



AGENDA
WINDSOR-ESSEX COUNTY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
held on Thursday, April 4, 2013
Meeting at 5:30p.m.
At LOU ROMANO WATER RECLAMATION PLANT

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ADDITIONS TO THE AGENDA**
3. **DECLARATION OF CONFLICT**
4. **PRESENTATION**
 - 4.1 Prestige LED Lighting – Energy conservation possibilities through LED lights
 - 4.2 Nancy Pancheshan, Save Ojibway – Coco Paving Inc. big box proposal on Environmental Registry
5. **MINUTES**

Adoption of the minutes of the meeting held March 7th, 2013 – *emailed separately.*
6. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES**
 - 6.1 Petcoke update
 - 6.2 Green Speaker Series proposal
7. **COORDINATORS REPORT**

WECEC Coordinator Monthly Report – *attached.*
8. **SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS**
 - 8.1 Air
 - 8.2 Transportation – *attached.*
 - 8.3 Provincially Significant Wetlands
 - 8.4 Water Quality
 - 8.5 Surplus Parks Strategy
9. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - 9.1 Strategic Plan review – *attached.*
10. **COMMUNICATIONS**
 - 10.1 The Price of Green Energy: Is Germany Killing the Environment to Save It? – Spiegel Online International, March 12th, 2013 – *attached.*
 - 10.2 The Windsor Utilities Commission has just ceased adding fluoride to the water system serving Windsor, LaSalle and Tecumseh – The Windsor Star, Monday March 25th 2013 – *attached.*
11. **DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

The date of the next meeting will be May 2, 2013 at Lou Romano Water Reclamation Plant at 5:30 o'clock p.m.
12. **ADJOURNMENT**



– MARCH 2013 –

ONGOING INITIATIVES

1. Renewable Energy Media Campaign with Generator Design

This group has successfully secured St. Clair College, Essex Power, EnWin, the Windsor Essex Economic Development Corporation and EcoSpex as partners in our Energy Conservation Campaign. This campaign will launch mid April with print, radio and online advertising. WECEC will have a booth at the Windsor Home Show (April 5th-7th) to promote the committee and this campaign. AM800 Experts on Call sessions have been scheduled for April 7th at 10am and April 27th at 1pm. We are in the process of scheduling a press conference with our partners to kick off the campaign.

2. Water Quality Subcommittee

The subcommittee continues to work on educating residents about the harm phosphorous is causing to our lakes and rivers and plans to begin a community phosphorous campaign. This would build on the blue green algae video by educating residents about how to read product labels such as fertilizer and laundry soap and compare the phosphorous content for various products. The group has talked of getting permission to use phosphorous free lawn signs on city parks as well as handing them out to homeowners to encourage and educate others. Another short video about how to read labels and make informed decisions would be of great benefit to this upcoming campaign.

3. Surplus Parks Strategy

A Council report recommending the development of Long Park was approved at the Environment, Transportation and Public Safety Standing Committee on March 20th. This report will likely go before City Council in April. The recommendation suggests the construction of the new St. Bernard School as well as the development of 38 residential building lots. Loss of playground equipment will be compensated for by an expansion of playground equipment at Ford Test Track.

A comprehensive map depicting the locations of the City of Windsor surplus parks was given to WECEC by the Parks Department. This group will work towards having a meeting with the Parks Development department as well as the Planning department to look at an overall strategy.

4. Trip to the Detroit Wildlife Reserve

The tentative date of Friday June 14th has been proposed for a tour of the Detroit Wildlife Reserve. Environmental groups as well as the media will be invited to join. A bus will likely have to be rented from Transit Windsor for the trip.

5. Earth Hour

Electricity consumption in Windsor dropped 2.0 % during Earth Hour on Saturday March 23rd. This represents approximately 5.6 MW or enough power to serve approximately 1,300 homes. Unfortunately, Windsor did not beat it's 2012 reduction of 8.3 MW, or enough power to serve approximately 2,000 average homes. It's important to remember that many factors other than participation could have played a part in the reduced number this year. For example, March 2012 was unseasonably warm and well above the 8-degree highs that are expected at this time of year in Windsor. This year, temperatures were well below seasonal norms in

Windsor, and well below 0 degrees on Saturday night at the time of the Earth Hour event.

