Maria Minno 352-375-3028

Citizen Submittal RUC Item #090168 **-9/10/09** - E

10 September, 2009 Hello and thank you all for being here!

Thank you for providing a forum where our water fluoridation can be discussed!

My name is Maria Minno, and I am a resident of Gainesville since 1984. I work as an environmental consultant and a holistic health practitioner, and am naturally oriented to environmental health issues.

I don't want our City water to be fluoridated because I won't drink it or cook with it if it is. I have been gathering water from a well on property I own outside of Gainesville for a number of years, and prior to that I bought bottled water. I don't even like to bathe or shower in fluoridated water, because the fluoride is absorbed through the skin and lungs.

I stopped drinking tap water because my friend, a chemist, explained that her headaches went away when she switched to steam distilled water. I decided that if the water was giving her headaches, what else was it doing, and I didn't want any part of it.

That was before I learned about fluoride as an environmental toxin, and then read "The Fluoride Deception" by Christopher Bryson. As a nutritional therapy practitioner, I also learned from nutrition experts how fluoride poisons the cells and wreaks havoc with the endocrine system.

Here are some facts about fluoride that indicate that fluoridation is not a good idea:

- 1. Fluorine is a halogen, and readily displaces other halogens--such as chlorine and iodine-in the body.
- 2. When fluorine replaces iodine in the body, it damages the thyroid and the entire endocrine system. Thyroid disease is a leading health problem that is worsening in recent years.
- 3. Fluorine was not produced commercially until World War II, when it was
- Eleven EPA employee unions representing more than 7,000 environmental and public health professionals have demanded that drinking water fluoridation programs across the country be discontinued. They furthermore requested that EPA issue a public warning and set the drinking water standard for fluoride at zero.

 http://www.powalliance.org/petition

 Fluorine compounds or fluorides are listed by the US Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) as among the top 20 of 275 4. Eleven EPA employee unions representing more than 7,000 environmental
- 5. Fluorine compounds or fluorides are listed by the US Agency for Toxic was harmless, as Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) as among the top 20 of 275 substances that pose the most significant threat to human health.7
- 6. In Australia, the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) ranked fluoride documented Thorough in The book "The Fluoride Decipital" compounds very high (27 of 208) on its toxicity list.8

- 7. The book, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Edition (1984) lists fluoride as being more toxic than lead (4 vs. 3-4). The EPA has set the MCL for lead to 0.015 ppm, with a goal of 0.0ppm (lead is unsafe at any concentration). Yet for fluoride, which is more toxic, the MCL is currently set at 4.0ppm, over 250 times the permissable level for lead.
- 8. In 1998 EPA scientists, whose job and legal duty it is to set the Maximum Contaminant Level, declared that this 4ppm level was set fraudulently by outside forces in a decision that omitted 90 percent of the data showing the mutagenic properties of fluoride. 12
- 9. Fluorides are cumulative toxins. This is why the US Surgeon General must set Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for fluoride content in public water supplies as determined by the EPA.
- 10. Fluorida MCLs are aimed only at avoiding a condition known as Crippling Skeletal Fluorosis (CSF), a disease thought to progress through three stages. The MCL, designed to prevent only the third and crippling stage of this disease, is set at 4ppm or 4mg per liter. It is assumed that people will retain half of this amount (2mg), and therefore 4mg per liter is deemed "safe." Yet a daily dose of 2-8mg is known to cause the third crippling stage of CSF. 10, 11
- 11. Health effects of fluoride include:

· Neurological problems
· Accelerated aging

· Immune system dysfunction

Compromised collagen synthesis

Cartilage problems

Bony outgrowths in the spine and brittle bones

Joint "lock-up"

Thyroid disorder leading to breast cancer and heart disease

· Lung disease

12. Belgium's Health Minister issued a ban on the sale of chewing gum, tablets and drops that contain fluoride because they cause serious health problems when overused. They are discussing removing it from toothpaste.

http://www.westonaprice.org/causticcommentary/cc2002fa.html

- 13. A study found that excessive use of fluoride products causes fluoride poisoning, damage to the nervous system and osteoporosis (Reuters 7/31/2002).
- 14. Pharmaceutical companies are well aware that fluoride used to "prevent dental caries" can cause periodontal bone loss. Fluoride, in the concentration range in which it is employed for the prevention of dental caries, stimulates the production of prostaglandins and thereby exacerbates the inflammatory response in gingivitis and periodontitis. . . thus, the including of fluoride in toothpastes and mouthwashes for the purpose of inhibiting the development of caries may, at the same time, accelerate the

process of chronic, destructive periodontitis (www.thememoryhole.org/health/fluoride-patent.htm).

