

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910969499103321
Titolo	Fluoride in drinking water : a scientific review of EPA's standards // Committee on Fluoride in Drinking Water, Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology, Division on Earth and Life Sciences, National Research Council
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academies Press, c2006
ISBN	9786610742332 9781280742330 128074233X 9780309657969 0309657962
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (530 p.)
Disciplina	613.2/87
Soggetti	Fluorine - Physiological effect Water - Fluoridation - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Front Matter""; ""Preface""; ""Contents""; ""Summary""; ""1 Introduction""; ""2 Measures of Exposure to Fluoride in the United States""; ""3 Pharmacokinetics of Fluoride""; ""4 Effects of Fluoride on Teeth""; ""5 Musculoskeletal Effects""; ""6 Reproductive and Developmental Effects of Fluoride""; ""7 Neurotoxicity and Neurobehavioral Effects""; ""8 Effects on the Endocrine System""; ""9 Effects on the Gastrointestinal, Renal, Hepatic, and Immune Systems""; ""10 Genotoxicity and Carcinogenicity""; ""11 Drinking Water Standards for Fluoride""; ""References""; ""Appendices"" ""Appendix A Biographical Information on the Committee on Fluoride in Drinking Water""""Appendix B Measures of Exposure to Fluoride in the United States: Supplementary Information""; ""Appendix C Ecologic and Partially Ecologic Studies in Epidemiology""; ""Appendix D Comparative Pharmacokinetics of Rats and Humans""; ""Appendix E Detailed Information on Endocrine Studies of Fluoride""
Sommario/riassunto	Most people associate fluoride with the practice of intentionally adding

fluoride to public drinking water supplies for the prevention of tooth decay. However, fluoride can also enter public water systems from natural sources, including runoff from the weathering of fluoride-containing rocks and soils and leaching from soil into groundwater. Fluoride pollution from various industrial emissions can also contaminate water supplies. In a few areas of the United States fluoride concentrations in water are much higher than normal, mostly from natural sources. Fluoride is one of the drinking water contaminants regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because it can occur at these toxic levels. In 1986, the EPA established a maximum allowable concentration for fluoride in drinking water of 4 milligrams per liter, a guideline designed to prevent the public from being exposed to harmful levels of fluoride. Fluoride in Drinking Water reviews research on various health effects from exposure to fluoride, including studies conducted in the last 10 years.
