

Doctors, dentists call on Aboriginal councils to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Queensland's Aboriginal councils to immediately commence fluoridating their water supplies.

"It is a travesty that so many of these councils abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent," AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

"It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults."

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland's largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

"Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply," he said.

"Any suggestion that fluoride doesn't work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective."

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

"Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent," Professor Walsh said.

"It's time for Queensland's councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community's oral health."

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Balonne council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Balonne Shire Council to immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many South West Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Burdekin council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Burdekin Shire Council to immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



MEDIA RELEASE

17 September 2018



Doctors, dentists call on Cairns council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Cairns Regional Council to reverse its 2012 decision and immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

"It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent," AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

"It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults."

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland's largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Cairns Regional Council was one of the very first to opt out.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Far North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

"Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply," he said.

"Any suggestion that fluoride doesn't work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe, as well as effective."

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

"Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent," Professor Walsh said.

"It's time for Queensland's councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community's oral health."

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago and, thankfully, many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>



Doctors, dentists call on Charters council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Charters Towers Regional Council to immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Charters Towers Regional Council was among the very first to opt out.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

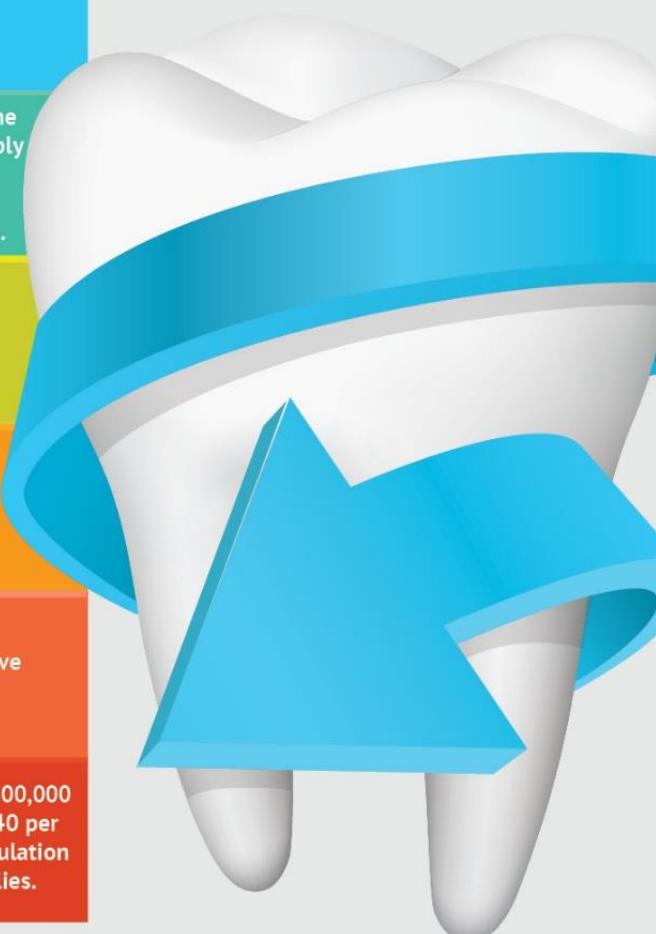
Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Douglas & Mareeba councils to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Douglas and Mareeba Regional Councils to immediately commence fluoridating their water supplies.

"It is a travesty that these councils abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent," AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

"It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults."

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland's largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Far North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

"Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply," he said.

"Any suggestion that fluoride doesn't work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective."

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

"Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent," Professor Walsh said.

"It's time for Queensland's councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community's oral health."

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007
2008
2010
2012
2016
2018

- Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.
- The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.
- More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.
- Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.
- Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.
- 48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Gladstone council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Gladstone Regional Council to reverse its 2016 decision and immediately recommence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Central Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007
2008

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010
2012

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016
2018

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.





Doctors, dentists call on Longreach council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Longreach Regional Council to immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

"It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent," AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

"It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults."

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland's largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Longreach Regional Council ceased fluoridation in 2014.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Western Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

"Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply," he said.

"Any suggestion that fluoride doesn't work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective."

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

"Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent," Professor Walsh said.

"It's time for Queensland's councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community's oral health."

