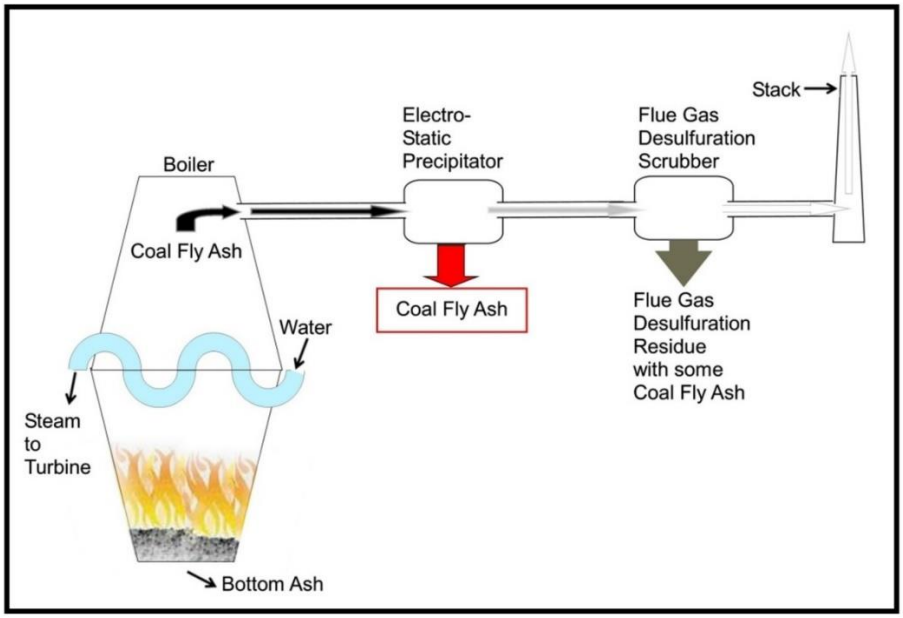

Figure 2: Formation and sequestration of coal fly ash during industrial coal-burning.

Coal is a sedimentary fossil resource formed that requires long geological times for formation from land-plants [9]. When coal is burned, the heavy ash settles beneath the burner The waste product, coal fly ash, forms in the vapors above the coal-burner and contains a concentration of the toxic elements present (Figure 2) [10]. However, in Western nations it is not allowed to exit smokestacks. Because of its toxicity, coal fly ash is trapped and sequestered. But then, coal fly ash or its components is surreptitiously provided to those who jet-emplace it into the atmosphere where it mixes with the air we breathe [11-13].

CONTAMINATING DRINKING WATER WITH INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Fluoride contamination stems from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include weathering and leaching of fluoride from rocks and soils into ground and surface water. Anthropogenic sources include industrial processes like aluminum smelting and iron ore production, coal burning, and fertilizer manufacturing. Fluoride contamination of water has created a global crisis, with many areas exceeding the 1.5 mg/liter limit set by the World Health Organization (WHO). Long term exposure to high fluoride levels frequently results in disease including fluorosis, chronic kidney, liver, and thyroid disease, and nervous system abnormalities [14]. Fluoride contaminates air, water, and soil. For example, coal-burning power plants emit gaseous hydrogen fluoride, the desulfurization process removes SO_2 but concentrates fluoride waste in slurry, and fluoride can leach from coal fly ash into soil. Fluoride can combine with other elements in waste products to form complex pollutants with potentially harmful health effects. Various methods used to remove or reduce fluoride waste include adsorption, membrane technology, ion exchange, electrocoagulation and electrodialysis [15].

Water fluoridation is the controlled addition of fluoride to public drinking water supplies as a method to reduce dental decay. At the beginning of the 20th Century, dentist Frederick McKay initiated water fluoridation research when he hypothesized that a substance in drinking water in certain geographic areas was responsible for the “brown,” or mottled teeth he observed that also appeared to have resistance to dental caries. In the 1930s, water analyses by Alcoa chemist H. V. Churchill identified fluoride as the substance in water responsible for the dental characteristics.

During this same period, a U.S. Public Health scientist Trendley Dean performed studies indicating that water containing 1.0 part per million (PPM) could help prevent dental decay while minimizing dental fluorosis. After trials of fluoridation of public drinking water in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and elsewhere, in 1962 the U.S. Public Health Service recommended adding fluoride to U.S. drinking water at levels 0.7-1.2 mg/liter which were lowered to 0.7 mg/l in 2015 [16, 17]. Currently, only about 5% of the world’s population has public drinking water fluoridated at recommended levels, with over 50% of them in the U.S. Most countries in Europe either never started water fluoridation or discontinued it [18].

