

Quebec Prohibition of Pest Control Products.

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Force of Nature Media Report : The Environmental Movement in the Media from an Independent Perspective.

Force of Nature was launched for continuous transmission on the Internet on January 1st, 2009. It is a series of e-newsletters destined for the *Green Space Industry*, the *environmental movement*, politicians, municipalities, and the media, nation-wide across Canada, and parts of the United States. *Force of Nature* is produced in two parts. First. The *Media Report* itself that reports on the current events affecting the future of the *Green Space Industry*.. Second. *Independent Perspective*., which is a running commentary, sometimes also of a more technical in nature.

Force of Nature is the brainchild of William H. Gathercole and his entourage. The opinions expressed in these e-newsletters, even though from an independent perspective, may not reflect those of everyone in the *Green Space Industry*, or Mr. Gathercole's many associates. Be warned ! Mr. Gathercole and his team may sometimes be very irreverent and fearless with these e-newsletters.

William H. Gathercole holds a degree in Horticulture from the *University of Guelph*, and another pure and applied science degree from *McGill University*. He has worked in virtually all aspects of the *Green Space Industry*, including public affairs, personal safety, and environmental issues. Mr. Gathercole has been a consultant and instructor for decades. Mr. Gathercole has been following the evolution of *environmental terrorism* for over a quarter-century. His involvement in environmental issues reached a fevered pitch in the 1990s, when he orchestrated, with others, legal action against unethical and excessive municipal regulations restricting the use of pest control products. (i.e. the Town of Hudson.) Although he can be accused of being *anti-environment-movement*, he is, in fact, simply a strong advocate for the *Green Space Industry*. However, this position has not precluded him from criticizing the industry itself. Nonetheless, his vast knowledge of our long journey with environmental issues is *undeniable*. (Hopefully !)

For many years, Mr. Gathercole has been a contributing columnist for *TURF & Recreation Magazine*, Canada's Turf and Grounds Maintenance Authority.

All pictures contained in *Force of Nature* were found somewhere on the Internet. We believe that they are in the public domain, as either educational tools, industry archives, promotional stills, publicity photos, or press media stock.

Information presented in *Force of Nature* has been developed for the education and entertainment of the reader. The events, characters, companies, and organizations, depicted in this document are not always fictitious. Any similarity to actual persons, living or dead, may not be coincidental.

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*<< **T**he actions of the Government of Quebec are tantamount to a blanket ban based on non-scientific criteria. >>*

*<< **T**he PMRA concluded that 2,4-D can be used safely according to label directions for a variety of lawn, turf and agricultural applications, and that the product meets all of Canada's pesticide health and safety regulations, which are among the toughest and most stringent in the world. >>*

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Dow AgroSciences files Notice of Intent to submit **NAFTA** challenge in Canada

October 24th, 2008

Media Release



Calgary, October 24, 2008 — Dow AgroSciences LLC today confirms that it has submitted a Notice of Intent to Submit a Claim to Arbitration for breach of Canada's obligations under **NAFTA** [the **North America Free Trade Agreement**] . In filing this Notice, **Dow AgroSciences** alleges that the Government of Canada has breached its obligations under Section A of Chapter 11 of **NAFTA**, under Article 1105 (Fair and Equitable Treatment in Accordance with International Law) and Article 1110 (Expropriation). Dow AgroSciences bases its claim on the actions of the **Government of Quebec** in starting a campaign in 2002 to ban 2,4-D, a **Dow AgroSciences** pesticide product, without any scientific basis for such a ban. That ban went into force on April 3, 2006 despite the **Government of Quebec**'s own advice that there was no scientific basis for this ban and despite numerous attempts by **Dow AgroSciences** to work with the **Government of Quebec** in using a science-based, transparent policymaking framework for the decision affecting 2,4-D. The **Government of Quebec** and the Government of Canada are both parties to **NAFTA**.

