



TSCA FLUORIDE TRIAL WITNESS SPOTLIGHT

DR. PHILLIPE GRANDJEAN

MD, DMSc | Chair of Environmental Medicine
at the University of Southern Denmark

Nearly 500 papers published in peer-reviewed journals.

Specializes in developmental exposures to environmental
chemicals like mercury, fluoride, and lead.

*“IQ losses associated with community water
fluoridation are substantial and of significant
public health concern.”*

Dr. Phillippe Grandjean was the plaintiff's second witness called to the stand in the recent TSCA fluoride trial.

Dr. Grandjean is a physician (MD) and an environmental epidemiologist with a Doctorate of Medical Science (DMSc) from the University of Copenhagen. He serves as both an adjunct professor at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, and Professor and Chair of Environmental Medicine at the University of Southern Denmark.

Dr. Grandjean has published about 500 scientific papers, most of which are research articles in international scientific journals with peer review.

His research has focused on developmental exposures to environmental chemicals and has been entirely funded by public sources, mainly by the National Institutes of Health (NIH)¹.

During the past 10 years, Dr. Grandjean's research on fluoride has focused on its developmental effects on the brain², where he has found substantial evidence of developmental neurotoxicity from fluoride exposure³.

As an expert witness in the TSCA fluoride trial, Dr. Grandjean provided a summary of opinions to the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, which included the Fluoride Action Network.

Dr. Grandjean's opinions were buttressed by his research showing that:

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The weight of epidemiological evidence leaves no reasonable doubt that developmental neurotoxicity is a serious human health risk associated with elevated fluoride exposure, including those occurring at the levels added to drinking water in fluoridated areas. The IQ losses associated with community water fluoridation are substantial and of significant public health concern.”

Looking at the wealth of studies published on fluoride's neurodevelopmental harm in recent years, Dr. Grandjean commented:



Evidence shows that community water fluoridation is associated with IQ losses that are substantial and of economic and societal concern. Current allowable limits for fluoride in drinking water and the levels of fluoride added in community water fluoridation programs both greatly exceed a science-based limit that would protect against developmental neurotoxicity. With a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, I therefore consider the elevated levels of fluoride exposure in the U.S. population as a serious public health concern.”

[Click here to access Dr. Grandjean's full declaration.](#)

[Click here to access Dr. Grandjean's book: "Only One Chance: How Environmental Pollution Impairs Brain Development -- and How to Protect the Brains of the Next Generation"](#)

[Click here to access Dr. Grandjean's website: "Chemical Brain Drain"](#)

References:

1. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Superfund Research Program, Dr. Philippe Grandjean https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/srp/people/details.cfm?Person_ID=205
2. Choi et al, Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, Environmental Health Perspectives, July 20, 2012 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3491930/>
3. Grandjean, P. Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: An Updated Review, Environmental Health, December 19, 2019 <https://ehjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12940-019-0551-x>