



It's a common health problem

Although cavity rates have dropped significantly over the past 40 years, tooth decay remains the *most common chronic disease* of childhood.

(Source: "Dental Caries (Tooth Decay)," National Institute for Dental and Craniofacial Research, updated on May 28, 2014)

It affects children's ability to learn

- Children with poor oral health are **nearly 3 times** more likely to miss school than their healthier peers.
- Dental problems are one of the **7 leading factors** shaping whether children attend school.

(Sources: S.L. Jackson, et al., "Impact of Poor Oral Health on Children's School Attendance and Performance," American Journal of Public Health, Oct. 2011, Vol. 101, No. 10, pp. 1900–1906.; National Collaborative on Education + Health, "Leading Health Conditions Impacting Student Attendance," 2015.)



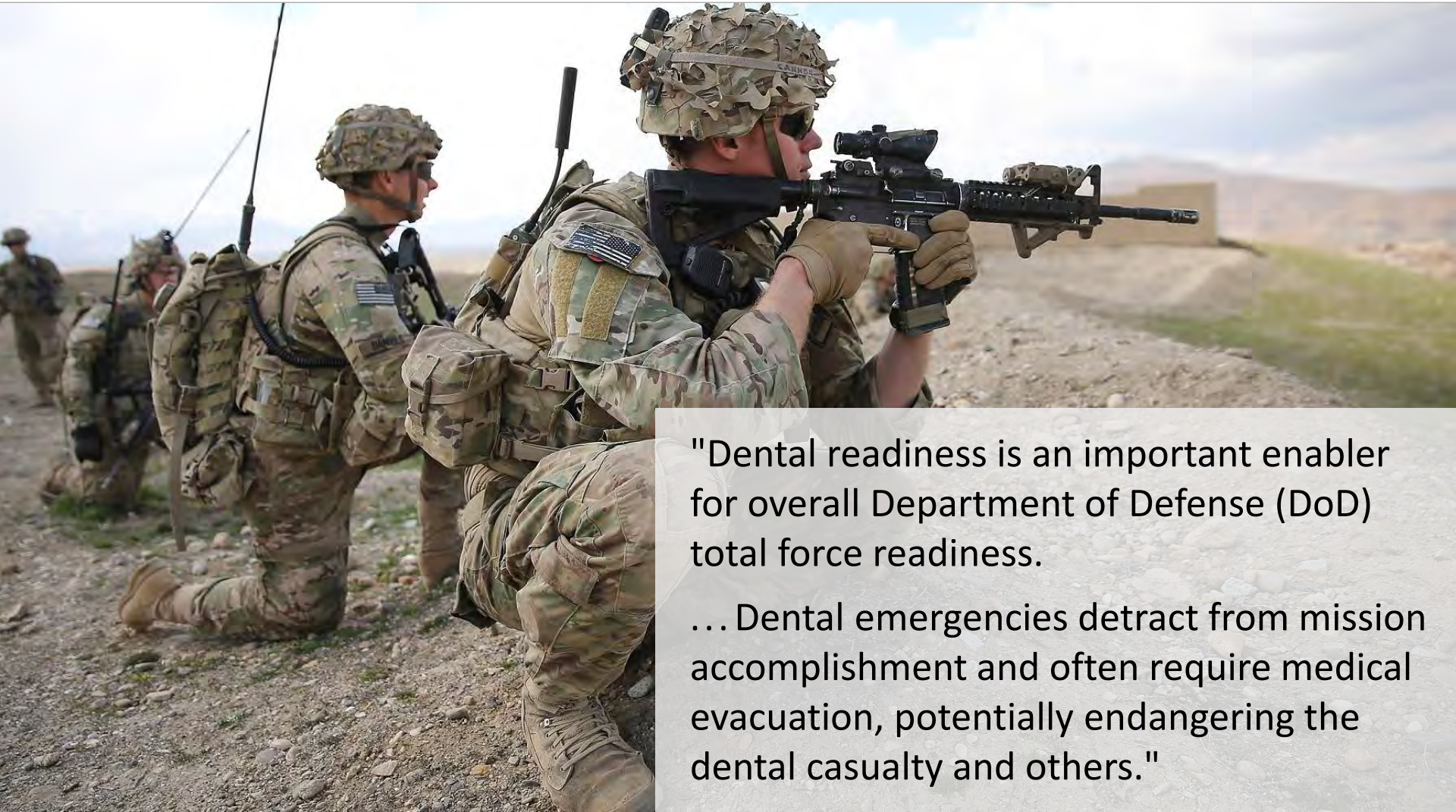
It affects adults' ability to earn



“In America, most people — including employers — make instant judgments based on appearance, including someone’s smile and teeth.”

(Source: “Bad Teeth, Broken Dreams,” CNBC story published online, June 13, 2013.)

It affects our military readiness



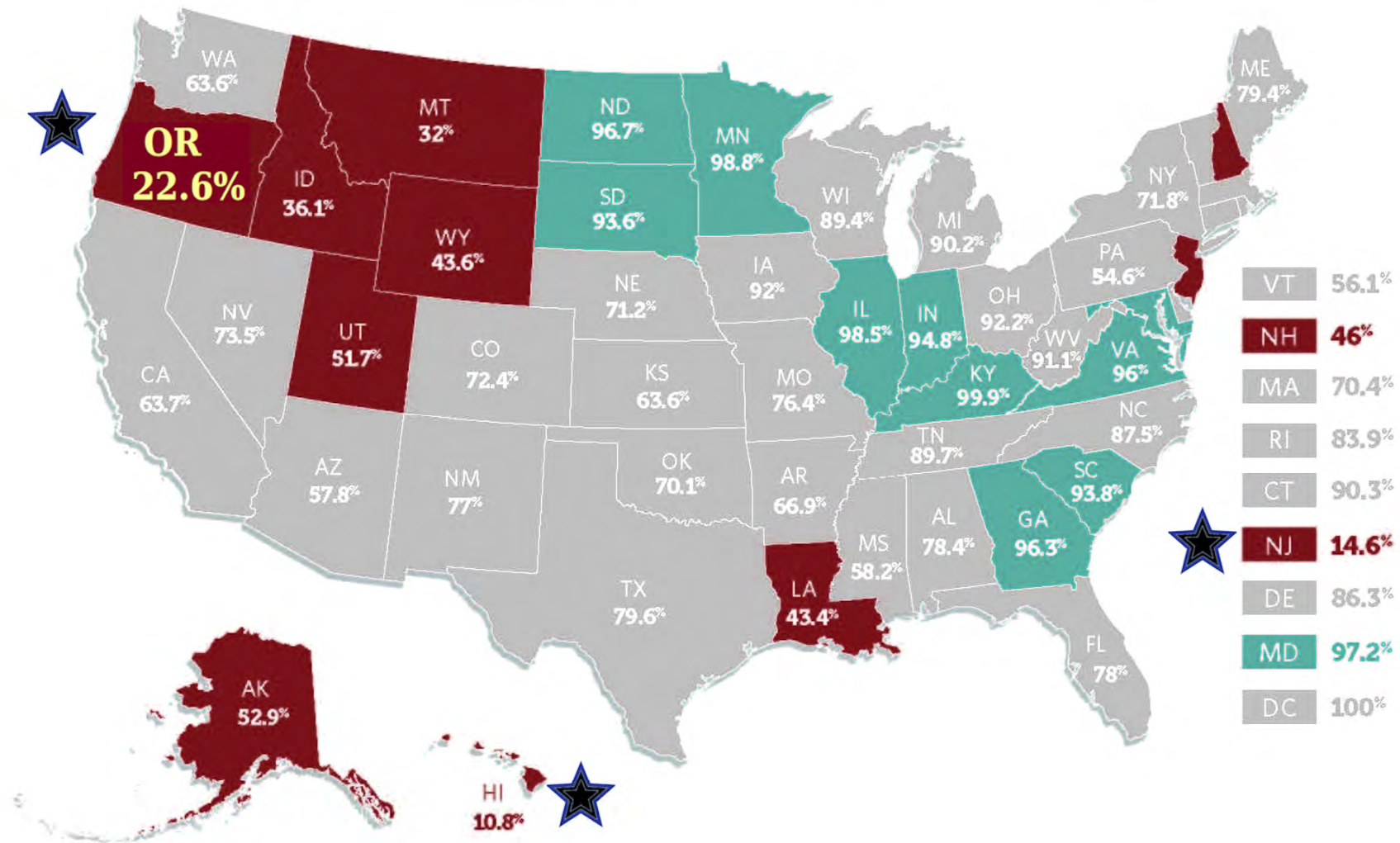
"Dental readiness is an important enabler for overall Department of Defense (DoD) total force readiness.

... Dental emergencies detract from mission accomplishment and often require medical evacuation, potentially endangering the dental casualty and others."

Fluoridation: Oregon is at the Bottom

■ Top 10 ■ Bottom 10

★ 3 Least fluoridated states



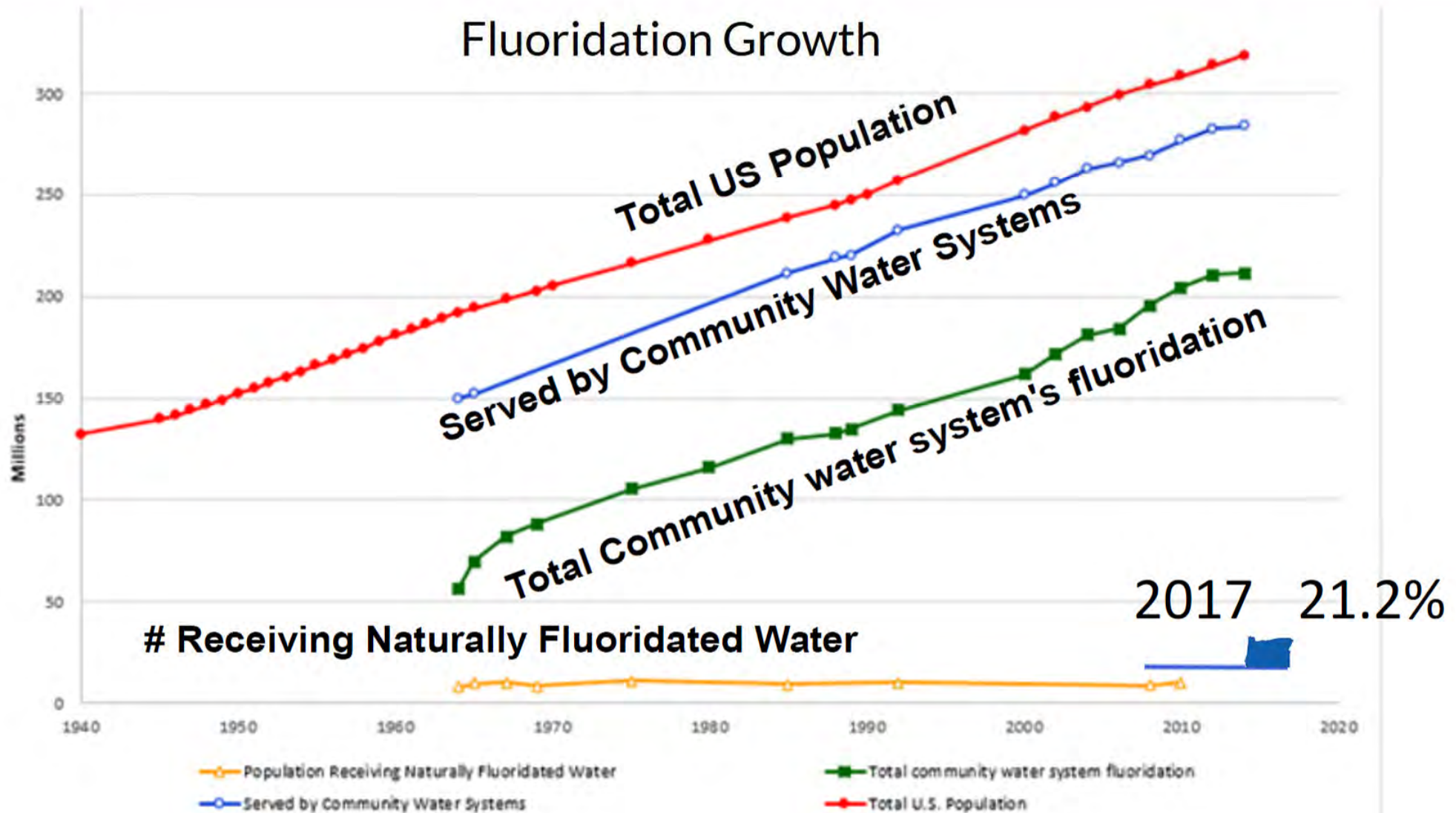
The percentage of residents served by public water systems in each state who are receiving fluoridated water.¹

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "2012 Water Fluoridation Statistic." Data covers only residents whose homes are connected to public water systems.



Community Water Fluoridation

Fluoridation Growth



Fluoridation Growth by Population, US 1940-2014

Hood River Hospital Operating Room #2



Water fluoridation and costs of Medicaid treatment for dental decay--Louisiana, 1995-1996.

Children without fluoridated water were three times more likely to need hospital operations. The cost of dental treatment per child was twice as high.



-2/3

[MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.](#) 1999 Sep 3;48(34):753-7.
[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\).](#)

2004 Hospital Charges for Severe Cavities

\$159,613

-70%

\$47,561

**The Dalles
Fluoridated**

**Hood River
No Fluoride**



Severe Caries in Head Start Children



The Dalles

0%



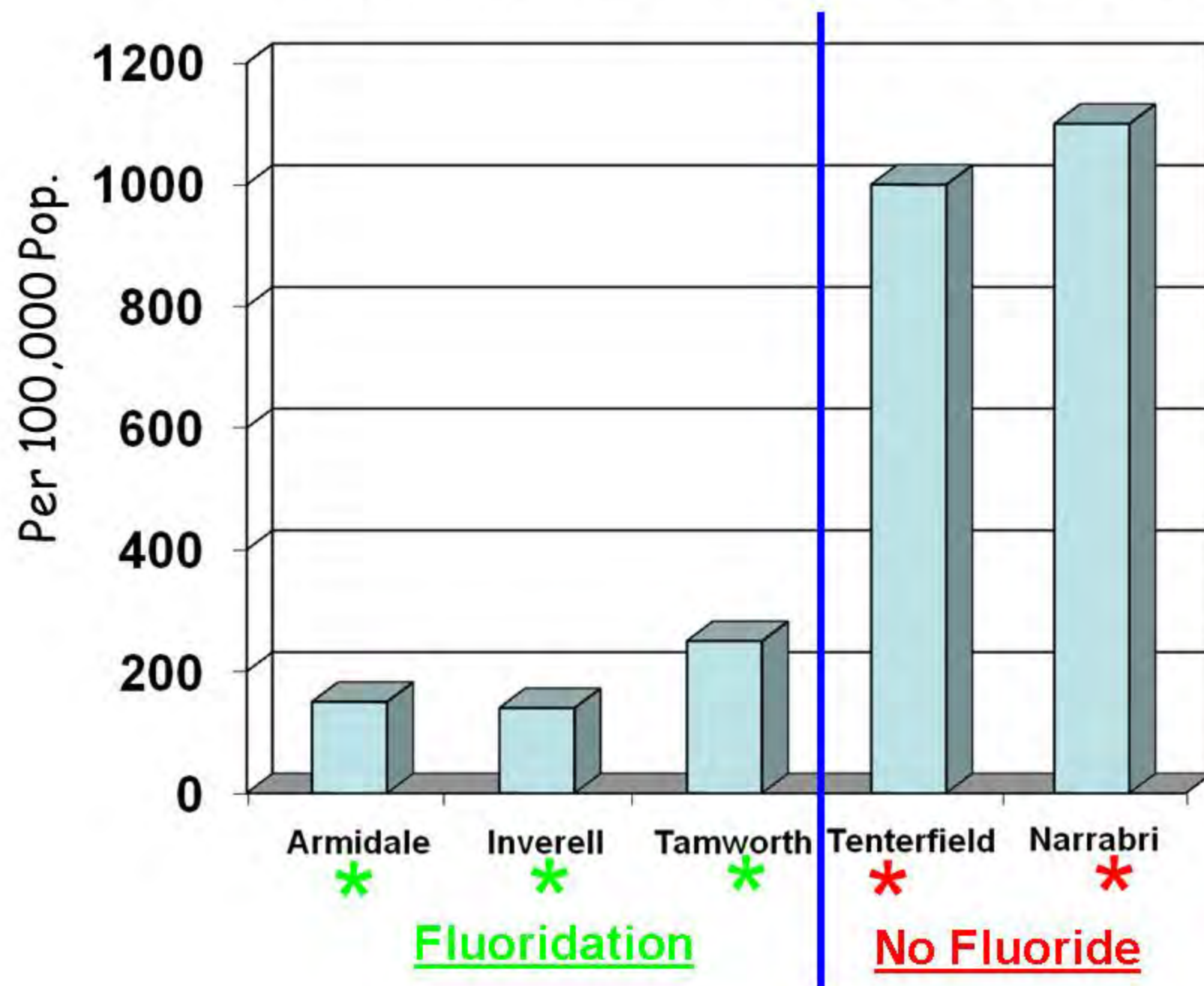
Hood River (No F⁻)

9%*

***p=.01 (highly statistically significant)**



Hospital operations to remove and restore teeth 0- 4 year olds, New South Wales, Australia



Eli Schwarz, DDS, MPH, PhD

Professor & Chair
of the Department of Community Dentistry.



