State Standards Vary for Community Water Fluoridation

What State Laws and Regulations Require

November 2014

Introduction

Fluoride is a mineral that exists naturally in public water supplies, but usually at a concentration that is too low to prevent tooth decay. For this reason, many U.S. communities adjust the fluoride level to reach an “optimal” concentration that reduces the rate of dental cavities while minimizing the incidence of dental fluorosis, which is a change in the appearance of tooth enamel. Local communities usually accomplish this by fortifying their water with additional fluoride.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that consuming fluoridated water reduces tooth decay by about 25 percent over a person’s lifetime.

Within the coming months, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is expected to finalize a recommendation for the optimal fluoride level that all public water systems should use to fluoridate drinking water.

Accordingly, a number of states are likely to change existing statutes or regulatory codes to reflect this new recommendation. State laws vary significantly in this area, largely because the original guidance by health officials recommended fluoride concentrations that were based on the regional climate.

In 1962, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that local water systems engaging in fluoridation do so within a range of 0.7 to 1.2 milligrams per liter. The range was based on the scientific understanding that Americans residing in warmer climates generally drank more water than those living in cooler climates.

Communities were expected to use a fluoride concentration that reflected their average annual air temperatures. For example, since Phoenix began fluoridating in 1990, its local water system has added fluoride to reach a level of 0.7 mg/L, while Minneapolis has fluoridated its drinking water at a level of 1.1 mg/L.

New Federal Guidance

In the years since the 1962 recommendation, Americans have gained access to more sources of fluoride. Although fluoride toothpaste was introduced to U.S. consumers in the 1950s, it did not secure the overwhelming majority of the market until decades later. Besides toothpaste, mouth rinses and other fluoride-enriched products have also become available since the original fluoride recommendation.

Additionally, researchers produced an analysis of 1999-2004 data showing that the children's water consumption rates did not vary.

*This policy brief is solely authored by the Children’s Dental Health Project and does not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
significantly by climate. This finding indicated that a fluoride range was unnecessary.

These developments prompted HHS in January 2011 to propose a new recommendation—closing the range and instructing local water systems to fluoridate at a level of 0.7 milligrams per liter. If the department finalizes this recommendation, it will replace federal health officials’ previous guidance, which recommended a range of 0.7-1.2 mg/L.

The HHS recommendation was also shaped by the desire to reduce the incidence of dental fluorosis, which is not a disease but, rather, a change in the appearance of tooth enamel. The vast majority of fluorosis in the U.S. is a mild, cosmetic condition that leaves faint white streaks on teeth that are so subtle that it typically takes a dental practitioner to notice it. Mild fluorosis doesn’t cause pain, and it doesn’t affect the health or function of the teeth. Fluorosis can result if an excessive amount of fluoride is consumed by children during the tooth-forming years—through the age of 8.

Three years ago, a senior HHS official described the proposed recommendation of 0.7 mg/L as “part of our ongoing support of appropriate fluoridation” and a recognition of “its effectiveness in preventing tooth decay throughout one’s lifetime.” Indeed, community water fluoridation continues to have the support of the nation’s leading health and medical organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Dental Association, the Institute of Medicine and the American Public Health Association.

### State-Designated Fluoride Levels

Thirteen states have statutes or regulations requiring community water systems to fluoridate drinking water to a specific concentration or range. These states are:

- Arkansas
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Illinois
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Minnesota
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- Ohio
- South Dakota

Because most of the laws or regulations in these 13 states reflect the 1962 Public Health Service recommendation, they are likely to be amended if HHS finalizes its 0.7 mg/L recommendation. This brief reviews which states have optimal levels written into their current statutes and/or regulations.

Two states, Connecticut and Ohio, would need to amend statutes in order to align with the anticipated HHS recommendation. Both states currently have statutes that require a minimum fluoride concentration of 0.8 mg/L.

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Updating State Laws

Although fluoridation is generally initiated by city councils or other local entities, some states have strongly encouraged or even required this health practice. State laws guaranteeing access to fluoridated water apply to localities that exceed a specific population threshold. For example, Connecticut’s law applies to community water systems serving at least 20,000 residents, while the threshold in Arkansas’ statute is 5,000 people.
Seven states would need to revise their current regulations, but not their statutes, to conform to HHS’s anticipated recommendation for the optimal fluoride concentration:

- Five of these seven states—**Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota** and **South Dakota**—have regulations requiring community water systems to fluoridate at a level above 0.7 mg/L.¹³

- In the other two states—**California** and **Nebraska**—some water systems might be able to follow the anticipated HHS recommendation, but others that tried to adjust to a new level would likely fall out of compliance with current state laws or rules. In California, water systems in communities whose maximum daily air temperatures reach an average of 79.3 degrees or higher are allowed to fluoridate their water at 0.7 mg/L, but water systems with cooler climates are directed to use higher fluoride concentrations.¹⁴ In Nebraska, local water systems that have natural fluoride levels of 0.7 mg/L do not need to add fluoride. All other water systems, however, must fluoridate at 0.8 mg/L or above.¹⁵

Four of the 13 states that specify a fluoride concentration might not need to update their statutes or regulatory code.