While the fluoridation of drinking water with sodium fluoride was first tried in 1945, just two years later (and without public announcement) silico-fluorides began to be used for this purpose. Silico-fluorides include fluorosilicic acid (or hydrofluorosilicic acid – HFSA) and sodium fluorosilicate. Most urban centers in the U.S. today use HFSA for fluoridation of drinking water, despite this agent being less “pure” and more toxic than pharmaceutic sodium fluoride.

Sodium fluoride and silico-fluorides were once thought to be equivalent, but it is now known that there are very important differences. Silico-fluorides and HFSA are both toxic byproducts of the phosphate fertilizer industry, and they have never been fully tested for safety and human health issues. However, their sale and public use in drinking water has been called "an ideal solution to a long-standing problem as means to dispose of a toxic byproduct that would otherwise be an enormous health concern to the local environment" [19]. Hydrofluorosilicic acid is known to contain toxic contaminants like arsenic and can leach lead from water delivery plumbing. Dr. William Hirzy and others have long argued that using sodium fluoride rather than the less expensive silico-fluorides in water fluoridation would still amount to a cost savings in terms of reducing serious medical problems (including cancer) in the general population [8].

Previous studies have shown there is a significant association of elevated blood lead levels among infants and children in communities where water is treated with silico-fluorides. Lead is a known risk factor for neurotoxicity producing cognitive and behavioral changes in children [20]. Compared to sodium fluoride, silico-fluorides in water release F1- in an incomplete manner that leads to byproducts like silicic acid oligomers. These products have a greater effect than sodium fluoride on acetylcholine and anticholinesterase. Fetuses are affected by fluorinated water the mother drinks, and infants ingest more water per weight than adults, and more susceptibility to the neurotoxicity of fluorides [21]. In laboratory studies, fluorosilicic acid caused DNA damage and altered mineralization in mesenteric stem cells that was attributed to oxidative stress [22]. It has been shown that young boys have 5-7 times the risk of developing osteosarcoma if they drank fluorinated water [23]. At the current time, the carcinogenic potential of silico-fluorides is still being assessed.

Besides lead and arsenic, hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFSA) contains numerous other metal contaminants. Fluorosilicic acid added to drinking water is diluted, but individual batches supplied to water facilities do not specify contaminant concentrations. Among samples of HFSA using inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry, metals including arsenic, barium, iron, lead, and zinc were found, along with "a surprisingly high level of aluminum" [5]. In another study from Brazil, contaminants found in fluorosilicic acid used for water fluoridation included arsenic, cadmium, aluminum, barium, strontium, cobalt, and iron. It was noted that "there is no safe limit for known carcinogenic agents like arsenic and cadmium" [4]. Multiple toxic elements like these and many others are found in another abundant industrial waste product we have long studied, coal fly ash (CFA) [11, 24-28]. Both HFSA and CFA pose great environmental and human health risks. They both add large amounts of fluorine into the living world, and they grossly contaminate air, soil, food, and water with toxic elements likely to have additive or synergistic activity.

CONTAMINATING AIR AND ENVIRONMENT WITH COAL-BURNING WASTE

In 1962, U.S. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson stated: "*And he who controls the weather controls the world*" [29]. Although originally pursued for nationalistic purposes, control of the weather now involves the British Commonwealth, European Union, NATO, and the United Nations. It has become a Deep-State activity aimed at globalist control of every weather-related activity on planet Earth, including food production. (Not to be confused with the original, ca. 1946, weather modification that involves seeding clouds with silver iodide or dry ice to encourage rainfall [30].)

Reduced to its fundamentals, the control of weather/climate involves two primary activities: **(A)** jet-emplacing fine particles into the troposphere/lower-stratosphere, and **(B)** using electromagnetic radiation to control weather masses.

Regarding (A): Jet-emplacing many types of fine particles into the troposphere/lower-stratosphere can: (*i*) impede rainfall and (*ii*) collect energy that heats the surrounding air mass, producing pressure increases which move the weather. Moreover, the addition of particles to the troposphere/lower-stratosphere can reduce atmospheric convection resulting in less heat being removed from Earth's surface causing local and/or global warming [31-33].

Regarding (B): Using electromagnetic radiation to efficiently control weather masses requires atmospheric moisture to be more electrically-conducting than natural. Scientists at the *New Manhattan Project* found a cheap mechanism to make atmospheric moisture more electrically conducting. Figure 3 shows an example of electromagnetic-driven cloud formations.

Figure 3: Example of electromagnetic-driven cloud formations. From [34].

Although said mechanism is a closely guarded secret, by sound scientific methodology, we discovered the basis of said mechanism and the extremely adverse consequences on human and environmental health [11, 13, 24-28, 33, 35-60]. The resulting, visible particulate trails, shown in Figure 4, are frequently referred to by people as *chemtrails*.

Figure 4: Deliberate jet-emplaced particulate trails, clockwise from top left San Diego, California, USA; Karnack, Egypt; London, England; Danby, Vermont, USA; Luxemborg; Jaipur, India. From [43].