From EnWin and the City of Windsor's perspective, any time we have an opportunity to remind people to think about their energy consumption and encourage conservation -- that is a successful event. We went to Eastwood public school and taught the grades five and six classes about conservation, and certainly those children took that information home to share with their parents, and they all turned off the lights for the hour. For us, that constitutes a successful event.

6. Rose City Clean Sweep Kick Off

This year, WECEC has helped the City of Windsor and the Downtown Windsor Business Improvement Association organize a kick-off event for the City's Rose City Clean Sweep campaign. The event is on Friday, April 5th from 10am until noon. Participants will meet on Maiden Lane West and help pick up litter around the downtown. All supplies will be provided by the City of Windsor. Community groups are encouraged to organize clean up events in their neighbourhoods by calling 311, emailing cleancity@city.windsor.on.ca, or visiting www.citywindsor.ca and clicking on E-Services, 311 Online, Clean Sweep Registration.

7. WECEC Budget – Summary

2013 Budget		
Expense	Credit	Expenditure
2012 Budget	\$8,300.00	
Website domain renewal		\$100.00
Website hosting fee		\$500.00
Pat on the Back		\$2,500.00
Earth Day		\$40.00
Green Speaker 2		\$1,000.00
Green Speaker 2		\$1,000.00
Green Speaker 3		\$1,000.00
WQ video		\$500.00
Wildlife tour		\$500.00
Promotional Items		\$500.00
Conservation Campaign		\$600.00
Totals	\$8,300.00	\$8,240.00
TOTAL REMAINING		\$60.00

Transportation Subcommittee ReportMarch 11th, 2013

Dean Clevett, Chair
Bernie Drouillard
Frank Butler
Averil Parent, coordinator

Regrets:
Rick Coronado
Radwan Tamr

Submission to City Council on Transit Windsor Budget Deliberations

Given the meager 3 mins to deliver commentaries, not all the recommendations were heard. The subcommittee agreed to resubmit our recommendations to council to ensure they are received. The full recommendations include:

Funding to include orders of 6 buses annually for the next 5 years to replace the 25 buses that are 20 years old or more

Implement and fund the three suggested service improvements of \$1,270,000 net found on page 4 of the final operating submission by Transit Windsor

Move on the development of the Regional Transportation Authority with other local municipalities in the recommendation made last year by WECEC

The subcommittee submits these recommendations again to ensure they are received by both the standing Environment and Transportation Committee and the full City Council.

The subcommittee noted that we should have received 3 minutes to speak to our original resolution and 3 minutes for the full Transit Windsor budget. Hence we were short changed on responding to both issues however their link. Discussion with the Windsor Council chair, Alan Halberstadt on rectifying this in the future will be the next step.

The subcommittee also considers that committees of council should have more time to reply than other presenters since our comments are part of a formal response to documents such as the Transit Windsor BOD of January and February, 2013 which are considerable in size and breadth of topic and often contains the

8.2

commentary of a number of individual or the committee of the whole. The present arbitrarily set 3 minute rule for commentary is both short sighted and hinders the role of committees such as WECEC to reply fully to important issues and keep council informed.

Submitted by

Frank Butler, subcommittee member

Strategic Action Plan 2012

Strategic Direction #1 – Profile of WECEC			
GOALS	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)	TIME FRAME
<p><u>Goal:</u> Improve the relationships with City and County Councils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare an annual report of accomplishments and present to City and County Councils ▪ Meet with each county municipality to identify potential environmental concerns to bring forward to WECEC 	<p>Coordinator</p>	<p>Yearly</p>
<p><u>Goal:</u> Improve relationships with other organizations, committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hold at minimum one meeting a year with other environmental organizations, committees to share information and to, ▪ Identify opportunities for partnering on community education/public awareness ▪ Include standing item on agenda for other organizations/committee reports 	<p>Coordinator and WECEC</p>	<p>Yearly</p>
		<p>Coordinator and WECEC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
		<p>Coordinator/Recording Secretary</p>	<p>Monthly</p>
Strategic Direction #2 – Proactive policy development			
GOALS	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)	TIME FRAME
<p><u>Goal:</u> develop policy statements that reflect current state of environmental issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bring forward existing policy statements for review and updating (if necessary) ▪ identify emerging trends regarding the environment and develop policy statements to reflect these trends ▪ distribute policy statements to City and County Councils 	<p>Coordinator</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
		<p>Coordinator and WECEC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
		<p>Coordinator</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