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" This challenge is aimed at ensuring that important public policy decisions are based on scientific evidence, predictability and a clear set of principles, and are managed within a transparent framework, " said Jim Wispinski, Calgary-based President and CEO of **Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.** *"The actions of the Government of Quebec are tantamount to a blanket ban based on non-scientific criteria, and we are of the view that this is in breach to certain provisions of NAFTA. We don't welcome this step, but we initiated this action from our Canadian affiliate as we feel it is necessary given the circumstances. "* **Dow AgroSciences** manufactures 2,4-D for sale to companies around the world, including Canada. Regulators in several countries, including Canada, the United States and in the European Union, have all reviewed 2,4-D on the

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basis of modern science and concluded that it is safe for use according to label instructions.

On May 16, 2008, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency announced the results of an extensive review on 2,4-D. **The PMRA concluded that 2,4-D can be used safely according to label directions for a variety of lawn, turf and agricultural applications, and that the product meets all of Canada's pesticide health and safety regulations, which are among the toughest and most stringent in the world.** The Notice of Intent was filed with The Department of Justice and is available online at

<http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/dispdiff/gov.aspx?lang=en>

Dow AgroSciences is seeking a \$2 million CAD settlement, plus legal costs, in filing its Notice.

more ... [About Dow AgroSciences](#)

Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc. is headquartered in Calgary, Alberta with a regional office in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Learn more at

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<http://www.dowagro.com/ca>

Dow AgroSciences LLC, based in Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, is a top-tier agricultural company that combines the power of science and technology with the "*Human Element*" to constantly improve what is essential to human progress. **Dow AgroSciences** provides innovative technologies for crop protection, pest and vegetation management, seeds, traits, and agricultural biotechnology to serve the world's growing population.

Learn more at

<http://www.dowagro.com>

For further information contact:
Brenda Harris
Regulatory and Government Affairs Manager
Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.
403.735.8800
bjharrisdowagro@dow.com

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**NOTICE OF INTENT
TO SUBMIT A CLAIM TO ARBITRATION
UNDER CHAPTER ELEVEN OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Investor

v.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Party

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Pursuant to Articles 1116, 1117 and 1119 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Investor, Dow AgroSciences LLC ("referred to herein as DAS") hereby serves this Notice of Intent to Submit a Claim to Arbitration for breach of Canada's obligations under NAFTA on its own behalf and on behalf of its investment enterprise, Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc. ("DASCI")

A. Name and Address of the Investor

Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268
USA
Telephone: (317) 337-3000

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*<< **D**ow AgroSciences insists Quebec's province-wide ban on the residential use of weed killing chemicals breaches legal protections owed by Canada to U.S. investors under the **NAFTA**. >>*

*<< **D**ow insists Quebec and Ontario are out of step with the international consensus on a product (2,4-D) that has been used for decades in dozens of countries. >>*

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U.S. Chemical Company Challenges Pesticide Ban

October 22nd, 2008

Luke Eric Peterson

Embassy Policy Briefing



Kathleen Cooper

The issue of free trade was largely a non-issue during our recent federal election.

However, the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** might have garnered a few headlines if the Feds had disclosed that U.S. chemical giant **Dow** signalled in late August that it is gearing up to sue Canada.

Dow AgroSciences insists Quebec's province-wide ban on the residential use of weed killing chemicals breaches legal protections owed by Canada to U.S. investors under the NAFTA.

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The U.S. company, which has an extensive manufacturing and sales operation in Canada, wants to be compensated by the Feds for losses incurred to its star product, 2,4-D, one of the most popular chemical ingredients used in commercial pesticides.

The **Dow** claim is the latest in a long string of disputes to arise under Chapter 11 of the **NAFTA** — a legal back channel which permits foreign investors to detour around local courts and sue the federal government before an international tribunal.

The company triggered a 90-day waiting period in August, after which it can bring the federal government to binding arbitration.

