The purpose of this study is to estimate fluoride intake from infant formulas prepared with different brands of bottled water. It has been established that fluoride is a safe and effective agent in the prevention of dental caries. Fluoride in the diet of children comes mostly from water and beverages and this is particularly true for bottle-fed children. Certain segments of the population might be more affected by fluoride concentrations in bottled water and infant formulas. Hispanic families have the highest rate of bottle-feeding only (76%) and are more likely to use bottled water in the preparation of formula. The methods of research included to gather data and evaluate fluoride levels were: 1) a survey to determine the most popular brands of infant formula amongst 120 Hispanic mother/child dyads in central Indiana, and 2) fluoride lab analysis of reconstituted formula using various types of water. In the analysis of formulas, each brand identified as popular will have five (5) samples tested from each known production site. Fluoride diffusion analysis releases and concentrates both free and bound F by acid hydrolysis and is the preferred method for analyses of samples in which F may be in a covalent or complexed form. Preliminary fluoride analysis results show varying levels of fluoride present in the samples of baby foods (Mean 0.24 Min 0.20 Max 0.30 F/mg). These preliminary data on baby food will be used in comparison to the results on infant formula. This research will aide in a more complete understanding of how infant formula contributes to infant fluoride intake.