Coal fly ash is formed in the vapors above the coal-burner. However, in Western nations it is not allowed to exit smokestacks. Because of its toxicity, coal fly ash is trapped and sequestered. But then, coal fly ash or its components is surreptitiously provided to those who jet-emplace it into the atmosphere where it mixes with the air we breathe.

Coal fly ash contains concentrations of the most toxic chemical elements, including aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury and thallium, as well as radioactive elements and their daughter products (Figure 5).

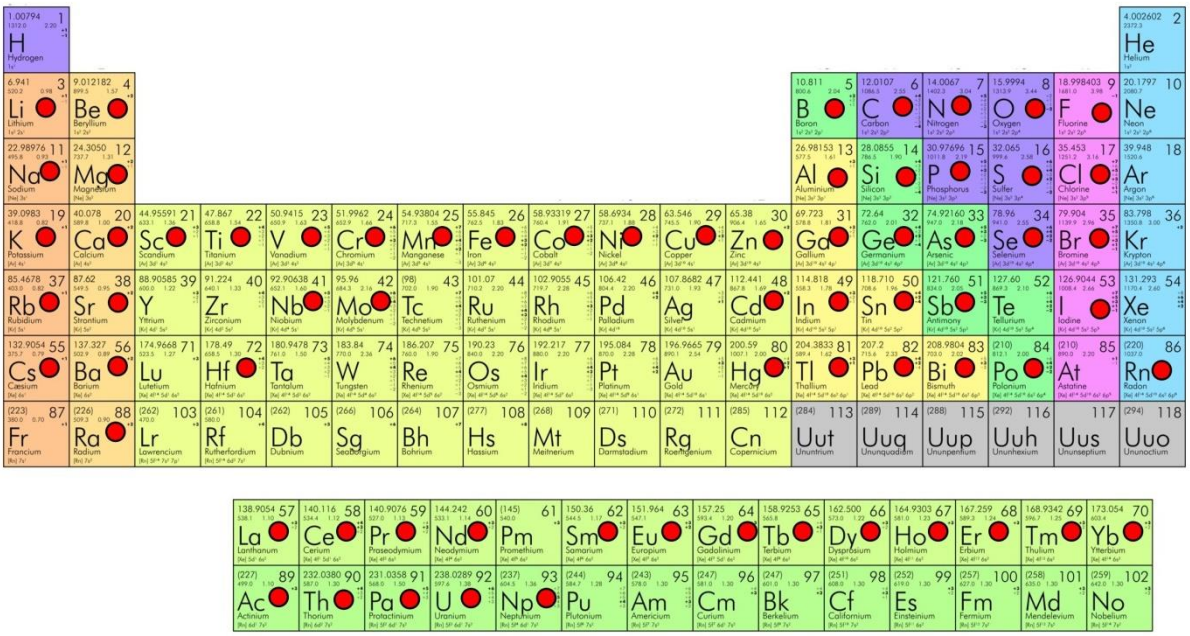

Figure 5: Elements found in coal fly ash indicated by red dots. Other elements might be found in considerably reduced amounts.

Coal fly ash occurs in grain-sizes convenient for jet-emplacement, but those are also the medically dangerous sizes ranging from nano-particles, to sub-micron and micron size particles. When exposed to atmospheric moisture, as many as 38 chemical elements will partially dissolve into the atmospheric water making the moisture more electrically conducting [61]. The ability of coal fly ash to partially solubilize its chemical elements in water, even distilled water [61], makes coal fly ash useful to enhance electromagnetic weather control, but that same property makes coal fly ash especially dangerous to human and environmental health.

Air pollution is already the leading environmental cause of noncommunicable disease and death in the world [62]. The primary mechanism of air pollution-induced health effects in humans consists of oxidative stress and chronic inflammation [63]. There are many studies of the toxicity of air pollution particles less than 2.5 microns (μm), in the same size range of most aerosolized coal fly ash particles [64].

We have shown how *deliberate* air pollution from jet-emplaced aerosolized coal fly ash directly contributes to COPD and respiratory disease [26], neurodegenerative disease [25], cardiovascular disease [27], and lung cancer [24]. Ultrafine aerosol particles penetrate deeply into the lungs and can translocate into systemic circulation, affecting multiple organ systems in the body [65]. Electron microscopy reveals that human brain tissue [66] and cardiac tissue [67] contain myriad exogenous spherical magnetic iron particles most consistent with those found in coal fly ash. The magnetic (e.g., magnetite) pollution particles in human brain tissue interact with external electromagnetic fields, likely contributing to neuropathology and dementia [27, 68].