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

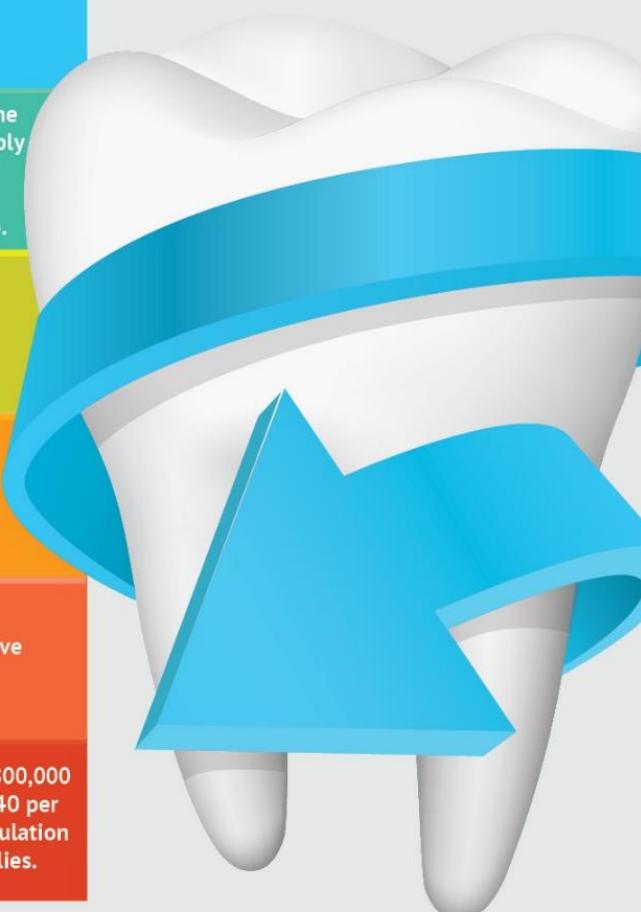
Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Mackay council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Mackay Regional Council to reverse its 2016 decision and immediately recommence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007
2008
2010
2012
2016
2018

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Maranoa council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Maranoa Regional Council to reverse its decision and immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many South West Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Mount Isa council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Mount Isa City Council to reverse its 2012 decision and immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Mt Isa City Council was one of the very first to opt out.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many north-west Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Rockhampton councils to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Rockhampton Regional and Livingstone Shire Councils to reverse their 2012 decisions and immediately commence fluoridating their water supplies.

“It is a travesty that these councils abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Rockhampton Regional and Livingstone Shire Councils were among the very first to opt out.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Central Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

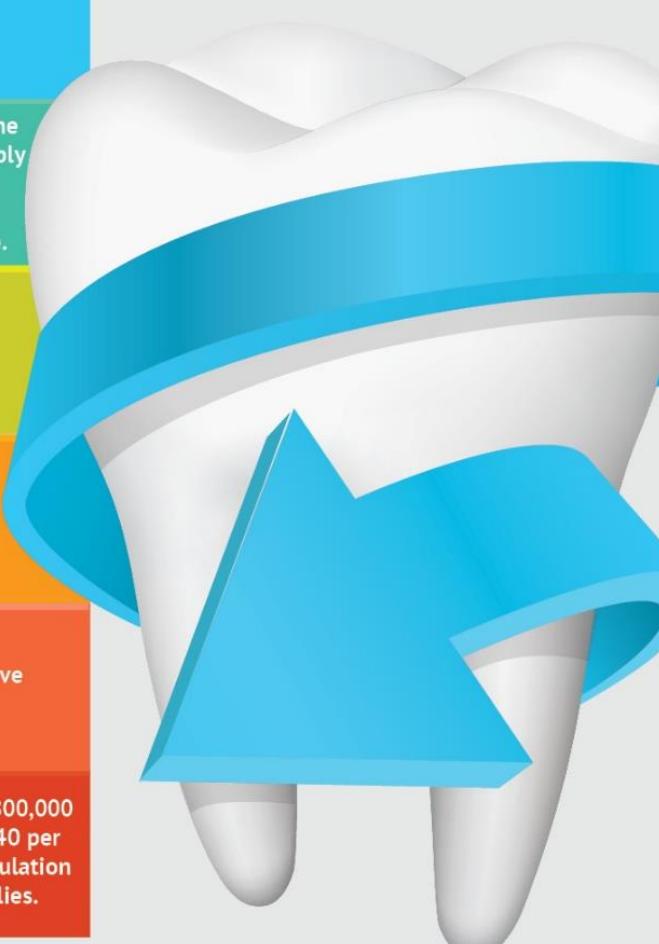
Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



MEDIA RELEASE

17 September 2018

Doctors, dentists call on Southern Downs council to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Southern Downs Regional Council to reverse its 2014 decision and immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Southern Downs Regional Council opted out after just 25 per cent of ratepayers in Warwick and 31 per cent in Stanthorpe returned council’s fluoride survey.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Darling Downs residents were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>



Doctors, dentists call on councils to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Tablelands and Cassowary Coast Regional Councils to reverse their 2012 decision and immediately commence fluoridating their water supplies.

“It is a travesty that these councils abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Tablelands and Cassowary Coast Regional Councils were among the very first to opt out.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many Far North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

2007

Bligh State Government mandates councils to add fluoride to water supplies with only five per cent of Queensland water fluoridated.

2008

The *Water Fluoridation Act* required the addition of fluoride to any water supply providing potable water to at least 1000 people, excepting areas with sufficient naturally occurring fluoride.

2010

More than 80 per cent of Queensland water supplies are fluoridated.