OREGON
HEALTH & SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY

An alternative marker for the effectiveness of water fluoridation:
hospital extraction rates for dental decay, a two-region study

There were fewer admission in fluoridated regions ($p < 0.0001$) irrespective of deprivation. The difference in rates with fluoridation between the two most deprived areas was 27-fold.



Deamonte Driver, 12

Died February 25, 2007

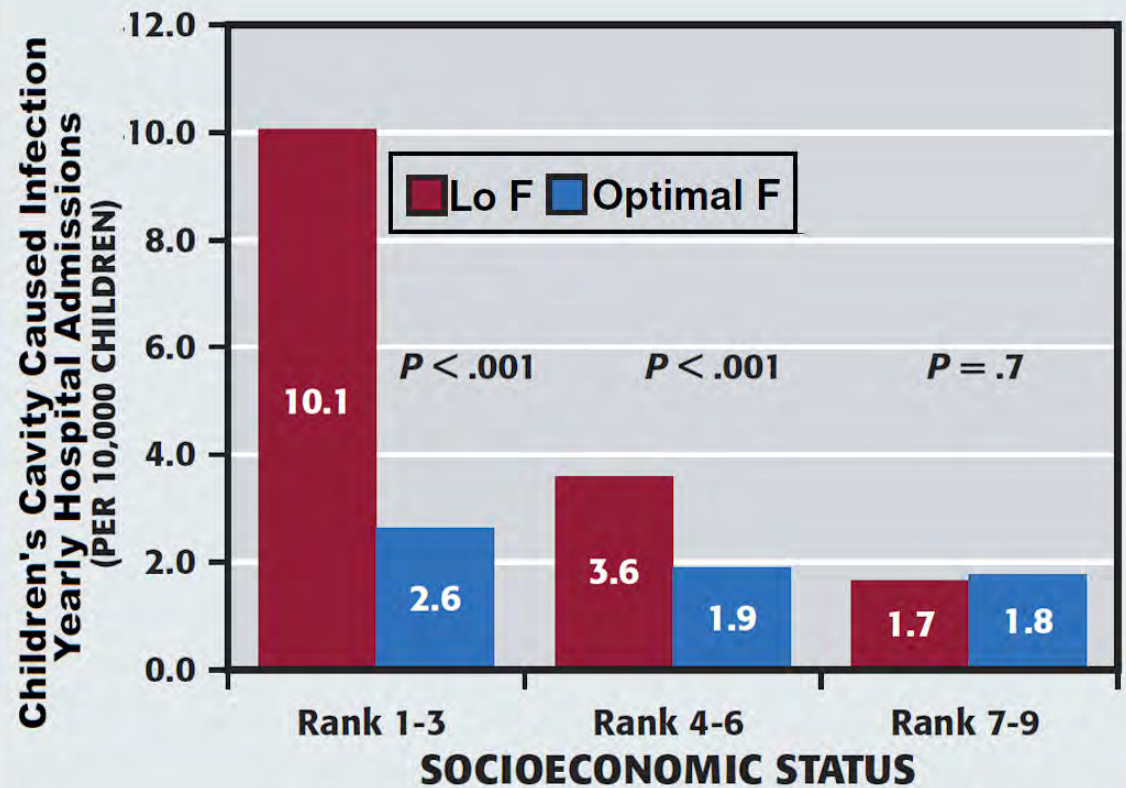
Deamonte Driver, a 12-year-old died Sunday in a District hospital after an infection from a molar spread to his brain.

Why Do Cavities Matter?



Deamonte Driver, 12
Died February 25, 2007

Deamonte Driver, a 12-year-old died Sunday in a District hospital after an infection from a molar spread to his brain.



JADA 146(3) March 2015

Hospitalizations for dental infections - Optimally versus nonoptimally fluoridated areas in Israel
Klivitsky A, et al JADA 146(3), 179-ff. March 2015



AmericanFluoridationSociety.org



Trinity College Dublin

Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

The University of Dublin

10 March 2015

Trinity News and Events

New TILDA Study Finds Link Between Water Fluoridation and Positive Oral Health in Older People

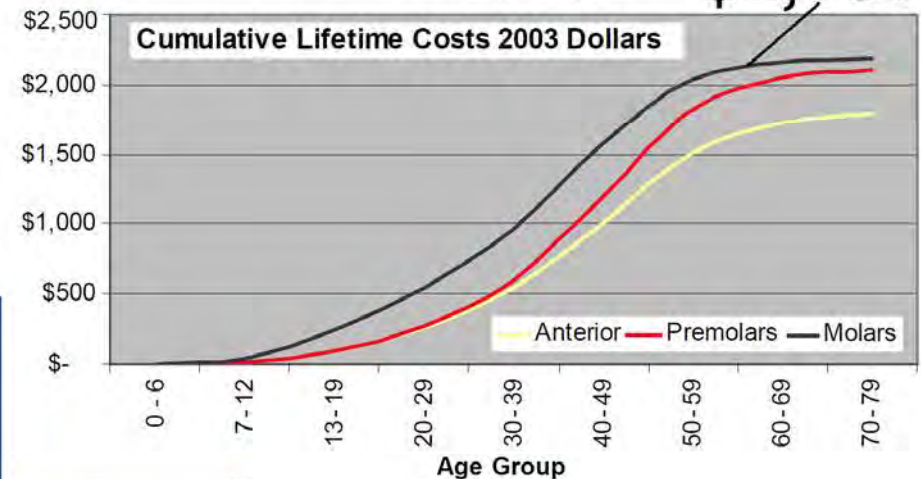
The researchers found that a higher prevalence of households with fluoridated water in a local electoral district was associated with an increased probability of an older person having all their own teeth.

2003

DELTA DENTAL
Data & Analysis Center

DAC

\$2,187



THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS INFOGRAPHIC

Community Water Fluoridation by the Numbers

Millions of Americans do not have access to fluoridated water in their communities, leading to higher rates of tooth decay and greater costs to taxpayers. Fluoridation can reduce states' expenditures for emergency room care, Medicaid, and other public health services.