For cross-border investors, these types of legal protections can come in handy if a tin-pot dictator sends in the tanks and seizes your factories or oil fields. But when such legal provisions are invoked by foreign investors in an effort to ward off health or environmental regulations, eyebrows drift skyward.

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Kathleen Cooper, a senior researcher with the **Canadian Environmental Law Association**, says the Quebec ban has been warmly endorsed by medical and environmental organizations — and enjoys wide support in public opinion surveys. She's troubled that chemical producers can invoke **NAFTA** in an effort to " *undermine the decisions of democratically-elected governments.* "

The spectre of a **NAFTA** lawsuit comes at an auspicious moment.

The Province of Ontario has signalled that it will follow Quebec's lead, passing legislation earlier this year, and working on regulations that could come into force next spring. Such regulatory moves will eventually draw wider attention and scrutiny in other jurisdictions — including the far more lucrative U.S. market. If the U.S. chemical industry hopes to avert a domino effect, it may need to borrow a page from the War on Terrorism tactics book : fighting tougher regulation abroad, so they don't have to fight it on the home front.

For its part, **Dow insists Quebec and Ontario are out of step with the international consensus on a product that has been used for decades in dozens of countries.**

The company points to a 2007 risk assessment by Canada's own **Pest Management Regulatory Agency** which said the product could continue to be used safely on lawns. **Dow** stresses that Quebec's decision to ban certain uses of the product is not based on scientific evidence. Spokesperson Gary Hamelin says it is a real problem when companies are "making investments of tens of millions of dollars for products that — based on a scientific assessment — [are] acceptable."

While **Dow** jousts with its critics over the scientific evidence, Quebec (and now Ontario) have taken the view that more stringent standards should be imposed by provincial health regulators — particularly where the product is not necessary, but is used for purely cosmetic purposes.

It could fall to a panel of three arbitrators to decide whether such provincial regulations run afoul of Canada's **NAFTA** A commitments.

Of course, threatening to file a **NAFTA** claim is hardly a guarantee of success. Nevertheless, chemical producers seem to be warming to the **NAFTA** option. Already, the government is defending against another **NAFTA** Chapter 11 claim filed by another U.S.-based chemical producer. When Canada's Pest Regulatory Management Agency moved to ban the use of Lindane-based seed treatments, U.S.-based Chemtura Corporation sued for \$100 million in damages.

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That arbitration is currently going on behind closed doors, following a January confidentiality order.

One wonders if this is the tip of the legal iceberg. After all, the Feds are now undertaking a broad review of thousands of under-tested chemicals currently on the market.

Just last week, the government added the controversial substance Bisphenol A (BPA) — which is used widely in plastics — to a registry of toxic substances. Although there are no immediate plans to ban the use of the substance as a lining in food and drink cans, it is very likely that BPA will be eliminated from polycarbonate baby bottles.

It remains to be seen whether tougher regulations on BPA and other chemicals will also be challenged under **NAFTA** Chapter 11.

For almost two months, the federal government has been mum about the latest legal salvo from **Dow**. Although **Dow** formally signalled its intentions in late August — setting in motion a 90-day consultation period — the Department of Foreign Affairs only disclosed the potential lawsuit yesterday.

Until now, Canadian taxpayers — who foot the bill to defend **NAFTA** lawsuits and pay any compensation awarded by arbitrators — have been denied the opportunity to weigh in with their own views on the matter. However, given that nearly 7,000 members of the public submitted comments on the Ontario Government's proposed pesticides ban, one can guess that the Feds will receive plenty of feedback in the weeks to come.

Luke Eric Peterson is a columnist for Embassy and the editor of an investigative reporting service tracking **NAFTA**-style arbitrations, the Investment Arbitration Reporter (www.iareporter.com).

editor@embassymag.ca

Kathleen Cooper is Senior Researcher at Canadian Environmental Law Association (C.E.L.A.). She is also Web Site Editor and a member of the Secretariat at Canadian Partnership for Children's Health and Environment (C.P.C.H.E). editor@healthyenvironmentforkids.ca

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CELA Calls for Removal of NAFTA “Expropriation” Provisions That Can Undermine Health and Environmental Policy

November 13th, 2008

Media Release



Toronto — In a letter sent jointly to Prime Minister Stephen Harper and President-Elect Barack Obama, the **Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA)** asks the two leaders to take immediate action to repeal or at the very least, amend Chapter 11 of the **North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]**.