15. Inflammation is a major factor in the epidemic of heart disease.

16. Mazis used fluoride in the water at the concentration camps to docile the prisoners

What kind of fluoride do we get?

Fluoridation compounds are not the same as the compounds found naturally in water, anyway. The fluoride compound in "naturally" fluoridated waters is calcium fluoride, which also causes dental fluorosis, but is excreted from the body. Sodium fluoride, a common fluoridation agent used by dentists, dissolves easily in water, but calcium fluoride does not. Animal studies revealed that sodium fluoride was much more toxic than calcium fluoride, and is retained in the body. Retained in the body.

Hydrofluorosilicic acid, the compound now used in most (>90%) water fluoridation programs, including ours, is a *direct* byproduct of pollution scrubbers used in the phosphate fertilizer and aluminum industries. It contains other highly toxic elements, including lead, aluminum and mercury. Our government adds it to water supplies to help rid itself of its own stockpile of fluoride compounds left over from years of stockpiling fluorides for refining uranium for nuclear power and weapons. ³⁹

Total Fluoride Intake

How much fluoride do we really get from eating, drinking, breathing and absorbing it through the skin? This is what must be considered for any adverse health effect evaluation. 40,41,42

Airborne fluoride exposure comes from many diverse manufacturing processes"

- Vehicle emissions
- pesticide applications
- incinerators
- phosphate fertilizer production, which we have a lot of here
- · coal-burning and nuclear power plants
- aluminum smelting
- uranium enrichment facilities
- glass etching
- petroleum refining

Household exposures to fluorides can occur with

the use of Teflon pans

- tea, which accumulates fluoride from air and soil pollution readily^{49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58-70}
- many foods grown with fluoridated water, including grapes⁴⁵ and lettuce
- foods treated with pesticides that contain fluoride
- soy infant formula, which is also high in aluminum^{46, 47, 48}
- bottled and canned drinks made with fluoridated water
- toothpaste, which now requires a warning label because of the fluoride content
- dental products
- fluorine-based household products (e.g. flame retardants on clothes)
- insecticides and bug sprays
- · airborne fluorides from fluoridated drinking water
- 3M's Scotchgard products⁴⁴

In 1991 the US Public Health Service issued a report stating that the range in total daily fluoride intake from water, dental products, beverages and food items exceeded 6.5 milligrams daily, already grossly exceeding the levels known to cause third stage skeletal fluorosis. 42

The EPA estimates total fluoride intake from pesticide residues on food and fluoridated drinking water alone to be 0.095 mg/kg/day, meaning a person weighing 70 kg takes in more than 6.65 mg per day. ^{45b} Children consume more of these things per their body weight than adults.

Aluminum greatly potentiates fluoride's effects.⁷²

Fluoride in drugs

Fluoride is found in medications such as Prozac, and antibiotics such as Cipro. All fluoride compounds--organic and inorganic--have been shown to exert anti-thyroid effects⁴³

Fluorides are used in effective anti-thyroid medication.^{73,74} Enamel defects observed in hypothyroidism are identical to "dental fluorosis." Endemic fluorosis areas have been shown to be the same as those affected with iodine deficiency.

Iodine deficiency is the world's single most important and preventable cause of mental retardation, ⁷⁵ affecting 740 million people a year. Iodine deficiency causes brain disorders, cretinism, miscarriages, goiter, thyroid disorder, and many other diseases. Synthroid (for hypothyroidism) became the top selling drug in the US in 1999. Many more millions are thought to have undiagnosed thyroid problems.

Does fluoride prevent tooth decay?