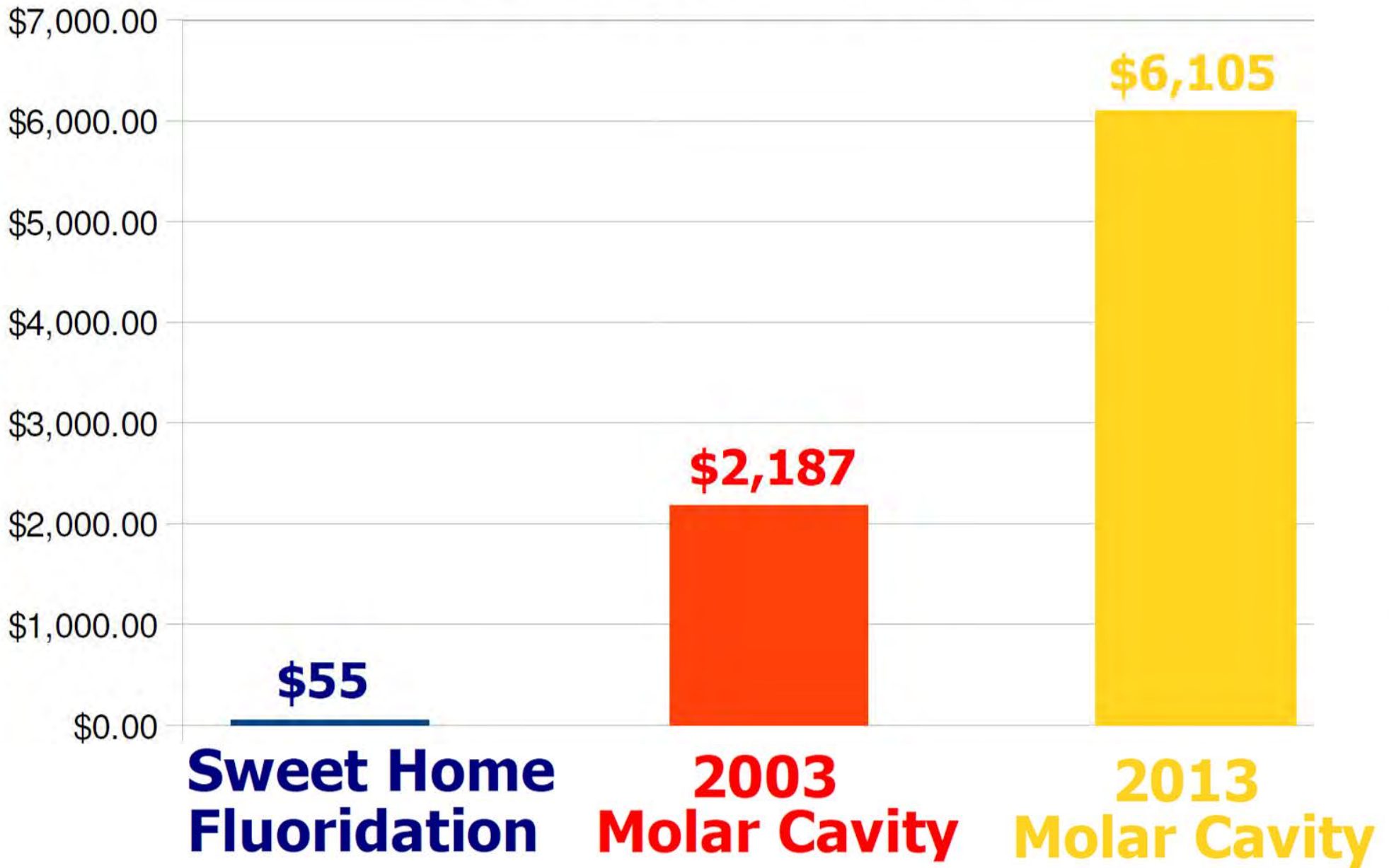
\$6,105

Lifetime cost of treating one decayed molar⁵

2013 – Delta Dental of California data of commercially ensured patients

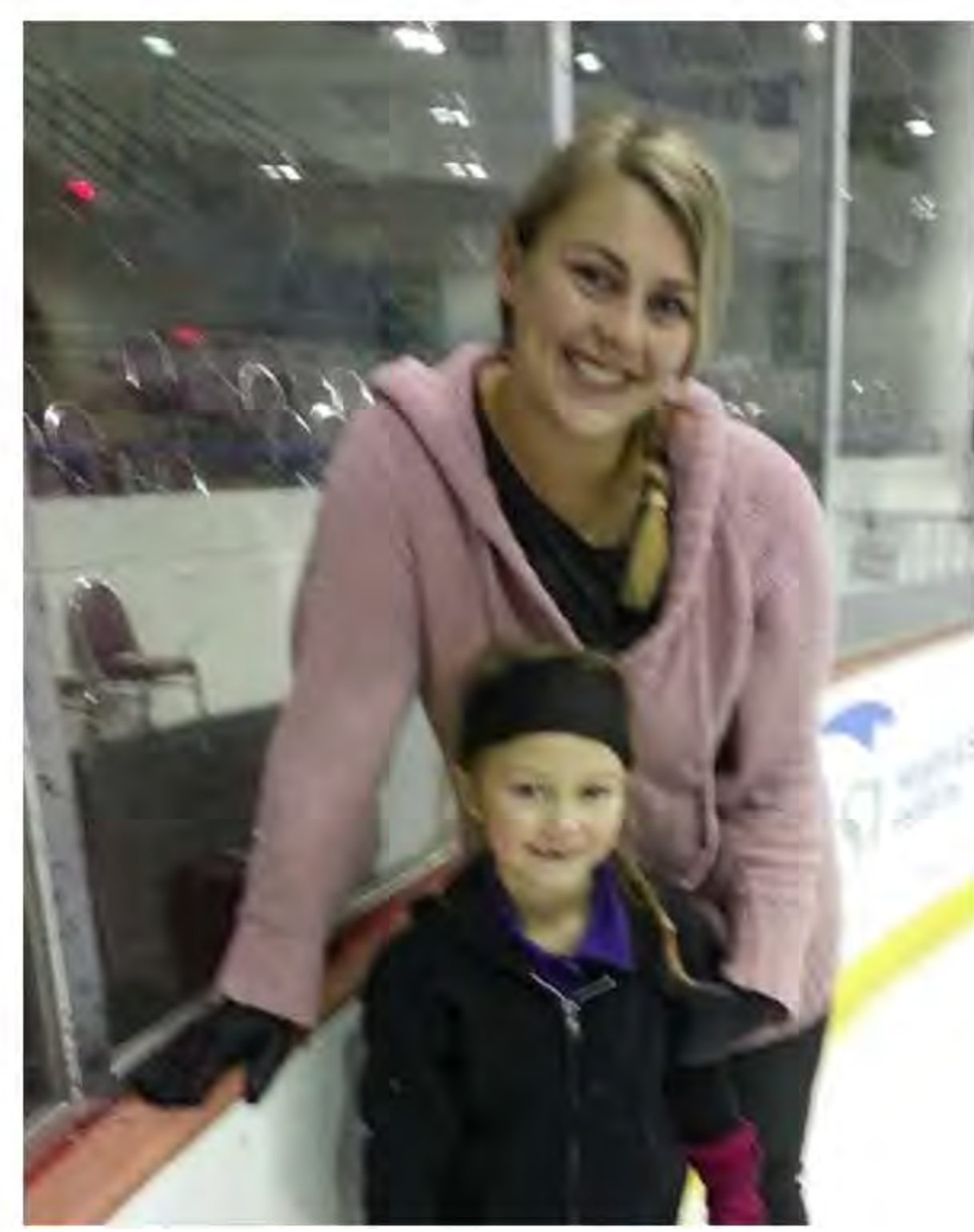
2013

Lifetime Costs



McMinnville

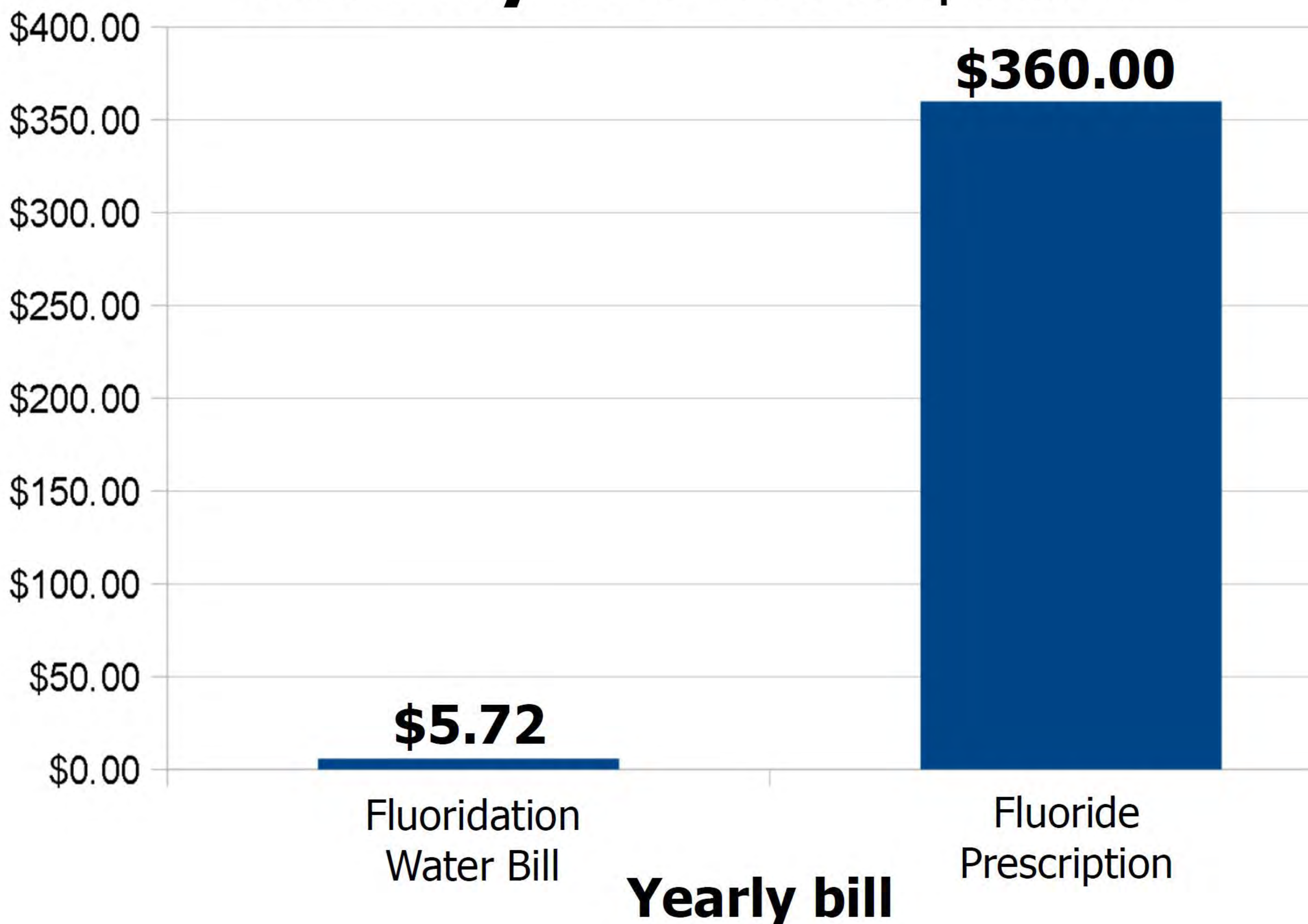
Subject: Re: Cost for a year
From: Gabrielle
Date sent: Sat, 29 Oct 2011 21:53:54 -0700



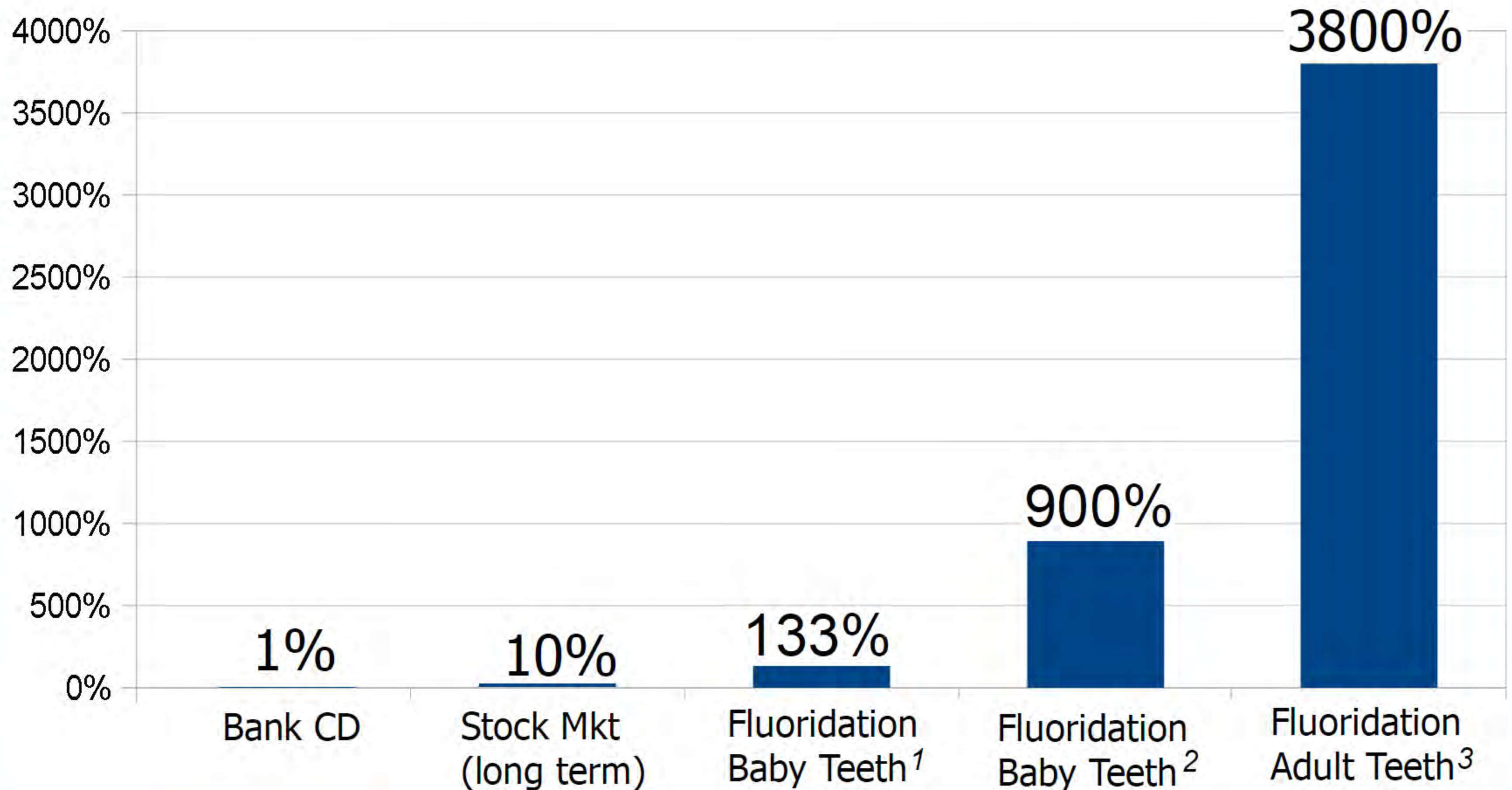
30 day supply of fluoride tablets is between \$10-15 per child. I choose \$10 for ease of mental math. A year prescription is \$120 per child.

Thank you,
Gabrielle.

**Fluoride Prescriptions for
a family of 3 costs \$360.**



Returns on Investment



¹ Hirsch GB, Edelstein BL, Frosh M, Anselmo T. A simulation model for designing effective interventions in early childhood caries. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2012;9:110219.

² Edelstein BL, Hirsch GB, Frosh SM, Kumar J. Reducing early childhood caries in a Medicaid population. *JADA*. 2015 April 5;146(4):224-231. (New York)

³ Griffin SO1, Jones K, Tomar SL. An economic evaluation of community water fluoridation. *J Public Health Dent*. 2001 Spring;61(2):78-86.

Economic Evaluation of Community Water Fluoridation

A Community Guide Systematic Review

[Tao Ran](#), [Sajal K. Chattopadhyay](#), PhD., the Community Preventive Services Task Force

Community Guide Branch, Division of Public Health Information Dissemination, CDC, Atlanta, Georgia

Table 3. Benefit–Cost Ratio (3% Discount Rate)

Study, year	Location	Community size	Number of components	Benefit–cost ratio
12% - 13,500% Return on investment				17.51:1
				37.69:1 ^a
				6.03:1
				38.24:1
				21.82:1
		≥ 20,000	4	135:1
Tchouaket (2013) ¹⁷	Quebec, Canada	NR	5	57.21:1
Wright (2001) ^{18,c}	New Zealand	1,000	2	1.12:1
		> 300,000	2	48.79:1

^aCalculated by dividing the total benefit by total cost.

^b4% discount rate.

^c5% discount rate.

NR, not reported.

PubMed

fluoridation



RSS

Save search

Advanced

Summary 20 per page Sort by Most Recent

Results: 6409

- ☐ [Low-Level Fluoride Exposure Increases Insulin Sensitivity in Experimental Diabetes.](#)

Lobo JG, Leite AL, Pereira
Sumida DH, Rigalli A, Buzza
J Dent Res. 2015 Apr 10. pii: 00

PubMed

fluoride



RSS

Save search

Advanced

Summary 20 per page Sort by Most Recent

Results: 55466

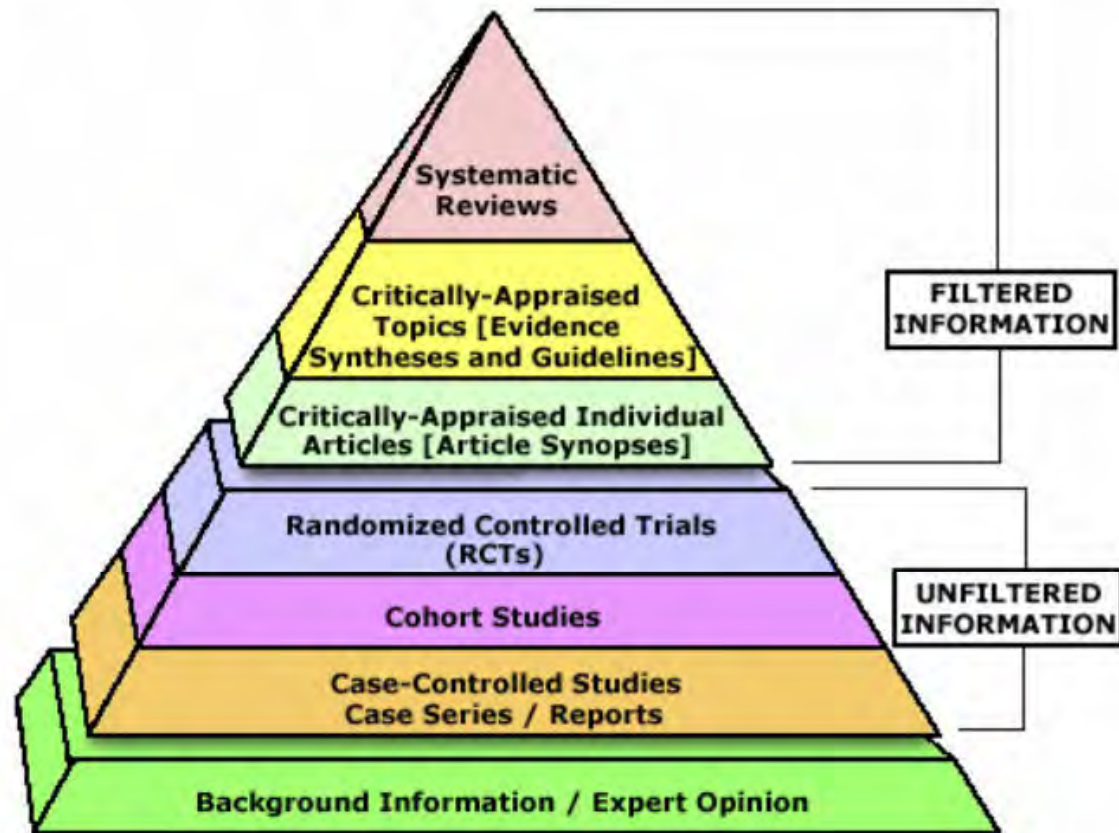
- ☐ [Fluoride and aluminium disturb neuronal morphology, transport functions, cholinesterase, lysosomal and cell cycle activities.](#)

Akinrinade ID, Memudu AE, Ogundele OM.

Pathophysiology. 2015 Apr 2. pii: S0928-4680(15)00020-6. doi:
10.1016/j.pathophys.2015.03.001. [Epub ahead of print]

PMID: 25863844

The Evidence-Based Medicine Pyramid!

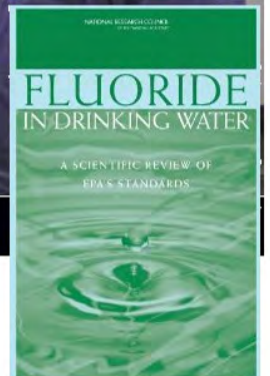


The 2003-06 National Academies of Sciences Committee on Fluoride in Drinking Water

Jay Kumar, Tom Webster, Hardy Limeback
Ruby Reed, John Doull, Barb Farishian, Susan Martel, Judith Klotz, Kim Boekelheide, Bob Isaacson, Ed Puzas



Kathy Thiessen missed this photo op



\$4,000,000 4 years

Evidence Based Reviews



2017 Systematic Review of The Effects of Fluoride on Learning and Memory In Animal Studies



2017 Fluoride Chemicals in Drinking Water; EPA Response to TSCA Section 21 Petition



2017 Information Paper: Effects of water fluoridation on dental and other health outcomes. Australian National Health and Medical Research Council



2015 Health Effects of Water Fluoridation - An Evidence Review. Ireland Health Research Board



2013 Systematic Evidence Review of Community Water Fluoridation

American Academy of Family Physicians



2014 A report on behalf of the Royal Society of New Zealand and the Office of the Prim Minister's Chief Science Advisor



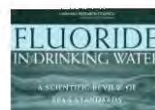
2013 Preventing Dental Caries: Community Water Fluoridation. HHS Community Preventive Services Task Force



2010 Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality - Fluoride
2007 Findings and Recommendations of Fluoride Expert Panel



2011 California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Carcinogen Identification Committee



2006 Fluoride in Drinking Water: a scientific review of EPA's standards. National Research Council



2011 Critical review of any new evidence on the hazard profile, health effects, and human exposure to fluoride and the fluoridating agents of drinking water. European Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks



2001 Recommendations for Using Fluoride to Prevent and Control Dental Caries in the United States. MMWR, August 17, 2001;50
2001 Task Force on Community Preventive Services, MMWR, November 30, 2001;50



2008 A systematic review of the efficacy and safety of fluoridation. Department of Public Health, Scotland, UK



2000 A Systematic Review of Public Water Fluoridation University of York (UK)



2007 A systematic review of the efficacy and safety of fluoridation National Health and Research Council, Australia



Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry 2003 Toxicological Profile for Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride, and Fluorine



