

TESTIMONY AGAINST FLUORIDATION- CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL 9-8-14

Proponents often promote fluoride ^{is usually thought of} as naturally-occurring, pharmaceutical grade used in toothpastes and dental products. That is not what is put in our water. Cambridge uses **Hydrofluorosilicic Acid**, the cheapest and most toxic fluoride compound, an industrial by-product **NEVER found in Nature.**

Fluoride treatments need a prescription from a dentist. Yet, this is our "default", forcing entire population, without their consent- to ingest a chemical for the rest of their life/ without medical oversight /for the benefit of a few. It is not a vitamin or nutrient. It is added to the water **to change the body.**

Dentists have historically controlled the message, but are not trained to understand its overall toxic effects. The National Research Council (2006) stated- **there is a diversity of organs affected by Fluoride, not only teeth.** Unintended cumulative side-effects include neurotoxicity, immune, endocrine, thyroid, and gastro-intestinal issues. **This is no longer just a dental concern. It's a toxicity concern affecting organs.**

Doses can't be controlled. Inconsistent water consumption by athletes, laborers, diabetics, and kidney patients results in higher dosages regardless of concentration. Relative to body weight, infants and young children are exposed to three to four times as much fluoride as adults prompting **warnings by the EPA not to mix baby formula with toxic tap water. NH prints this warning on their water bills.** Why do toothpastes warn "if swallowed, call poison control immediately" and, according to the CDC, why does Kentucky, the most fluoridated state suffer the most tooth loss (44%) Obviously, there are other factors including nutrition and dental hygiene. Fluoride is not a magic pill.

The Chairman of the **NRC**, stated, "when we looked at the studies that were done, we found that many of the questions are unsettled and we have less information as we should".

The precautionary principle calls for preventive actions in the face of uncertain information about risks. It serves as a compass to better guide more health-protective decisions in the face of complex risks. Applying precaution requires thinking more broadly about risks, taking an interdisciplinary approach to science and policy, and considering a wide range of alternatives to potentially harmful activities.

We need to err on the side of abundance of caution or deal with unintended health issues.

Please say no to Fluoride. or open for public meetings.

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