Recent studies confirm that carbonaceous and iron/metal bearing pollution particles from combustion sources are found in human placentas [69]. The totality of these findings provides irrefutable evidence of universal contamination of human tissue by ultrafine particulate matter of fossil fuel origin. Human contamination by these types of particles is from "womb to tomb," and is cumulative over time [27]. The exogenous pollution particles found in human tissue can be considered key biological markers for the gross contamination of the biosphere and *Homo sapiens* by products of fossil fuel combustion and ongoing tropospheric geoengineering operations utilizing coal fly ash.

One property sets coal fly ash apart from other pollutants: Namely, its ability for as many as 38 chemical elements to be partially extracted and dissolved into water, even distilled water and even internally with body moisture [61]. One particularly toxic element is aluminum as it becomes partially extracted from coal fly ash into water in a chemically mobile form as Al^{3+}.

Aluminum is not necessary for human life, but it is a well-established neurotoxin [70]. Aluminum is associated with Autism Spectral Disorder (ASD) [71-73] and has been linked to Alzheimer's disease [74, 75]. Even nano-molar levels of Al^{3+} are reportedly sufficient to influence neuronal gene expression [76].

SYNERGISM OF TWO WASTE PRODUCTS

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is the fastest growing developmental disorder globally and it has shown a dramatic increase since 2000. Autism Disorder is most likely caused by a complex interaction of genetic and environmental factors [77]. However, rates of ASD are highest in areas where drinking water is artificially fluorinated and in areas with high rates of endemic fluorosis. At the same time there are declining rates of ASD in certain European countries that have discontinued fluoridation [78]. Autism has recently been linked to aluminum-fluoride complexes that cause immune-excitotoxicity with effects on cell signaling, neuronal function, and neurodevelopment [79]. It has been shown that the-long term burden of these ubiquitous complexes produces health effects with a striking resemblance to autism in humans and that effects of aluminum fluoride on cell signaling and neurodevelopment are greater than either Al3+ or F1- alone [72].

There is good evidence that high fluoride intake leads to a "dumbing down" of the human population, especially children. In a major meta-analysis of 27 studies (mostly China-based) of fluoride and neurotoxicity, all but one showed that high fluoride levels in drinking water adversely affect cognitive development in children [80]. In another recent systemic review, a meta-analysis revealed an inverse correlation and an inverse dose-response association between fluoride intake and child IQ scores among epidemiological studies from multiple countries [81]. It has been established that fluoride from maternal blood crosses the placenta and is absorbed and excreted by the fetus [82]. Finally, in a large cohort study in the U.S. it was found that fluoride exposure during pregnancy was associated with a significant increase in neurobehavioral problems at age 3 among children from those pregnancies [83].

The devastating effects of fluoride and coal fly ash in air, water, and soil on human and environmental health are made much worse by deliberate pollution from the undisclosed jet-spraying of coal fly ash (CFA) from ongoing geoengineering operations and the artificial

fluoridation of water with hydro-fluorosilicic acid (HFSA). Both CFA and HFSA contain multiple elements known to be toxic either as single agents (e.g. arsenic and lead) and/or complexed with other elements. Fluoride toxicity is greatly enhanced in combination with metals, especially aluminum [84], which can be released from aluminosilicates as active aluminum ion (Al3+) by HFSA [85]. When present, Al3+ is the major complexing agent of fluoride in drinking water [86]. Arsenic is a significant contaminant of both HFSA and CFA, and available evidence from both human populations and human cells in vitro indicates that the prostate is a target for inorganic arsenic carcinogenesis [87]. Interactions of many other toxic elements common to HFSA and CFA, e.g. cadmium, barium, strontium, and iron are largely unknown. In what is known as the Petkau Effect, severe health problems from chronic low levels of toxicants can be greater than single massive exposures. This effect was first observed when what seemed to be negligible exposure from alpha particles released from nuclear processing resulted in debilitating disease much later in life [88].

In the last 10-15 years there have been many studies on the relationship between fluoride, aluminum, and alumina-fluoride as etiological factors in neurodegenerative and neurobehavior disease. Prolonged exposure to fluorides leads to the presence of fluoride in the brain with associated cognitive changes [89]. Mechanisms for these pathological changes include oxidative stress, synaptic and neurotransmission dysfunction, disruption of mitochondrial function, and calcium channel dysfunction [89]. Aluminum and fluoride in drinking water likely play a role in dementia later in life in both men and women [90].

Despite a high standard of living and spending vast sums of money on health care, the U.S. has the highest rate of infant mortality of any country that reports to the World Health Organization (Figure 6) [91].