1991 Review Of Fluoride: Benefits And Risks U.S. Public Health Service



INSPQ

Centre d'expertise et de référence en santé publique

AFL CIO
Acad for Sports Dentistry
Acad of Dentistry InterNatl
Acad of General Dentistry
Alzheimer's Assn
Am Acad of Family Physicians
Am Acad of Nurse Practitioners
Am Acad of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology
Am Acad of Orthopaedic Surgeons
Am Acad of Pediatrics
Am Acad of Pediatric Dentistry
Am Acad of Periodontology
Am Acad of Physician Assistants
Am Assn for Community Dental Programs
Am Assn for Dental Research
Am Assn for Health Education
Am Assn for the Advancement of Science
Am Assn of Endodontists
Am Assn of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons
Am Assn of Orthodontists
Am Assn of Public Health Dentistry
Am Assn of Women Dentists
Am Cancer Society
Am College of Dentists
Am College of Physicians-Am Society of Internal Medicine
Am College of Preventive Medicine
Am College of Prosthodontists
Am Council on Science & Health
Am Dental Assistants Assn
Am Dental Assn
Am Dental Education Assn
Am Dental Hygienists' Assn
Am Dietetic Assn
Am Hospital Assn
Am Institute of Nutrition
Am Legislative Exchange Council
Am Medical Assn
Am Nurses Assn
Am Osteopathic Assn
Am Pharmaceutical Assn
Am Pharmacists Assn
Am Public Health Assn
Am School Health Assn
Am Society for Clinical Nutrition
Am Society for Nutritional Sciences
Am Student Dental Assn
Am Veterinary Medical Assn
Am Water Works Assn
America's Health Insurance Plans
Assn for Academic Health Centers
Assn of Am Medical Colleges
Assn of Clinicians for the Underserved
Assn of Maternal & Child Health Programs
Assn of State & Territorial Dental Directors
Assn of State & Territorial Health Officials

Assn of State & Territorial Public Health
Australia New South Wales dept of Health
Australian Dental Assn ADA
Australian Health Ministers' Conference
Australian Natl Health & Medical Research Council
British Dental Assn
British Fluoridation Society
British Medical Assn
Canadian Assn of Dental Public Health
Canadian Dental Assn
Canadian Dental Hygienist Assn
Canadian Medical Assn
Canadian Nurses Assn
Canadian Pediatric Society
Canadian Public Health Assn
Center for Science in the Public Interest
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
CDC
Child Welfare League of America
Children's Dental Health Project
Coalition Of Physicians for Social Justice
Consumer Federation of America
Consumer Federation of America
Council of State & Territorial Epidemiologists
Delta Dental Plans Assn
Dental Assn for disabled people
European Organization for Caries Research
Federation of Am Hospitals
Food & Drug Administration FDA
Food & Nutrition Board
Fédération Dentaire InterNatl FDI
Great Britain Ministry of Health
Health Canada
Health Insurance Assn of America
Health Resources & Services Administration HRSA
Hispanic Dental Assn
Indian Dental Assn U.S.A.
Indian Health Service
Institut Natl de santé du Québec
Institute of Medicine
InterNatl Assn for Dental Research
InterNatl Assn for Orthodontics
InterNatl College of Dentists
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
Mayo Clinic
McGill University Faculty of Dentistry
Montreal Children' Hospital Child Development Program
Montreal Children's Hospital Council of Community Pediatricians
Montreal Public Health dept
Montreal Research Centre on Social Inequalities in Health

Montreal, Laval, Laurentides et Lanaudière
Natl Acad of Science
Natl Assn County & City Health Officials
Natl Assn of Community Health Centers
Natl Assn of Dental Assistants
Natl Assn of Local Boards of Health
Natl Assn of Social Workers
Natl Cancer Institute
Natl Council Against Health Fraud
Natl Dental Assistants Assn
Natl Dental Assn
Natl Dental Hygienists' Assn
Natl Down Syndrome Congress
Natl Down Syndrome Society
Natl Eating Disorders Assn
Natl Foundation of Dentistry for the Handicapped
Natl Head Start Assn
Natl Health Council
Natl Health Law Program
Natl Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition
Natl Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research
New Zealand Ministry of Health
Nutrition Directors
Oral Health America
Pan Am Health Organization
Public Health Assn of Australia
Quebec Assn of public health dentists
Quebec Federation of family physicians
Quebec Order of dentists
Quebec college of physicians
Quebec dental Acad
Quebec dept of environment
Quebec dept of health & social services
Quebec order of dental hygienists
Quebec order of pharmacists
Québec Assn of Pediatricians
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Royal College of Physicians London
Society for Public Health Education
Society of Am Indian Dentists
Special Care Dentistry
St-Justine Hospital dept of pediatrics
St-Justine Hospital university center
The Children's Health Fund
The Dental Health Foundation of California
U.S. Public Health Service
U.S. Surgeon General
U.S. dept of Defense
U.S. dept of Veterans Affairs
University of Montreal dept of social & preventive medicine
Water Fluoridation: An Analysis of the Health Benefits & Risks
World Federation of Orthodontists
World Health Organization

INSPQ

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN



"Water fluoridation is a cost-effective means of preventing dental caries, with the lifetime cost per person equaling less than the cost of 1 dental restoration. In short, fluoridated water is the cheapest and most effective way to deliver anticaries benefits to communities."⁴

AFL CIO
Acad for Sports Dentistry
Acad of Dentistry InterNatl
Acad of General Dentistry
Alzheimer's Assn
Am Acad of Family Physicians
Am Acad of Nurse Practitioners
Am Acad of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology
Am Acad of Orthopaedic Surgeons
Am Acad of Pediatrics
Am Acad of Pediatric Dentistry
Am Acad of Periodontology
Am Acad of Physician Assistants
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Am College of Physicians-Am Society of Internal Medicine
Am College of Preventive Medicine
Am College of Prosthodontists

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Assn of Clinicians for the Underserved
Assn of Maternal & Child Health Programs
Assn of State & Territorial Dental Directors
Assn of State & Territorial Health

Coalition Of Physicians for Social Justice
Consumer Federation of America
Consumer Federation of America
Council of State & Territorial Epidemiologists
Delta Dental Plans Assn
Dental Assn for disabled people
European Organization for Caries Research

Development Program
Montreal Children's Hospital Council of Community Pediatricians
Montreal Public Health dept
Montreal Research Centre on Social Inequalities in Health

Am Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition
Natl Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research
New Zealand Ministry of Health
Nutrition Directors
Oral Health America
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Quebec Assn of public health dentists
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Water Fluoridation: An Analysis of the Health Benefits & Risks
World Federation of Orthodontists
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Systematic Evidence Review of Community Water Fluoridation

There is **high quality evidence** that CWF programs reduce caries in children and adults. The presence of fluoride in community water supplies results in lower levels of caries, the addition of fluoride reduces the number of caries within a short period of time and the elimination of fluoride from a community water supply increases the number of caries within a short period of time.

These results have been consistently found regardless of the date of the analysis showing that **benefits persist even in an era of availability of fluoride** from other sources.

May 2013

AFL CIO
Acad for Sports Dentistry
Acad of Dentistry InterNatl
Acad of General Dentistry
Alzheimer's Assn
Am Acad of Family Physicians
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Am Society for
Am Student Den
Am Veterinary M
Am Water Works
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Assn of Clinicians for the Underserved
Assn of Maternal & Child Health
Programs
Assn of State & Territorial Dental
Directors
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Consumer Federation of America
Council of State & Territorial
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European Organization for Caries
Research

Montreal Public Health dept
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Inequalities in Health

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New Zealand Ministry of Health
Nutrition Directors
Oral Health America
Pan Am Health Organization
Public Health Assn of Australia

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AWWA supports the application of fluoride in a responsible, effective, and reliable manner that includes monitoring and control of fluoride levels mandated by provincial, state, and/or federal laws and that is subject to community acceptance through applicable local decision-making processes.

making processes. AWWA is committed to regular reviews of the most current research on fluoride and the positions of the medical and dental communities.

Adopted by the Board of Directors Jan. 25, 1976, reaffirmed Jan. 31, 1982, revised Jan. 20, 2002, revised Jan. 21, 2007, and revised Jan. 22, 2012.

March 22, 2013

Dr. Myron Allukian, Jr.

Immediate Past President, American Association for Community Dental Programs

Associate Clinical Professor, Harvard School of Dental Medicine

Via email: myalluk@aol.com

Dear Dr. Allukian:

As Deans of Harvard Medical School, Harvard School of Dental Medicine and the Harvard School of Public Health, we continue to support community water fluoridation as an effective and safe public health measure for people of all ages.

Numerous reputable studies over the years have consistently demonstrated that community water fluoridation is safe, effective, and practical. Fluoridation has made an enormous impact on improving the oral health of the American people.

Our country is fortunate to have over 204 million Americans living in fluoridated communities and having access to the health and economic benefits of this vital public health measure.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey S. Flier, MD
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
Caroline Shields Walker Professor of
Harvard Medical School

As Deans of Harvard Medical School and the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, we continue to support community water fluoridation as an effective and safe public health measure for people of all ages.



R. Bruce Donoff, DMD, MD
Dean and Walter C. Guralnick Distinguished Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Harvard School of Dental Medicine



Julio Frenk, MD, MPH, PhD
Dean of the Faculty, Harvard School of Public Health
T & G Angelopoulos Professor of Public Health and International Development,
Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Kennedy School

Dr. C. Everett Koop
Surgeon General 1981-1989



“Fluoridation is the single most important commitment a community can make to its children and to future generations.”



Dirty Fluoride



New York State Coalition Opposed to Fluoridation, Inc. (NYSCOF)

Dentists Put Arsenic in Your Drinking Water

Arsenic-laced Fluoride Chemicals Are Added to Water Supplies -



Mac Citizens for Safer Water

Fluoride is a toxic waste and poison



Oregon Sierra Club – 2004

■ “Want Fluoride in Your Water? If so, be Ready for Some Lead and Arsenic too!”



Hood River News

Official Newspaper, City of Hood River and Hood River County

If you care about a healthy community, let's...have a real discussion about mandated contamination of our public drinking water supply with dirty fluoride containing lead and arsenic.

- The Certificate of Analysis for the HFSA put into Philomath's water clearly states it includes lead and arsenic. Lead in our drinking water continues to be a serious health problem.



“This is not pure fluoride, this is ‘dirty fluoride,’ very dirty fluoride, and they’re ignoring the latest science about what the contaminates they admit are there can do to kids.”



Call Toll Free: 877-985-2695



Featured Products Supplements Food & Beverage Personal Care Household Pets Kids Fitness Library



Water Fluoridation = Profitable Toxic Waste Disposal!

This is a very important point: the fluoride added to your water is NOT pharmaceutical grade. It's a toxic industrial waste product, which is also contaminated with lead, arsenic, radionucleotides, aluminum and other industrial contaminants.



Community Water Fluoridation

Oral Health home

- Oral Health Basics +
- Community Water Fluoridation +
- Infection Prevention & Control in Dental Settings +
- Research & Publications +
- Oral Health Data Tools +
- State-Based Oral Health Programs +
- School-Based Dental Sealant Programs +
- About the Division of Oral Health +
- Site Map

Water Fluoridation Additives Fact Sheet

United States Pharmacopeia (USP) Grade Fluoride Products

Some have suggested that pharmaceutical grade fluoride additives should be used for water fluoridation. Pharmaceutical grading standards used in formulating prescription drugs are not appropriate for water fluoridation additives. If applied, those standards could actually exceed the amount of impurities allowed by AWWA and NSF/ANSI in drinking water.

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arsenic, some heavy metals regulated by the U.S. EPA, and radionuclides. Given the volumes of chemicals used in water

fluoridation, a pharmaceutical grade of sodium fluoride for fluoridation could potentially contain much higher levels of

arsenic, radionuclides, and regulated heavy metals than an NSF/ANSI Standard 60-certified product. The USP does not

provide specific protection levels for individual contaminants, but tries to establish a relative maximum exposure level of a

group of related contaminants. The USP does not include acceptance criteria for fluorosilicic acid or sodium fluorosilicate.

In addition, AWWA-grade sodium fluoride is preferred over USP-grade sodium fluoride for use in water treatment facilities because the granular AWWA product is less likely to result in exposure to fluoride dust by water plant operators than the more powder-like USP-grade sodium fluoride.

“..a pharmaceutical (USP) grade of sodium fluoride for fluoridation could potentially contain much higher levels of arsenic, radionuclides, and regulated heavy metals ”

USP – Total Heavy Metals

Heavy metals (231) --To 1 g, in a platinum dish or crucible, under a hood, add 1 mL of water and 3 mL of sulfuric acid, and heat at as low a temperature as practicable until all of the sulfuric acid has been expelled. Dissolve the residue in 20 mL of water, neutralize the solution to phenolphthalein TS with ammonium hydroxide, add 1 mL of glacial acetic acid, dilute with water to 45 mL, filter. and use 30 mL of the filtrate for the test. the limit is 0.003%.

Std 60 – Specific microcontaminant standards

	Percentage of Samples with Detectable Levels	Mean Contaminant Concentration in all samples (ppb)
Antimony	0%	ND
Arsenic	43%	0.12
Barium	<1%	0.001
Beryllium	0%	ND
Cadmium	1%	0.001
Chromium	<1%	0.001
Copper	3%	0.02
Lead	2%	0.005
Mercury	<1%	0.0002

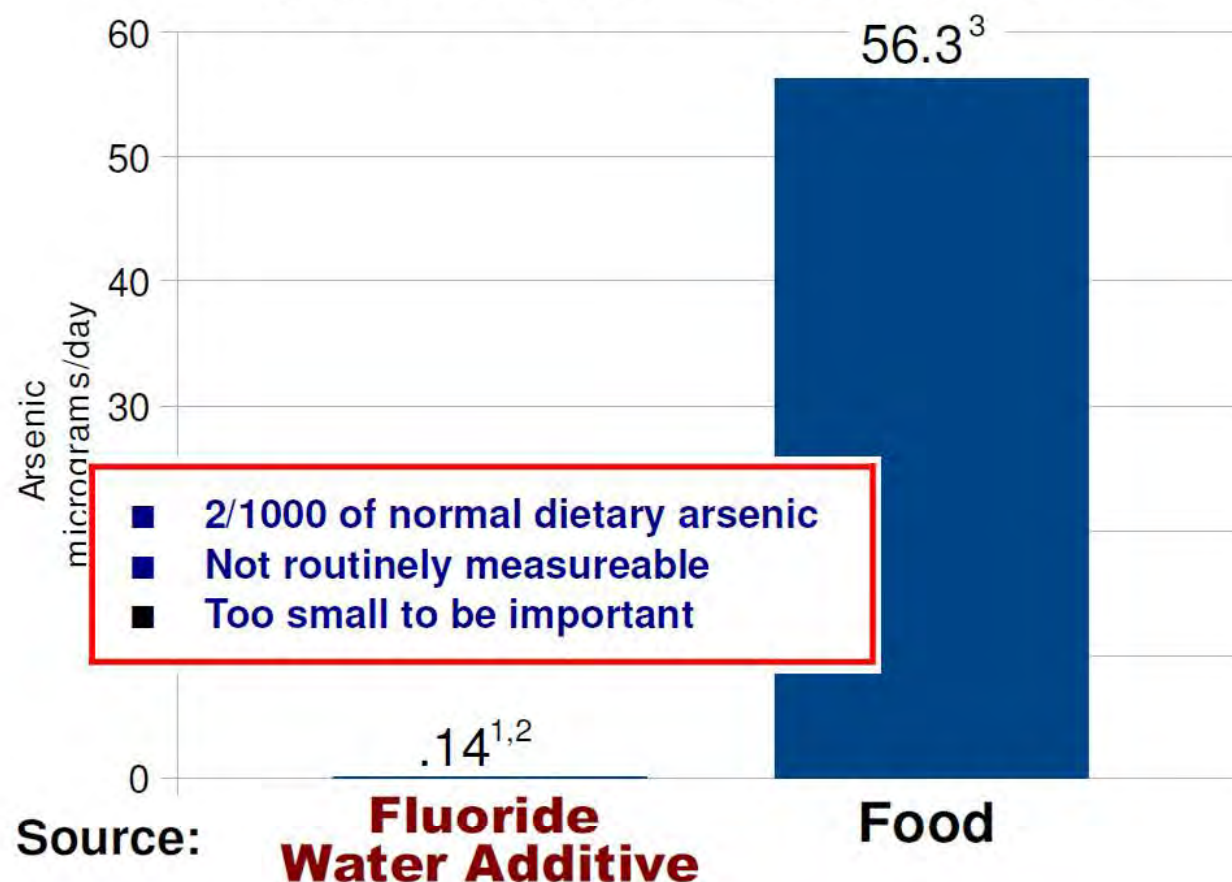
Journal of Water and Health

¹Arsenic from community water fluoridation: quantifying the effect

Emily Peterson, Howard Shapiro, Ye Li, John G. Minnery, Ray Copes

Available Online 17 November 2015, DOI: 10.2166/wh.2015.105

Arsenic Intakes



2015 Study

Fluoridation - the foundation of oral public health

²Average adult water intake is assumed to be 2 L per day.