2012

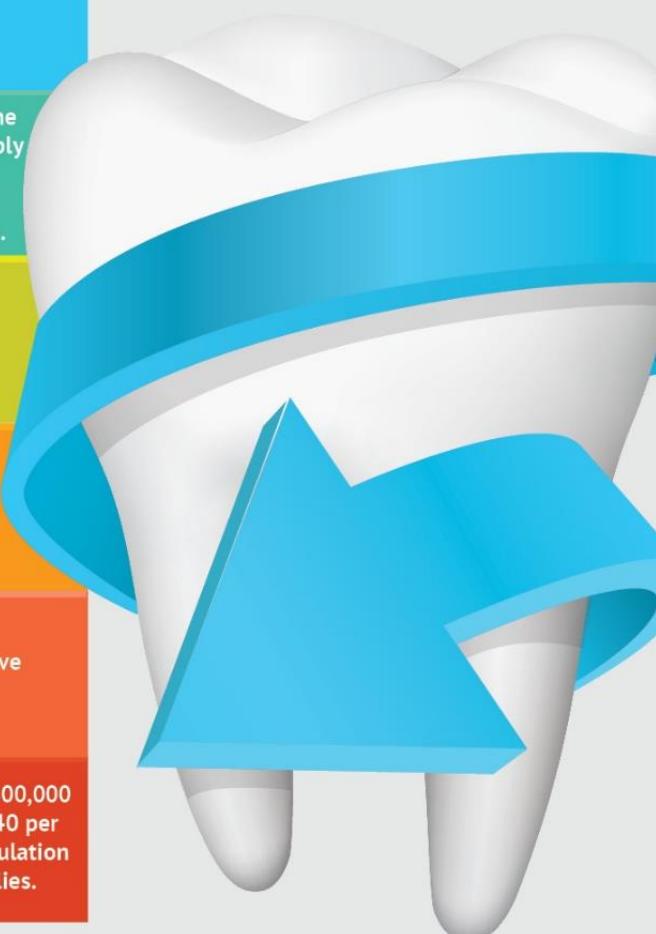
Newman State Government gives councils the option to cease fluoridating water supplies with 17 councils stopping immediately.

2016

Gladstone and Mackay councils remove fluoride from water supplies.

2018

48 Queensland councils representing 800,000 people do not fluoridate. More than 40 per cent of Queensland's Indigenous population does not have fluoride in water supplies.



Doctors, dentists call on Whitsunday councils to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on Whitsunday Regional Council to reverse its 2012 decision and immediately commence fluoridating its water supplies.

“It is a travesty that this council abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Whitsunday Regional Council was one of the very first to opt out.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many North Queenslanders were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND



Doctors, dentists call on Wide Bay and Burnett councils to end fluoride foolishness

Queensland councils are condemning local communities to a dental dark age by failing to fluoridate their public water supplies, doctors and dentists have warned.

AMA Queensland and the Australian Dental Association Queensland (ADAQ) have united to call on councils in Wide Bay and Burnett to reverse their 2012 decisions and immediately commence fluoridating their water supplies.

“It is a travesty that councils abandoned fluoridation before the long-term benefits for the community became apparent,” AMA Queensland President Dr Dilip Dhupelia said.

“It remains a safe and very cost-effective way of preventing tooth decay in both children and adults.”

Despite fluoridation costing as little as 60 cents per person, per year, many of Queensland’s largest communities have foregone its undeniable benefits since a 2012 legislative amendment handed councils the power to cease fluoridation.

Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, North Burnett and South Burnett Regional Councils were among the very first to opt out.

ADAQ President Professor Laurie Walsh said it beggared belief that so many people in the region were being denied such a simple and inexpensive preventative health measure.

Professor Walsh said unfounded myths had no place in any debate about fluoridation.

“Fluoride is a naturally-occurring substance that is found in rocks and filters into water sources; in fact, its introduction to drinking water came after researchers noticed lower incidence of tooth decay where fluoride was present in the water supply,” he said.

“Any suggestion that fluoride doesn’t work or causes cancer or chronic illness ignores decades of irrefutable evidence of it being safe as well as effective.”

A three-year University of Queensland study found a 19 per cent reduction in tooth decay among children aged between five and nine in the Logan-Beaudesert region after their water supply was fluoridated.

“Combined with good oral hygiene and nutrition, study after study has shown fluoridation reduces the incidence of tooth decay by as much as 40 per cent,” Professor Walsh said.

“It’s time for Queensland’s councils to heed the overwhelming scientific evidence that supports an immediate return to fluoridation for the good of the community’s oral health.”

Dr Dhupelia said 72 per cent of Queenslanders had access to fluoridated water and it was vital the rest of the state had access to the same preventative health service.

"Fluoridation proved straight forward when introduced a decade ago, and thankfully many councils have seen sense and maintained it but delivering this basic preventative measure to the greatest possible number of Queenslanders should be a top priority for local governments," Dr Dhupelia said.

MEDIA CONTACT: Tim Cox, Sequel PR – 0418 357 449 or 07 3251 8111

More information: <https://ama.com.au/qld>

FLUORIDE IN QUEENSLAND