Strategic Direction #3 – Committee operations

GOALS	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)	TIME FRAME
<p><u>Goal:</u> Ensure performance objectives of the Coordinator are met</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop annual work plan ▪ Develop performance evaluation tool ▪ Conduct performance evaluation on an annual basis 	<p>Coordinator WECEC WECEC</p>	

Strategic Direction #4 - Public engagement

GOALS	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)	TIME FRAME
<p><u>Goal:</u> Increase awareness of WECEC by the public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ distribute advanced agenda for WECEC meetings ▪ maintain a website and Facebook page ▪ strategically identify and attend community events ▪ maintain a professional display for participation at community events ▪ develop a communication strategy to regularly highlight the work of the committee 	<p>Coordinator Coordinator Coordinator and WECEC Coordinator Ad-hoc working group</p>	<p>Monthly Monthly Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing</p>
<p><u>Goal:</u> Increase engagement of public on environmental issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop and implement mechanisms for public to be engaged in identifying environmental issues of importance to them ▪ implement delegation policy 	<p>Coordinator Coordinator</p>	<p>Ongoing Ongoing</p>

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/german-renewable-energy-policy-takes-toll-on-nature-conservation-a-888094.html>

The Price of Green Energy: Is Germany Killing the Environment to Save It?

By Markus Dettmer, Peter Müller and Cornelia Schmergal

The German government is carrying out a rapid expansion of renewable energies like wind, solar and biogas, yet the process is taking a toll on nature conservation. The issue is causing a rift in the environmental movement, pitting "green energy" supporters against ecologists.



DPA

The Bagpipe, a woody knoll in northern Hesse, can only be recommended to hikers with reservations. This here is lumberjack country. Broad, clear-cut lanes crisscross the area. The tracks of heavy vehicles can be seen in the snow. And there is a vast clearing full of the stumps of recently felled trees.

ANZEIGE

Martin Kaiser, a forest expert with Greenpeace, gets up on a thick stump and points in a circle. "Mighty, old beech trees used to stand all over here," he says. Now the branches of the felled giants lie in large piles on the ground. Here and there, lone bare-branch survivors project into the sky.

Kaiser says this is "a climate-policy disaster" and estimates that this clear-cutting alone will release more than 1,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Forests are important for lowering levels of greenhouse gases, as large quantities of carbon dioxide are trapped in wood -- especially the wood of ancient beech trees like these. Less than two years ago, UNESCO

added the "Ancient Beech Forests of Germany" to its list of World Natural Heritage Sites.

It wasn't any private forest magnate who cleared these woods out. Rather, it was Hessen-Forst, a forestry company owned by the western German state of Hesse. For some years now, wood has enjoyed a reputation for being an excellent source of energy -- one that is eco-friendly and presumably climate neutral. At the moment, more than half of the lumber felled in Germany makes its way into biomass power plants or wood-pellet heating systems. The result has been an increase in prices for wood and the related profit expectations. The prospect of making a quick buck, Kaiser says, "has led to a downright brutalization of the forestry business."

The Costs of Going Green

One would assume that ecology and the *Energiewende*, Germany's plans to [phase out nuclear energy](#) and increase its reliance on renewable sources, were natural allies. But in reality, the two goals have been coming into greater and greater conflict. "With the use of wood, especially," Kaiser says, "the limits of sustainability have already been exceeded several times." To understand what this really means, one needs to know Kaiser's background: For several years, he has been the head of the climate division at Greenpeace Germany's headquarters in Hamburg.

