

## **Summary**

1.1 The subject of water fluoridation has been debated for many years. However, early biased research has unfairly influenced public opinion.

1.2 Water fluoridation is a victory of propaganda over the truth.

1.3 Water fluoridation can divide communities.

2.1 Fluorine is a pale yellow gas which cannot exist in nature on its own. It has to react with other elements to form fluoride. This is achieved by 'stealing' an electron from another element. When obtaining an extra electron, fluorine becomes known as fluoride ion.

2.2 Fluorine is also known as the 'devil's element' for good reason. It is poisonous, corrosive and the most chemically 'active' of all the non-metallic elements and the most electronegative and reactive of all elements).

2.3 Fluoride is a trace element and appears in the environment in very tiny amounts.

2.4 Phosphate rock is now widely used to produce fertilizer. This is where fluoride (which is added to water) normally comes from. Sodium fluoride has also been provided by the aluminium production industry.

2.5 The fluoride normally used to fluoridate UK water supplies is called hexafluorosilicic acid (or sometimes hydrofluorosilicic acid). It is also referred to as a 'silicofluoride'. These are artificial fluorides.

2.6 Currently, only two types of silicofluoride are allowed to be added to water. Hexafluorosilicic acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$ ) is the first and Disodium Hexafluorosilicate is the other ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$ ).

2.7 Fluorosilicates are contaminated with toxic chemicals such as lead, arsenic and mercury.

3.1 Water can contain amounts of natural fluoride usually around 0.1 to 0.2 parts per million (ppm) of volume.

3.2 Artificial fluorides are extremely toxic and very soluble. However, when artificial fluorosilicates are added to water, it is assumed that all the fluorine becomes relatively insoluble fluoride ions. However, there is no published evidence to show that this happens and it is thought that only about two thirds of fluorine in artificial fluorosilicates produce fluoride ions. Other atoms of fluorine may produce more exotic and dangerous fluoride compounds.

3.3 Exposure to fluorosilicates in their raw state can result in either serious injury, or even death.

4.1 River water can contain significant amounts of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.

4.2 All supplies of water are likely to contain some amounts of aluminium from the water treatment process. Lead from plumbing may also appear. The big question is how does aluminium with fluoride react when water is heated (as in making beverages and cooking)?

5.1 Water fluoridation became a reality when certain industries had to find alternative ways of disposing of their noxious waste products.

5.2 Early history is littered with examples of how 'vested interests' ensured they infiltrated, controlled or manipulated science and politics. As a consequence, toxic fluoride wastes were sold to the people as a public health measure. *"garbage was turned into gold"*

6.1 It has never been proven (in the UK) that there is any essential function for fluoride in the human body.

6.2 Different people consume different amounts of fluoride depending on their diet, regardless of whether or not their tap-water is fluoridated. Ergo, adding fluoride to water is giving an indeterminate dose of fluoride to everyone who is exposed to it.

6.3 Babies who are exposed to fluoride via baby formula milk powders mixed with tap-water are especially at risk.

7.1 Statistics used by the pro-fluoride lobby to promote water fluoridation are often limited, misleading or dishonest.,/p>

7.2 'League Tables' are considered to be unscientific despite their widespread use.

8.1 Some water companies have previously expressed their concern at adding artificial fluorides to water. This is based, on part, upon the concerns of their customers as well as a desire to protect their employees from unnecessary and dangerous procedures.

8.2 Water UK is a predominantly pro-fluoridation lobby which does not represent the interests of consumers, merely a selection of water companies who do not have the courage to put their customers first.

9.1 Water fluoridation costs more than is admitted. Shoddy statistics based on poor quality evidence has been used to 'deflate' the cost of this procedure.

9.2 Only about 2% of all fluoridated water is physically consumed. Therefore, 98% is completely wasted. The main target of water fluoridation is children. For every £100 spent on fluoridation, it is estimated that less than 28p worth reaches those under the age of 18.

9.3 Other hidden costs include payment by the consumer to cosmetically correct physical damage caused by fluoride to the consumer's teeth.

10.1 There is an element of crime and corruption involved in the promotion of water fluoridation. This has been demonstrated by victimisation of campaigners and scientists in attempt to conceal the dangers of fluorides.

11.1 The Water Fluoridation Act 1985 was an example of how far a government will go to force its will upon an unsuspecting population. The passage of the Bill was affected by a two-line whip being issued to compel some MPs to vote with the government.

11.2 Many MPs did not vote or attend the debates on water fluoridation in 1985, thus they neglected their moral responsibility to represent their constituents and protect them from exposure to fluoridated water.

11.3 The Water Act 2003. Many MPs have again disregarded the truth about water fluoridation by failing to properly research the subject.

12.1 The British Fluoridation Society (BFS) has received over £1 million of taxpayers money to promote water fluoridation.

12.2 The BFS have not provided an unbiased view on water fluoridation.

12.3 The BFS have been severely criticised for misrepresenting the outcome of the 'York Review' on water fluoridation (1999-2000).

13.1 There are wide-ranging vested interests in water fluoridation. Too much money has been invested in the image of fluoride to let it fail.

13.2 Those with an interest in the promotion of fluoride, or water fluoridation, include the phosphate fertilizer industry, the aluminium production industry, manufacturers of fluoridated toothpaste, career-minded MPs, opinion polling organisations, etc.

14.1 Endorsements of water fluoridation are usually contrived and/or based on limited evidence.

14.2 Some endorsements come from organisations with no experience of water fluoridation.

14.3 Endorsements are sometimes made by different organisations but which list have similar membership lists.

15.1 Water fluoridation is open to numerous legal challenges including those based on human rights.

15.2 In the early 1980s, a Scottish High Court ruling accepted that water fluoridation is a form of medication.

16.1 Fluoride accidents happen. Although they are openly reported in the USA, evidence of accidents in the UK are notoriously absent in the media.

16.2 One danger from fluoridated water is to those with impaired kidneys. A manufacturer of purification equipment for hospitals stated that he had never been asked to ensure that fluoride was removed from water. This is despite recognition of the dangers by the former DHSS.

16.3 Dialysis treatments can use in the region of 120 litres of water. This equates to a 'hit' of 120mg of fluoride in one treatment with water that has not been 'purified'. Even then, the patient will still be exposed to about 6mg of fluoride.

17.1 Dentistry has it's own 'secret society', namely the USA-based Delta Sigma Delta (DSD).

17.2 "Undergraduate Chapters are located in dental schools and Graduate Chapters are located throughout the United States of America, as well as Europe and Australasia. The Supreme Council is designated as the administrative or governing body of the fraternity."

"In Australia, ... during the past 20 years, all but two presidents of the Australian Dental Association have been members of the society, and three fifths of the dentists on the Federal Executive are members of this exclusive brotherhood. It's members also figure prominently on most Federal and State Councils of the Dental Association as well as State Dental Boards - the watchdogs of professional ethics. In Britain, it seems that there are fewer than 2,000 Delta Sigs, but some of the best known names in dentistry are members of this American secret society."