

cc: R.A. Prokop 236 - 2

To: F. A. Ubel Medical 220 - 2E

From: Jon Belisle CRL 201 - 1S

Subject: Fluoride Analysis of China Serum (A71011)

Date: February 6, 1979

**3M**

Eight human serum samples were received from donors understood to live in rural China. All samples have been analyzed for organic and inorganic fluoride (reported below) and sufficient sample remains to characterize (at a later date) for FC-95.

Person	ppm in serum ( $\pm 0.005$ )	
	Organic Fluoride	Inorganic Fluoride
1	0.008	0.051
2	0.013	0.054
3	0.011	0.046
4	0.014	0.046
5	0.009	0.044
6	0.009	0.049
7	0.004	0.046
8	0.017	0.076

One would conclude that there is a very low level of organic fluoride present with the inorganic fluoride levels higher than generally seen in past Red Cross samples (due to diet?).

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1. What are the sample sizes ~~in~~ employed for organic & inorganic F.?
2. any samples available for direct analysis with the electrode and by ~~the~~ <sup>RF</sup> method?

**Exhibit  
1195**

State of Minnesota v. 3M Co.,  
Court File No. 27-CV-10-28862

3MA00967517

In addition to the organic and inorganic fluoride values, the samples will be analyzed by the FC-95 method after we refine the FC-95 analysis. You will recall that past samples of Red Cross plasma have analyzed to contain a trace level of FC-95 but we are not sure if the level seen is truly FC-95 or an artifact of sample preparation and analysis. By subjecting the Chinese samples to the same analytical scheme, one should be able to establish if we can conclude the presence of  $0.01 \pm 0.01$  ppm FC-95 in Red Cross plasma.

The analysis of Chinese serum for organic and inorganic fluoride is a significant piece of information. When compared to our previous reported analysis on Red Cross samples and the research with implications of Guy and Taves, I suggest that the data be considered for publication. I recommend the magazine/journal NATURE since this is the medium chosen by Taves for his initial disclosure, they offer fast response, and they publish brief reports of original research.

  
Jon Belisle

JB/jb