- Two of these states—**Georgia** and **Louisiana**—have fluoridation regulations that set optimal levels above 0.7 mg/L but appear to allow water systems to maintain a concentration as low as 0.7 mg/L. For example, Georgia’s regulatory code states that concentrations “should be maintained at 0.85 ppm ... with a lower limit of 0.7 ppm and an upper limit of 1.0 ppm.”¹⁶ Similarly, the relevant Louisiana regulation states that the optimal fluoride level is 0.8 mg/L but that “the acceptable range is 0.7 to 1.2 mg/L.”¹⁷ These two states might not choose to revise their regulations because these provisions appear to allow for a lower limit of 0.7 mg/L.

- The language in the **Arkansas** and **Nevada** fluoridation laws does not hinder any water systems from following the anticipated HHS recommendation. Arkansas’ law sets an optimal concentration of 0.7 mg/L and a “control range” of 0.6 to 0.12 mg/L.¹⁸ Nevada’s statute and regulation, by contrast, set 0.7 mg/L as a minimum level, but since they do not set a higher optimal level (unlike Georgia and Louisiana), they clearly allow water systems in Nevada to follow the anticipated recommendation.¹⁹

For more details on state laws and regulatory language, visit the Fluoride Legislative User Information Database at [www.fluidlaw.org](http://www.fluidlaw.org).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Relevant Law/Regulation</th>
<th>Required Fluoridation Level (parts per million)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Ark. Code Ann., § 20-7-136 (2011)</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration at 0.7 mg/L, but the concentration can vary within a control range of 0.6 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Cal. Code Regs. tit. 22, § 64433.2</td>
<td>Local water systems are instructed to maintain a fluoride concentration between 0.7 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L, but the concentration can vary within a control range of 0.6 mg/L to 1.7 mg/L. However, the concentration of fluoride is adjusted to reflect each community’s average daily temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 19a-38 (2013)</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration between 0.8 mg/L and 1.2 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Code Del. Regs. 4462 6</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration within a range of 0.8 and 1.2 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>GA Adm. Code 511-5-2-.01 (2013)</td>
<td>Local water systems are instructed to maintain a fluoride concentration of 0.85 mg/L within a control range that is no lower than 0.7 mg/L and no higher than 1.0 mg/L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Ill. Admin. Code tit. 35, § 611.125</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration of 0.9 to 1.2 mg/L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>902 Ky. Admin. Reg. s 115:010 (Section 1(1)) 2013</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration within a control range of 0.8 to 1.4 mg/L in the treated water, but a fluoride concentration of no less than 0.9 mg/L is recommended.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>La. Admin. Code Tit. 48, § 1101</td>
<td>Local water systems are instructed to maintain a fluoride concentration of 0.8 mg/L, but the control range is from 0.7 to 1.2 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Minn. R. 4720.0030</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain an average fluoride concentration of 1.2 milligrams per liter. The concentration shall be neither less than 0.9 mg/L nor more than 1.5 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Neb. Admin. Code tit. 179, § 003</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration in the control range of 0.8 to 1.5 mg/L, and the recommended range for the optimal level is 1.0 to 1.3 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 445A.055 (West 2011); Nev. Admin. Code 445A.6682</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration that is no less than 0.7 mg/L and not more than 1.2 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 6109.20 (West 2012)</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration in the range of 0.8 mg/L to 1.3 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>S.D. Admin. R. 74:04:01:03</td>
<td>Local water systems are required to maintain a fluoride concentration in the range of 0.9 mg/L to 1.7 mg/L, with an optimal level of 1.2 mg/L.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sources & Explanations


11 Many of these 13 states exempt communities under a certain size, and a few of the states have other types of exemptions for certain water systems.


18 Ark. Code Ann. § 20-7-136 (2011); Code Ark. R. § 007.18.2-VII.

19 Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 445A.6682. For more information, see fluidlaw.org for information on each state’s law or regulatory code.

20 State requirements for fluoride concentration only apply to water systems that reach specific thresholds of customers; thresholds vary by state. See fluidlaw.org for information on each state’s law or regulatory code.

21 At any point in time, fluoride levels can vary slightly in the water that is distributed to customers. Some states designate a “control range” within which the fluoride level should be maintained. For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00039178.htm.