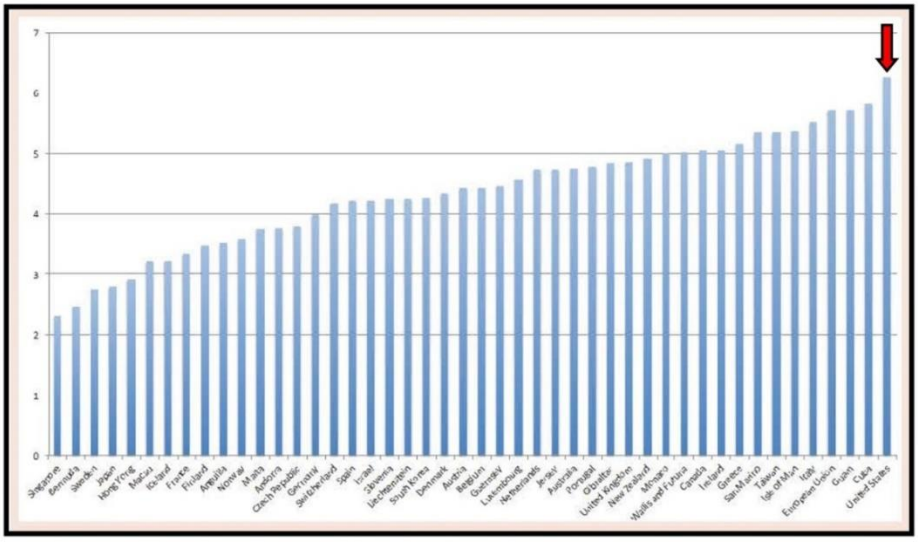

Figure 6: Relative infant mortality rates for the top 46 countries in the world. From [91] with added red arrow to point to United States data.

There is evidence that this anomalously high rate of infant mortality in the U.S. is at least in part attributable to long-term artificial fluoridation of water [92]. Toxic metals such as mercury,

aluminum, cadmium, and lead from various environmental sources, including coal fly ash, interact synergistically with fluoride to produce metal fluoride complexes. These metal fluoride complexes act on bio-phosphate mimetics to disrupt biological signaling affecting development, immunity, and homeostasis. Sadly, no U.S. agency ever fully assessed the safety of silico-fluorides for public use [91].

On a global basis, pollution is the largest environmental cause of disease and premature death, accounting for 15-20% of all deaths on a worldwide basis, more than 3 times more deaths than AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined. In the most severely affected countries, pollution and environmental toxicants account for one in four deaths [93]. “Deliberate” pollution from the industrial waste products, hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFSA) and coal fly ash (CFA), we submit, are a major source of these environmental toxicants.

CONCLUSIONS

In the United States, the rate of infant mortality is highest among 46 nations, and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) rates are skyrocketing. Some might consider that a great mystery, but it is not. For decades, the Deep-State has been deliberately polluting drinking-water resources with unpurified toxic waste from phosphate fertilizer production, mainly hydrofluorosilicic acid (HFSA), under the guise of improving dental health. For decades, the Deep-State has been covertly polluting the air we breathe with the toxic waste product of coal-burning, coal fly ash (CFA), wholly without public acknowledgement. Both egregious Deep-State activities must cease.

For the protection of humanity and the planetary environment in general, and American citizens in particular, what is needed, we posit, is a set of new Constitutional Amendments that collectively form a second Bill of Rights, a Technology Bill of Rights [34], to protect our freedoms, health, air, water, agriculture, and the planetary environment from deliberate perversion and alteration. As fundamental as the original Bill of Rights, the proposed second, Technology Bill of Rights would guarantee the rights of individuals against technologically-based threats, and would place limitations on the application of threat-posing technologies. Other nations would be well served to institute similar protections for their citizens.

References

1. Herndon, J.M., Exposing Deep State Science Mistakes, Lies and Environment Devastation. 2024: https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0DRJDR3Q1.
2. He, G. and Y. Zhou, Geology of phosphate rock in China: distribution, rock type and metallogenic perspective. Global Environmental Research, 2015. 19(1): p. 91-96.
3. Sengul, H., A.K. Ozer, and M.S. Gulaboglu, Beneficiation of Mardin-Mazıdağı (Turkey) calcareous phosphate rock using dilute acetic acid solutions. Chemical Engineering Journal, 2006. 122(3): p. 135-140.
4. Santos, C.C.d., É.L. Santos, and F. Gonçalves, Evaluation of contaminants in fluorosilicic acid used for public water fluoridation in the Santos region, Brazil. Water Science and Technology: Water Supply, 2017. 17(4): p. 921-928.
5. Mullenix, P.J., A new perspective on metals and other contaminants in fluoridation chemicals. International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health, 2014. 20(2): p. 157-166.
6. Abouzeid, A.-Z.M., Physical and thermal treatment of phosphate ores—An overview. International journal of mineral processing, 2008. 85(4): p. 59-84.