³Dietary Reference Intakes, The National Academies Press, 2001

Qualitative investigation of the reasons behind opposition to water fluoridation in regional NSW, Australia

Matthew C Knox^{a,b}, Alexander Garner^{a,b}, Alan Dyason^{a,b}, Thomas Pearson^{a,b} and Sabrina W Pit^{a,b,c}

^a School of Medicine, Western Sydney University, NSW, Australia

^b University Centre for Rural Health, Lismore, NSW, Australia

^c Corresponding author: sabrina.pit@lucrh.edu.au

Theme	Category	Main subcategories
Scepticism	Benefits of fluoride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief that fluoride does not prevent dental caries • Belief that it is unsafe
	Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about where it is sourced from
	'Fraudulent research'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about pressure on governments from large corporations • 'Leading' surveys
	Authority bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public consultation
	International practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief that fluoridation is uncommon overseas
Health	Concentration vs dosage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual dosing • Difficult to regulate daily intake
	Personal health concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal health concerns
	Public health concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Band-aid measure for a wider problem • Not targeting vulnerable population (children, low SES) • 'One size fits all' approach
Ethics	Ethical concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass medication • Right to choose • Lack of affordable options to opt out

Theme	Category	Main subcategories
Environment	Downstream effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect on the water supply • Effect on agriculture • Build-up in the environment and increased fluoride in food
Economics	Expensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall cost of fluoridating the water supply • The cost of removing fluoride from water in individual households
	Cost-effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost-effectiveness of providing fluoride through the water supply
Alternatives	Different method of delivering fluoride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tablet • Topical
	Alternative health programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental programs • Education programs • Dental hygiene
	Target specific populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Lower SES

SES = socio-economic status

Table 2. Major themes



032 2017 Connett in Meadville on Brunelle and Carlos (1).mp4

Brunelle and Carlos, 1990

3.4
DMFS
NF



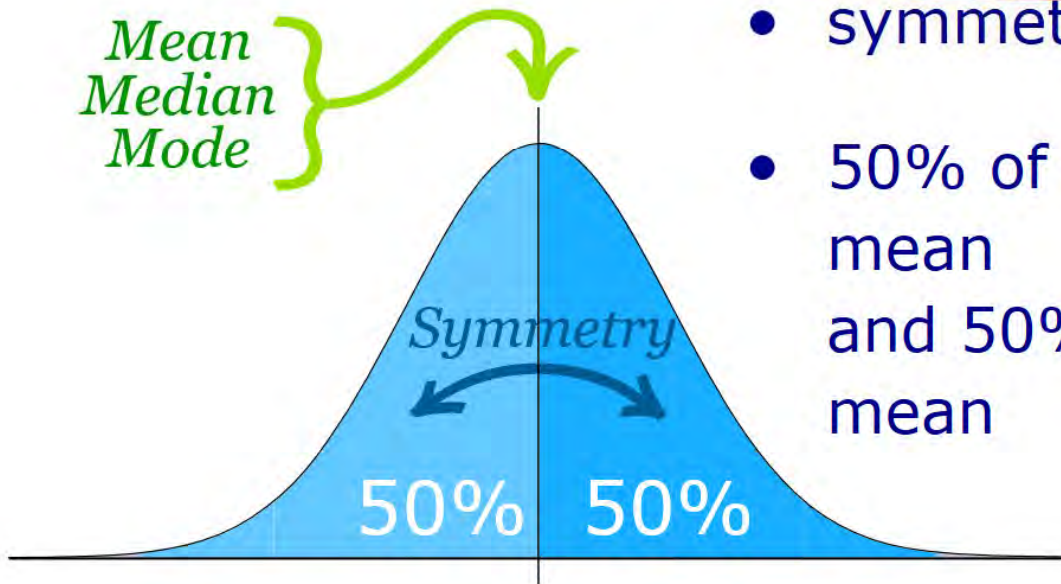
2.8
DMFS
F

Average difference (for 5 - 17 year olds) in DMFS
= 0.6 tooth surfaces

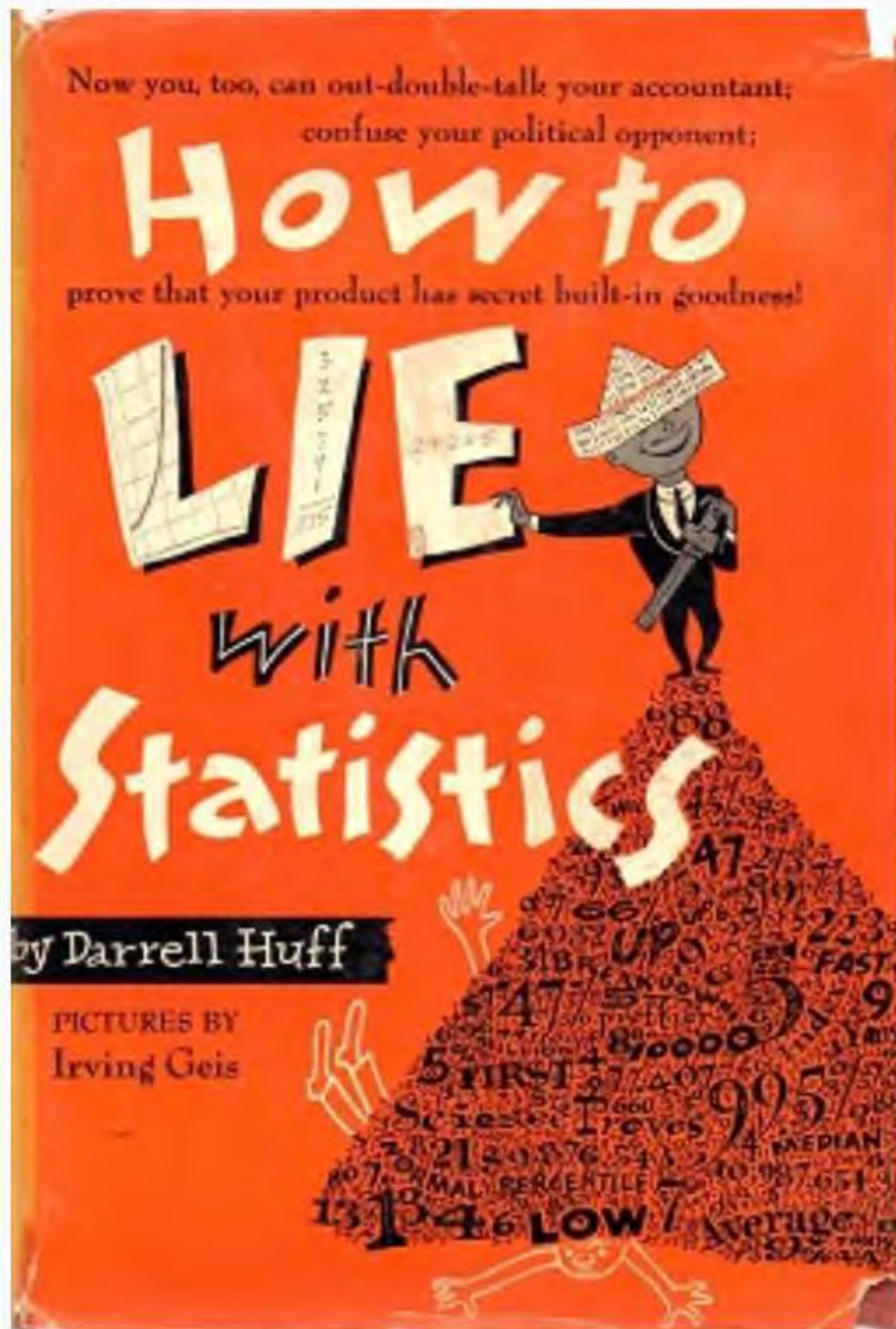
“Average”

Normal Distribution

- mean = median = mode
- symmetry about the center
- 50% of values less than the mean and 50% greater than the mean



