DEFERRED to a future meeting of Council to allow for the Windsor Utilities Commission (WUC) to provide an additional report by Council at its meeting held March 19, 2012 [M114-2012] /AA Windsor, Ontario March 19, 2012

REPORT NO. 45 of the **ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORTATION STANDING COMMITTEE** of its meeting held January 25, 2012

Present:

Councillor Hatfield, Chair Councillor Payne Councillor Sleiman Councillor Halberstadt Councillor Valentinis

That the following recommendations of the Environment and Transportation Standing Committee **BE APPROVED**:

Moved by Councillor Halberstadt, seconded by Councillor Sleiman,

THAT Report No. 59 of the Windsor-Essex County Environment Committee regarding the fluoridation of the water system **BE RECEIVED** for information, and forwarded to City Council; and further

THAT the City Solicitor **BE REQUESTED** to investigate further and provide a legal opinion as to the validity of the claim that individual Councillors may be liable if no action is taken regarding the artificial water fluoridation prior to January 2013.

Carried.

<u>Clerk's Note</u>: The Windsor-Essex County Environment Committee Report No. 59 is <u>attached</u> as background information.

CHAIRPERSON

DEPUTY CLERK

NOTIFICATION:				
Name	Address	Email Address	Telephone	FAX
All interested parties				

ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORTATION STANDING COMMITTEE

REPORT NO. 59

of the

WINDSOR-ESSEX COUNTY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE (WECEC)

of its meeting held December 1, 2011 at 5:30 o'clock p.m. YQG International Airport – Board Room

Members Present at the December 1, 2011 meeting:

Charlie Wright, Co-Chair Councillor Alan Halberstadt, Co-Chair Shahbaz Ahmed Dean Clevett Derek Coronado Roger Dzugan (alternate for Mark Bartlett) Karen Fallon Paul Henshaw John Miller Juliet Mohammed Phil Roberts Tamara Stomp

Members Absent with regrets at the December 1, 2011 meeting:

Mark Bartlett Pauline Cheslock Radwan Tamr

Your Committee submits the following recommendation:

Moved by T. Stomp, seconded by R. Coronado,

That the Councils of the Town of Tecumseh, the Town of LaSalle and the City of Windsor **BE URGED** to create a by-law to cease fluoridation of the water system as there are valid concerns regarding the potential adverse impact of fluoridation on the environment.

Carried.

Shahbaz Ahmed, Matthew Child and Dean Clevett voting nay.

Note:

The presentation by Kimberly DeYong, Windsor's Fluoride Action Network and Heather Gingerich, Director, International Medical Geology Association entitled "Artificial Water Fluoridation – Environmental Effects & Legal Implications" is <u>attached</u> for information.

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Councillor Halberstadt, Co-Chair

Charlie Wright, Co-Chair

Committee Coordinator (A)

Notification:

Name	Email Address	
WECEC Committee	ON FILE	
Laura Moy, Director Staff	<u>lmoy@tecumseh.ca</u>	
Services/Clerk – Town of Tecumseh		
Brenda Andreatta, Clerk – Town of	bandreat@town.lasalle.on.ca	
LaSalle		
John Wladarski, General Manager	jwladarski@enwin.com	
Windsor Utilities Commission		
John Stuart, Chief Operating Officer,	jstuart@enwin.com	
Windsor Utilities Commission		
Donna Mayne, Fluoride Action	donnajeanmayne@gmail.com	
Network		
Mary Brennan, Director of Council	mbrennan@countyofessex.on.ca	
Services/Clerk, County of Essex		

ARTIFICIAL WATER FLUORIDATION

Environmental Effects & Legal Implications

Fluoride Free Windsor

with

Heather Gingerich

B.Sc. Biological Science (Guelph) M.Sc. Earth Science (Waterloo) International Medical Geology Association (Director, Canada)

ARTIFICIAL WATER FLUORIDATION

- Artificial Water Fluoridation (AWF) is the addition of silicofluorides to drinking water.
- Unlike all other additives that eliminate water-borne pathogens or protect the infrastructure, only silicofluorides are intended as a medical treatment, ostensibly to prevent tooth decay.
- In 1953, the City of Windsor used sodium fluoride (NaF) as the delivery agent.
- In the early '60s, sodium fluoride was replaced with hydrofluorosilicic acid (H2SiF6).
- Current F concentration levels average about 0.65 ppm

H₂SiF₆

Hazardous toxic waste derived from scrubbers of phosphate fertilizer production sites

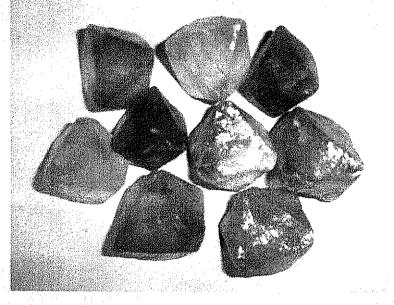
Contaminants include trace amounts of:

