

Request to Speak to a Committee of Council

4.11

If your request is for a specific committee meeting, this form must be received by NOON the day before the scheduled committee meeting. Requests for Monday meetings must be received the Friday before the meeting. Requests for meetings scheduled for the day after a statutory holiday must be received the last business day before the meeting.

Standing Committee Requested

Kindly indicate which Standing Committee: *

Board of Health

Requestor Information

Name of Individual: * Peter Ormond

Name of Organization: Green Party of Canada, Hamilton Centre Riding

Do you or your organization represent a lobbyist (voluntary) Yes No

Contact Number: * 905-526-6458

Email Address: * ormondpm@yahoo.ca

Mailing Address: * 56 Ferrie Street West Hamilton, ON L8L 1C7

Reason(s) for delegation request: * To voice my concern for fluoridated drinking water in the City of Hamilton. If the majority of the world, including 98% of Europe, doesn't fluoridate their drinking water, then why do we? I will ask Coucil to vote to remove fluoride from our drinking water, and explain my reasons.

Will you be submitting a formal presentation?* Yes No

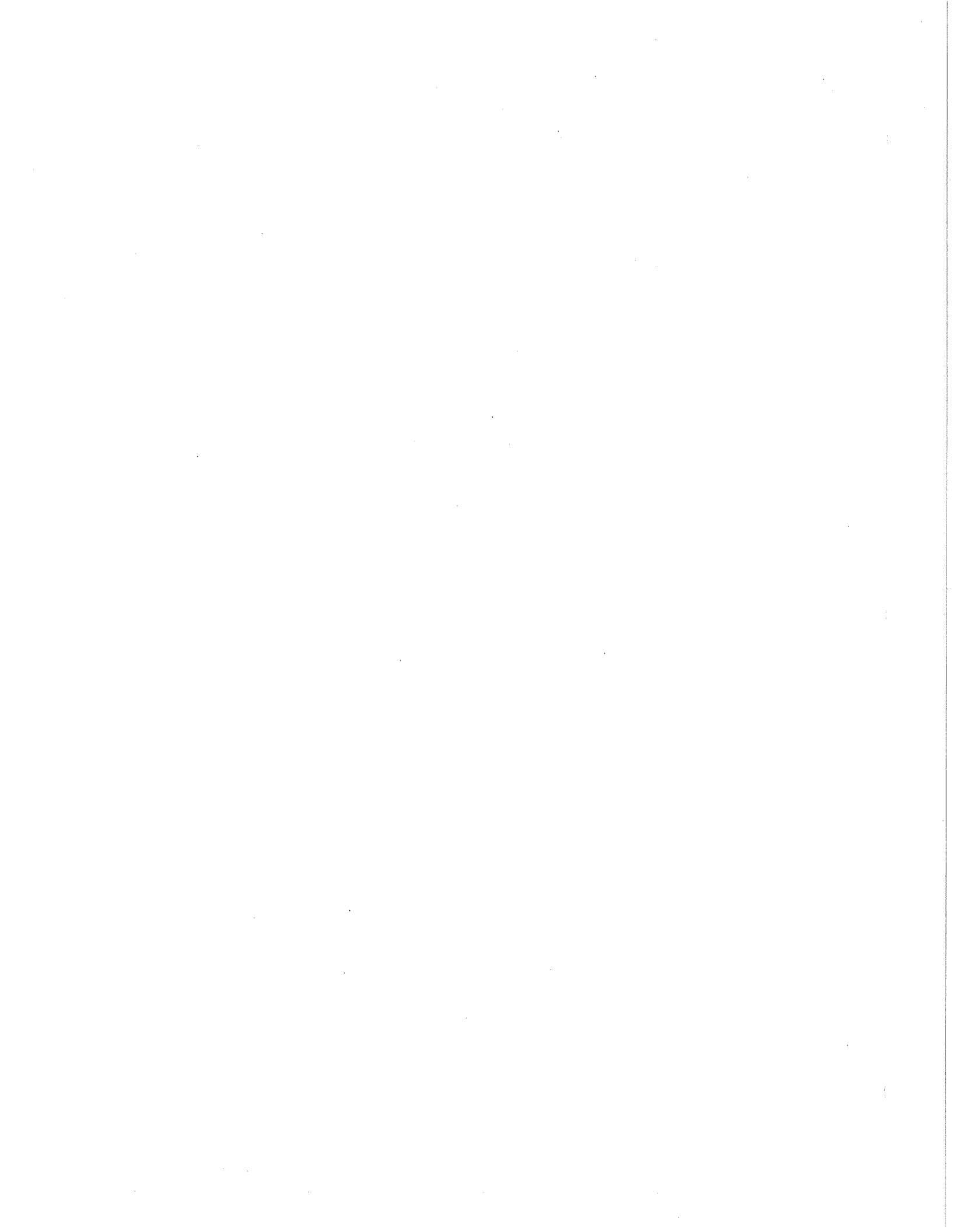
Overhead projector required for the presentation

