

YFILES

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TO: Edward Urbansky

FROM: Roger Masters

Thank you for your thoughtful message on familial health problems.

I've been meaning to respond to your statements especially since the email correspondence with Cherie Trine has been so widely disseminated. Her recent answer makes it more important for me to emphasize a number of factual and scientific errors in your criticism of the many peer-reviewed articles that I have published (most with Myron J. Coplan) on the neurotoxicity of fluosilicic acid and sodium silicofluoride as water treatment chemicals.

First, however, a personal note to confirm a remark that Cherie Trine made in her last email to you. I am NOT an "anti-fluoridationist": I use fluoridated toothpaste and a fluoride gel (both with sodium fluoride). Since our research does not show that water treated with sodium fluoride has effects comparable to those observed where silicofluorides are in use and since sodium fluoride was at least tested for its toxicity, I find myself disagreeing with ANY discussion of "fluoridation" (pro OR con) that does not refer precisely to the chemicals used for this purpose. Our specific position is that there should be a moratorium on the use of fluosilicic acid and sodium silicofluoride (the "silicofluorides") until extensive independent testing on animals shows their safety.

Second, although silicofluorides are added to public water supplies for a health-related purpose, the effect of chronic exposure to these compounds has never been tested and neither the EPA nor the CDC has POSITIVE evidence of their safety. An ASSUMPTION in the chemistry of dissociation is not adequate as evidence of safety: for example, many silicon compounds can be toxic and no one knows whether such compounds are formed when fluosilicic acid or sodium silicofluoride is injected in a public water supply. I would appreciate knowing of ANY drug newly developed for medical usage that is sold in drugstores with a comparable lack of testing. Even more questionable, of course, is the compulsory exposure of large populations to such untested chemical compounds. As a result, the testing of silicofluorides should not be limited to chemical studies of "dissociation" since such research ignores the possibility of the formation of new compounds with toxic effects either in the water flow or after ingestion of water treated with silicofluorides.

Third, you have often written that we have no evidence that the silicofluorides leach lead from water pipes as if this was a reason to dismiss our publications. **SUCH AN EFFECT IS IN NO WAY ESSENTIAL TO OUR FINDINGS AND INDEED HAS NEVER BEEN DISCUSSED AS THE PRINCIPAL HYPOTHESIS EXPLAINING THE HARMFUL ASSOCIATIONS WE HAVE FOUND.**

Fourth, we have repeatedly stated a different point. **WHERE THERE IS LEAD IN THE ENVIRONMENT (e.g., older housing with lead paint), water treated with silicofluorides**

enhances biological UPTAKE of this exposure to environmental lead (as measured by children's blood lead levels). We have even published empirical evidence consistent with this hypothesis. (If you don't understand why a two way analysis of variance with a significant interaction term is an important finding in this regard, please let me know and I'll explain it to you).

Fifth, as evidence that an untested chemical is a toxin that needs laboratory study, one does NOT have to present a demonstrated experimental finding of the mechanism involved. That's absurd: our point is that the necessity of such studies is established by the repeated finding of a statistically significant association between silicofluoride usage and harmful effects (using different methods and different dependent variables) -- especially when multivariate models control for up to a dozen or more confounding independent variables.

Sixth, as a test of ecological factors that increase lead toxicity, I have found—along with many other famous scientists (most notably Prof. Herbert Needleman of Pittsburgh) —that behavioral dysfunctions related to lead neurotoxicity are especially important. **YOU PERSISTENTLY AVOID ANY REFERENCE TO MY RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD, WHICH BEGAN LONG BEFORE STUDIES WITH MYRON COPLAN ON SILICOFLUORIDES AND WHICH ARE BASED ON KNOWN EFFECTS OF LEAD ON NEUROTRANSMITTERS SUCH AS DOPAMINE, WHOSE ROLE IN LEARNING AND BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION IS WELL ESTABLISHED.**