- Arsenic (As) Lead (Pb)

- Mercury (Hg)
 Cadmium (Cd)
 Chromium (Cr)
 Radionuclides (Ra, Po)

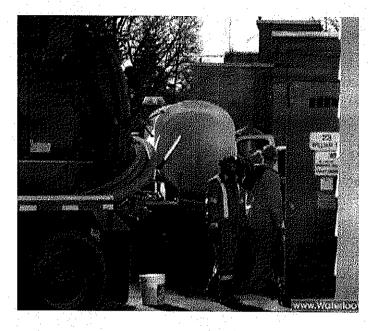


Comparing Apples to Oranges



Calcium Fluoride CaF2

Naturally occurring
Safe to hold with bare hands
Sparingly soluble in neutral pH water
Fluoride toxicity reduced by calcium
LD 50 = oral rat, 4250 ppm
Source: REAGENTS, INC.-MSDS-CALCIUM FLUORIDE



Hydrofluorosilicic Acid H2SiF6

Man-made toxic waste product
Highly corrosive liquid that legally requires full personal protective equipment to handle
Fluoride toxicity increased by co-contaminants
LD 100 = guinea pig, 80 ppm (2 % solution)
Source: Issuing date 06.07.2009 SOLVAY Chemicals

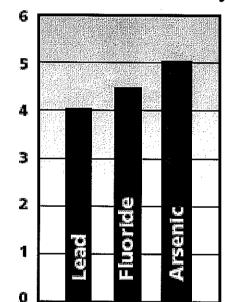
The Canadian Environmental Protection Act classifies H₂SiF₆ as an Inorganic Fluoride that is:

Bioaccumulative

Persistent

Toxic

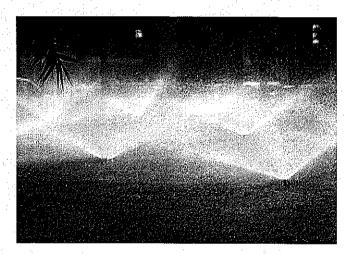
Man-made



Relative Toxicity

5–Extremely toxic 4–Very toxic 3–Moderately toxic 2–Slightly toxic 1–Practically nontoxic

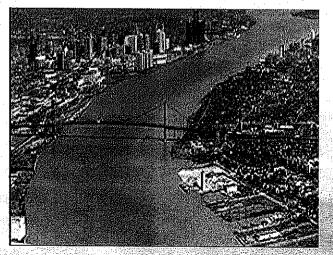
It would cost industry \$7000/tonne to properly neutralize and dispose H₂SiF₆. Instead, we **PAY** to have it put in our drinking water. THE HAZARDOUS WASTE ACT does not permit the disposal of H₂SiF₆ directly into the environment, yet 99% of our artificially fluoridated tap water returns to our ecosystem.



"Fluoride passes through the wastewater treatment process unchanged...The West end of Lake Erie gets a huge fluoride injection as a result of these sources."

Peter van Caulart, Director of Ontario's Environmental Training Institute

AWF infuses 4 million lbs of H2SiF6 intotheDetroitRivereveryyear(calculated at 1 lb/person; not including F from pharmaceuticals,
personal-care products, agricultural and industrial chemicals)



"Dangerous goods / class 8 corrosive substance."

Transport Canada

Artificial Water Fluoridation promotes serious corrosion of plumbing and fixtures containing lead, copper, zinc and cadmium. This corrosion produces elevated levels of these metals at the faucet.

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- Based on a study of 250,000 Massachusetts children aged 0-5, "prevalence of children with elevated blood lead is about DOUBLE that in non-fluoridated communities." (Masters and Coplan, 1999; Masters et al., 2000)
- Ironically, children with higher blood-lead levels also have more tooth decay (Journal of the American Medical Association)

Legislation That Protects Our Water Is Being Ignored

•CEPA's 1993 Priority Substance List Assessment Report "... it has been concluded that inorganic fluorides are entering the environment in quantities or under conditions that may be harmful to the environment."