Power Point required for the presentation

Requests to speak to Council are forwarded to the Standing Committee for consideration. Once considered by Committee, and approved, you will be notified of the date for your presentation.

This form is not for the purpose of presenting unsolicited proposals by Vendors to Committee. Such proposals are subject to a competitive process as required by the City's Purchasing Policy.

Personal information collected on this form is authorized under Section 5.10(2) of the City's Procedural By-law No. 10-053 for the purpose of contacting individuals and/or organizations requesting an opportunity to appear as a delegation before a Standing Committee and will be published with the Committee Agenda. The Voluntary Lobbyist Registry is a public document and will be available for viewing in the City Clerk's office. The Procedural By-law is a requirement of Section 238(2) of the Municipal Act. Questions about its collection can be directed to the Manager, Legislative Services / Deputy Clerk, City Hall, 71 Main St. W., Hamilton, ON L8P 4Y5 (905 546-2424 ext. 4304).



Artificial Water Fluoridation

Environmental Effects &
Legal Implications

Peter Ormond, M.Eng, MBA, P. Eng
Co-chair, Great Lakes & Water Group, CoG Hamilton
CEO, Green Party of Canada; Hamilton Centre Riding
Host: Green TV - Newsclip TV
Host: Green Sense - 93.3 CFMU

Hydrofluorosilicic Acid, derived from
scrubbers of phosphate fertilizer production sites
- NOT pharmaceutical grade

"Hazardous Waste"
Hazardous Waste Act:

"Toxic Substance" (Anthropogenic, Toxic,
Persistent, Bioaccumulative)
Canadian Environmental Protection Act

"Dangerous good/class 8 corrosive substance,"
Transport Canada

Contaminants include trace amounts of:

- Arsenic (As)
- Lead (Pb)
- Mercury (Hg)
- Cadmium (Cd)
- Chromium (Cr)
- Radionuclides (Ra, Po)

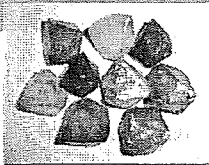


Photo: www.fluoridealert.org

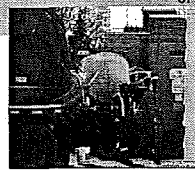
Natural Fluorides vs. Hydrofluorosilicic Acid

NaF (sodium fluoride or villaumite)

MgF₂
magnesium fluoride
or sellaite



20 x
MORE
TOXIC



CaF₂ (calcium fluoride, fluorite or
fluorspar)

- Naturally occurring
- Safe to hold with bare hands
- Sparingly soluble in neutral pH water
- Fluoride toxicity reduced by calcium

Acute oral toxicity

-LD 50 = oral rat, 4250 ppm

Source: REAGENTS, INC.-MSDS-CALCIUM FLUORIDE

H₂SiF₆ (hydrofluorosilicic acid)

- Man-made toxic waste product
- Highly corrosive liquid that requires full personal protective equipment to handle legally
- Fluoride toxicity enhanced by co-contaminants

Acute oral toxicity

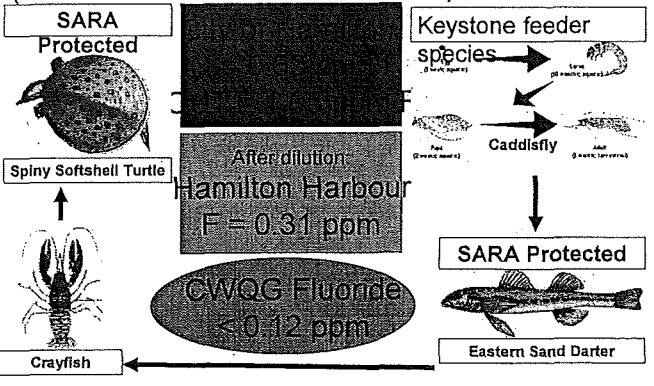
-LD 100 = guinea pig, 80 ppm (2 % solution)

Source: lastung date 06.07.2009 SOLVAY Chemicals

NO NSF60 TOXICOLOGY STUDIES

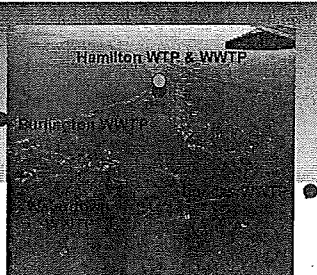
Turtle Species are currently in Need of Protection?

