

04/13/15

Dr. Maria Narducci, Chairman
Board of Health
Town of Shrewsbury
Shrewsbury, MA 01545

Dear Dr. Narducci,

As parents and Shrewsbury residents, we are very concerned over the recent discoveries that fluoride in drinking water is a neurotoxin and endocrine-disrupting chemical. We are referring specifically to the following findings:

1. The Harvard finding that fluoride damages children's brains as seen in lower IQ test scores (Choi, et al, 2012; see also Grandjean and Landrigan, 2014)
2. The finding from England that fluoride is associated with hypothyroidism, which also damages children's brains (Peckham, et al, 2015)
3. The finding that water fluoridation is associated with increased incidence of Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (Malin and Till, 2015).

Considering these findings, we request that you immediately suspend Shrewsbury's water fluoridation program until this matter can be fully investigated, and we can be certain that any fluoride added to the drinking water is having no adverse effect on children's minds.

As you may know, neither the state nor the federal government requires us to add fluoride to the drinking water. The decision rests entirely with the Town of Shrewsbury. You may also be aware that the federal regulatory bureaucracy has ceased to function on this matter, as we have been waiting nine years for the EPA to set a new Maximum Contaminant Level for fluoride in drinking water as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions.

Thank you for your attention in this matter,

Bryan Moss

Sharon Moss

Citations

Choi, A.L., Sun, G., Zhang, Y. and Grandjean, P. 2012. Developmental fluoride neurotoxicity: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 120: 1362-1368.

Grandjean, P. and Landrigan, P.J. 2014. Neurobehavioural effects of developmental toxicity. *Lancet Neurology* 13: 330-338.

Malin, A.J. and Till, C. 2015. Exposure to fluoridated water and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder prevalence among children and adolescents in the United States: an ecological association. *Environmental Health* 14: 17.

Peckham, S., Lowery, D. and Spencer, S. 2015. Are fluoride levels in drinking water associated with hypothyroidism prevalence in England? A large observational study of GP practice data and fluoride levels in drinking water. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* doi:10.1136/jech-2014-204971