7. Urbansky, E.T., Fate of fluorosilicate drinking water additives. Chemical reviews, 2002. 102(8): p. 2837-2854.
8. Hirzy, J.W., et al., Comparison of hydrofluorosilicic acid and pharmaceutical sodium fluoride as fluoridating agents—A cost–benefit analysis. Environmental science & policy, 2013. 29: p. 81-86.
9. McCabe, P.J., Depositional environments of coal and coal-bearing strata. Sedimentology of coal and coal-bearing sequences, 1985: p. 11-42.
10. Speight, J.G., The chemistry and technology of coal. 2012: CRC press.
11. Herndon, J.M., Aluminum poisoning of humanity and Earth's biota by clandestine geoengineering activity: implications for India. Curr. Sci., 2015. 108(12): p. 2173-2177.
12. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Further evidence of coal fly ash utilization in tropospheric geoengineering: Implications on human and environmental health. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2017. 9(1): p. 1-8.
13. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Global Environmental Warfare. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2020. 7(4): p. 411-422.
14. Mariappan Santhi, V., et al., The Global Challenge of Fluoride Contamination: A Comprehensive Review of Removal Processes and Implications for Human Health and Ecosystems. Sustainability, 2024. 16(24): p. 11056.
15. Ahmad, S., et al., Fluoride contamination, consequences and removal techniques in water: a review. Environmental Science: Advances, 2022. 1(5): p. 620-661.
16. Services, B.o.H.C. and C.o.a.O.H. Initiative, Advancing oral health in America. 2012: National Academies Press.
17. Mullen, J., History of water fluoridation. British Dental Journal, 2005. 199(7): p. 1-4.
18. Hung, M., et al., Community water fluoridation in focus: a comprehensive look at fluoridation levels across America. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2023. 20(23): p. 7100.
19. Coplan, M. and R. Masters, Silicofluorides and fluoridation. 2001, INT SOC FLUORIDE RESEARCH 727 BRIGHTON RD,, OCEAN VIEW 9035, DUNEDIN, NEW …. p. 161-164.
20. Masters, R.D., et al., Association of silicofluoride treated water with elevated blood lead. Neurotoxicology, 2000. 21(6): p. 1091-1100.
21. Coplan, M.J., et al., Confirmation of and explanations for elevated blood lead and other disorders in children exposed to water disinfection and fluoridation chemicals. Neurotoxicology, 2007. 28(5): p. 1032-1042.
22. Garcia, A.L., et al., Fluorosilicic acid induces DNA damage and oxidative stress in bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. Mutation Research/Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2021. 861: p. 503297.
23. Bassin, E.B., et al., Age-specific fluoride exposure in drinking water and osteosarcoma (United States). Cancer Causes & Control, 2006. 17: p. 421-428.
24. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Coal fly ash aerosol: Risk factor for lung cancer. Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research, 2018. 25(4): p. 1-10.
25. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Aerosolized coal fly ash: Risk factor for neurodegenerative disease. Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research, 2018. 25(10): p. 1-11.
26. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Aerosolized coal fly ash: Risk factor for COPD and respiratory disease. Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research, 2018. 26(7): p. 1-13.
27. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Geoengineering, coal fly ash and the new heart-Iron connection: Universal exposure to iron oxide nanoparticulates. Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research, 2019. 31(1): p. 1-20.

28. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Aerosol particulates, SARS-Co-2, and the broader potential for global devastation. Open Access Journal of Internal Medicine, 2022. 3(1): p. 14-21.

29. https://texasarchive.org/2010_00003

30. Lincoln, R.L., Analysis of four years of attempts to increase precipitation by cloud seeding in tri-county area, Oregon, 1950-1954. 1955.

31. Herndon, J.M., Air pollution, not greenhouse gases: The principal cause of global warming. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2018. 17(2): p. 1-8.

32. Herndon, J.M., Role of atmospheric convection in global warming. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2019. 19(4): p. 1-8.

33. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Further evidence that particulate pollution is the principal cause of global warming: Humanitarian considerations. Journal of Geography, Environment and Earth Science International, 2019. 21(1): p. 1-11.

34. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Technology Bill of Rights needed to protect human and environmental health and the U. S. Constitutional Republic Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2020. 7(6).

35. Herndon, J.M., Adverse agricultural consequences of weather modification. AGRIVITA Journal of agricultural science, 2016. 38(3): p. 213-221.

36. Herndon, J.M., An indication of intentional efforts to cause global warming and glacier melting. J. Geography Environ. Earth Sci. Int., 2017. 9(1): p. 1-11.

37. Herndon, J.M., Evidence of variable Earth-heat production, global non-anthropogenic climate change, and geoengineered global warming and polar melting. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2017. 10(1): p. 16.

38. Herndon, J.M., R.D. Hoisington, and M. Whiteside, Chemtrails are not contrails: Radiometric evidence. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2020. 24(2): p. 22-29.

39. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Contamination of the biosphere with mercury: Another potential consequence of on-going climate manipulation using aerosolized coal fly ash J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2017. 13(1): p. 1-11.

40. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, California wildfires: Role of undisclosed atmospheric manipulation and geoengineering. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn., 2018. 17(3): p. 1-18.

41. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Geoengineering: The deadly new global “Miasma”. Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research, 2019. 29(12): p. 1-8.

42. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Geophysical consequences of tropospheric particulate heating: Further evidence that anthropogenic global warming is principally caused by particulate pollution. Journal of Geography, Environment and Earth Science International, 2019. 22(4): p. 1-23.

43. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Aerosol particulates, SARS-CoV-2, and the broader potential for global devastation. Open Access Journal of Internal Medicine, 2020. 3(1): p. 14-21.

44. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Environmental warfare against American citizens: An open letter to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2020. 7(8): p. 382-397.

45. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Nature as a Weapon of Global War: The Deliberate Destruction of Life on Earth. 2021, Worldwide: Amazon Kindle Direct Publishing

46. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Intentional destruction of life on Earth. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2021. 8(7): p. 295-309.

47. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Chemtrails are not Contrails: The Face of Evil. 2022: Amazon Kindle Direct Publishing

48. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Aerosolized coal fly ash particles, the main cause of stratospheric ozone depletion, not chlorofluorocarbon gases. European Journal of Applied Sciences, 2022. 10(3): p. 586-603.

49. Herndon, J.M. and M. Whiteside, Collapse of Earth's biosphere: A case of planetary treason. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2022. 9(8): p. 259-281.

50. Herndon, J.M., M. Whiteside, and I. Baldwin, Open letter to the International Criminal Court alleging United Nations complicity in planetary treason. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2022. 9(10): p. 243-258.

51. Herndon, J.M., D.D. Williams, and M. Whiteside, Previously unrecognized primary factors in the demise of endangered torrey pines: A microcosm of global forest die-offs. J. Geog. Environ. Earth Sci. Intn. , 2018. 16(4): p. 1-14.

52. Herndon, J.M., D.D. Williams, and M.W. Whiteside, Ancient Giant Sequoias are dying: Scientists refuse to acknowledge the cause. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, 2021. 8(9): p. 57-70.

53. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Previously unacknowledged potential factors in catastrophic bee and insect die-off arising from coal fly ash geoengineering Asian J. Biol., 2018. 6(4): p. 1-13.

54. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Aerosolized coal fly ash: A previously unrecognized primary factor in the catastrophic global demise of bird populations and species. Asian J. Biol., 2018. 6(4): p. 1-13.

55. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Role of aerosolized coal fly ash in the global plankton imbalance: Case of Florida's toxic algae crisi. Asian Journal of Biology, 2019. 8(2): p. 1-24.

56. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, COVID-19, immunopathology, particulate pollution, and iron balance. Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research, 2020. 32(18): p. 43-60.

57. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Destruction of stratospheric ozone: Role of aerosolized coal fly ash iron. European Journal of Applied Sciences, 2022. 10(4): p. 143-153.

58. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, New paradigm: Coal fly ash as the main cause of stratospheric ozone depletion. European Journal of Applied Sciences, 2022. 10(5): p. 207-221.

59. Whiteside, M. and J.M. Herndon, Humic like substances (HULIS): Contribution to global warming and stratospheric ozone depletion. European Journal of Applied Sciences, 2023. 11(2): p. 325-346.

60. Whiteside, M.a.H., J.M., Disruption of Earth's atmospheric flywheel: Hothouse-Earth collapse of the biosphere and causation of the sixth great extinction. European Journal of Applied Sciences, 2024. 12(1): p. 361-395.

61. Moreno, N., et al., Physico-chemical characteristics of European pulverized coal combustion fly ashes. Fuel, 2005. 84: p. 1351-1363.

62. Friedrich, M., Air Pollution Is Greatest Environmental Threat to Health. JAMA, 2018. 319(11): p. 1085-1085.

63. Lodovici, M. and E. Bigagli, Oxidative stress and air pollution exposure. Journal of toxicology, 2011. 2011.

64. Tegen, I. and A.A. Lacis, Modeling of particle size distribution and its influence on the radiative properties of mineral dust. J. Geophys. Res., 1996. 101(D14): p. 19237-19244.

65. Terzano, C., et al., Air pollution ultrafine particles: toxicity beyond the lung. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2010. 14(10): p. 809-821.

66. Maher, B.A., et al., Magnetite pollution nanoparticles in the human brain. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 2016. 113(39): p. 10797-10801.

67. Calderón-Garcidueñas, L., et al., Combustion-and friction-derived magnetic air pollution nanoparticles in human hearts. Environmental Research, 2019: p. 108567.

68. Kirschvink, J.L., et al., Magnetite in human tissues: a mechanism for the biological effects of weak ELF magnetic fields. Bioelectromagnetics, 1992. 13(S1): p. 101-113.

