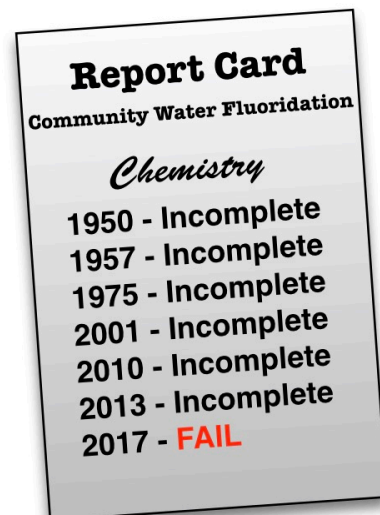


CHEMISTRY LAB WORK

SHORT ANSWER: When fluoridationists try to tell you that the fluoridation chemicals “dissociates” into harmless and beneficial ions when added to water supplies, it’s not true. Some of the poison remains poison and some act synergistically with metals in pipes and water to create new poisons.

LONG ANSWER: In 1975, Johannes Westendorf demonstrated unexpected and alarming biochemical behaviors of fluoridation chemicals in drinking water. A 1957 study published in the Journal of Dental Research coauthored by one of the leading fluoride promoters who advocated for the government 1950 endorsement of “safe and effective” confirmed that there had never been any direct testing of the chemical or biochemical effects of fluoridation under any circumstance approximating actual usage in drinking water - that everything was theoretical. A 2001 letter from Sally C. Gutierrez, Director of Water Supply and Water Resource Division at the U.S. EPA, to Dartmouth researcher, Dr. Roger Masters, verified that the biological and chemical effects of fluoridation chemicals in association with metals in water are not understood, that there are significant gaps in the science, as did the 2006 NRC. Dr. Richard Sauerheber contributed to our understanding in 2013 with a chemistry report suggesting the biological mechanisms consistent with the 2010 findings of Sawan et al. who looked at real world data that “suggest that a biological effect not yet recognized may underlie the epidemiological association between increased BPb lead levels in children living in water-fluoridated communities.” Fluoridation chemicals added to water are poisons; they are registered and labeled as such with accompanying material data safety sheets (MSDS). Some remain poison, and some react/reassociate with available metals in water (and pH in guts) to create new toxic exposures for consumers.



Westendorf, Johannes (1975) Doctoral thesis presented at the University of Hamburg, Germany, available in English translation. <http://www.fluoridealert.org/wp-content/uploads/westendorf.pdf>
Review: <http://fluoridealert.org/studies/westendorf-foreword/>

Feldman, I, Morkin, D, and Hodge ,HC. “The State of Fluoride in Drinking Water,” Journal of Dental Research, 36:2(1957)192-202. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/00220345570360020501>

Letter from Sally C. Gutierrez, Director, Water Supply and Water Resources Division, Office of Research and Development, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati to Roger Masters, March 15, 2001. (*included in Review of Westendorf above*)
Masters in PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Masters%20RD%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=11233755

Coplan MJ, Patch SC, Masters RD, Bachman MS. Confirmation of and explanations for elevated blood lead and other disorders in children exposed to water. disinfection and fluoridation chemicals. Neurotoxicology. 2007 Sep;28(5):1032-42. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17420053>

Sawan RM, et al. Fluoride increases lead concentrations in whole blood and in calcified tissues from lead-exposed rats. Toxicology. 2010 Apr 30;271(1-2):21-6. Epub 2010 Feb 25.
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Sauerheber R. Physiologic Conditions Affect Toxicity of Ingested Industrial Fluoride. Journal of Environmental and Public Health. 2013. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3690253/>