

From: [Deming, Amy](#)
To: [Water Utility Board](#)
Subject: FW: Water Board Fluoride Quotes
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Attachments: [WaterBoards \(1\).pdf](#)
[2018_NorthNewJerseyWaterDistrict \(1\).pdf](#)

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Subject: Water Board Fluoride Quotes

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16 communities in WI have gotten rid of fluoride since 2016. 5 are currently discussing the issue.

Here is an instagram video released this weekend about the current fluoride neurotoxicity lawsuit against the US EPA. https://www.instagram.com/tv/CEKl5DqnMNI/?igshid=11ntot9w5lzs7&fbclid=IwAR1oFTsCjINGaMUWOCxKOKIc1UWAG6xXIHwwP68uNPuAEXsrOj_Jnmn-RkE

Here are some quotes from water boards and commissions around the country. Attached is a letter from the New Jersey Water Supply Commission and more quotes.

Water Board: "The mission of the Authority is to provide the best, purest, cheapest water possible. 100% of the Board felt it was not our business to provide a foreign substance. Whether good or bad for other reasons other than drinking, it's not up to decide. You don't need research to make the determination that you want to have the purest water possible." - *Lee Woodmansee, Board Treasurer Shiloh Water System, PA (2020)*

Water Commission: "(Fluoridation) is an expensive mistake... we're charged with removing pollutants from the water not adding pollutants to the water." - *Tim Eustace, Executive Director of the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (February 2019)*

Water Board: "We do not add calcium to public water supply to prevent osteoporosis. There are alternative better ways to address calcium deficiency. We should not add fluoride to public water supply to prevent cavities. There are alternative better ways to use fluoride." - *Jeffrey T. Pearson, PE, Director of Public Water Supply, County of Maui, Hawaii (February 11, 2020)*

Water Board: Fluoridation is "too expensive, undemocratic and unproven. I've always said I think it is forced medication by the State. To quote Monty Python the scheme is no more. I am in charge of finance and I can confidently say it won't be happening." - *Phil Webster, Water Cabinet member, in Yorkshire Post, 31 July 2018*

Thanks,
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Municipal Water Experts

Indiana: “The pipe at the “T” by the air stripper has had to be replaced in the area where fluoride is pumped into the water supply due to corrosion. It has been replaced for the 3rd time since installing the air stripper in 2012 at a cost of \$850 for the replacement parts.” - *Ron Jean, Streets Superintendent for the City of Attica, Indiana (2016)*

Tennessee: “Fluoride is not the sole reason for building a new plant but fluoride is one of the causes for some parts failing and having to be repaired.” - *David Collett, manager North West Utility District water treatment plant in Soddy Daisy, TN (2016)*

Tennessee: “Our concern is for our employees and the customers of our water system. We began to question, upon the realization of the caustic nature of this of process, why in the world would you do something this hazardous After seeing first hand, the barrel and the floor with holes in it, where the acid ate the floor up, there is concern there.” - *Jon Lucas, Water Plant Director, Jonesborough, TN (2017)*

“The water supply system of this city is not a gigantic medicine bottle into which one may combine ingredients and shake well before using. We control the concentration of fluoride going into the water at the beginning. But no one knows what concentration will reach the households, except that it will be different all over the city.”
- *Arthur C. Ford, Water Commissioner of the City of New York (1957)*

New Hampshire: “It’s hazardous for us to use.... Workers have to protect themselves....It’s worse than battery acid.” - *Dover, NH Utilities Superintendent Bill Boulanger (2017)*

Maine: "As water utility professionals, we prefer to lean toward the side of caution and give more credibility to the scientific perspective, which better reflects current research and up to date statistics." - *Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells Water District who led the successful initiative to stop fluoridation in KKW district serving 100,000 in Maine (2016)*

Pennsylvania: “We are making this change because the authority recognizes there are conflicting opinions about the benefits of water fluoridation...We believe we should not put anything into the water that is not required by regulation to maintain the potability and pH balance of your water.” – *Guildford, PA Water Authority (2016)*

Tennessee: “It’s \$40,000 in chemicals, and then (due to fluoride’s) corrosive nature to the pipes.... This can save some infrastructure, too.” - *Alderman Mark DeWitte, who is also a member of the Rogersville, TN water board (2017)*

Tennessee: “It’s highly corrosive, and actually, when you come right down to it, it’s a poison.” - *Sean Hatchett, Water Superintendent in Rogersville, TN (2017)*

Wisconsin: “After considering the overall annual operational and maintenance expenses, including testing, the committee decided it was not worth the expense to continue infusing fluoride into the village’s water system for such a small added value. There are 1,000 milligrams per liter of fluoride in most tooth paste (about 2,000 times more than is available from treated water), as well as many other avenues, such as mouth washes and dental application.”
- *Dale Kropidowski, Saukville, WI Water Superintendent (2016)*

Arkansas: “It causes problems with the brain. It's bad for people with thyroid issues. It's bad for diabetics. It's bad for people with kidney problems. You're not supposed to mix infant formula with fluoridated water. It's corrosive. You put it in water, and it leaches lead out of the plumbing.” - *Andy Anderson, president of the Ozark Mountain Regional Public Water Authority in Arkansas (2016)*

Oklahoma: “As a senior engineer at a municipal water utility serving about a half-million people, I was tasked with preparing the technical specifications for the fluorosilicic acid (FSA) purchasing contract. A Certificate of Analysis (CofA) was required to accompany each tanker truckload of FSA upon delivery. Reviewing previous and subsequent CofAs over several years of deliveries, I saw arsenic concentrations in every shipment, typically ranging from 25 – 50 mg/L. Arsenic is invariably added to the drinking water in measurable concentrations as a normally occurring contaminant in FSA. The EPA has determined the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for arsenic is zero. By EPA’s definition, ‘The MCLG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, allowing an adequate margin of safety.’ In my opinion, as a P.E. and licensed treatment plant operator, with more than 20 years of water resources engineering in the public sector, knowingly adding a heavy metal carcinogen with an MCLG of zero is a violation of not only the spirit and intent of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, but also the public trust.” - *John Mueller, P.E. in Tulsa, OK (2017)*

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July 30, 2018

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Attn: Docket Number: CDC-2018-0064

The CDC has asked for comments on its Proposed Guidance Regarding Operational Control Range around Optimal Fluoride Concentration in Community Water Systems that Adjust Fluoride. While we understand that the purpose of this guidance is to assist community systems in establishing an operational control range in order to maintain the optimal concentration of fluoride as recommended previously by the U.S. Public Health Service, we believe the CDC should reexamine the recommended fluoride concentration itself.

Fluoride is a substance with potentially harmful side effects, and individuals should have the right to decide if they or their children should be exposed to it, weighing the potential beneficial impact on dental health against the potential risks. If they decide to use fluoride, there are many alternatives (including fluoride tooth pastes) for doing so. This choice is removed if the fluoride is already added to the public water supply.

Among experts, controversy still rages over the benefits versus the risks of fluoride. The CDC, as the agency tasked with protecting the nation from health risks, should recognize that this debate over fluorides is far from settled and should recommend that the use of this chemical in public water supplies not be mandated.

Very truly yours,

Timothy J. Eustace
Executive Director