

**From:** [Deming, Amy](#)  
**To:** [Water Utility Board](#)  
**Subject:** FW: No Consensus Exists re: Fluoridation Safety  
**Date:** Thursday, August 20, 2020 3:54:38 PM

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**Sent:** Wednesday, August 19, 2020 12:47 PM  
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**Subject:** No Consensus Exists re: Fluoridation Safety

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Valid evidence of fluoride's harmful effects were suppressed from fluoridation's beginnings, according to an expose' published in [Chemical & Engineering News in 1988](#). Questions about safety remain now.

Further, many groups [once listed](#) on the American Dental Association's compendium of endorsers have disappeared from the list.

Besides, "consensus" is based on lobbying efforts, not science, as dentists' [1951 fluoridation strategy meeting proves](#) Fluoridation's acceptance was facilitated by the father of public relations, [Edward Bernays](#).

Researchers, science journalists, historians and environmental lawyers are catching on and taking a second look at fluoride. For example:

2001 – According to a National Institutes of Health report ([Consensus Development Conference on the Diagnosis and Management of Dental Caries Throughout Life](#)) "... the panel was disappointed in the overall quality of the clinical data that it reviewed. According to the panel, far too many studies were small, poorly described, or otherwise methodologically flawed" (over 560 studies evaluated fluoride use).

This caused one prominent dental researcher to write, "If the current weak trend of caries research in the United States continues, history will be harsh on all of us for our failure to use our knowledge and resources to reduce, if not eliminate, the burden of one of the world's most prevalent diseases," [wrote Amid Ismail, BDS](#), Professor, University of Michigan School of Dentistry in a report to the panel

2003 - Statement from the [Centre for Reviews Dissemination](#) – “We were unable to discover any reliable good-quality evidence in the fluoridation literature world-wide...The evidence about reducing inequalities in dental health was of poor quality, contradictory and unreliable.”

2008 - The Director of NYU’s Science Health and Environment Reporting Program, Dan Fagin (also a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist) wrote in a *Scientific American* article “Scientific attitudes toward fluoridation may be starting to shift in the country where the practice began.

2012 - Fluoridation is an "unacceptable risk," [says Public Health Professor Niyi Awofeso](#) in the *Journal Public Health Ethics*, August 2012. He writes, "There is insufficient ethical justification for artificial water fluoridation,"

2014 – [William & Mary Environmental Law and Policy Review](#) - Legal Scholar writes, "The cessation of all compulsory water fluoridation schemes should be the goal of all public health agencies, ethical lawmakers and informed citizens," argues Rita Barnett-Rose, Chapman University Associate Law Professor “The evidence continues to suggest that compulsory water fluoridation is no longer justifiable as a public health benefit,” she writes. Evidence of fluoride's harm is ignored, downplayed or not studied

2015 – *American Journal of Public Health* - [Historian, Catherine Carstairs writes](#): “As communities across the United States and Canada debated the possibility of adding fluorides to the water supply in the 1950s and 60s, proponents regularly stated that dentists, doctors, and scientists were unanimous in their approval. This was not true.” And, “After more than 70 years of investigation, there are still questions about how effective water fluoridation is at preventing dental decay and whether the possible risks are worth the benefits,” she concludes. “Moreover, some of the early fluoridation studies had methodological problems, which may have exaggerated their benefits.”

2015 - After reviewing all available fluoridation studies, the independent and trusted UK-based [Cochrane group of researchers](#) could not find any quality evidence to prove fluoridation changes the "existing differences in tooth decay across socioeconomic groups." Neither could they find valid evidence that fluoride reduces adults' cavity rates nor that fluoridation cessation increases tooth decay,

2006 – National Research Council’s (NRC) Fluoride Report concluded there is clear evidence that small amounts of fluoride, at or near levels added to US water supplies, present potential risks to the thyroid gland. As a result, the NRC Panel’s Chairman, John Doull PhD, said “The thyroid changes do worry me.”

1994 - [Public Health Reports](#) – Edelstein proved that widely publicized claims of a 50% reduction in tooth decay, often crediting fluoride, was a myth.”When decay in primary teeth is also considered, roughly half of children have already experienced decay before first grade.”

2016 – *Journal of Risk Research* – Researchers report that Israel's policy-makers and public health officials ignored or denied valid evidence, produced by experts in their fields and respected science groups, showing that fluoridation science has not been settled (The same is true of US fluoridationists)

2018 – *Dental Law and Ethics* - The concept of water fluoridation is unsound when based against all four principles of medical ethics, writes dentist and dental law authority, Dr. Stephen Hudson, in "The Ethics of Water Fluoridation". "I feel that the evidence for fluoridation's benefits are poor, whilst the evidence for its evident risk of harm are strong," writes Hudson. "To use the emotional argument that it's 'for the children' deflects from the public duty that we as a society should be doing more for our children than dumping fluoride in the water..." he writes.

2019– *History of Science* - Fluoridation "owes more to politics and historical contingency than to the triumph of rational science and enlightened policy," writes Historian Frank Zelko.

The American Dental Association lists studies and reviews they claim proves fluoridation is safe. A careful inspection of that list shows, they do not.

See: <https://fluoridedangers.blogspot.com/p/the-ada-salternative-fluoridation-facts.html>

Carol S. Kopf