The data on lead and crime are well known and, indeed, Prof. Needleman just published another paper showing this effect. (If there were even a single additional murder in a city using silicofluorides, how many cavities would have to be prevented by adding fluosilicic acid to a city's water supply to justify the practice?) Since I've recently published two different papers with further evidence linking silicofluoride treated water with higher rates of violent crime, your refusal to accept our finding is making some observers suspect that non-scientific factors influence your position. Having spent two years in the Foreign Service (as Cultural Attache at the U.S. Embassy to France), I'm well aware of the difference between bureaucracy and science. If that isn't the explanation, I am puzzled since your remarks on our work fail to refer to the substance of our research methods and findings in a competent and comprehensive manner. For convenience, I am adding below a bibliographical summary. Should you want to see any of these papers (such as the most recent publication in the book on violence edited by Bloom and Dess), please let me know.

Sincerely, Roger D. Masters

Publications_on_Silicofluorides,_Neurotoxicity,_and_Behavior_
Masters, R., Hone, B, and Doshi, A. (1998). "Environmental Pollution, Neurotoxicity, and Criminal Violence," in J. Rose, ed., Environmental Toxicology: Current Developments (London: Gordon and Breach, 1998), pp. 13-48.

Survey

of_evidence_linking_lead_and_manganese_neurotoxicity_to_aggressive__
behavior_and_crime,_presenting_multivariate_analysis_correlating_Toxic__
Release_Inventory_for_lead_and_manganese_with_crime_data_for_1991_from_all__
3141_US_counties____Emphasizes_effects_of_heavy_metals_on_neurotransmitter__
function_and_behavior._

Masters,_Roger_D.,_with_Baldwin_Way,_Brian_T._Hone,_David_J._Grelotti,__
David_Gonzalez,_and_David_Jones_(1998)_ "Neurotoxicity_and_Violence,"__
Vermont_Law_Review,_22:358-382._

Legal_implications_of_the_evidence_linking_neurotoxicity_and_crime__
(including_data_from_Toxic_Release_Inventory_and_crime_for_partial_sample__
of_US_counties)__

Masters,_R._and_Coplan,_M._(1999a)_ "Water_Treatment_with_Silicofluorides__
and_Lead

Toxicity,"_International_Journal_of_Environmental_Studies,_56:____
435-49

First_published_analysis_of_data_linking_silicofluoride_treatment_of__
public

water_supplies_with_higher_uptake_of_lead,_focused_on_survey_of__
children's_blood_lead_in_Massachusetts_(by_town)._

Masters,_R._and_Coplan,_M._(1999b)_ "A_Dynamic,_Multifactorial_Model_of__
Alcohol,_Drug_Abuse,_and_Crime:_Linking_Neuroscience_and_Behavior_to__
Toxicology,"_Social_Science_Information,_38:591-624._

Articulation_of_the_linkages_between_neurotoxicity,_brain_chemistry,__
environmental_pollution,_and_behavior_(with_focus_on_substance_abuse_and__
crime),_using_data_from_National_Institute_of_Justice_study_of_drug_use_in__
over_30,000_criminal_offenders_at_time_of_arrest).__Data_show_that_where__
silicofluorides_are_in_use,_criminals_are_more_likely_to_consume_alcohol,__
more_likely_to_have_used_cocaine_at_time_of_arrest__

and_that
communities__

have_significantly_higher_crime_rates._

Masters,_R.D.,_Coplan,_M._J.,_Hone,_B.T.,_and_Dykes,_J.E.____

(2000)."Association_of_Silicofluoride_Treated_Water_with_Elevated_Blood__
Lead,"

Neurotoxicology_21:_101-1100._

Follow-up_epidemiological_study_of_the_association_between_silicofluoride__
treated_community_water_and_enhanced_child_blood_lead_parameters.__This__
statistical_study_of_151,225_venous_blood_lead_(VBL)_tests_taken_from__
children_ages_0-6_inclusive,_living_in_105_communities_with_populations__
from_15,000_to_75,000_in_New_York_state,_shows_for_every_age_and_racial__
group_a_significant_association_between_silicofluoride_treated_community__
water_and_elevated_blood_lead.____

Roger_D.