69. Liu, N.M., et al., Evidence for the presence of air pollution nanoparticles in placental tissue cells. Science of The Total Environment, 2021. 751: p. 142235.

70. Kawahara, M., K.-i. Tanaka, and M. Kato-Negishi, Neurotoxicity of aluminum and its link to neurodegenerative diseases. Metallomics Research, 2021. 1(1): p. rev-47-rev-65.

71. Sulaiman, R., M. Wang, and X. Ren, Exposure to aluminum, cadmium, and mercury and autism spectrum disorder in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Chemical research in toxicology, 2020. 33(11): p. 2699-2718.

72. Strunecka, A., et al., Immunoexcitotoxicity as the central mechanism of etiopathology and treatment of autism spectrum disorders: a possible role of fluoride and aluminum. Surgical neurology international, 2018. 9: p. 74.

73. Strunecka, A. and R.L. Blaylock, Fluoride and Aluminum: Possible Risk Factors in Etiopathogenesis of Autism Spectrum Disorders, in Cellular and Molecular Biology of Autism Spectrum Disorders. 2012, Bentham Science Publishers. p. 148-161.

74. Kawahara, M. and M. Kato-Negishi, Link between aluminum and the pathogenesis of Alzheimer′ s disease: the integration of the aluminum and amyloid cascade hypotheses. International journal of Alzheimer's disease, 2011. 2011(1): p. 276393.

75. Levi, R., et al., Immuno-detection of aluminium and aluminium induced conformational changes in calmodulin-implications in Alzheimer's disease. Molecular and cellular biochemistry, 1998. 189: p. 41-46.

76. Lukiw, W.J., et al., Run-on gene transcription in human neocortical nuclei: inhibition by nanomolar aluminum and implications for neurodegenerative disease. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 1998. 11: p. 67-78.

77. Almandil, N.B., et al., Environmental and genetic factors in autism spectrum disorders: special emphasis on data from Arabian studies. International journal of environmental research and public health, 2019. 16(4): p. 658.

78. Strunecka, A. and O. Strunecky, Chronic fluoride exposure and the risk of autism spectrum disorder. International Journal of environmental research and public health, 2019. 16(18): p. 3431.

79. Strunecka, A., R.L. Blaylock, and O. Strunecky, Fluoride, aluminum, and aluminofluoride complexes in pathogenesis of the autism spectrum disorders: A possible role of immunoexcitotoxicity. journal of applied biomedicine, 2016. 14(3): p. 171-176.

80. Choi, A.L., et al., Developmental fluoride neurotoxicity: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Environmental health perspectives, 2012. 120(10): p. 1362-1368.

81. Taylor, K.W., et al., Fluoride exposure and children's IQ scores: a systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA pediatrics, 2025.

82. Castiblanco-Rubio, G.A. and E.A. Martinez-Mier, Fluoride metabolism in pregnant women: A narrative review of the literature. Metabolites, 2022. 12(4): p. 324.

83. Malin, A.J., et al., Maternal urinary fluoride and child neurobehavior at age 36 months. JAMA Network Open, 2024. 7(5): p. e2411987-e2411987.

84. Johnston, N.R. and S.A. Strobel, Principles of fluoride toxicity and the cellular response: a review. Archives of toxicology, 2020. 94(4): p. 1051-1069.

85. Tripathy, A.K., et al., A Novel Process for Preparing Aluminium Fluoride from Coal Fly Ash Using Hydrofluorosilicic Acid Leaching and Seeding Techniques. Journal of Sustainable Metallurgy, 2025: p. 1-13.

86. Brudevold, F., E. Moreno, and Y. Bakhos, Fluoride complexes in drinking water. Archives of Oral Biology, 1972. 17(8): p. 1155-1163.

87. Benbrahim-Tallaa, L. and M.P. Waalkes, Inorganic arsenic and human prostate cancer. Environmental health perspectives, 2008. 116(2): p. 158-164.

88. Graeub, R., The Petkau effect: the devastating effect of nuclear radiation on human health and the environment. 2nd Edition 1994 NY Four Wall Eight Windows, 1994.

89. Zhang, Y., Y. Gao, and X. Liu, Focus on cognitive impairment induced by excessive fluoride: an update review. Neuroscience, 2024.

90. Russ, T.C., et al., Aluminium and fluoride in drinking water in relation to later dementia risk. The British Journal of Psychiatry, 2020. 216(1): p. 29-34.

91. Kennedy, D., et al., Environmental toxicants and infant mortality in the USA. Peertechz J Biol Res Dev, 2016. 1(1): p. 036-061.

92. Sauerheber, R., High Infant Mortality and Morbidity in Fluoridated Soft Water US States. Available at SSRN 4429662, 2023.

93. Landrigan, P.J., et al., The Lancet Commission on pollution and health. The lancet, 2018. 391(10119): p. 462-512.