In 1939 a dentist, H. Trendley Dean, working for the U.S. Public Health Service, examined water from 345 communities in Texas. Dean claimed that there was a

lower incidence of dental cavities in communities having about 1 ppm fluoride in the water supply. Among the native residents of these areas about 10 percent developed the very mildest forms of mottled enamel ("dental fluorosis"), which Dean and others described as "beautiful white teeth." Dean's report led to the initiation of artificial fluoridation of drinking water at 1part-per-million (ppm) in order to supply the "optimal dose" of 1mg fluoride per day--assuming that drinking four glasses of water every day would duplicate Dean's "optimal" intake for most people. The American Dental Association heavily promoted water fluoridation as a result. ¹³

Yet other scientists who investigated Dean's data found that he used the data he collectively selectively, choosing findings from 21 cities that supported his case, while completely disregarding data from 272 other locations that did not show a correlation. ¹⁴ In court cases, Dean was forced to admit under oath that his data were invalid. ¹⁵ In 1957 he had to admit at AMA hearings that even waters containing a mere 0.1ppm (0.1 mg/l) could cause dental fluorosis, the first visible sign of fluoride overdose. ¹⁶ Moreover, there is not one single double-blind study to indicate that fluoridation is effective in reducing cavities. ¹⁷

- Evidence is accumulating to show that fluorides and dental fluorosis are actually associated with *increased* tooth decay. The most comprehensive US review was carried out by the National Institute of Dental Research on 39,000 school children aged 5-17 years. It showed no significant differences in terms of decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMF). What it did show was that high decay cities (66.5-87.5 percent) have 9.34 percent more decay in the children who drink fluoridated water. Furthermore, a 5.4 percent increase in students with decay was observed when 1 ppm fluoride was added to the water supply. Nine fluoridated cities with high decay had 10 percent more decay than nine equivalent non-fluoridated cities.
 - The world's largest study on dental caries, which looked at 400,000 students, revealed that decay increased 27 percent with a 1ppm fluoride increase in drinking water. In Japan, fluoridation caused decay increases of 7 percent in 22,000 students, while in the US a decay increase of 43 percent occurred in 29,000 students when 1ppm fluoride was added to drinking water.

Dental fluorosis, a result of fluoride exposure, is mottling of the enamel starting as white spots, and progressing to brown. It indicates that the person was overexposed to fluoride during the stage of enamel formation. The bones and virtually every organ are most likely also affected, might also be affected.

The degree of dental fluorosis, also known as a subsurface enamel hypomineralization, or hypoplastic defects, correlates positively with porosity of the tooth. ²² Identical enamel defects occur in cases of thyroid dysfunction.

Dental fluorosis predisposes teeth to decay. In 1988 Duncan²³ stated that hypoplastic defects have a strong potential to become carious. In 1989,

Silberman,²⁴ evaluating the same data on Head Start children, wrote that "preliminary data indicate that the presence of primary canine hypoplasia may result in an increased potential for the tooth becoming carious." In 1996 Li ²⁵ wrote that children with enamel hypoplasia demonstrated a significantly higher caries experience than those who did not have such defects and, further, that the "presence of enamel hypoplasia may be a predisposing factor for initiation and progression of dental caries, and a predictor of high caries susceptibility in a community." In 1996 Ellwood & O'Mullane²⁶ stated that "developmental enamel defects may be useful markers of caries susceptibility, which should be considered in the risk-benefit assessment for use of fluoride."

Currently up to 80 percent of US children suffer from some degree of dental fluorosis. A prevalence of 80.9 percent was reported in children 12-14 years old in Augusta, Georgia, an "optimally" fluoridated community. Moderate-to-severe fluorosis was found in 14 percent of the children.²⁷

Before the political push for fluoridation began, the dental profession recognized that fluorides were not beneficial but *detrimental* to dental health. In 1944, the *Journal of the American Dental Association* reported: "With 1.6 to 4 ppm fluoride in the water, 50 percent or more past age 24 have false teeth because of fluoride damage to their own."²⁸

Although proponents proclaim fluoride as a "wonder nutrient," 29, 30 it is actually a cumulative toxin and toxic waste product "nutrient."