Masters_(2001),_"Biology_and_Politics:_Linking_Nature_and__

Nurture"_in_Nelson_W._Polsby,_ed.,_Annual_Review_of_Political_Science,____

vol. 4, pp. 45-369.

A survey

of the scope of the emerging subfield called "biopolitics," reflecting the activities of the membership of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences. Four areas are discussed in some detail: 1) genetics and health; 2) toxins and behavior (including hyperactivity, depression, and violent crime), 3) the specific case of silicofluorides in water treatment and their effect in enhancing lead uptake; and 4) biopolitics and political theory.

Note: one-time e-print available at following URL:

<http://polisci.annualreviews.org/cgi/content/full/4/1/345?ijkey=0K1GnNcUKf2Gg&keytype=ref&siteid=arjournals>

Myron J.

Coplan and Roger Masters. 2001. "Guest Editorial: Silicofluorides and fluoridation," *Fluoride Quarterly Journal of the International Society for Fluoride Research*, 34: 161-220.

Masters, R.D. (2002). "MacLean's Evolutionary Neuroethology: Environmental Pollution, Brain Chemistry, and Violent Crime," Gerald A. Corey Jr. & Russell Gardner Jr., eds. *The Evolutionary Neuroethology of Paul MacLean* (Westport: Praeger), pp. 275-296 (Ch. 15).

Survey

of research on neurotoxicity, brain chemistry and behavior, including evidence of the role of lead and other heavy metal pollution and crime (as demonstrated by individual data, neurochemistry, and both geographic and longitudinal data) as well as survey of data linking silicofluorides to enhanced lead uptake. First presentation of findings on the extremely high correlation ($r = .90$) between gallons of leaded gasoline sold and the crime rates sixteen years later, confirming special vulnerability of pregnant mothers and newborns to lead toxicity.

Roger D.

Masters, 2003. "Neurotoxicology and Violence," in Richard W. Bloom and Nancy K. Dess, eds., *Evolutionary Psychology and Violence: A Primer*

for Policymakers and Public Policy Advocates (Praeger/Greenwood),

Analysis of evidence of neurotransmitter dysfunction due to toxins associated with increased rates of violent crime, with extensive discussion of silicofluoride neurotoxicity as an important instance.

Coplan, M.J. and Masters, R.D. (1999). "Is Silicofluoride Safe?"

Comments Re EPA Response to Rep. Calvert's Inquiry" Submission to Representative Kenneth Calvert, Subcommittee on Energy and Science, Committee on Science, U. S. House of Representative (August 12, 1999).

Analysis and rejoinder to letter dated 12 June 1999 from J. Charles Fox, Assistant Administrator, EPA, to Hon. Kenneth Calvert, U. S. House of Representative, commenting on errors and omissions in a "Question and Answer" statement and "Fluorosilicate Fact Sheet" enclosed by Mr. Fox.

This document contains a preliminary review of scientific data on the

differences_between_sodium_fluoride_(NaF)_and_the_silicofluorides_(H₂SiF₆ and Na₂SiF₆),_with_an_emphasis_on_the_complex_production_process_and_chemical_interactions_of_the_latter_compounds.

Masters,_R._D._and_Coplan,_M._J.,_with_Hone,_B.T.,_Grelotti,_D._J.,_Gonzalez,_D._and_Jones,_D._(in_press)._"Brain_Biochemistry_and_the_Violence_Epidemic:_Toward_a_'Win-Win'_Strategy_for_Reducing_Crime,"_in_Stuart Nagel,_ed.,_Super-Optimizing_Examples_Across_Public_Policy_Problems_(NOVA_Science_Publishers)__(in_press).