(Violates Fisheries Act 1985 & Species At Risk)



Hamilton Harbour Area of Concern

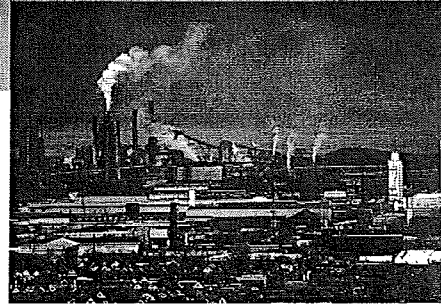
- * Recipient of fluorides from 4 WWTPs (and urban runoff)
- * Fluorides not removed by wastewater treatment
- * <1% treated water consumed for drinking = 99% H_2SiF_6 discharged
- * H_2SiF_6 >450,000 lbs/year (1 lb/person/year minus rural)
- * + Permitted industry loading
- * + food, pharmaceuticals, personal care & cleaning products



"... the impacts on the Harbour's aquatic ecosystem, fish and wildlife continue to occur"

Report - Hamilton Harbour - Areas of Concern (2010) Env.Can. and ON MOE

Municipal Water Fluoridation = Industrial F Pollution Smokescreen



AWF makes it impossible to regulate the many industries in Hamilton that discharge fluorides into the combined sewer system & atmosphere

We Have a Duty to Protect the Environment That Sustains Us



- * As of January 1, 2013 Municipal Councillors will be **personally** responsible and liable for environmental and health damage caused by fluoridation under the Safe Drinking Water Act (2002), Section 19.
- * Health Canada does not regulate H_2SiF_6 . As such, the agency has no standing in the matter. Its endorsements will not shield the City of Hamilton from liability or possible legal action.

Legal Implications of Fluoridation

- * Violates the federal 2002 Species At Risk Act
- * Violates the 1999 Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- * Violates several pieces of legislation stemming from the federal 1985 Fisheries Act
- * Violates Ontario 2002 SDWA Section 20 'Dilution no Defense'
- * Violates 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (goal - virtual elimination of persistent toxic substances)
- * Violates 1997 Binational Toxics Strategy
- * Contributes to exceedance Can Water Quality Guideline

Hamilton Has the Power to End AWF Under the Clean Water Act of 2006

- * Ontario's Clean Water Act helps protect drinking water from source to tap with a multi-barrier approach that stops contaminants from entering sources of drinking water – lakes, rivers and aquifers.
- * Ontario's Clean Water Act requires that local communities - through local Source Protection Committees – assess existing and potential threats to their water, and that they set out and implement the actions needed to reduce or eliminate these threats.
- * Empowers communities to take action to prevent threats from becoming significant (i.e. including threats to aquatic life).
- * Requires public participation on every local source protection plan – the planning process for source protection is open to anyone in the community.
- * Requires that all plans and actions are based on sound science (i.e. including but not limited to peer-reviewed human health research).

Recommendations

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 recommend the Board of Health Committee insist on:

1. Provision of a full environmental impact assessment and baseline study that was conducted prior to initiation of Artificial Water Fluoridation. None? Stop AWF
2. Continuous downstream monitoring to ensure that levels do not exceed water quality guidelines for protection of aquatic life of 0.12 ppm. Not feasible? Stop AWF
3. A mandate that chemistry of the water discharged into the Hamilton Bay from the Hamilton sewage treatment plant is the same or better than the water that is taken out in terms of protection of aquatic life. Not possible? Stop AWF

Organizations Committed to Environmental Restoration by Ending Artificial Water Fluoridation

- * Green Party of Canada
- * Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment
- * Council of Canadians
- * EPA Headquarters Professionals' Union
- * Great Lakes United
- * 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
- * Goldman Prize winners (2006, 2003, 1997, 1995, 1990)

Thank you for your time