On March 16, 1979, the FDA deleted paragraphs 105.3(c) and 105.85(d)(4) of Federal Register documents which had classified fluorine as "essential" or "probably essential" as a result of court findings. Since that time, nowhere in the Federal Regulations is fluoride classified as "essential" or "probably essential." No essential function for fluoride has ever been proven in humans. 32,33,34,35,36

Environmental pollution and global warming

Fluorides, hydrogen fluoride and fluorine are commonly found at the 1,334 National Priorities List (Superfund) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Consequently, a compilation of information about fluorides, hydrogen fluoride and fluorine and their effects on health appeared in 1993.

Every year hundreds and thousands of tons of fluorides are emitted by industry, creating air pollution and acid rain. Along with carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) from electric powerplants, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are among the six greenhouse gases specifically targeted by the international community, through the Kyoto protocol, for emission reductions to control global warming.

The concentration of SF₆ in the atmosphere has reportedly increased by two orders of magnitude since 1970. ⁷⁶

As you can see, we get ever-increasing doses of fluoride from food, water and air, as evidenced by the epidemic of fluorosis worldwide. It's time that our public health officials cease promoting fluoride as beneficial to our health and address instead the issue of its toxicity.

From an article written by Andreas Schuld, head of Parents of Fluoride Poisoned Children (PFPC), an organization of parents whose children have been poisoned by excessive fluoride intake. For further information, visit their website at www.bruha.com/fluoride.

The original article can be found at http://www.westonaprice.org/envtoxins/fluoride.html.

REFERENCES

(All web addresses were visited before Fall, 2000)

- 1. CDC: "Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999 Fluoridation of Drinking Water to Prevent Dental Caries" MMWR 48(41);933-940 (1999), http://www.cdc.gov/epo/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm4841a1.htm
- 2. Gerlach RF, de Souza AP, Cury JA, Line SR "Fluoride effect on the activity of enamel matrix proteinases in vitro" Eur J Oral Sci 108(1):48-53 (2000)
- 3. Limeback H "Enamel formation and the effects of fluoride" Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 22(3):144-7
- 4. Wright JT, Chen SC, Hall KI, Yamauchi M, Bawden JW "Protein characterization of fluorosed human enamel." Dent Res 75(12):1936-41 (1996)
- 5. Shulman JD, Lalumandier JA, Grabenstein JD -"The average daily dose of fluoride: a model based on fluid consumption" Pediatr Dent 17(1):13-8 (1995)
- 6. The Columbia Encyclopedia: Sixth Edition (2000), http://www.bartleby.com/65/fl/fluorine.html
- 7. Phosphoric Acid Waste Dialogue, Report on Phosphoric Wastes Dialogue Committee, Activities and Recommendations, September 1995; Southeast Negotiation Network, Prepared by Gregory Borne for EPA stakeholders review

- 8. Government of Australia, National Pollutant Inventory, http://www.environment.gov.au/epg/npi/contextual info/context/fluoride.html
- 9. ATSDR/USPHS "Toxicological Profile for Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride and Fluorine (F)" CAS# 16984-48-8, 7664-39-3, 7782-41-4 (1993), http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts11.html
- 10. Health Effects of Ingested Fluoride, Subcommittee on Health Effects of Ingested Fluoride, Committee on Toxicology, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, August 1993, p.59
- 11. World Health Organization Fluorides and Human Health, p. 239 (1970)
- 12. Carton RJ, Hirzy JW "Applying the NAEP code of ethics to the Environmental Protection Agency and the fluoride in drinking water standard" Proceedings of the 23rd Ann. Conf. of the National Association of Environmental Professionals. 20-24 June, 1998. GEN 51-61, http://rvi.net/fluoride/naep.htm
- 13. American Dental Association, http://www.ada.org/consumer/fluoride/facts/benefits.html#2
- 14. J.Colquhoun, Chief Dental Officer, NZ, International Symposium on Fluoridation, Porte Alegre, Brazil, September 1988
- 15. Proceedings, City of Orville Vs. Public Utilities Commission of the State of Carlifornia, Orville, CA, October 20-21 (1955)
- 16. AMA Council Hearing, Chicago, August 7, 1957
- 17. NTEU "Why EPA's Headquarters Union of Scientists Opposes Fluoridation, "Prepared on behalf of the National Treasury Employees Union Chapter 280 by Chapter Senior Vice-President J. William Hirzy, Ph.D., http://www.bruha.com/fluoride/html/nteu_paper.htm, http://www.cadvision.com/fluoride/epa2.htm
- 18. Yiamouyannis, J "Water fluoridation and tooth decay: Results from the 1986-1987 national survey of U.S. school children" Fluoride 23:55-67 (1990). Data also analyzed by Gerard Judd, Ph.D., in:Judd G "Good Teeth Birth To Death", Research Publications, Glendale Arizona (1997), EPA Research #2 (1994)
- 19. Teotia SPS, Teotia M -"Dental Caries: A Disorder of High Fluoride And Low Dietary Calcium Interactions (30 years of Personal Research), Fluoride, 1994 27:59-66 (1994)