How to Lie with Statistics

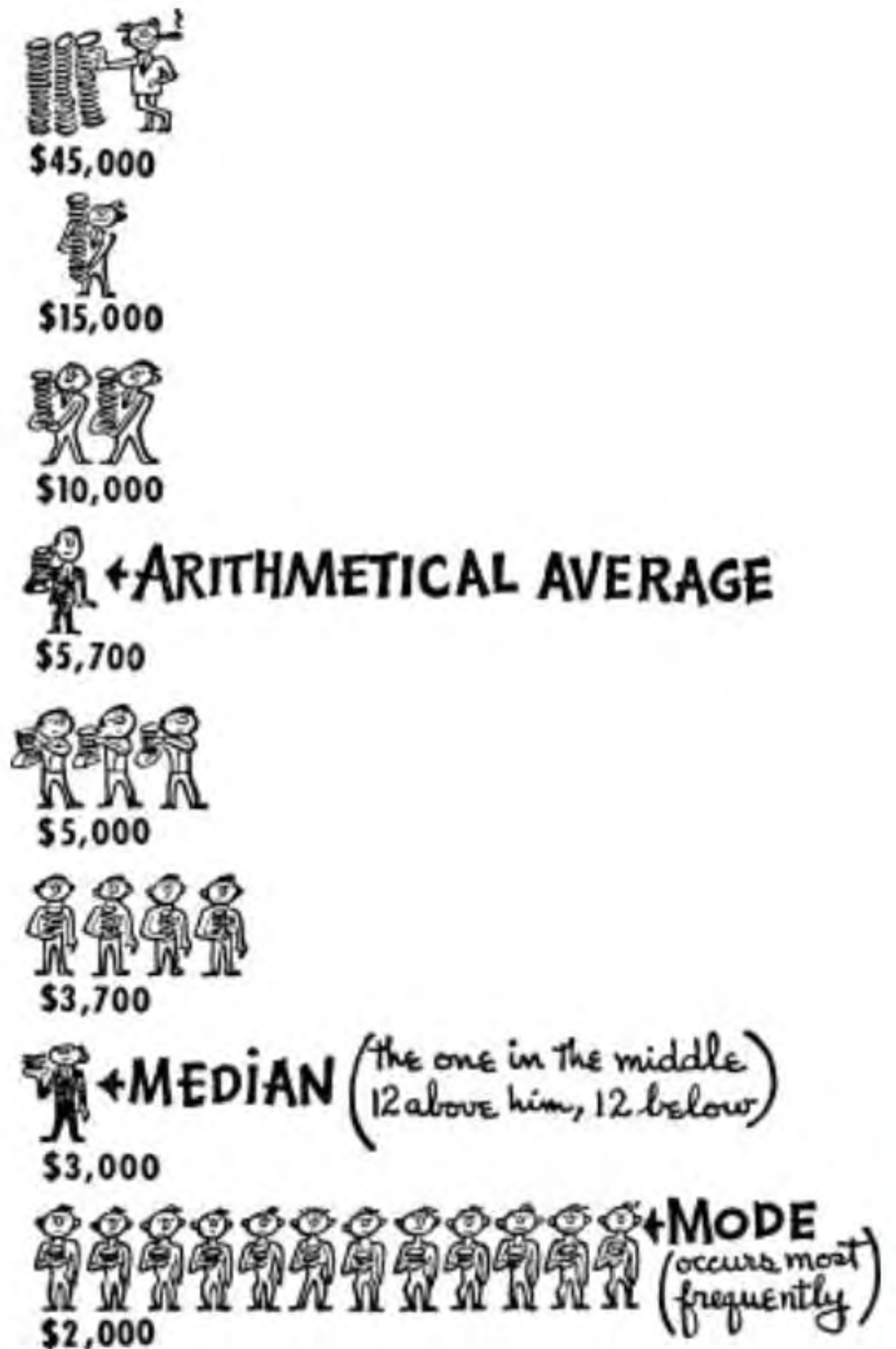


First edition

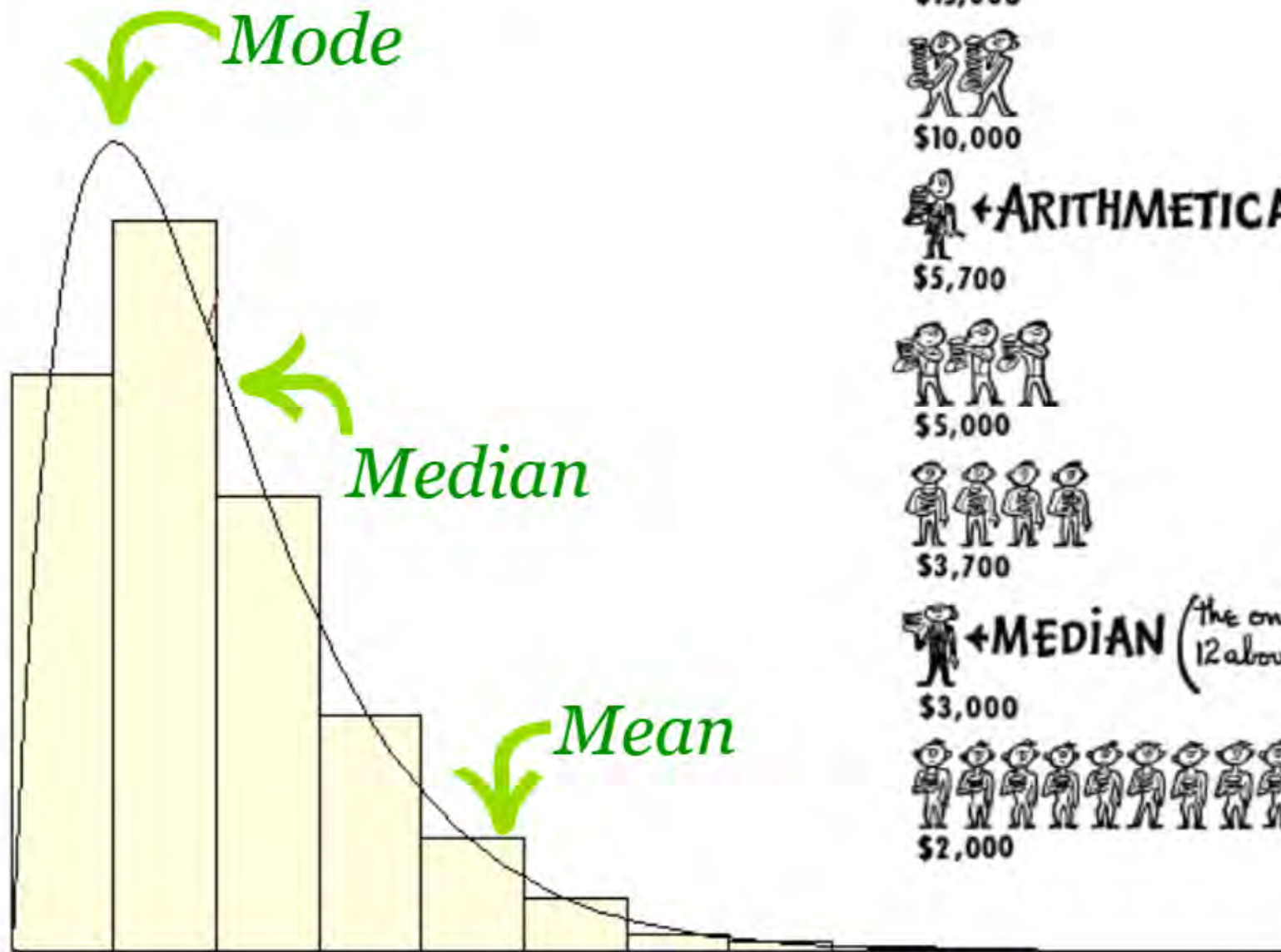
Author **Darrell Huff**

Publication date 1954

Neighborhood Incomes



Averages



13 people
\$45,000

1 person
\$15,000

2 people
\$10,000

1 person
\$5,700 ← **ARITHMETICAL AVERAGE**

3 people
\$5,000

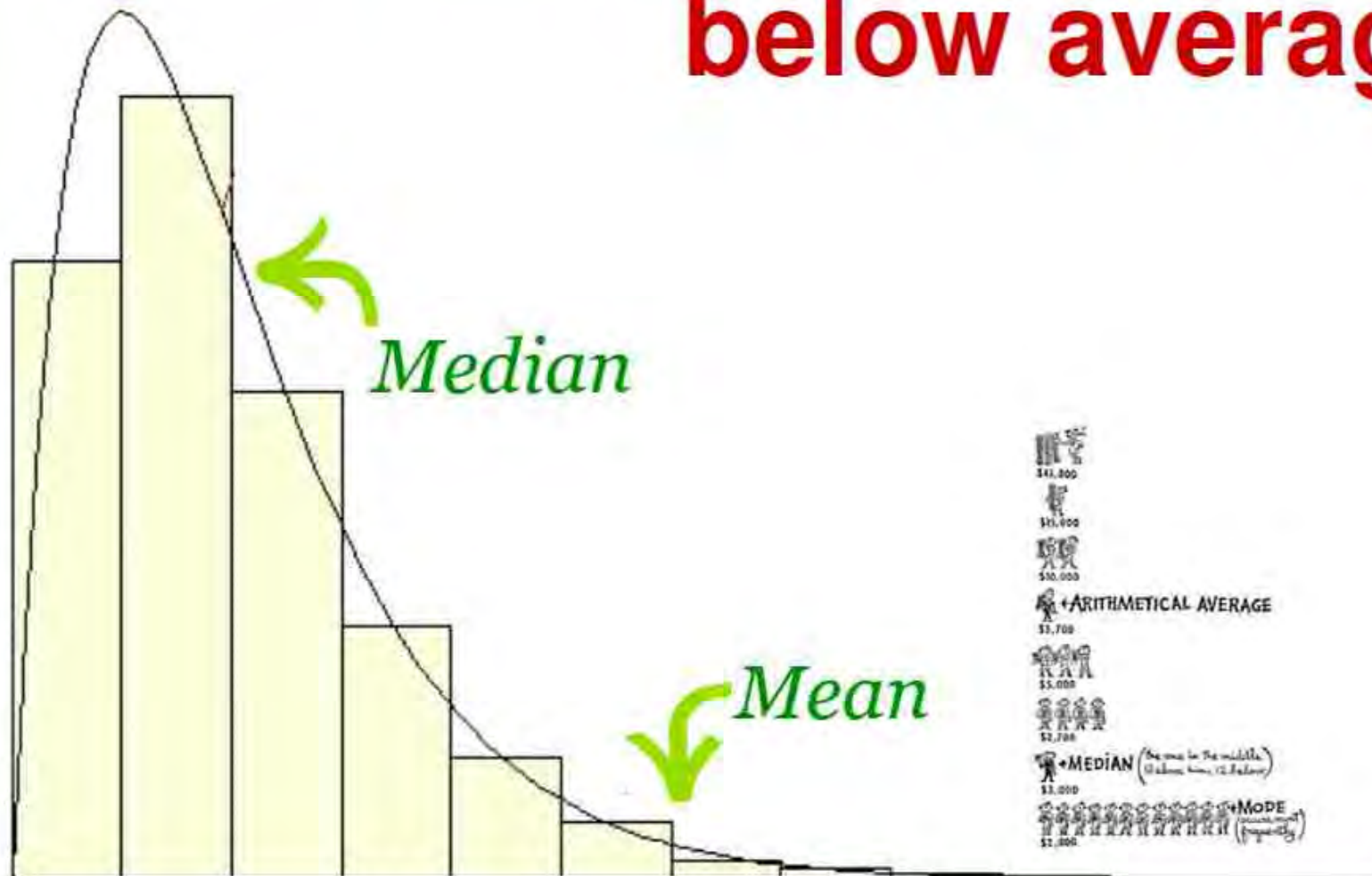
4 people
\$3,700

1 person
\$3,000 ← **MEDIAN** (the one in the middle
12 above him, 12 below)

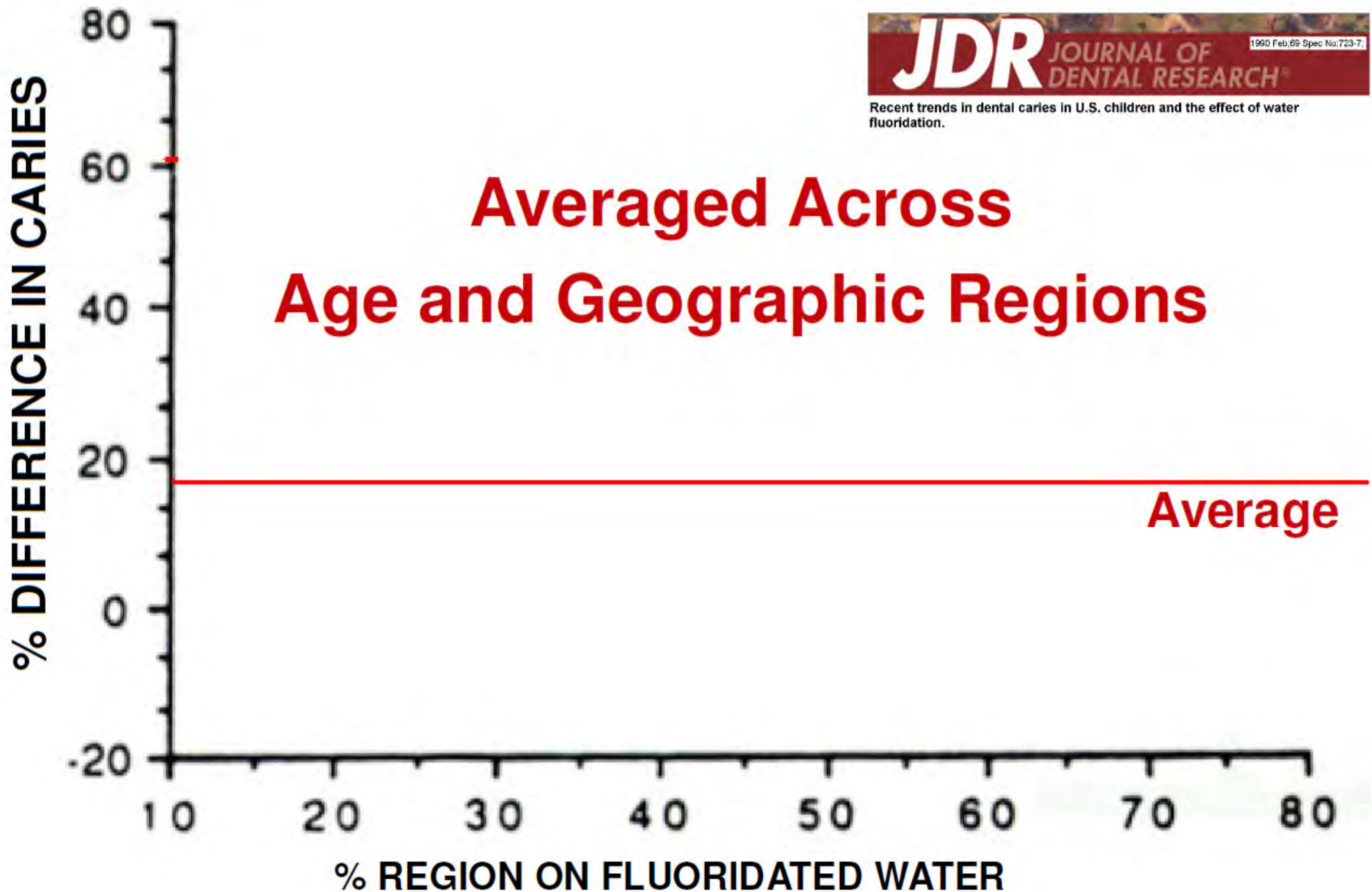
12 people
\$2,000 ← **MODE** (occurs most frequently)