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CELA's concerns arise from the claim by **Dow Agroscience** [sic] filed in August this year pursuant to Chapter 11, the Investment chapter of **NAFTA**. The claim is against the government of Canada in which Dow seeks \$2 million in compensation (plus legal fees and any taxes) for revenues lost due to the ban of its pesticide 2,4-D under the **Quebec Pesticides Code**.

*" Under our constitution, Canadian provinces and municipalities can take action on a range of environmental issues, including pesticides, " notes **Theresa McClenaghan**, Executive Director and Counsel with **CELA**. " Such action, and division of roles concerning the regulation of pesticides across the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal levels of government in Canada, has also been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada. " Moreover, the court of public opinion in Canada is consistently and solidly behind the further restriction, in provincial laws or municipal bylaws, of cosmetic pesticide use.*

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CELA's letter to the two leaders cites provisions in several bilateral trade agreements between the US and other countries that very clearly and intentionally exclude the same archaic provisions contained in **NAFTA**. For example, recent bilateral agreements negotiated between the United States and each of Chile, Singapore, and Australia, among others, have included express language to assure that " *Non-discriminatory regulatory action designed for legitimate public welfare objects, public health, safety and the environment do not constitute indirect expropriation.* "

" *They simply need to take their own advice,* " noted **McClenaghan**. " *Both Canada and the United States provide official guidance for the negotiation of bilateral Free Trade Agreements. They explicitly recommend that an updated provision be included to note that regulation for legitimate public welfare objectives, such as health, safety and the environment, does not constitute indirect expropriation. Such provisions would preclude the type of claim that Dow Agroscience [sic] has now filed against Canada. CELA believes that it is imperative that the NAFTA itself be brought up to date with such official guidance.* "

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For more information, please contact :

Theresa McClenaghan,

Executive Director and Counsel 416-662-8341
theresa@cela.ca



Theresa McClenaghan

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Public Letter

November 11th, 2008

Canadian Environmental Law Association
L'Association canadienne du droit de l'environnement



Prime Minister Stephen Harper
Office of the Prime Minister of Canada

80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0A2 20500

President-Elect Barack Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC
20500

Obama for America
P.O. Box 8102
Chicago, IL 60680

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Honourable Sirs,

Re: CHAPTER 11 of **NAFTA**

Congratulations to you both on your recent election successes.

We write today to request that you take immediate action to repeal or at the very least, amend Chapter 11 of the **North American Free Trade Agreement**. We raise this matter in light of the following concerns. **Dow Agroscience** [sic] recently filed a claim pursuant to Chapter 11, the Investment chapter of **NAFTA**, against the government of Canada.

They base their claim on the **Quebec Pesticide Code** and regulatory decisions by the **government of Quebec** contained therein. Actions by the provinces and municipalities in Canada are constitutionally valid regarding a range of environmental matters including pesticides. This division of roles with respect to regulating pesticides across the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal

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levels of government in Canada was confirmed by the **Supreme Court of Canada** in its decision concerning the **Hudson, Quebec** pesticide bylaw, wherein the Court described a complementary tri-level regulatory regime.

(114957 Canada Ltee (Spray-tech, Societe d'arrosage) v. Hudson (Ville) (2001), 40 C.E.L.R. (N.S.) 1.)

The recent actions by **Dow Agrosience** [sic] will, if successful, compensate this company for financial losses alleged due to the **Quebec Pesticide Code**. This law enjoys massive public support in Quebec and indeed across Canada and represents progressive and precautionary public policy taken by a sovereign government within Canada in the interest of environmental protection and public health. There can be no doubt that most Canadians would find it offensive that Chapter 11 gives foreign companies the ability to obtain such financial compensation.