- 20. Imai Y "Study of the relationship between fluorine ions in drinking water and dental caries in Japan". Koku Eisei Gakkai Zasshi 22(2):144-96 (1972)
- 21. Steelink, Cornelius, PhD, U of AZ Chem Department, in: Chem and Eng News, Jan 27, 1992, p.2; Sci News March 5, 1994, p.159
- 22. Giambro NJ, Prostak K, Denbesten PK "Characterization Of Fluorosed Human Enamel By Color Reflectance, Ultrastructure, And Elemental Composition" Fluoride 28:4, 216 (1995) also Caries Research 29 (4) 251-257 (1995)
- 23. Duncan WK, Silberman SL, Trubman A "Labial hypoplasia of primary canines in black Head Start children" ASDC J Dent Child 55(6):423-6 (1988)
- 24. Silberman SL, Duncan WK, Trubman A, Meydrech EF "Primary canine hypoplasia in Head Start children" J Public Health Dent 49(1):15-8 (1989)
- 25. Li Y, Navia JM, Bian JY -""Caries experience in deciduous dentition of rural Chinese children 3-5 years old in relation to the presence or absence of enamel hypoplasia" Caries Res 30(1):8-15 (1996)
- 26. Ellwood RP, O'Mullane D "The association between developmental enamel defects and caries in populations with and without fluoride in their drinking water" J Public Health Dent 56(2):76-80(1996)
- 27. Health Effects of Ingested Fluoride, Subcommittee on Health Effects of Ingested Fluoride, Committee on Toxicology, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Commission on LifeSciences, National Research Council, August 1993 p 47-48
- 28. "The Effect of Fluorine On Dental Caries" Journal American Dental Association 31:1360 (1944)
- 29. Examples: http://ificinfo.health.org/insight/septoct97/flouride.htm; http://www.wvda.org/nutrient/fluoride.html
- 30. Barrett S, Rovin S (Eds) -"The Tooth Robbers: a Pro-Fluoridation Handbook" George F Stickley Co, Philadelphia pp 44-65 (1980)
- 31. Federal Register, 3/16/79, page 16006
- 32. Federal Register: December 28, 1995 (Volume 60, Number 249)] Rules and Regulations, Page 67163-67175 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Food and Drug Administration, 21 CFR Part 101 Docket No. 90N-0134, RIN 0910-AA19

