

January 7, 2011: "HHS' proposed recommendation of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water replaces the current recommended range of 0.7 to 1.2 milligrams. These scientific assessments will also guide EPA in making a determination of whether to lower the maximum amount of fluoride allowed in drinking water, which is set to prevent adverse health effects."

HHS' rationalization for the proposed drop was set in an effort at "avoiding the unwanted health effects from too much fluoride."

In other words, HHS was recognizing a problem and suggesting a change, but the ultimate decision resides in the EPA. <http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2011pres/01/20110107a.html>

At present, nearly 41% of American adolescents aged 12-15 have some form of dental fluorosis, an outwardly visible sign of fluoride toxicity. This figure was 23% in 1985-86 and is the visible sign that American children are getting too much fluoride. Reducing the fluoride levels to 0.7 ppm will not remedy this problem as national statistics clearly show that dental fluorosis remains significantly elevated at 0.7 ppm. (1) Drinking water is just one source of ingested fluoride; others include foods, beverages, dental products and supplements, pesticides and pharmaceuticals. For communities that practice artificial water fluoridation, this is the easiest source of fluoride to remove.

1. Heller KE, Eklund SA, Burt BA. 1997 Dental caries and dental fluorosis at varying water fluoride concentrations. J Public Health Dent. 57(3):136-43.

http://iadr.confex.com/iadr/2007orleans/techprogram/abstract_92598.htm

<http://www.fluoridealert.org/2007research/03.html>

Over 100 animal studies have observed fluoride-induced brain damage, 24 human studies have reported lowered IQ in children exposed to various levels of fluoride, and at least 6 other studies have found non-IQ neurological effects such as impaired visuo-spatial organization.

<http://fluoridealert.org/2007research/03.html>

The 2006 National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council's study on **FLUORIDE IN DRINKING WATER** concluded *"it is apparent that fluorides have the ability to interfere with the functions of the brain and the body by direct and indirect means."*

http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=11571&page=205

In a 2011 risk assessment, the Neurotoxicology Division at the EPA's National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory included fluoride in its list of "Chemicals with Substantial Evidence of Developmental Neurotoxicity."

<http://www.epa.gov/ncct/toxcast/files/summit/48P%20Mundy%20TDAS.pdf>



According to the CDC, "It is not CDC's task to determine what levels of fluoride in water are safe...."

<http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety.htm>

Ironically, the EPA states, "The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides recommendations about the optimal levels of fluoride in drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay."


<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/fluoride.cfm>

"The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has authority over safe community drinking water, as specified in the Safe Drinking Water Act. On the basis of the scientific study of potential adverse health effects from contaminated water, the EPA sets a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) concentration allowed for various organisms or substances."


http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/fact_sheets/engineering/wfadditives.htm

"Eleven EPA employee unions representing over 7000 environmental and public health professionals of the Civil Service have called for a moratorium on drinking water fluoridation programs across the country," calling upon the EPA Administrator to "issue a public warning in the form of an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking setting the health-based drinking water standard for fluoride at zero...."


<http://www.nteu280.org/Issues/Fluoride/Press%20Release%20Fluoride.htm>

 The Safe Water Drinking Act (SDWA) is administered by the EPA. Note that the SDWA specifically states at 42 USC 300g-1(b)(11): **"No national primary drinking water regulation may require the addition of any substance for preventive health care purposes unrelated to contamination of drinking water."**

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/300g-1>


 The EPA states the following of the SDWA. **"This law requires EPA to determine the level of contaminants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur."**

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/fluoride.cfm>

 How can the EPA say that it is upholding the SDWA standard of **"NO ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS"** when its own 2011 Database of Developmental Neurotoxicants lists FLUORIDE as a **"Chemical with Substantial Evidence of Developmental Neurotoxicity"??** Recall, HHS' own rationale for recommending a lowered standard of fluoridation? **"Avoiding the unwanted health effects from too much fluoride."**

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 According to the EPA **"The decision to fluoridate a water supply is made by the State or local municipality, and is not mandated by EPA or any other Federal entity."**

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/fluoride.cfm>