



Dai Richards <dairichardswales@gmail.com>

Re: {SPAM?} Re: new PSP cluster identified in south Wales town, UK. - Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

1 message

Dai Richards <dairichardswales@gmail.com>

22 May 2022 at 16:10

To: "Morris, Huw" <h.morris@ucl.ac.uk>, Lawrence Golbe <golbe@rwjms.rutgers.edu>, Dai Richards <dairichardswales@gmail.com>

Dear Dr Morris & Golbe

One of the corrupt council officials who is covering up the council malpractice to support his own business, a construction industry consultancy (Cllr Simon Knoyle) has been in touch with Dr Golbe and Public Health Wales and this is the PHW report on the PSP cases in my street following his contact with that organisation. Quite simply they are not interested in contesting the fact that the council including Cllr Knoyle are bending over backwards to hide the contamination and any deaths that may be linked to it. Plans have also recently been passed to move 21,000 cubic metres of it around and closer to the houses without testing it first.

Public Health Wales report.....

NPT did not identify any historical use of the land that could have given rise to contamination and have not received any reliable evidence to change their view since.

We understand that the site is designated for housing development and that routine contaminated land risk assessments have been requested through the planning process. Such assessments determine whether the site is suitable for residential use and identify any remediation that may be needed. Public Health Wales supports such assessments, and will, if requested by the local authority, provide an independent opinion on them.

We are aware that sites like this can cause concerns and that sometimes people ask that health investigations are carried out. We have attached our advice note which explains why such investigations can be really difficult, especially in small areas or over short time periods.

ADV-023

I have identified that the pathogenesis of the PSP can almost certainly be linked to contaminated dust. I have recently undertaken an interview with a woman who lives smack bang in the middle of the 2 cases (which bearing in mind that the cases are in the space of 5 houses so she lives next door but one to both cases) and she has told me that one summer around the time of the pathogenesis (plus or minus 2 years) she was unable to go into her garden because of the dust and she had to clean her house every day because of it. She spent the summer in her front room watching the telly instead of spending it as usual in her garden, this probably saved her life. An additional PHW document is attached.

To Dr Golbe -

I have seen some information from the correspondence with Cllr Knoyle and can update you on some figures reference your info on the cluster. The initial identification of symptoms of PSP and deaths both occurred within 2 years either side, I think you allowed 15 in your calculations.

The death certificates state PSP and the diagnosis was by recognised professionals in both cases (qualified doctors) therefore this information must be considered to be reliable.

This is what you said in your initial email to me:

"

The combination of chromium and arsenic compounds in the area, as is the case for the French cluster, is highly suggestive and justifies further study.

To both

You both use the term 'chance' when relating to the possibility that the deaths are related to PSP from the

contamination. If we look at the deaths from a historical point of view, two people have died, this is a historical fact, two people have died from PSP. These are facts, that a historical pathogenesis has occurred of PSP is a fact. There is no chance involved. You either know the historical pathogenesis or you don't. The only two available answers to the question

Did these two people who died from PSP die from the contamination to which they reside near?
is

yes they did (because I have evidence to prove this)

or

I don't know (there is no way of telling how they died unless we have historical proof) a rider could be added to this (so it is potentially possible they did die from the contamination)

There is no such thing as chance when someone is dead, there is only the reason why they are dead, they did not die by chance. They may have been unlucky to be in the wrong place at the wrong time but there is always a reason why they were unlucky to be in the wrong place and why they died, there is always a cause, sometimes this is not known but this is never chance, or unlucky this is always 'not known or unknown'.

This is just an update for you both, there is no need to reply or acknowledge receipt, once again, thanks for your initial help with my research etc. I've attached a list of the contaminants recently uncovered at the site above safety guidelines and the complete list. This test was within 100 metres of the PSP victims houses and this is the stuff that was probably dumped at around the time of the pathogenesis. The fight still goes on at my end. Please excuse any typos and if the tone is a bit harsh I do apologise. I hope that like me who is someone in their 60s this is all part of a learning curve and we keep learning off each other. Once again I do appreciate your input, your concern and help. - Dai



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On Tue, 6 Jul 2021 at 08:42, Morris, Huw <h.morris@ucl.ac.uk> wrote:

Hi
Did you hear from the public health department but the way?
Best
H

On 10 May 2021, at 21:12, Dai Richards <dairichardswales@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Huw - thank you, your help has been very much appreciated. - Dai



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On Mon, 10 May 2021 at 12:59, Morris, Huw <h.morris@ucl.ac.uk> wrote:

Dear Dai,

Nice to speak on Friday. After some digging it seems that the main Public Health Director for your area is Dr Keith Read.

I have sent him this email today - let me know if anything transpires.

Best
Huw

STARTS

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Dear Dr Reid,

I hope you are well. I am a neurologist at UCL who works on neurodegenerative disease, and I was based in Cardiff between 2003 - 2013.

I have been contacted by a Swansea Bay Area local resident (Mr Dai Richards) in Glynneath who are worried about industrial waste exposure and a number of cases of the neurodegenerative conditions PSP, occurring in Glynneath. We think that the prevalence of PSP in the UK is ~ 6/100,000 (Nath, 2001), based on primary records surveys carried out about 20 years ago now. PSP may be diagnosed as Parkinson's disease so in any community based surveys I would group

PD, PSP and other Parkinsonian conditions (MSA, CBD) together.

I was contacted via colleagues in the USA who previously investigated a potential cluster in Northern France, which may relate to environmental heavy metal exposure (Caparros-Lefebvre, 2015), who were originally contact by Mr Richards.

I explained to Mr Richards that it is always difficult to evaluate a small number of cases in a cluster, that this may happen by chance alone, and that the best way forward is to ask colleagues in Public Health whether they think it is worth evaluating in more detail - hence this email.

Very happy to discuss further if that would be helpful.

Mr Richards can be contacted on dairichardswales@gmail.com

Best

Huw Morris

Nath, U., Ben-Shlomo, Y., Thomson, R. G., Morris, H. R., Wood, N. W., Lees, A. J., & Burn, D. J. (2001). The prevalence of progressive supranuclear palsy (Steele–Richardson–Olszewski syndrome) in the UK. *Brain: A Journal of Neurology*, 124(7), 1438–1449.

Caparros-Lefebvre, D., Golbe, L. I., Deramecourt, V., Maurage, C.-A., Huin, V., Buée-Scherrer, V., Obriot, H., Sablonnière, B., Caparros, F., Buée, L., & Lees, A. J. (2015). A geographical cluster of progressive supranuclear palsy in northern France. *Neurology*, 85(15), 1293–1300.

ENDS

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regards - Dai Richards - www.dai-richards.wales

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0797 457 4167
01639 729000

3 attachments



91.jpg
243K

17-chem-testing.jpg
977K

Table B1. Summary of Repeat Don Testing		Donor ID									
Donor ID	Repeat Don	Donor ID									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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