- 33. The Report of the Department of Health and Social Subjects, No. 41, Dietary Reference Values, Chapter 36 on fluoride (HMSO 1996). "No essential function for fluoride has been proven in humans."
- 34. "Is Fluoride an Essential Element?" Fluorides, Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 66-68 (1971)
- 35. Richard Maurer and Harry Day, "The Non-Essentiality of Fluorine in Nutrition," Journal of Nutrition, 62: 61-57(1957)
- 36. "Applied Chemistry", Second Edition, by Prof. William R. Stine, Chapter 19 (see pp. 413 & 416) Allyn and Bacon, Inc, publishers. "Fluoride has not been shown to be required for normal growth or reproduction in animals or humans consuming an otherwise adequate diet, nor for any specific biological function or mechanism."
- 37. National Center for Fluoridation Policy & Research (NCFPR) http://fluoride.oralhealth.org/
- 38. Kick CH, Bethke RM, Edgington BH, Wilder OHM, Record PR, Wilder W, Hill TJ, Chase SW "Fluorine in Animal Nutrition" Bulletin 558, US Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio (1935)
- 39. US MINERALS/COMMODITIES DATABASE http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/fluorspar/280396.txt
- 40. "The problem of providing optimum fluoride intake for prevention of dental caries" Food and Nutrition Board, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Pub.#294, (1953) "... a person drinking fluoridated water may be assumed to ingest only about 1 milligram per day from this source ... the development of mottled enamel is, however, a potential hazard of adding fluorides to food. The total daily intake of fluoride is the critical quantity."
- 41. World Health Organization, International Drinking Water Standards, 1971."In the assessment of the safety of a water supply with respect to the fluoride concentration, the total daily fluoride intake by the individual must be considered. Apart from variations in climatic conditions, it is well known that in certain areas, fluoride containing foods form an important part of the diet. The facts should be borne in mind in deciding the concentration of fluoride to be permitted in drinking water."
- 42. Review of Fluoride Benefits and Risks, Department of Health and Human Services, p.45 (1991)
- 43. 200 papers to be posted at: http://www.bruha.com/fluoride

- 44. Washington Post "3M to pare Scotchgard products," May 16, 2000 http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A15648-2000May16.html
- 45. (a) FLUORIDE IN FOOD http://www.bruha.com/fluoride/html/f-in_food.htm; (b) Federal Register: August 7, 1997 (Volume 62, Number 152), Notices, Page 42546-42551
- 46. Silva M, Reynolds EC "Fluoride content of infant formulae in Australia" Aust Dent J 41(1):37-42 (1996)
- 47. Dabeka RW, McKenzie AD -"Lead, cadmium, and fluoride levels in market milk and infant formulas in Canada." J Assoc Off Anal Chem 70(4):754-7 (1987)
- 48. Pendrys DG, Katz RV, Morse DE "Risk factors for enamel fluorosis in a fluoridated population" Am J Epidemiol 140(5):461-71(1994)
- 49. Meiers, P. "Zur Toxizität von Fluorverbindungen, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Onkogenese", Verlag für Medizin Dr. Ewald Fischer, Heidelberg (1984)
- 50. Waldbott, GL; Burgstahler, AW; McKinney, HL "Fluoridation: The Great Dilemma" Coronado Press (1978)
- 51. Srebnik-Friszman, S; Van der Miynsbrugge, F.-"Teneur en Fluor de quelques thØs prØlevØs sur le MarchØ et de leurs Infusions" Arch Belg Med Soc Hyg Med Trav Med Leg 33:551-556 (1976)
- 52. Rüh K "Resorbierbarkeit und Retention von in Mineralwässern und Erfrischungsgetränken enthaltenem Fluorid bei Mensch und Laboratoriumsratte" Diss. Würzburg (1968)
- 53. Analyses conducted by Parents of Fluoride Poisoned Children (PFPC) at Gov't -approved labs. Contact: pfpc@istar.ca
- 54. BabyCenter Editorial Team w/ Medical Advisory Board (http://www.babycenter.com/refcap/674.html#3)
- 55. Jenkins GN "Fluoride intake and its safety among heavy tea drinkers in a British fluoridated city" Proc Finn Dent Soc 87(4):571-9 (1991) Department of Oral Biology, Dental School, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom.
- 56. Opinya GN, Bwibo N, Valderhaug J, Birkeland JM, Lokken P "Intake of fluoride and excretion in mothers' milk in a high fluoride (9ppm) area in Kenya" Eur J Clin Nutr 45(1):37-41 (1991) Department of Dental Surgery, University of Nairobi, Kenya