Provisions in recent bilateral trade agreements between the United States and Chile as well as the United States and Singapore, Australia, Morocco, and others, which were negotiated subsequent to **NAFTA** added express language to prevent valid environmental, health and safety regulation from being subject to investor compensation claims such as Chapter 11 of **NAFTA** provides.

These Agreements have included this language in part because of the experience under **NAFTA** whereby these types of investor challenges have been launched and adjudicated. Subsequent negotiators, including those of the United States, have determined (with Congress's input) that this clarifying language must be added to forestall such challenges to valid environmental regulation.

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We note that some recent **NAFTA** panels established in certain investor claim cases under Chapter 11 have found in favour of the state and the valid public welfare objects' enactments. However, there remains a significant amount of concern that such claims may be brought, that there is some risk of success by the claimant, and that these risks may operate as a regulatory "*chill*," causing some jurisdictions to hesitate before taking the action they contemplate even when it is for protection of health or environment.

Accordingly, recent bilateral agreements negotiated between the United States and Chile, as well as the United States and Singapore, and the United States and Australia, among others, have included express language which in general is phrased as follows :

Non-discriminatory regulatory action designed for legitimate public welfare objects, public health, safety and the environment do not constitute indirect expropriation. (see examples cited below)

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For example, regarding the US – Chile Free Trade Agreement, the Final Environmental Review by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representatives found in respect of that Agreement that :

the Parties have clarified the FTA's provision on expropriation (Article 10.9) by including an interpretative annex that elaborates on relevant principles of U.S. law and clarifies the relationship of indirect expropriations and domestic regulations. Specifically, the annex makes clear that "*[e]xcept in rare circumstances, non-discriminatory regulatory actions by a Party that are designed and applied to protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as public health, safety, and the environment, do not constitute indirect expropriations.*"

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Chile_FTA/asset_upload_file411_5109.pdf

The Final Environmental Review further stated that :

Conclusion

The investor–State mechanism in the FTA makes existing international arbitral for available to Chilean investors in the United States to bring possible claims based on U.S. environmental measures. However, the FTA's provisions, in particular the numerous improvements over previous investment agreements described above, reduce the risk that arbitral tribunals would find inconsistencies between the investment provisions and U.S. environmental measures. Thus, the FTA provisions should not significantly affect the United States' ability to regulate in the environmental area.

Other important differences between **NAFTA** and the US – Chile Free Trade Agreement, for example, include the provision in the latter that all arbitral panel proceedings under the Investment chapter be conducted in public.

The comparable provision in the US – Singapore agreement reads :

" Except in rare circumstances, non-discriminatory regulatory actions by a Party that are designed and applied to protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as public health, safety and the environment, do not constitute indirect expropriations. "

(Exchange of Letters on Expropriation, Side Agreement, U.S. – Singapore Free Trade Agreement
http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Singapore_FTA/Final_Texts/asset_upload_file58_4058.pdf)

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The US – Australia Free Trade Agreement also contains similar provisions in its Chapter 11, the comparable Investment Chapter :

" Except in rare circumstances, non-discriminatory regulatory actions by a Party that are designed and applied to achieve legitimate public welfare objectives, such as the protection of public health, safety, and the environment, do not constitute indirect expropriations. "

(U.S. – Australia Free Trade Agreement, Annex 11-B

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Australia_FTA/Final_Text/asset_upload_file248_5155.pdf)

In short, we urge you to recognize that Chapter 11 as it stands in **NAFTA**, constitutes an archaic approach that should not allow foreign investors to undermine the public welfare, environmental, conservation, health and safety public policy, decisions and legislation of democratically elected governments. The fact that this issue continues to arise as an attempt to over-ride such public policy decisions is illustrated by the recent challenge filed by **Dow Agroscience** [sic] against Canada with respect to the **Quebec Pesticide Code**.

