

## Appendix F

### National Sanitation Foundation

#### The Fluoridation Chemicals are Industrial Grade Waste Products.

- I. The Fluoridation Chemicals Added to Community Water are Contaminated.
  - A. None of the fluoridation chemicals are pharmaceutical grade.
  - B. Hydrofluorosilicic acid is generally the scrubbing from the production of phosphate fertilizer. As a hazardous waste, costs for disposal are reportedly around \$5,000 per ton. Prior to scrubbing of the fertilizer during manufacturing, the fluoride went into the air and surrounding community. Damage to both plants and animals created the requirement for scrubbing and disposal.
  - C. Silicofluorides may contain varying amounts of
    1. Fluoride, which is causally connected with fluorosis, cancer, and thyroid fractures.
    2. Arsenic. Ninety percent of the arsenic contributed by drinking water treatment chemicals is attributable to hydrofluorosilicic acid. Source: Wang C, Smith DB, Huntly GM. Treatment Chemicals contribute to Arsenic Levels. Opflow (AWWA), October 2000. EPA's MCLG is "0." "Ingestion of inorganic arsenic in drinking water has been linked to skin, lung, bladder, kidney, prostate, and liver cancers." Oregon Dept. Human Services. Drinking Water and Environmental Exposure, 2007.
    3. Lead. The EPA's MCLG for lead is "0." Ionescu Neuro Endocrinol Lett 2006.
    4. Beryllium – causally connected with an Increase in cancer. Taylor-McCabe, Poteomics 2006
    5. Vanadium – regarding which evidence is mixed.
    6. Cadmium – which is causally connected with an Increase in breast cancer. McElroy J Natl Cancer Inst. June 2006.
    7. Mercury – which is causally connected with an increase in cancer and neurological disorders. Ionescu Neuro Endocrinol Lett 2006
    8. Radium – which is causally connected with an increase in cancer. Lloyd Radiat Res. 2005
    9. Radionuclides – which are causally connected with an increase in cancer. Sevan'kaev Raiats Biol Radioecol 2006.

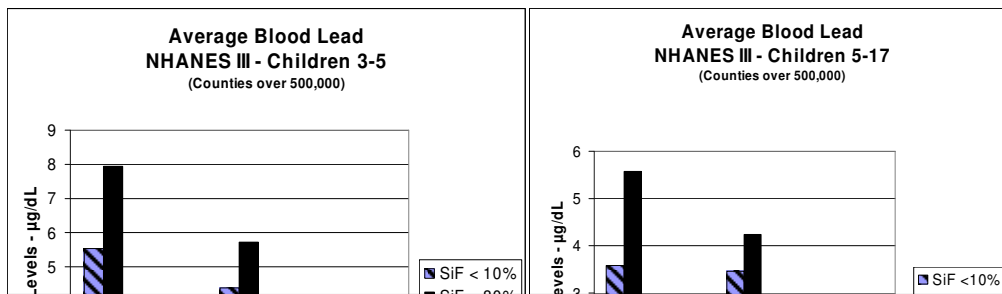
- 10. Silicon – which is probably safe.
- 11. Bauxite – regarding which there are mixed opinions.

**II. The Fluoridation Chemicals Added to Community Water are Not Government Inspected or Tested.**

- A. A private not for profit corporation funded by industry called the National Sanitation Foundation(NSF), is relied on for testing of the products used in fluoridation.
- B. When asked for the most current copies of the results of fluoride testing of contaminants in hydrofluorosilicic acid approved by NSF for use in community water for fluoridation, NSF said those results are proprietary and not for the public review. And when asked for the date of the last testing of any batch, \*\*\*NSF could supply no record of any inspection date.
- C. NSF standard 60 requires contaminants in the chemicals be no higher than 10% of the EPA’s MCL (Environmental Protection Agency’s Maximum Contaminant Level). The MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. When NSF was asked why the contaminant fluoride was permitted at 1 ppm which is higher than 10% of 4 (0.4), NSF responded it did not test the product itself, but only the contaminants in the product. NSF was asked if the name of the product was changed to something else, would the fluoride product be rejected because the usual and customary addition of the product would exceed 10% of MCL levels and NSF did not respond.
- D. There is a shortage of fluoridation products in the USA and some communities are now purchasing their fluoridation products from China, where the practice of fluoridation is banned.

**III. The Fluoridation Chemicals Added to Community Water Increase Blood Lead Levels in Children**

- A. Coplan et al, Neurotoxicology 2007 measured blood lead levels in children comparing fluoridated with low fluoride communities. The measured results found an increase in blood lead levels in communities with fluoridated water. See graphs below.
- B. No amount of lead in children’s blood is considered desirable or safe.
- C. See abstract below by Sawan et al, Feb. 2010 ahead of publication in the Journal Toxicology, finding fluoride increases lead uptake.



For some people, any drug or substance can be a problem, toxic and lead is a known toxin. Americans are concerned about the lead paint on children's toys coming from China, but they force everyone to ingest the lead contaminated fluoride some of which comes from China. Fluoridation simply makes no sense.

It is most unreasonable to have voters, generally with less knowledge in science, toxicology, epidemiology, statistics, medicine and dentistry and certainly lacking specificity with fluoride products, to vote to give their neighbors a toxic contaminated fluoride substance. Especially when alternative methods for dispensing fluoride are available, less expensive. . . and provide freedom of choice.

[Toxicology](#). 2010 Feb 24. [Epub ahead of print]

Fluoride increases lead concentrations in whole blood and in calcified tissues from lead-exposed rats.

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Higher blood lead (BPb) levels have been reported in children living in communities that receive fluoride-treated water. Here, we examined whether fluoride co-administered with lead increases BPb and lead concentrations in calcified tissues in Wistar rats exposed to this metal from the beginning of gestation. We exposed female rats and their offspring to control water (Control Group), 100mg/L of fluoride (F Group), 30mg/L of lead (Pb Group), or 100mg/L of fluoride and 30mg/L of lead (F+Pb group) from 1 week prior to mating until offspring was 81 days old. Blood and calcified tissues (enamel, dentine, and bone) were harvested at day 81 for lead and fluoride analyses. Higher BPb

concentrations were found in the F+Pb group compared with the Pb group (76.7+/-11.0µg/dL versus 22.6+/-8.5µg/dL, respectively;  $p < 0.001$ ). Two- to 3-fold higher lead concentrations were found in the calcified tissues in the F+Pb group compared with the Pb group (all  $p < 0.001$ ). Fluoride concentrations were similar in the F and in the F+Pb groups. These findings show that fluoride consistently increases BPb and calcified tissues Pb concentrations in animals exposed to low levels of lead and suggest that a biological effect not yet recognized may underlie the epidemiological association between increased BPb lead levels in children living in water-fluoridated communities. Copyright © 2010 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.”

#### **IV. NSF Does Not Evaluate the Safety or Efficacy of Fluoridation.**

- A. Standard 60 uses the US EPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) 4 mg/L. Remember, the NRC 2006 report was commissioned by the EPA as required by Congress to evaluate the EPA's 4 mg/L and the NRC 2006 found it not to be protective. For 4 years the EPA has refused to correct their MCL and MCLG for fluoride.
- B. If the references in the NSF fact sheet are reviewed, one will find the CDC references the American Dental Association (ADA) and the ADA references the CDC. Instead of good research, or referring to the FDA, one organization without authority refers to another without authority but they never reference the responsible authority, the FDA.
- C. Arsenic was found in 43% of samples. There is no need for arsenic by the body, no recommended dosage, and the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Goal is 0 mg/L. The less Arsenic the better.