

ADDENDUM A TO PETITION DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 2015

Section 6 shall be added to WAC 246-290-460. It shall state:

- (a) WAC 246-290-220 dealing with drinking water materials and additives requires that

“Any treatment chemicals, with the exception of commercially retailed hypochlorite compounds such as unscented Clorox, Purex, etc., added to water intended for potable use must comply with ANSI/NSF Standard 60.

- (b) ANSI/NSF Standard 60 provides as follows:

The purpose for which the American Water Works Association (AWWA) is formed is to promote public health, safety, and welfare through the improvement of the quality and quantity of water delivered to the public and ... advancing the knowledge of problems involved in the development of resources, production, and distribution of safe and adequate water supplies ... [and] conducting research to determine the causes of problems of providing a safe and adequate water supply and proposing solutions thereto in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of the water supply provided to the public.

- (c) ANSI/NSF Standard 60 makes the following requirements:

“For each substance requiring a new or updated risk assessment, toxicity data to be considered shall include but not be limited to, assays of genetic toxicity, acute toxicity ..., short term toxicity ..., subchronic toxicity ..., reproductive toxicity, developmental toxicity, immunotoxicity, neurotoxicity, chronic toxicity (including carcinogenicity), and human data (clinical, epidemiological, or occupational) when available. To more fully understand the toxic potential of the substance, supplemental studies shall be reviewed, including, but not limited to, mode or mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, sensitization, endocrine disruption, and other endpoints, as well as studies using routes of exposure other than ingestion. Structure activity relationships, physical and chemical properties, and any other chemical specific information relevant to the risk assessment shall also be reviewed. ...

“A weight-of-evidence approach shall be employed in evaluating the results of the available toxicity data. This approach shall include considering the likelihood of hazard to human health and the conditions under which such hazard may be expressed. ...

“Toxicity testing requirements for the quantitative risk assessment procedure are defined in annex A, table A2. A minimum data set consisting of gene mutation assay, a chromosomal aberration assay, and a subchronic toxicity study shall be required for the performance of a quantitative risk assessment. ...

“[T]he SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the promulgated regulatory value. ...”

- (d) NSF does not do and has not yet done or obtained any of the above listed toxicity tests of any of the fluoridation materials currently in use in Washington, specifically fluorosilicic acid, sodium silicofluoride, and sodium fluoride.
- (e) Fluoridation materials in use in Washington fail to comply with NSF 60 provision that the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the promulgated regulatory value. ...”
- (f) NSF has failed to provide the “basic criteria to promote and protect public health” as required by NSF Rule 60.
- (g) NSF has failed to “ promote public health, safety, and welfare through the improvement of the quality and quantity of water delivered to the public and ... advancing the knowledge of problems involved in the development of resources, production, and distribution of safe and adequate water supplies ... [and] conducting research to determine the causes of problems of providing a safe and adequate water supply and proposing solutions thereto in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of the water supply provided to the public” as required by NSF Rule 60.
- (h) Therefore, the fluoridation materials currently in use in Washington, specifically fluorosilicic acid, sodium silicofluoride, and sodium fluoride, do not comply with ANSI/NSF Standard 60.
- (i) And therefore fluorosilicic acid, sodium silicofluoride, and sodium fluoride are no longer approved for use as fluoridation materials in the state of Washington.
- (j) Water districts may resume the use of fluorosilicic acid, sodium silicofluoride, and sodium fluoride when and only when AWWI or NSF performs or obtains the above listed toxicology tests and delivers those test results to the Department of Health, and the Washington

Department of Health reasonably determines that said tests show that fluoridation materials comply with ANSI/NSF Standard 60 and “... promote public health, safety, and welfare [and provide] ... a safe ... water supply”.