By repealing or at the very least, amending Chapter 11 to protect enactments of the parties (and their sub-national governments) designed for legitimate public welfare objects including public health, safety and protection of the environment you would assist all of the governments and the public in re-establishing confidence in the credibility of government acting first and foremost for the protection and welfare of its residents.

This would also bring these provisions into line with the several more recently negotiated Free Trade Agreements that better protect regulatory action in these respects.

Importantly, both Canada and the United States official guidance for the negotiation of bilateral Free Trade Agreements recommend the inclusion of an updated provision providing this clarifying language that regulation for "*legitimate public welfare objects including public health, safety and protection of the environment*" does not constitute indirect expropriation (and would therefore preclude the type of claim that **Dow Agroscience** [sic] has now filed against Canada).

The Canadian Model Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (FIPA) states :

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The updated FIPA model incorporates a clarification of indirect expropriation which provides that, except in rare circumstances, non-discriminatory measures designed and applied to protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as health, safety and the environment, do not constitute indirect expropriation and are not subject, therefore, to any compensation requirements.

http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accordscommerciaux/agr-acc/fipa-apie/what_fipa.aspx?lang=en#annexb (ANNEX B.13(1): EXPROPRIATION)

The U.S. Model provides similarly :

Except in rare circumstances, non-discriminatory regulatory actions by a Party that are designed and applied to protect legitimate public welfare objectives, such as public health, safety, and the environment, do not constitute indirect expropriations.

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Sectors/Investment/Model_BIT/asset_upload_file847_6897.pdf (Annex B, Expropriation)

It is imperative, therefore, that the **NAFTA** itself be brought up to date with the official guidance.

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Furthermore, there are many other provisions included in the recent Free Trade Agreements that also better protect the ability of the Parties to regulate and protect environment, health and safety. Accordingly, there will be other relevant measures that should similarly be negotiated in a revised **NAFTA**.

We thank you for your attention and look forward to your favourable consideration of this matter.

Yours very truly,

Canadian Environmental Law Association

Per

Theresa A. McClenaghan
Executive Director and Counsel



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Canadian Environmental Law Association (C.E.L.A.).

This non-profit group was established in 1970. It is an environmental law clinic within « *LEGAL AID ONTARIO* ». C.E.L.A. has developed expertise in providing free legal services to low income people and disadvantaged communities, and advancing the cause of strong environmental protection through advocacy and education of « *POLITICIZED SCIENCE* », and law reform. C.E.L.A. is composed of *thirteen employees* and *five legal counsels*. The operating budget has been estimated at **over one million dollars** per year. It is a member of the « *ONTARIO ENVIRONMENT NETWORK* ». C.E.L.A. shares some of its staff members with « *CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT* » (C.P.C.H.E.).



C.E.L.A. alliances and shield organizations.

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- In 1970, « *CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY* » (C.I.E.L.A.P.) was formed simultaneously with C.E.L.A., and became its *sister* group.
- In 2002 (circa), « *CAMPAIGN FOR PESTICIDE REDUCTION* », now called « *PESTICIDE FREE ONTARIO* », started as a national *shield* coalition with a Steering Committee that originally included C.E.L.A.
- In 2002, C.E.L.A. forged a *close alliance* with « *TORONTO ENVIRONMENTAL ALLIANCE* » (T.E.A.) and « *THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS* » (O.C.F.P.) to create the **public affairs shield** « *PARTNERSHIP FOR PESTICIDE BYLAWS* » (P.P.B.). This *shield* was created to ensure the passage of the Toronto prohibition of pest control products. This *shield* organization quickly encompassed child, health, and animal welfare groups, as well as environmental and labour groups that also supported the prohibition.