Things have changed in Germany since Chancellor Angela Merkel's government launched its energy transition policy in June 2011, prompted by the Fukushima nuclear power plant catastrophe in Japan. The decision to hastily shut down all German nuclear power plants by 2022 has shifted the political fronts. Old coalitions have been shattered and replaced by new ones. In an ironic twist, members of the environmentalist Green Party have suddenly mutated into advocates of an unprecedented industrialization of large areas of land, while Merkel's conservative Christian Democrats have been advocating for more measures to protect nature. Merkel's energy policies have driven a deep wedge into the environmental movement. While it celebrates the success of renewable energies as one of its greatest victories, it is profoundly unsettled by the effects of the energy transition, which can be seen everywhere across the country.

Indeed, this is not just about cleared forests. Grasslands and fields are being transformed into oceans of energy-producing corn that stretch beyond the horizon. Farmers are using digestate, a by-product of biogas production, to fertilize their fields as soon as they thaw from the winter. And entire tracts of land are being put to industrial use -- converted into enormous solar power plants, wind farms or highways of power lines, which will soon stretch from northern to southern Germany.

The public discourse about the energy transition plan is still dominated by its supporters, including many environmentalists who want to see the expansion of renewable energies at any price. They set the tone in government agencies, functioning as advisors to renewable energy firms and policymakers alike. But then there are those feeling increasingly uncomfortable with the way things are going. Out of fear of environmental destruction, they no longer want to remain silent.

Greens in Awkward Position

Although this conflict touches all political parties, none is more affected than the Greens. Since the party's founding in 1980, it has championed a nuclear phaseout and fought for clean energy. But now that this phaseout is underway, the Greens are realizing a large part of their dream -- the utopian idea of a society operating on "good" power -- is vanishing into thin air. Green energy, they have found, comes at an enormous cost. And the environment will also pay a price if things keep going as they have been.

Within the Greens' parliamentary group in the Bundestag, politicians focused on energy policy are facing off against those who champion environmental conservation, fighting over how much support the party should throw behind Merkel's energy transition. Those who prioritize the environment face a stiff challenge, given that Jürgen Trittin -- co-chairman of the parliamentary group who long served as environment minister -- is clearly more concerned with energy issues.

In debates, members of the pro-environmental camp have occasionally even been hissed at for supposedly playing into the hands of the nuclear lobby. "We should overcome the temptation to sacrifice environmental protection for the sake of the fighting climate change," says Undine Kurth, a Green parliamentarian from the eastern city of Magdeburg. "Preserving a stable natural environment is just as important."

"Of course there is friction between environment and climate protection advocates, even in my party," says Robert Habeck, a leader of the Greens in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein who became its "Energiewende minister" in June 2012 -- the first person in Germany to hold that title. "We Greens have suddenly also become an infrastructure party that pushes energy projects forward, while on the other side the classic CDU clientele is taking to the barricades. It's just like it was 30 years ago, only with reversed roles."

This role is an unfamiliar one for environmentalists. For a long time, they were the good guys, and the others were the bad guys. But now they're suddenly on the defensive. They used to be the ones who stood before administrative courts to fight highway and railway projects to protect Northern Shoveler ducks, Great Bustards or rare frog species. But now they are forced to defend massive high-voltage power lines while being careful not to scare off their core environmentalist clientele.

Bärbel Höhn, a former environment minister of the western state of North Rhine-Westphalia, has a reputation for being a bridge-builder between the blocs. She concedes that there have been mistakes, like with using corn for energy. But these are just teething problems that must be overcome, she adds reassuringly.

Encroaching on Nature Reserves

The opposition in Berlin has so far contented itself with criticizing Merkel, believing that her climate policies have failed and that she has steered Germany's most important infrastructure project into a wall. Granted, neither the center-left Social Democratic Party (SPD) nor the Greens are part of the ruling coalition at the federal level, but they do jointly govern a number of

Germany's 16 federal states. And, when forced to choose between nature and renewable energies, it is usually nature that take a back seat in those states.

It was in this way that, in 2009, Germany's largest solar park to date arose right in the middle of the Lieberoser Heide, a bird sanctuary about a 100 kilometers (62 miles) southeast of Berlin. Since German reunification in 1990, more than 200 endangered species have settled in the former military training grounds. But that didn't seem to matter. In spite of all the protests by environmentalists, huge areas of ancient pine trees were clear cut in order to make room for solar collectors bigger than soccer fields.