- 57. Diouf A, Sy FO, Niane B, Ba D, Ciss M "Dietary intake of fluorine through of tea prepared by the traditional method in Senegal" Dakar Med 39(2):227-30 (1994)
- 58. Cao J, Zhao Y, Liu J "Brick tea consumption as the cause of dental fluorosis among children from Mongol, Kazak and Yugu populations in China" Food Chem Toxicol 35(8):827-33 (1997)
- 59. Cao J, Bai X, Zhao Y, Liu J, Zhou D, Fang S, Jia M, Wu J "The relationship of fluorosis and brick tea drinking in Chinese Tibetans" Environ Health Perspect 1996 Dec;104(12):1340-3 (1996)
- 60. Sergio Gomez S, Weber A, Torres C "Fluoride content of tea and amount ingested by children" Odontol Chil 37(2):251-5 (1989)
- 61. Cao J, Zhao Y, Liu JW "Safety evaluation and fluorine concentration of Pu'er brick tea and Bianxiao brick tea" Food Chem Toxicol 36(12):1061-3(1998)
- 62. Wang LF, Huang JZ- "Outline of control practice of endemic fluorosis in China." Soc Sci Med 41(8):1191-5 (1995)
- 63. Olsson B "Dental caries and fluorosis in Arussi province, Ethiopia" Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 6(6):338-43 (1978)
- 64. Diouf A, Sy FO, Niane B, Ba D, Ciss M "Dietary intake of fluorine through use of tea prepared by the traditional method in Senegal" DakarMed 39(2):227-30 (1994)
- 65. Fraysse C, Bilbeissi MW, Mitre D, Kerebel B "The role of tea consumption in dental fluorosis in Jordan" Bull Group Int Rech Sci Stomatol Odontol 32(1):39-46 (1989)
- 66. Fraysse C, Bilbeissi W, Benamghar L, Kerebel B- "Comparison of the dental health status of 8 to 14-year-old children in France and in Jordan, a country of endemic fluorosis." Bull Group Int Rech Sci Stomatol Odontol 32(3):169-75 (1989)
- 67. Villa AE, Guerrero S "Caries experience and fluorosis prevalence in Chilean children from different socio-economic status." Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 24(3):225-7 (1996)
- 68. Chan J.T.; Yip, T.T.; Jeske, A.H. "The role of caffeinated beverages in dental fluorosis" Med Hypotheses 33(1):21-2 (1990)
- 69. Mann J, Sgan-Cohen HD, Dakuar A, Gedalia I "Tea drinking, caries prevalence, and fluorosis among northern Israeli Arab youth." Clin Prev Dent

7(6):23-6 (1985)

- 70. Schmidt, C.W.; Leuschke, W. "Fluoride content of deciduous teeth after regular intake of black tea" Dtsch Stomatol 40(10):441 (1990)
- 71. Press Releases/Market Figures Tea Council http://www.stashtea.com/tt060595.htm
- 72. Struneckß, A; Patocka, J "Aluminofluoride complexes: new phosphate analogues for laboratory investigations and potential danger for living organisms" Charles University, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Physiology and Developmental Physiology, Prague/Department of Toxicology, Purkynì Military Medical Academy, Hradec KrßlovØ, Czech Republic http://www.cadvision.com/fluoride/brain3.htm
- 73. History: Fluoride Iodine Antagonism http://bruha.com/pfpc/html/thyroid_history.html
- 74. Fluorides Anti-thyroid Medication http://bruha.com/pfpc/html/thyroid_page.html
- 75. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION PRESS RELEASE, May 25,1999 Iodine Deficiency
- Miller AE, Miller TM, Viggiano AA, Morris RA, Vazn Doren JM "Negative Ion Chemistry of SF sub 4" Journal of Chemical Physics 102(22):8865-8873 (1995)

Letter to Honorable Paul Martin, Minister of Health, Ottawa, Canada, By Russell Pogue http://www.westonaprice.org/archive/pogue.html

Mercury-Free and Biological Dentists
http://www.talkinternational.com/mfdsindex3.htm

Fluoride Education Project, The: http://www.bruha.com/fluoride (A project of PPFC--Parents of Fluoride-Poisoned Children)

Fluoride Action Network: http://fluoridealert.org

Palate-Widening Orthodontics:

American Academy of Gnathologic Orthopedics: http://www.aago.com

American Association for Functional Orthodontics: http://www.aafo.org

Book Review of "The Fluoride Deception" by Christopher Bryson http://www.westonaprice.org/bookreviews/fluoride_deception.html