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- In 2007, C.E.L.A. became an *affiliated member* with the ultra-militant but efficient « *PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK NORTH AMERICA* » (P.A.N.N.A.), along with « *CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT* » (C.A.P.E.) and « *ÉQUITERRE* ».
- In 2008, C.E.L.A. used a **public affairs shield** organization called « *COALITION FOR PESTICIDE REFORM ONTARIO* ». This *shield* was created to ensure the passage of the Ontario « *COSMETIC PESTICIDES BAN ACT* », which C.E.L.A. clearly supports. Here is an excerpt from a 2008 coalition advertisement. —

<< **We support the Ontario government's plan to enact pesticide legislation [...]** . >>

Overall, C.E.L.A. has forged *alliances* with the followings groups that mostly support the prohibition of pest control products. —

- « *CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT* » (C.A.P.E.).
- « *CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION* » (C.E.L.A.).
- « *CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY* » (C.I.E.L.A.P.) (C.E.L.A.'s *sister* group).
- « *CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT* » (C.P.C.H.E.).
- « *CANADIAN UNION OF POSTAL WORKERS* » (C.U.P.W.).
- « *COALITION FOR PESTICIDE REFORM ONTARIO* ».
- « *DAVID SUZUKI FOUNDATION* ».
- « *ECOJUSTICE CANADA* ».
- « *ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE* ».
- « *ÉQUITERRE* » (Suzuki's ambassador in the Province of Quebec).
- « *NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CANADA* » (the third federal opposition party).
- « *OTTAWA ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY CLINIC* » (O.E.L.P.C.).
- « *PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK NORTH AMERICA* » (P.A.N.N.A.).
- « *PESTICIDE FREE ONTARIO* » (formerly « *CAMPAIGN FOR PESTICIDE REDUCTION* »).
- « *POLLUTION PROBE* ».
- « *REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO* » (R.N.A.O.).
- « *SIERRA CLUB OF CANADA* ».
- « *THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS* » (O.C.F.P.).
- « *TORONTO ENVIRONMENTAL ALLIANCE* » (T.E.A.).
- « *WORLD WILDLIFE FUND OF CANADA* » (W.W.F.).

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The Man From F.O.N. says ...



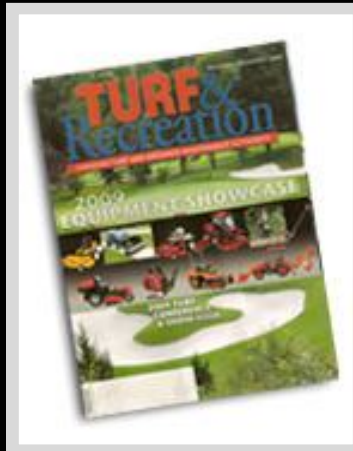
*... of all things,
to live in, the darkness of
the environmental movement
is the worst.*

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Read all about the
« ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT ».



In the March 2009 Issue
of « TURF & RECREATION » Magazine.

- B.C. community's lawn care industry under attack.
- Golf course conditioning can co-exist with environmental stewardship.
- Local politicians, activists, making claims based on fraudulent information.
- The 9/11 era of the green space industry.
- Time is now for Ontario golf courses to become IPM accredited.
- ... and more.

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The following titles are currently available.

(Or, will be available in the near future.)

- Alberta Prohibition.
- British Columbia Prohibition.
- Burnaby B.C. Prohibition.
- Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment.
- David Suzuki Foundation.
- Death and the Environmental Movement.
- Golf and Landscape Trade Industries.
- Kazimiera Jean Cottam.
- Kelowna B.C. Prohibition.
- New Brunswick Prohibition.
- Ontario Prohibition.
- Organic Fertilizers.
- Pets and Lawn Care Chemicals.
- Prince Edward Island Prohibition.
- Quebec Prohibition.
- Richmond B.C. Prohibition.
- Saint Catharines Ontario.
- Salmon Arm B.C. Prohibition.
- The Failure of Integrated Pest Management.
- The Wisdom of the Solomons.
- Victoria B.C.
- White Rock B.C. Prohibition.
- Wisconsin Prohibition.

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