Averages

Mode — Nearly everyone is below average



Averaged Across Age and Geographic Regions

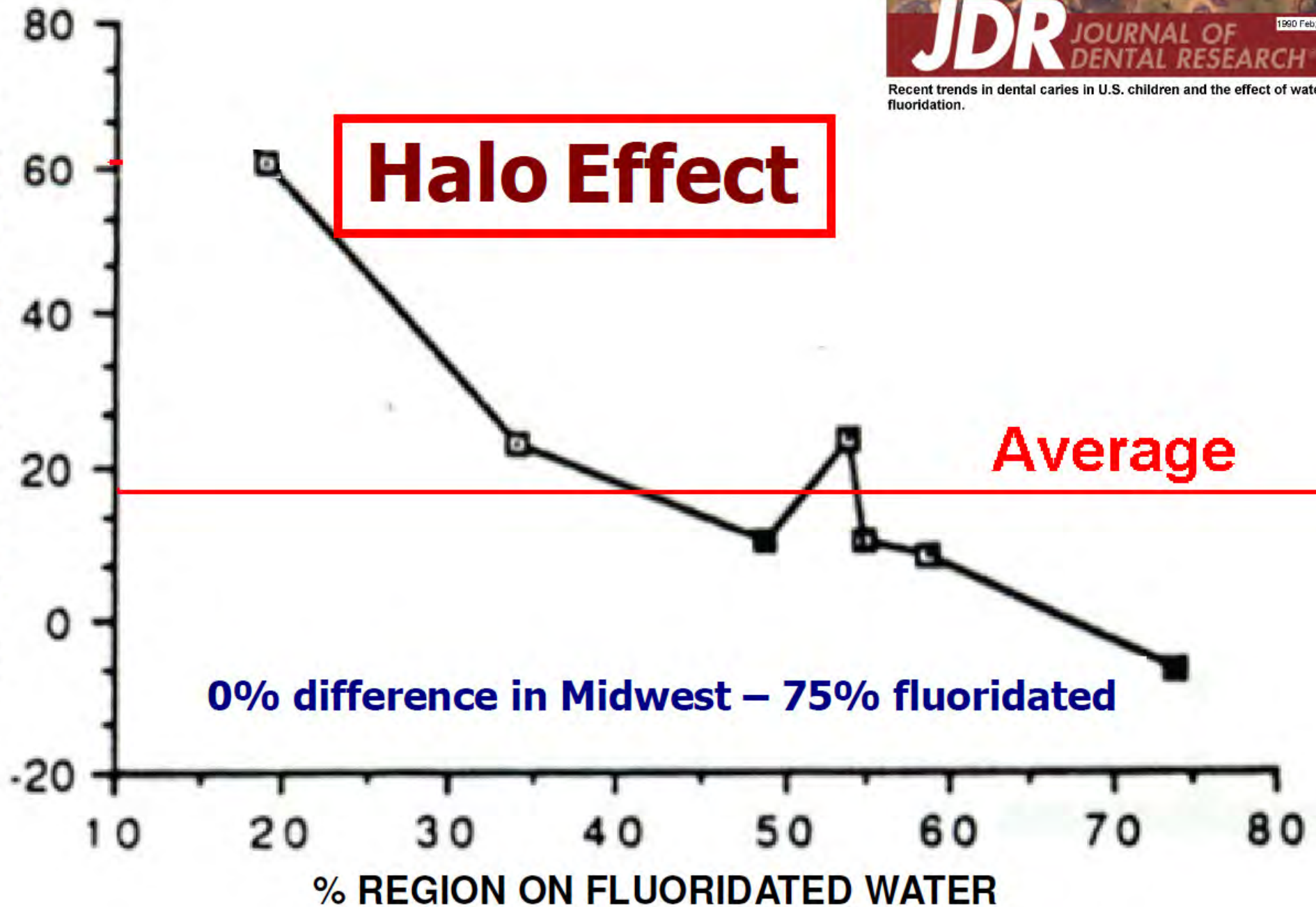


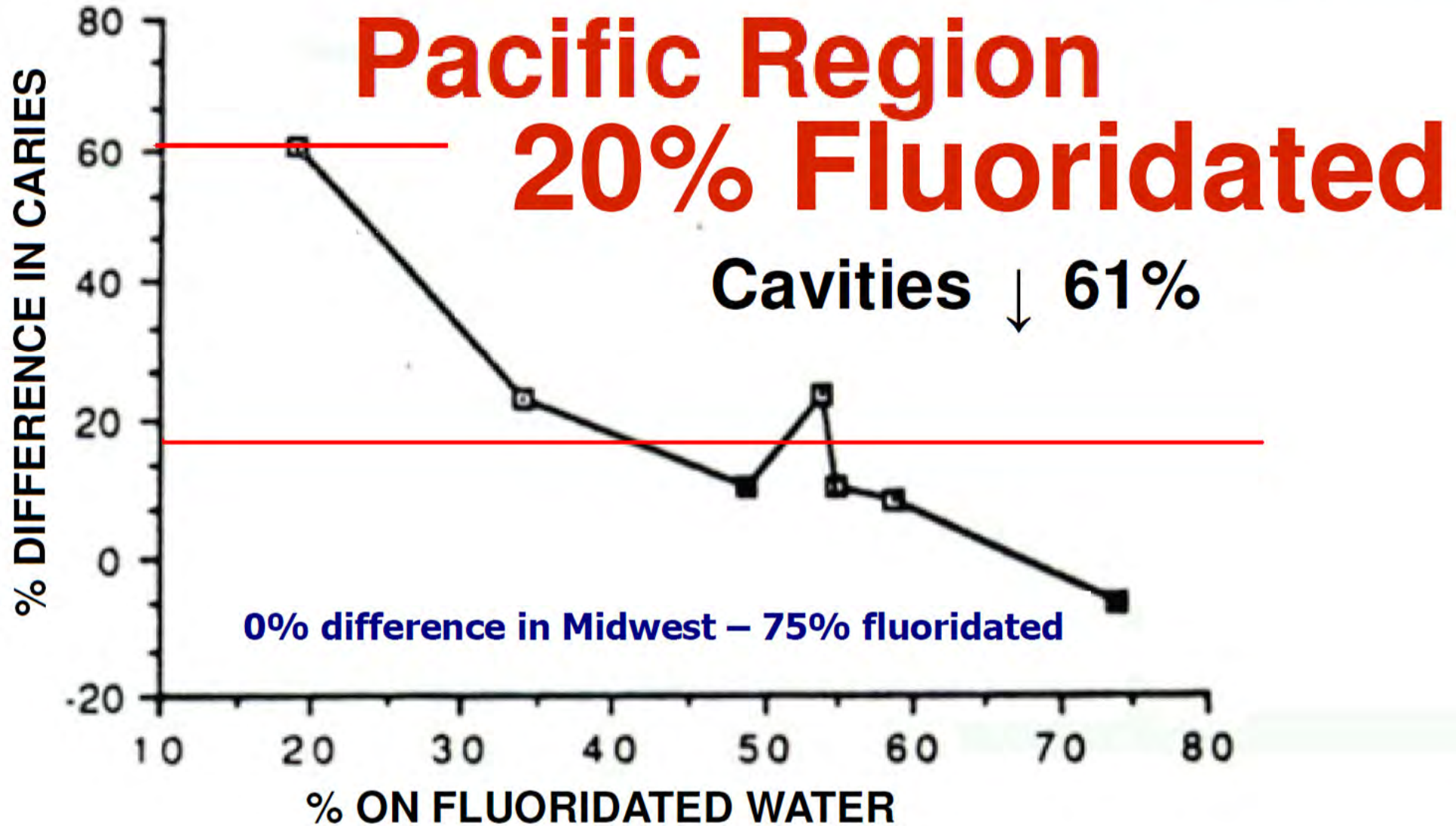
% DIFFERENCE IN CARIES

Halo Effect

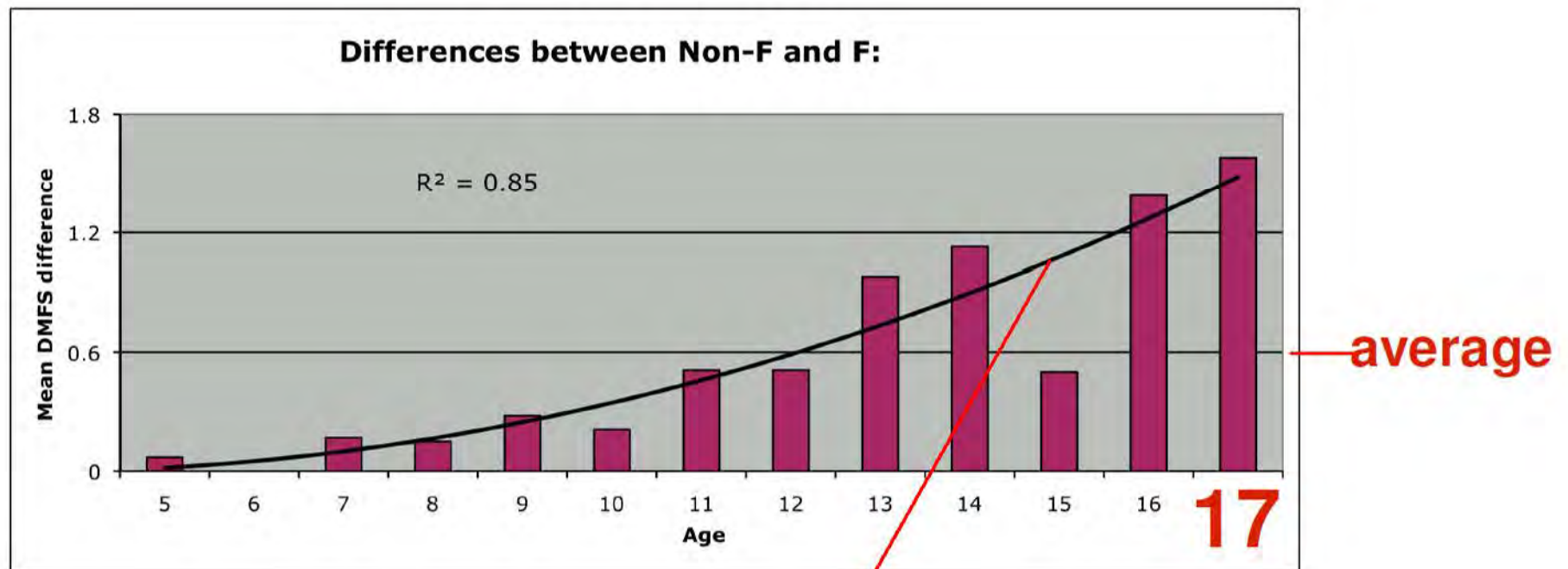
Average

0% difference in Midwest – 75% fluoridated





Cavities Prevented Increases with Age

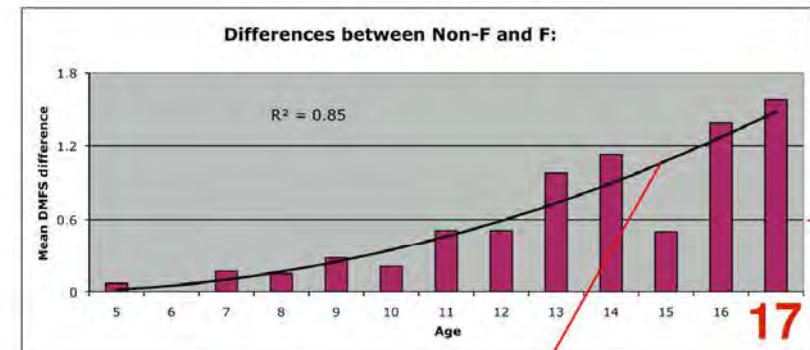
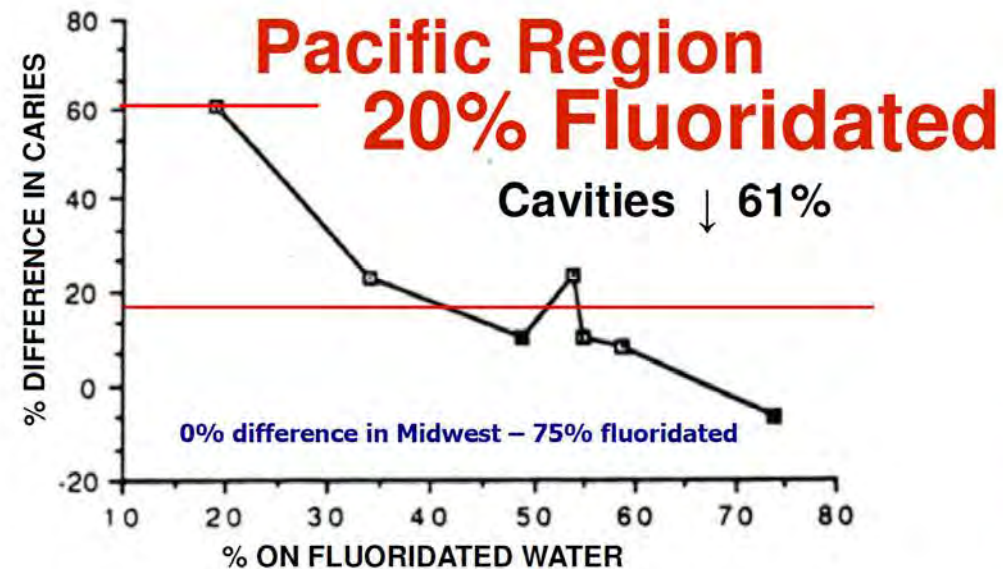


Tooth Surfaces Saved

Recent trends in dental caries in U.S. children and the effect of water fluoridation.

Brunelle JA, Carlos JP

18% less cavities, .6 surfaces saved when averaged across age & geography



Tooth Surfaces Saved



Search

Web Search
by **YAHOO!**



27° GND FOG, **SANTA ROSA, CA**



By **LAUREN AYERS**

GUEST OPINION: Magical thinking about fluoridation in Sonoma County



The county's fluoridation proposal is basically Medication by Faucet, which takes away peoples right to clean water.



Supreme Court

Oregon Judicial Department



BAER v. CITY OF BEND et al
Supreme Court of Oregon
April 28, 1955, Argued
January 11, 1956

the fluoridation measure .. passes the test of reasonableness.

(fluoridation is) no more practicing medicine or dentistry or manufacturing, preparing, compounding or selling a drug, than a mother would be who furnishes her children a well-balanced diet.



Supreme Court

Oregon Judicial Department



BAER v. CITY OF BEND et al
Supreme Court of Oregon
April 28, 1955, Argued
January 11, 1956

the fluoridation measure .. passes the test of reasonableness.

But the liberty secured by the Constitution ..does not import an absolute right in each person to be ..wholly freed from restraint. There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good. Society based on the rule that each one is a law unto himself would soon be confronted with disorder and anarchy.



Supreme Court

Oregon Judicial Department



BAER v. CITY OF BEND et al
Supreme Court of Oregon
April 28, 1955, Argued
January 11, 1956

the fluoridation measure .. passes the test of reasonableness.

Real liberty for all could not exist under the operation of a principle which recognizes the right of each individual person to use his own regardless of the injury that may be done to others."

OUR WATER. OUR FOOD. OUR AIR.



A FILM BY PAUL WITTENBERGER AND CHRIS MAPLE

the great **culling**

COMING SOON

THE GREAT CULLING

WWW.THEGREATCULLING.ORG

The amount of energy necessary to refute bullshit is an order of magnitude bigger than to produce it.



Effective Messages in Vaccine Promotion: A Randomized Trial

Nyhan B, Reifler J, Richey S, Freed GL.

None of the messages increased intent to vaccinate.

Dramatic images of sick children worsened mistaken fears of vaccination danger.

Armfield JM, Akers HF. J Public Health Dent. 2010 Winter;70(1):58-66.

Risk perception and water fluoridation support and opposition in Australia.

CONCLUSION: Outrage factors are important aspects of the public's perception of risk in relation to water fluoridation. Given that water fluoridation appears to be a low-risk, high-outrage controversy, efforts to mitigate the level of public outrage, rather than continuing to deny possible hazards, may offer a worthwhile strategy in gaining public acceptance for the extension of water fluoridation.

The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change as a Gateway Belief: Experimental Evidence

Sander L. van der Linden^{1*}, Anthony A. Leiserowitz², Geoffrey D. Feinberg², Edward W. Maibach

... repeated exposure to simple messages that correctly state the actual scientific consensus ... is a strategy likely to help counter the concerted efforts to misinform the public.

...so we'll be talking with Dr. Jenkins of the National Institutes of Health about the results of his 3-year study. And then for a different take we'll talk to Roger here, who I understand has reached the opposite conclusion just by sitting on his couch and speculating.



False Balance

Science works by carefully examining the evidence supporting different ideas and building on those that have the most support. Reporting that all viewpoints have the same scientific legitimacy (regardless of the evidence) defeats one of the main purpose of science to weigh the evidence that supports or contradicts an idea.



Image adapted from the Understanding Science website (www.understandingscience.org), a project of the University of California and the UC Museums of Paleontology, with funding from the National Science Foundation.
© 2015 The University of California Museums of Paleontology, Berkeley, and the Regents of the University of California.



British Medical Association

"The BMA remains committed to the fluoridation of mains water supplies, after appropriate public consultation, on the grounds of effectiveness, safety and equity."³⁷

British Working Party on the Fluoridation of Water and Cancer

"There is ample evidence, from many places and over many years, that fluoridation of the public water supply leads to a substantial reduction in dental caries, with all that means in prevention of suffering, inconvenience and unnecessary cost. It can be shown that the beneficial effect of fluoride is significant, whatever other measures are taken in relation to sound nutrition and preventive dental practice.

"... We have reviewed studies of cancer rates in relation to fluoride naturally present in drinking water and in relation to fluoridation of water supplies. We have found no evidence in these studies to suggest that fluoride or fluoridation is associated with increased cancer rates. ... Indeed, the populations with greater exposure to fluoride in water tended to have slightly lower rates of cancer mortality and incidence.

"... We have found nothing in any of the major classes of epidemiological evidence which could lead us to conclude that either fluoride occurring naturally in water, or fluoride added to water supplies, is capable of inducing cancer."³⁸

Canadian Dental Association

"Fluoride is added to public drinking water to prevent tooth decay. Community water fluoridation is a low cost."³⁹



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The CDC named the "fluoridation of drinking water" as one of "10 great public health achievements" of the 20th century.⁴¹

C. Everett Koop, MD, Surgeon General under President Ronald Reagan

"... I encourage the dental profession in communities which do not enjoy the benefits of an optimally fluoridated drinking water supply to exercise effective leadership in bringing the concentration to within an optimum level."⁴²

Massachusetts Medical Society

In 2014, the Society created a video and web page that promoted "the importance of dental insurance, how poor oral health can lead to oral cancers, the role of diet in oral health, and the benefits of fluoridation."⁷⁶

The Mayo Clinic

"Adding fluoride to public water supplies has helped decrease tooth decay significantly. If you drink only bottled water that doesn't contain fluoride, you'll miss out on its benefits."⁷⁷



Michigan Department of Community Health

"Community water fluoridation has proven to be safe through both practical experience and research. During the past 40 years, over 4,000 studies have measured and confirmed the safety of fluoride. Community water fluoridation has been studied more thoroughly than any other public health measure."⁷⁸

Mississippi State Department of Health

American Society for Clinical Nutrition:

"... the American Society for Clinical Nutrition agrees that fluoridation of community water supplies to an optimum level wherever the natural level is less than optimum is a safe, economical, and effective measure to improve dental health by improving nutrition."

Between 1950 and 1955, dental caries among children in Quebec had 40% more cavities than children in Ontario and the United States, and that tooth decay affects 56% of Quebec children in Grade 2."⁴⁰

National Black Caucus of State Legislators

"... Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the National Black Caucus of State Legislators (NBCSL) recognizes the importance of community water fluoridation as a safe, cost-effective public health intervention proven to prevent tooth decay and reduce oral health disparities.

"Be It Further Resolved, that the NBCSL urges state and local governments to implement and maintain optimal levels of water fluoridation in public water supplies."⁸²

National Dental Association

"As a result of water fluoridation half of all children ages 5 to 17 have never had a cavity in their permanent teeth. Despite the overwhelming evidence of the value of water fluoridation, 34% of the population still does not have access to fluoridated water. Water fluoridation would save over \$1.5 billion per year."⁸³

March 30, 2016

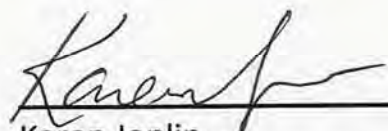
To whom it may concern:

Fluoridation is the single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health over a lifetime, for both children and adults.


The benefits of community water fluoridation have been thoroughly researched and validated. There is substantial evidence-based support and broad medical agreement that fluoridation represents a safe, effective and inexpensive way to prevent tooth decay at the community level. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a cost effective way to deliver the benefits of fluoride is through adding fluoride to public water systems. Former U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. Richard Carmona said, "Fluoridation is the single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health over a lifetime, for both children and adults."

The Columbia Gorge CCO in conjunction with the Columbia Gorge Health Council are committed to improving the health of our communities while lowering and containing the cost of care. Community water fluoridation is one of the activities that helps achieve this goal.

Sincerely,



Karen Joplin
Chair, Columbia Gorge Health Council



Alison Little, MD
Medicaid Medical Director, PacificSource Health Plans

Building support for community dental health

A message guide for the Campaign for Dental Health

August 31, 2015

Tap people's pride in their communities

Use community pride to highlight the fact that Americans tend to have good oral health and remind people that it's our responsibility to bring our communities up to standard when it comes to community oral health. People should want community water fluoridation so that they aren't left behind when it comes to better health and well-being.



American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

The Weight of Science



life is better
WITH TEETH

Why Not Hood River?



BENTON COUNTY ELECTIONS – MARCH 13, 2012 SPECIAL ELECTION RESULTS

[Quick Links](#)[Departments](#)[Elected Officials](#)[Voter Registration](#)[2012 Elections](#)[Información en Español](#)[FAQ](#)[Forms](#)[Elected Officials & Political Parties](#)[Archives](#)[Special Districts](#)[Maps](#)[Passports](#)[Related Links](#)[Home](#)[Dept. Home](#)[Contact Us](#)[County Home](#)

Benton County Unofficial Elections Results

March 13, 2012 Special Election

City of Philomath

[Measure 02-76 Fluoridation of City of Philomath Water Supply](#)

(PDF, opens in new window)

As of 8:00 pm March 13, 2012

Number of Eligible Voters: 2,492

Total Number Voting: 1,164

Percent Turnout: 46.71%

Yes	692	59.50%
No	471	40.50%
Under-Votes	1	
Over-Votes	0	
TOTAL VOTES CAST	1,164	100.00%

These statistics are unofficial until the election is certified.

