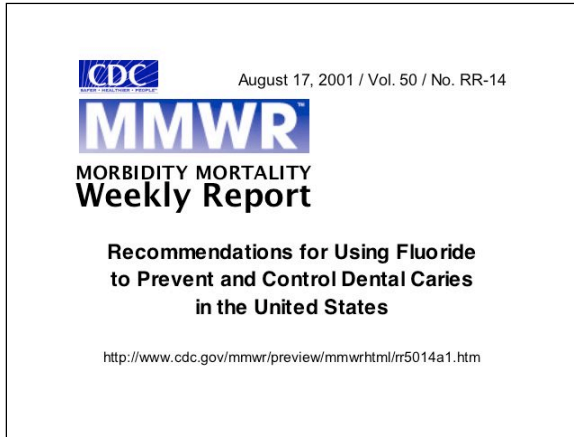


DRINKING WATER FLUORIDATION IS NEITHER SAFE OR EFFECTIVE

Although, some have called artificial fluoridation controversial, I find that it can be a very easy subject to understand. It is as easy as 1, 2, 3.



First, does fluoride work to reduce tooth decay if swallowed?

No, it does not. ¹

After 50 years of claiming the effects of fluoride on tooth decay were systemic the fluoridation proponents at the Center for Disease Control now reluctantly acknowledge that the only measurable dental effects are topical. ²

Like sun block. It's topical. You don't drink it.

Read the FDA's Warning on fluoridated toothpaste. It says, **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE. IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL INGESTION, SEEK PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE OR CONTACT A POISON CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY.**"

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

A) Now recommends no prescription fluoride before age of 6 months

B) After 6 mo. To 3 yr. when all other sources are considered deficient, only 0.25 mg/day. Just one cup of water

The image shows a baby sitting on a table in a room with colorful decorations on the wall.

Second, is it safe for babies or the handicap?

No, it is not. ³

No medical or dental organization recommends supplemental fluoride for infants. Research has shown that mother's milk has almost no fluoride and breastfeeding is the baby's best food.

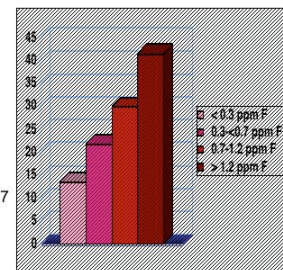
Fluoride in tap water is responsible for a substantial percentage of dental fluorosis. A 1987 National Institute of Dental Research study found that 66% of the children in fluoridated areas of the U.S. had at least one tooth visibly damaged by dental fluorosis. ⁴

If fluoride is not safe for babies, are other subsets of the population unusually vulnerable to the toxic effects of fluoride? Certainly!

Fluoridation Causes Fluorosis

Dental Caries and Dental Fluorosis at Varying Water Fluoride Concentrations

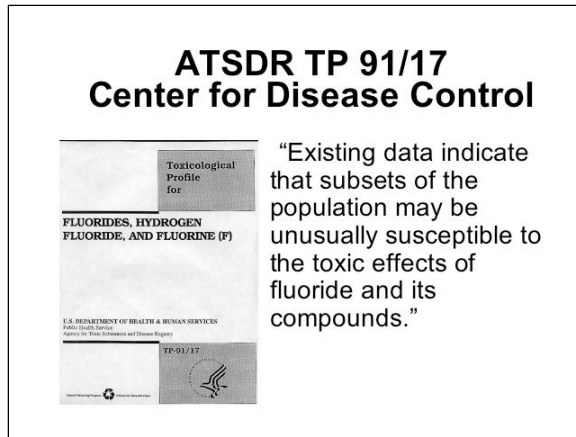
Heller, Eklund, Burt NIDR
Journal of Public Health
Dentistry Vol. 57: # 3 July 1997



% children with 2 or more fluorotic teeth

DRINKING WATER FLUORIDATION IS NEITHER SAFE OR EFFECTIVE

The U. S. Center for Disease Control Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in Toxicological Profile for Fluorides states that,⁵



“Existing data indicate that subsets of the population may be unusually susceptible to the toxic effects of fluoride and its compounds.”

“These populations include the elderly, people with deficiencies of calcium, magnesium, and/or vitamin C, and people with cardiovascular and kidney problems.”

Third, is ingested fluoride for the purpose of reducing tooth decay FDA approved?

No, it is not.⁶ (Congressional Hearings 2001 www.keepers-of-the-well.org)

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration has never approved any fluoride containing substance intended to be ingested for the purpose of reducing, preventing or treating tooth decay. In fact, by 1975 they had rejected 35 new drug applications for fluoride vitamins and supplements stating that, “**There is no substantial evidence of effectiveness as prescribed or labeled.**”⁷

You see, it is just as simple as 1, 2, 3.

- 1) The alleged dental decay benefit, if any, is entirely topical and certainly not systemic.
- 2) It is **NOT** safe for babies and many people with nutritional deficiencies or disabilities.
- 3) It is **NOT** FDA Approved. Ingested fluoride has never been either proven safe or effective.

In my opinion, fluoridation was a badly flawed decay prevention program that is now deep into the bureaucratic cover-up phase of this colossal blunder. It is time to reject this useless and harmful experiment with mass medication through the public drinking water and apply the very effective and successful European tooth decay prevention approach for all children; school hygiene instruction, daily brushing and resin pit and fissure sealants for all. The water should be safe for us all to drink.

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1 Featherstone, J Journal of the American Dental Association 7/2000

2 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report CDC on Fluoride August, 2001

3 Levy SM et al Sources of fluoride intake in children. J Public Health Dent. 1995;55(1)39-52

4 Heller et al, Dental Caries and Dental Fluorosis Journal. of Public Health Dentistry Vol. 57: No. #3 July, 1997

5 Agency for Toxic substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Toxicological Profile (TP 91/17)

6 FDA Letter to Congressman Ken Calvert www.keepers-of-the-well.org

7 Drug Therapy NDA withdrawn for fluoride and vitamin combinations 1975