A similar thing happened in Baden-Württemberg, even though the southwestern state has been led for almost two years by Winfried Kretschmann, the first state governor in Germany belonging to the Green Party. In 2012, it was the Greens there who passed a wind-energy decree that aims to boost the number of wind turbines in the state from 400 to roughly 2,500 by 2020. And in the party's reckoning, nature is standing in the way.

The decree includes an exemption that makes it easier to erect huge windmills in nature conservations areas, where they are otherwise forbidden. But now this exception threatens to become the rule: In many regions of the state, including Stuttgart, Esslingen and Göppingen, district administrators are reporting that they plan to permit wind farms to be erected in several nature reserves.

But apparently even that isn't enough for Claus Schmiedel, the SPD leader in the state parliament. Two weeks ago, he wrote a letter to Kretschmann recommending that he put the bothersome conservationists back into line. Schmiedel claimed that investors in renewable energies were being "serially harassed by the low-level regional nature-conservation authorities" -- and complained that the state government wasn't doing enough to combat this.

Fears of Magnetic Fields

Just as controversial as the wind farms are the massive electricity masts of the power lines, which bring wind energy from the north to large urban areas in the south. This has led the Greens to favor cables laid underground over the huge overhead lines for some time now. Trittin, the party's co-leader, believes that using buried cables offers an opportunity "to expand the grid with the backing of the people."

Ironically, however, there is growing resistance to this supposedly eco- and citizen-friendly form of power transition on the western edge of Göttingen, a university town in central Germany that lies in Trittin's electoral district.

Harald Wiedemann, of the local citizens' initiative opposed to underground cables, has already sent to the printers a poster that reads: "Stop! You are now leaving the radiation-free sector." Plans call for laying 12 cables as thick as an arm 1.5 meters (5 feet) below ground. Wiedemann warns that the planned high-voltage lines will create dangerous magnetic fields. He and some other locals have marked out the planned course of the lines with barrier tape. It veers away from the highway north of the village, cuts through the fields, runs right next to an

elementary school and through a drinking water protection area.

Wiedemann is also the head of the city organization of the Greens, who are generally known as Energiewende backers. "But why do things have to be done so slapdash?" he asks. The planning seems "fragmented," he says, and those behind them have forgotten "nature conservation, health and agriculture."

Indeed, underground cables are anything but gentle on the landscape. Twelve thick metal cables laid out in a path 20 meters wide are required to transmit 380,000 volts. No trees are allowed to grow above this strip lest the roots interfere with the cables. The cables warm the earth, and the magnetic fields created by the alternating current power cables also terrify many.

Nature Suffers

Many nature conservationists believe that Germany's Energiewende is throwing the baby out with the bath water. For example, last week, Germany's Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) hosted a meeting of scientists and representatives from nature conservation organizations and energy associations in the eastern city of Leipzig.

Kathrin Ammermann, who heads the organization's unit responsible for renewable energy, is troubled by recent developments. "Increased production of biogas, in particular, has intensified corn monoculture," she says, noting that this has harmed numerous plant and animal species. Wind turbines also kill birds and bats. "The expansion of renewable energies must not only be carried out in a way that makes the most economic sense, but also in a way that is as friendly as possible to nature and the environment," she says.

As Germany's environment minister, it is Peter Altmaier's job to balance the interests of both sides. But the CDU politician spent his first months in office singing the praises of renewable energies only to then turn around and warn with increasingly grim forecasts of an explosion in electricity prices that can no longer be controlled. Indeed, nature conservation doesn't exactly top his list of priorities.

Last summer, when he presented his personal 10-point renewable-energy plan, it occurred to him, just in nick of time, that he was also responsible for environmental protection. He then pulled out a few meager words on nature and water protection, which have yet to be followed up with deeds. Nor has any progress been made on a noise-control plan relating to the building of offshore wind farms that had been announced with much fanfare.

At least Norbert Röttgen, Altmaier's predecessor and fellow CDU member, conceded during his time in office that nature protection might ultimately risk getting put on the back burner as a result of the nuclear phaseout. He even set up a Nature Conservation and Energy division within the ministry to address the issue. Nevertheless, it is the champions of renewable energies who are increasingly dominating the ministry's policy line, with the traditional advocates of nature and environmental protection just standing back and watching in astonishment. "In decision-making processes, we either get listened to too late or not at all," says one ministry official. "Nature protection just isn't an issue the minister has taken up."

