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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SolmeteX introduces Amalgam Separator mercury for high volume dental offices

Northborough, MA — October 2003 — Responding to the needs of larger dental practices, Massachusetts company SolmeteX, Inc. announces the introduction of the Hg5 HV®, a high-volume mercury separation system. According to company officials, the new system is particularly appropriate for larger dental practices, as well as for offices utilizing dry suction vacuum systems with larger-diameter piping.

The Hg5 HV is the latest addition to the SolmeteX line of mercury removal systems for the dental profession. The line includes the Hg5, the company's widely accepted system for offices with one to ten chairs, as well as the Hg 10® and the Hg20®, larger units that have been operating in clinics, hospitals and other institutional settings.

Summarizing the features of the Hg5 HV, SolmeteX Manager of North American Dental Sales, Al Dubé, mentions a large air/water separator, approximately five times the volume of the regular Hg5; and the use of two collection containers instead of a single one.

“The collection container are the same as the ones we use for the Hg5,” states Dubé, and he continues, “and the same ‘cradle-to-grave’ efficient, simple recycling process can still be utilized.”

The logistics program developed by SolmeteX is a unique feature of the technology, and includes recycling of the used collection container by an approved mercury-recycling company.

SolmeteX CEO, Owen Boyd, explains the purpose of his company's line of mercury removal technology systems for the dental profession. “Although dental amalgam is a safe and cost-effective restorative material, discharges of dental amalgam compounds are a significant contributor to mercury in the environment.” As Boyd describes it, the type of mercury present in dental fillings is not absorbed by your own blood stream — but once that amalgam is flushed down the drain from the dentist's office into the waterways, it is attacked, decomposed and eaten by bacteria, and ends up as part of the plankton.

As the chain continues, with small fish eating plankton and being eaten by larger fish, the toxicity of the mercury greatly increases, and so does the damage it produces to the humans who consume the fish. This process, known as biomagnification, increases the concentration of mercury by 1,000,000 times as it moves up the food chain causing damage to women of childbearing age and children.