WE'RE YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE PHILOMATH COMMUNITY

WHO URGE YOU TO VOTE YES FOR FLUORIDE #02-76

Vote yes on Fluoride



measure 02-76

You trust us with your health care, please trust us with your vote!

Governor John Kitzhaber

Aulo Gans Unimmed Jeff Lantini

Lynn Abraham

Barbara Adler

Patrick Alexander MD

Rochelle Ammon

Bruce W. Austin DMD, LMT

Angela Baca

Tammy Bailey/The Franklin Press

Charles F. Baker DDS

Tom Baker

Kevin Baldwin DDS

John L. Barlow

Marti S. Barlow

Daniel Barnett MD

Mary Barch

Marla Bennett

Geoffrey Berg DMD

John Berry MD

Melinda Biegon

John Block RN

Cassie Boone

Bob Boss

Teresa Boss

Gary Boughn

Dr. Rolfe Bowers/Morgan Marier

Jarrod Bowman DMD

John Bogg DMD

Bruce Byram MD

Brad Caffron

Kimberly Callon

Curry M. Clark DMD

Margaret Clark

Byron Cleary MD

Suzanne Cutsforth

David H. Cutsforth, Jr. MD

May Dauch

Stephen D. Davis DDS

Steven Denning DDS

Paul B. Dickey

Iana Dickson MD

Beverly Durham

Nancy Edwards

Helen Ellis

Lyle Ellis

Shawn J. Foley MD

Dan Fuller

Lydia Furetti MD

Haley Gaffney

Mary Gaffney

Sara Gelber/State Representative

Rebecca Gonslow

David R. Grube MD

Lynni Grube RN

Charles Hall

Joyce Hall

Sue M. Hardin

Doris Harris RDH

Doris Harvey

Rodney Harvey

Wade Haslam DMD

Shawn Hatheway MD

Amber Henderson

Lori L. Hendon DO

Mark Henke DMD

Georgia Hering

David R. Hiatt

Nancy K. Hiatt

Helen Higgins

Marlyn Hinds

Kelly Hower RN

Annabelle Jaramillo/Commissioner

Dan Johnson

Debbie Johnson

Sheryl Kaping

Steven Kearsley

Lauree Kerp RN

Wendy Kincaid

Susan Kish

Amy Kiern

Colene Lambert

Robin L. Lannan MD

Beverly Larson PhD

Tom Lester DDS

Janel Lawrence MD

Colleen Lee-Walker

Jilinda Lewis-Simpson

Steven Long DMD

Deborah Lopez

Francisco L. Lopez

Denise Magee

Bardon Magrinn

Lupe Magrinn

Virginia Mahon

Gabrielle Mahoney RDH

Joel Malcom

Pam Malcom

Gregory Mena DDS

Janice C. Margosan

Jo McCleough

Lori McGraw PhD

Mara McManus

Lon McQuillen MD

Stefani McTee-Dickey

Eunji R. Mendler MD

Martha Mickentham

Lee Miller

Jessie Morgan

Fred Mueller DMD

Thomas Mueller DMD

James R. Nalbert MD

Jared W. Nelson MD

Stephen V. Neville MD

James M. Nussala MD

Holly Overstrom DMD

Robin Page-Schels DO

Ruth Palma RN

Ela Permelee

Melinda S. Passon

Bakula Patel

Anthony Paventy DMD, MS

Edward Peppner MD

Nickie Pias

Susan Proias

Glenda Plant

Thomas K. Plant

Rev. Sara Pines PhD

Diane Priewe

Rob Priewe

Alice Rampton

Mark Rampton MD

C.A. Rath

Merry Rath

Vicki Ray

Faith Reidenbach

Tressa Remington

Barton Richardson

Dorothy Richardson

Jasmine Ricketts

Barbara Robinson

Norman Robinson

Lilire Rodriguez

Denise Rooker DMD

Mindy Rutledge

Ed Schmitt MD

Janet Selby

Linda Selby DMD

Chris Shonard

Lynnette Stenmark

Kaylah Simmons

Amy C. Sleeman

Joshua Sleeman

Larry Sleeman

Lori Sleeman

Jonathan Smart DMD

Grovela Soltero

Ryan Sparks DMD

B. Bond Starker

Bernie Starker

Marilyn Starker

Brian H. Stoddard

Cosimo Stornio MD

Carol Stave

Kenneth Stave

James Sturwenberg PhD

Bruce Thomson MD

Debbie Thorpe

Brian Tidwell DDS

Lesley Tidwell

J. Scott Travellstead DMD

Clifford W. Trow

Shelby Velazquez

Jerry Walker/Fishermen's Corner

Mytili Wieber

Dianne Westin

Rudy Westin

Lacy Whisenand

John Williams

Collin Wise

Michael Wong MD

Christopher Wood DDS

Berry L. Wolff

Ela May T. Wolff

Rosalind Young

Fluoride, "The Known Story"

Fluoride has been added to Philomath's community water supply for about thirty years as a safe and inexpensive means to prevent children's dental disease, something for which the city should be very proud. This is no longer the case.

Earlier this year the Philomath City Council chose to remove supplemental fluoride from the municipal water supply. Before they made this misinformed vote they did not consult a single local dentist, physician, or public health official. Subsequently, a majority of citizens who testified before them asked them to reverse their decision. They did not. The Council then also chose to ignore a poll of the Philomath residents (favoring fluoridation) that had been included in the city monthly water billing. In an attempt to rationalize their decisions, Council minutes state that "there is more information that gives the Council concerns that are valid for taking the fluoride out of the water." It is rare that the Council makes a decision that may not be the population majority preference but is made based on the need to protect the perceived minority.

There is no evidence-based data that either case is true. There is no new information regarding fluoride that has caused any public health organization to recommend removing community water fluoridation, nor is there any data that shows that a community's minority is protected (sic) by such action.

Subsequently the city, at tax-payer's expense, published a pamphlet they entitled, "Fluoride - The Untold Story." This flyer was not written with the input of local health care professionals, and did not reflect the majority testimony that the city council heard at its earlier public meetings. In addition, it did not reflect the current, evidence-based science of the benefits of city water fluoridation, nor the safety, nor the cost benefits of such programs. In spite of requests to do so, the Mayor and Council also chose not refer the question to the voters.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element, such as calcium, sodium, etc. There are several ways in which it can, like chlorine, be safely added to the city's water supply. There are presently three approved fluoride additives that have been proven to be safe to use in community water supplies. It is important to note that the fluoride additive historically used in Philomath was chosen by city leaders and municipal workers. For thirty years this had been effective in preventing tooth decay for local children. (Corvallis was one of the first cities in Oregon to fluoridate its water; indeed, Philomath not infrequently uses Corvallis' fluoridated water when local supplies are insufficient. The City Council accepts this water now, as a safe option).

Contrary to the City's newsletter, fluoridation is an efficient and inexpensive method to prevent cavities in children's teeth. In fact, it is so efficient that the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control recognized its use in municipal water supplies as one of the 10 most important public health measures in the USA in the 20th century!

The City Council members learned that all the major health organizations in the United States support municipal water fluoridation, from the American Dental Association and American Medical Association to the US Department of Defense; from the Oregon Public Health Association to the National PTA. And yet they chose to ignore the recommendations of the leaders of dentistry and medicine in America.

It is true that many countries are removing fluoride from their water systems. Why? Not because fluoride is ineffective, but because those countries have national dental health plans that include fluoride supplements and treatments for 100% of their

population, something that the US does not have. Furthermore, countries such as Austria are now adding fluoride to their table salt to supplement their national dental programs. The newsletter also cited cities such as Fairbanks, AK, which have recently removed supplemental fluoride from their water supply, as if this were a national trend. In fact, more cities than ever are adding this safe compound to their systems, recognizing its value to their young citizens. In November, the Santa Clara Valley Water District (San Jose, CA) which supplies water for more than 1.5 million people, after a unanimous vote of its commissioners, fluoridated its water supply.

Fluoride is not a drug, even if the city council members stated that it is one. A drug, or medicine, is for the treatment of a disease. Fluoride is an agent, like chlorine (a more dangerous chemical which, thankfully, is still put in the city water) to PREVENT disease. Fluoride works well, it is safe, it is inexpensive. Fluoride added to toothpaste and community water supplies is considered a preventative public health measure, just as are iodine in salt, vitamin D in milk, and vitamin B additives in flour and breads.

As mentioned, Philomath shares city water, on occasion, with the city water of Corvallis, which is fluoridated. Ironically, on such days no one can know how much fluoride is present in Philomath water, and therefore, doctors and dentists will not be able to advise parents when they should individually administer fluoride to their children.

The city newsletter admitted that 70% of respondents (307/439) who replied to their own poll wish for fluoride to be put back into the water supply. Yet the city council again chose to ignore this. The Council also did not refer this issue to a public vote. It took a dedicated group of citizens (parents, grandparents, school leaders, etc.) to put this issue on the March ballot. We ask that you join us in supporting and passing Measure 02-76 that will restore fluoride to the municipal water supply.

The city newsletter closed by asking why there has been no input "from local and County health care officials as to how they might work with the city to bring about (an oral health care) program that would target those in need of dental care." 100% of Benton County physicians who care for children believe that the city water fluoridation is the recommended basic approach to dental cavity prevention. Individualized programs that the city suggests, such as fluoride varnish programs and the like, are very expensive, labor intensive, and while effective, studies have shown that they do not reach all children. These possible programs are not as effective as what we once had.

Finally, the city heard testimony that if costs of returning safe and effective fluoride to the municipal water supply were an issue, a local world-renowned and prominent scientist would provide the funds for it. Now there are complaints from City Council members that this election is going to be costly. There were many unintended and unexpected consequences of the Council's vote; this may be the least of them.

Citizens are encouraged to learn more about the safety and effectiveness of city fluoride supplementation. Ask your doctor or dentist, or contact local, state, or federal Public Health authorities.



Brian Tidwell DDS, Geoffrey Berg, DDS & Stephen Davis, DDS



Dr. David Grube, Dr. Bruce Byram, Dr. David Cutsforth Jr., Dr. Shawn Foley & Dr. Lynn Hendon

For more information write or visit:

PO Box 460

www.citizensforhealthyteeth.ilikemyteeth.org

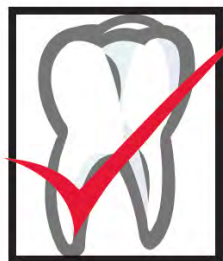
www.quackwatch.org or www.dentalwatch.org

A special thanks from CHT Committee to Dr. James Summerton PhD of GeenTools for all his leadership and guidance; to all the people that helped gather signatures on this issue so that voters can make an informed decision; Wade Haslam DMD, John Barlow and The Franklin Press for all their support, patience and assistance.

WE'RE YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE PHILOMATH COMMUNITY WHO URGE YOU TO VOTE YES FOR FLUORIDE #02-76



Vote yes
on Fluoride



measure
02-76

You trust us with
your health care,
please trust us
with your vote!

Governor John Kitzhaber
Auto Cars Unlimited/Jeff Lamb
Lynn Abraham
Barbara Adler
Patrick Allender MD
Rochelle Ammon
Bruce W. Austin DMD, LMT
Angelia Baca
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Fluoride, "The Known Story"

Fluoride has been added to Philomath's community water supply for about thirty years as a safe and inexpensive



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population, something that the US does not have. Furthermore, countries such as Austria are now adding fluoride to their table salt to supplement their national dental programs.

The newsletter also cited cities such as Fairbanks, AK, which have recently moved supplemental fluoride to their water supply, as if this were a national trend. In fact, more cities than ever are adding this safe compound to their systems, recognizing its value to their young citizens. In November, the Santa Clara Valley Water District (San Jose, CA) which supplies water for more than 1.5 million people, after a unanimous vote of its commissioners, fluoridated its water supply.

Fluoride is not a drug, even if the city council members stated that it is. A drug, or medicine, is for the treatment of a disease. Fluoride is an element, like chlorine (a more dangerous chemical which, thankfully, is still not in the city water) to PREVENT disease. Fluoride works well, it is effective, it is inexpensive. Fluoride added to toothpaste and community water supplies is considered a preventative public health measure, just as are iodine in salt, vitamin D in milk, and vitamin B additives in flour and breads.

As mentioned, Philomath shares its water, on occasion, with the city of Corvallis, which is fluoridated. Technically, on such days no one can know how much fluoride is present in Philomath water, and therefore, doctors and dentists will not be able to advise parents when they should individually administer fluoride to their children.

The city newsletter admitted that 70% of respondents (307/439) who replied to their own poll wish for fluoride to be put back into the water supply. Yet the city council again chose to ignore the results. The Council also did not refer the issue to a public vote. It took a dedicated group of citizens (parents, grandparents, school leaders, etc.) to put this issue on the March ballot. We ask that you join us in supporting and passing Measure 02-76 that will restore fluoride to the municipal water supply.

The city newsletter closed by asking why there has been no input "from local and County health care officials as to how they might work with the city to bring about (an oral health care) program that would target those

reflect the current, evidence-based science of the benefits of city water fluoridation, nor the safety, nor the cost benefits of such programs. In spite of requests to do so, the Mayor and Council also chose not to refer the question to the voters.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element, such as calcium, sodium, etc. There are several ways in which it can, like chlorine, be safely added to the city's water supply. There are presently three approved fluoride

The image is a screenshot of a Facebook post from Barack Obama's official page. On the left is a large green graphic with a sunburst pattern. In the center, it says "97% OF SCIENTISTS AGREE" in large white letters, with a small icon of a sun and clouds above it. Below this, a dark blue banner contains the text "CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSED BY HUMANS" in white. At the bottom of the graphic, it says "BarackObama.com/Climate-Deniers". Below the graphic are the options "Timeline Photos", "Options", "Share", "Send", and "Like". To the right of the graphic is the post content. It starts with Barack Obama's profile picture and name, followed by "Like This Page · 3 hours ago · 15". The text of the post reads: "The scientific consensus on #climate change is clear, and we can't afford to wait for Congress to take action any longer." Below this, it says "On Tuesday, President Obama will announce his plan to lead the global effort to fight climate change:" followed by a link "http://OFA.BO/GtEFGP". There are "Like · Comment · Share" options. Below that, it shows "28,154 people like this." and "3,609 shares". There is a "View previous comments" link with "6 of 2,209" comments shown. The first comment is from Thomas Danhardt: "What about Snowden, and him calling you a traitor?" (posted "about a minute ago" with "Like"). The second is from Kevin Jennison: "Besides this is just a shiny object to distract the short bus riders from Obama's scandals!!!" (posted "about a minute ago" with "Like"). The third is from Lori Carnise Burwell: "It's about time" (posted "about a minute ago" with "Like"). At the bottom is a "Write a comment..." input field.

97% OF SCIENTISTS AGREE

CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSED BY HUMANS

BarackObama.com/Climate-Deniers

Timeline Photos Options Share Send Like

Barack Obama
Like This Page · 3 hours ago · 15

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about a minute ago · Like

Kevin Jennison Besides this is just a shiny object to distract the short bus riders from Obama's scandals!!!
about a minute ago · Like

Lori Carnise Burwell It's about time
about a minute ago · Like

Write a comment...

President Obama's Facebook message on climate change

June 23, 2013



It's a common health problem

Although cavity rates have dropped significantly over the past 40 years, tooth decay remains the *most common chronic disease* of childhood.

(Source: "Dental Caries (Tooth Decay)," National Institute for Dental and Craniofacial Research, updated on May 28, 2014)