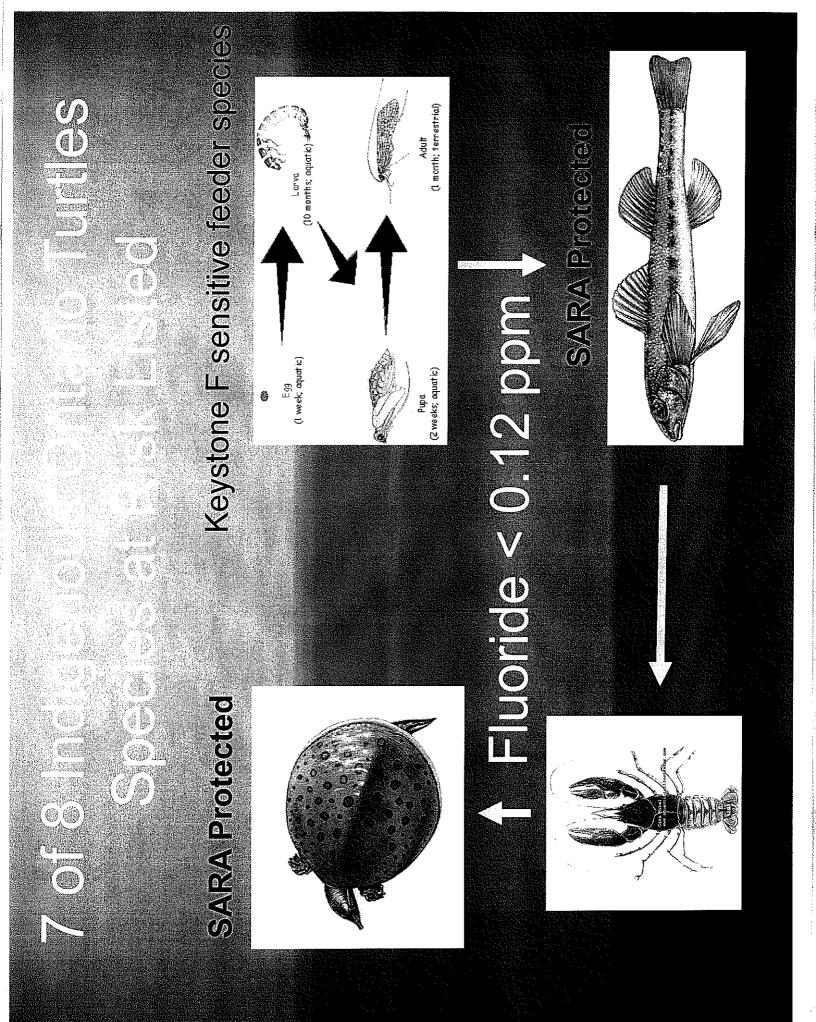
•Safe Drinking Water Act 2002 "Dilution is no defense for adding a contaminant to drinking water."

•Species at Risk Act S.C 2002 "... cost-effective measures to prevent the reduction or loss of the species should not be postponed for a lack of full scientific certainty."

Clean Water Act 2006 Empowers communities to take action to prevent threats from becoming significant.

The Precautionary Principle

If an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public or to the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus that the action or policy is harmful, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking the action.



We Have a Duty to Protect the Environment That Sustains Us



The City of Windsor is licensed to conduct fluoridation. They are not mandated to do so. With this comes culpability in the event of environmental damage and any human health effects, including dental and skeletal fluorosis. This circumstance is increasingly problematic as <u>exposures to fluorides</u> from many sources are on the rise.

Health Canada does not regulate H₂SiF₆. As such, the agency has no standing in the matter. Its endorsements will not shield municipal councils from liability.

True or False?

Windsor is contractually obligated to add fluoride until 2014

FALSE!

The Fluoridation Act clearly states that fluoridation could be ended by LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

Therefore, Windsor City Council could pass a bylaw at any time instructing the W.U.C. to apply to the Ministry of the Environment for an amendment to its license.

Statutory Standard of Care

The Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002, includes a statutory standard of care for individuals who have oversight responsibilities for municipal drinking water systems that can extend to municipal councillors as of **January 1, 2013**. There are legal consequences for negligence, including possible fines or imprisonment.

We Recommend a Stop to AWF until:

- Safety studies are available from animals (toxicology studies) and humans (clinical trials) demonstrating that H₂SiF₆ is safe for everyone.
- Source water monitoring shows that fluoride levels do not exceed Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Species of 0.12 ppm Fluoride.
- It can be demonstrated that H₂SiF₆ satisfies the NSF 60 Standard and provincial laws (SDWA 2002).

Organizations in Favour of Fluoride Free Water

- Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment UNICEF
- Council of Canadians
- EPA Headquarters Professionals' Union
- Great Lakes United

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- Members of the National Research Council
- International Society of Doctors for the Environment
 - American Academy of Environmental Medicine
 - Environmental Working Group
- Environmental Health Foundation
- Science and Environmental Health Network
- Center for Health, Environment, and Justice
 - 4,000 signed professional members of the Fluoride Action network including Nobel Laureate in Medicine (2000), Dr. Arvid Carisson.

Thank you for your time.