THE WINDSOR STAR

Windsor water supply goes fluoride free



Wayne White, production supervisor, turns off the flow of fluoride into the drinking water in the control room at the A.H. Weeks Water Treatment Plant, Monday, March 25th, 2013. (DAX MELMER/The Windsor Star)

Mar 25, 2013 - 4:55 PM EDT

With a couple of computer clicks in the control room of the A.H. Weeks Water Treatment Plant in East Windsor, more than 50 years of adding fluoride to the city's water supply to fight cavities ended Monday afternoon.

"Out of Service" blinked in red on a digital screen as Wayne White, production supervisor with the Enwin water division, stopped the flow of hydrofluorosilicic acid into the water system.

Within days, a week at the most, the last remnants of fluoride should be gone from the water flowing from taps in Windsor, LaSalle and Tecumseh, city water officials say.

"If you haven't been brushing, it's probably a good time to start," Garry Rossi, the city's director of water production, said as the flow of hydrofluorosilicic acid was shut off at 4:05 p.m.

City council voted 8-3 on Feb. 4 to remove what health authorities describe as a preventative chemical following a six-hour marathon meeting the previous week that

saw the local medical officer of health and the head of the local and provincial dental societies pleading not to end the practice. On Monday, the Windsor Utilities Commission was notified by provincial environmental authorities that the necessary operating licence amendment had been approved.

In voting to end a practice begun after the passing of Bylaw 2327 on Oct. 16, 1961, council also approved redirecting more than \$125,000 in annual savings into a fund to educate the public on dental hygiene practices and to bolster existing programs that assist low-income households in getting professional dental care.

“I think it’s a sad day ... there’s no way we can replace fluoridation,” said Liz Haugh, director of health promotion with the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit. The health unit and the local dental society argued, unsuccessfully, that municipal drinking water fluoridation represented a cheap and effective way to combat tooth decay.

“This is great — I’m pleased to see Windsor join the ranks of 67 per cent of Canada and 94 per cent of the world,” said Kimberly DeYong of Fluoride Free Windsor. Her group, formed in 2011, lobbied to have Windsor join the growing list of cities and towns turning away from a practice once described as one of the top public health achievements of the last century.

“The truth of it is, (hydrofluorosilicic acid) can either be drunk, or it has to be treated as hazardous waste,” said DeYong. Rossi said the unused remnants of WUC’s supply will be trucked away by a hazardous waste removal company.

For the most part, the response to Windsor’s decision, both at home and across the province, has been “extremely positive,” said Ward 8 councillor and WUC chairman Bill Marra.

“I’m still disappointed, but the majority rules,” said Ward 6 Coun. Jo-Anne Gignac, one of three council dissenters on the motion to discontinue fluoridation. “I hold trained people in high regard,” she said of the doctors and dentists who spoke out on Jan. 28.

“Not all doctors and members of the medical community were in favour of continued fluoridation,” said Marra. He made sure that most of the more than 80 reports, studies and submissions made to council by both sides on the issue remain on the city’s website.

Ward 4 Coun. Alan Halberstadt, who voted with the majority, said he was later approached by a local dentist who asked him: “How would you like to put in a needle in the mouth of a three-year-old?”

Dr. Charles Frank, a long-time Windsor dentist who is past president of and senior advisor to the Essex County Dental Society, said he anticipates a spike in local caries rates within the next two years.

“I’m disappointed they decided on this course of action,” said Frank, who recommends “more vigilant brushing,” as well as looking at alternatives, including the use of fluoridated toothpaste.

DeYong said it’s because of modern-day alternatives, like fluoridated toothpaste — whose packaging warns of the harmful affects of swallowing — that make municipal water fluoridation unnecessary. She said tea and grape juice are among consumer products containing fluorides.

Last year, Rossi said about 116,000 kilograms of the industrially sourced hydrofluorosilicic acid was added to drinking water by WUC, which delivered an average of 137 million litres of water daily to local consumers. Almost half that amount — 47 per cent — is used for residential purposes, with eight per cent of the total going to Tecumseh and seven per cent to LaSalle.