

What are the Health Benefits of pH Fusion Tea?

By JC Spencer

The short answer is: "*We don't know.*" But, we are asking physicians, researcher, and the general public to participate in our pH Fusion Tea Nutritional Pilot Survey to discover if there are synergistic benefits superior to the studies already conducted on the individual functional ingredients.

The **pH Fusion Tea** components include the sugar trehalose, a natural buffer and carrier designed to help transport the bio-available ionic multi-trace minerals in a fulvic phytochemical compound through the cell membrane to stoke the mitochondria .

Separately, the components are noted for remarkable health benefits. Research papers are published and many posted on our website on the functional sugar trehalose at <http://endowmentmed.org>.

pH Fusion Tea as recommended is designed to help the cells have a higher pH, to receive better absorption of nutrients, and to better hydrate the human body.

Some trace minerals play significant roles in the reproduction and transcription of your DNA. Some of these are known as monoatomic or single atom minerals in the platinum mineral family (Iridium, Ruthenium, Rhodium, Palladium, Osmium, and Platinum). These and a few other monoatomic trace elements outside the Platinum family include silver and chromium. Some of these have a positive effect on plant cells, animals cells, and human cells. Other trace minerals that are not of the Platinum family nor are they monpatomic but still play roles in the DNA include phosphorus which, with a sugar, makes the back bone structure of the DNA's double helix. As research continues into the function of DNA, RNA, and mitochondria, we will learn more about the role of the trace minerals. Expect scientists to soon discover remarkable functions of mineral ions that have major health benefits for the human body.

The trace minerals in pH Fusion Tea include: antimony, barium, beryllium, bismuth, boron, bromine, calcium, carbon, cerium, cesium, chloride, chromium, cobalt, copper, dysprosium, erbium, europium, fluorine, gadolinium, gallium, germanium, gold, hafnium, holmium, indium, iodine, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lithium, lutetium, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, neodymium, niacin, nickel, niobium, osmium, palladium, phosphorous, platinum, potassium, praseodymium, rhenium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, samarium, scandium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulfur, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thallium, thorium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, ytterbium, zinc, zirconium in a fulvic acid phytochemical compound.