Review of the_evidence_linking_neurotoxicity_and_crime,_using_data_from_both_county-level_study_(correlating_EPA_Toxic_Release_Inventory_with_FBI_crime_reports_)_and_Massachusetts_data_on_silicofluorides_and_lead_uptake.

Web-site:___ Address_for_research_(with_M._J._Coplan)_on_health_and_behavioral_effects_of_silicofluorides:___ <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~rmasters/ahabs.htm>

Presentations_to_Scientific_Conferences:___ Masters,_R.D._and_Coplan,_M.J._"Silicofluoride_Usage_and_Lead_Uptake,"_Presentation_to_XXIIInd_Conference_of_the_International_Society_for_Fluoride_Research,_Bellingham,_Washington,_August_24-27,_1998.

Report on_findings_of_elevated_blood_lead_associated_with_communities_using_silicofluoride,_based_on_sample_of_over_250,000_children_in_Massachusetts_(see_Masters_and_Coplan,_1999a)

Masters,_R._D._"Poisoning_the_Well:_Neurotoxic_Metals,_Water_Treatment_and_Human_Behavior,"_Plenary_address_to_Annual_Conference_of_the_Association_for_Politics_and_the_Life_Sciences,"_Four_Seasons_Hotel,_Atlanta,_GA_(September_2,_1999).

Review of_evidence_linking_heavy_metal_pollution_with_substance_abuse_and_crime, including_presentation_of_data_linking_ban_on_sales_of_leaded_gasoline_with_decline_in_crime_16_years_later. Summary_of_geographical_data_analyses_contradicting_the_"null_hypothesis"_that_there_is_no_difference_in_the_effects_of_sodium_fluoride_and_the_silicofluorides.

Coplan,_M._J.,_Masters,_R._D.,_and_Hone,_B._(1999a)"Silicofluoride_Usage,_Tooth_Decay_and_Children's_Blood_Lead,"_Poster_presentation_to_Conference_on_"Environmental_Influences_on_Children:_Brain,_Development_and_Behavior,"_New_York Academy_of_Medicine,_Mt._Sinai_Hospital,_New_York,_May_24-25, Preliminary_report_on_data_from_analysis_of_national_sample_of_over_4,000_children_in_NHANES_III,_showing_that_while_water_fluoridation_is_associated_with_a_significant_increase_in_children's_blood_lead_(with_especially_strong_effects_among_minority_children),_data_on_tooth_decay___

from the
same survey show limited benefits that are no longer evident
among those aged 15-17.

Coplan, M.J., Masters, R.D., and Hone, B. (1999b) "Association of
Silicofluoride Treated Water with Elevated Blood Lead," Poster
presentation to 17th International Neurotoxicology Conference, Little Rock,
AR, October 17

Preliminary report on data from analysis of sample of blood lead testing
of over 150,000 children in New York State communities of 15,000 to 75,000
population. Once again, average blood lead levels were significantly
higher

($p < .0001$) in communities using silicofluorides in water treatment
than in those with unfluoridated water. The effect was found
independently in every age group for three ethnic subsamples
Roger D.

Masters (2002) "Science, Bureaucracy, and Public Policy: Can
Scientific Inquiry Prevail Over Entrenched Institutional Self-Interest?"
presentation at the annual meeting of the Association for Politics and the
Life Sciences, Montreal, Que. (August 19-23, 2002).

Analysis of bureaucratic opposition to reconsideration of public policy
decisions challenged by new data on silicofluoride chemistry and its
effects on human biology and behavior..

Roger D.

Masters (2002). "Toxins and Behavior: Implications of
'Toxicogenomics' for Public Policy," Paper presented to XXth International
Neurotoxicology Conference, Little Rock, ARK, Nov. 19, 2002.

--- You wrote:

Dear Professor Masters:

I am sorry

to learn that your wife is not well. I hope that she returns
to good health and back home soon.

Most of us

have had our share of experiences with illnesses, either
personally or via those we love.

Regardless of any professional differences we might have, I wish people
happiness and health in their personal lives.

Edward

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