



FON
force of nature

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*In every case, the « expert opinion »
of Meg Sears has been tossed out*

M-REP Update

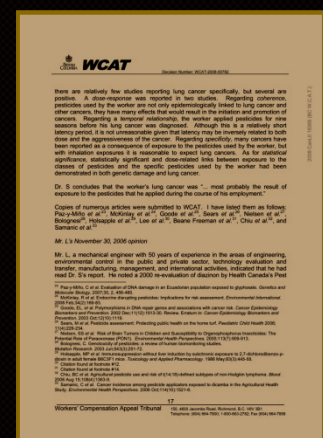
Jeffrey P. Lowes August 11th, 2010 Media Release
M-REP Communications Selected and adapted excerpts

DOCTOR MEG SEARS (*Dr. S*)

This is an excerpt of evidence from Dr. Sears whom is one of the « *medical experts* » used by Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment and the Ontario Provincial Government.

CanLII — 2008 CanLII 18365 (British Columbia
Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal)

<< *Dr. S* concludes that the worker's lung cancer was « ... most probably the result of exposure to the pesticides that he applied during the course of his employment. » >>



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In the report from British Columbia Workers' Compensation Appeal Tribunal page 17 you will see « *Sears as a reference* ».



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there are relatively few studies reporting lung cancer specifically, but several are positive. A *dose-response* was reported in two studies. Regarding *coherence*, pesticides used by the worker are not only epidemiologically linked to lung cancer and other cancers, they have many effects that would result in the initiation and promotion of cancers. Regarding a *temporal relationship*, the worker applied pesticides for nine seasons before his lung cancer was diagnosed. Although this is a relatively short latency period, it is not unreasonable given that latency may be inversely related to both dose and the aggressiveness of the cancer. Regarding *specificity*, many cancers have been reported as a consequence of exposure to the pesticides used by the worker, but with inhalation exposures it is reasonable to expect lung cancers. As for *statistical significance*, statistically significant and dose-related links between exposure to the classes of pesticides and the specific pesticides used by the worker had been demonstrated in both genetic damage and lung cancer.

Dr. S concludes that the worker's lung cancer was "... most probably the result of exposure to the pesticides that he applied during the course of his employment."

Copies of numerous articles were submitted to WCAT. I have listed them as follows: Paz-y-Miño *et al.*²³, McKinlay *et al.*²⁴, Goode *et al.*²⁵, Sears *et al.*²⁶, Nielsen *et al.*²⁷, Bolognesi²⁸, Holsapple *et al.*²⁹, Lee *et al.*³⁰, Beane Freeman *et al.*³¹, Chiu *et al.*³², and Samanic *et al.*³³

Mr. L's November 30, 2006 opinion

Mr. L, a mechanical engineer with 50 years of experience in the areas of engineering, environmental control in the public and private sector, technology evaluation and transfer, manufacturing, management, and international activities, indicated that he had read Dr. S's report. He noted a 2000 re-evaluation of diazinon by Health Canada's Pest

²³ Paz-y-Miño, C *et al.* Evaluation of DNA damage in an Ecuadorian population exposed to glyphosate. *Genetics and Molecular Biology*. 2007;30, 2, 456-460.

²⁴ McKinlay, R *et al.* Endocrine disrupting pesticides: Implications for risk assessment. *Environmental International*. 2008 Feb;34(2):168-83.

²⁵ Goode, E.L. *et al.* Polymorphisms in DNA repair genes and associations with cancer risk. *Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention*. 2002 Dec;11(12):1513-30. Review. Erratum in: *Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention*. 2003 Oct;12(10):1119.

²⁶ Sears, M *et al.* Pesticide assessment: Protecting public health on the home turf. *Paediatric Child Health* 2006; 11(4):229-234.

²⁷ Nielsen, S.S. *et al.* Risk of Brain Tumors in Children and Susceptibility to Organophosphorus Insecticides: The Potential Role of Paraoxonase (PON1). *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 2005;113(7):909-913.

²⁸ Bolognesi, C. Genotoxicity of pesticides: a review of human biomonitoring studies.

Mutation Research. 2003 Jun;543(3):251-72.

²⁹ Holsapple, M.P. *et al.* Immunosuppression without liver induction by subchronic exposure to 2,7-dichlorodibenzo-p-dioxin in adult female B6C3F1 mice. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*. 1986 May;83(3):445-55.

³⁰ Citation found at footnote #12.

³¹ Citation found at footnote #14.

³² Chiu, B.C. *et al.* Agricultural pesticide use and risk of t(14;18)-defined subtypes of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *Blood*. 2006 Aug 15;108(4):1363-9.

³³ Samanic, C *et al.* Cancer incidence among pesticide applicators exposed to dicamba in the Agricultural Health Study. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 2006 Oct;114(10):1521-6.

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I have listed them as follows —

Paz-y-Miño et al

McKinlay et al

Goode et al

SEARS ET AL

Nielsen et al

Bolognesi

Holsapple et al

Lee et al

Beane Freeman et al

*Chiu et al.*³²

Samanic et al

SEARS, M et al. Pesticide assessment: Protecting public health on the home turf. Paediatric Child Health 2006; 11(4):229-234.

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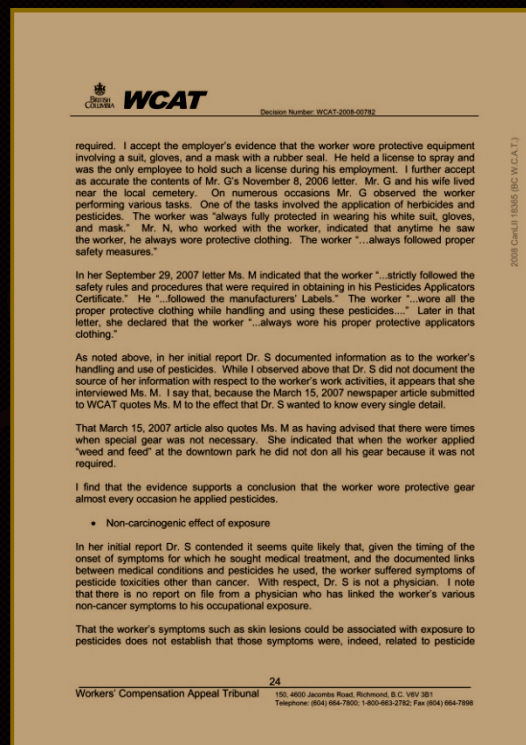
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<< As noted above, in her initial report **Dr. S** documented information as to the worker's handling and use of pesticides. While I observed above that **Dr. S** did not document the source of her information with respect to the worker's work activities, it appears that she interviewed Ms. M. I say that, because the March 15, 2007 newspaper article submitted to WCAT quotes Ms. M to the effect that **Dr. S** wanted to know every single detail. >>

<< With respect, **DR. S IS NOT A PHYSICIAN**. I note that there is no report on file from a physician who has linked the worker's various non-cancer symptoms to his occupational exposure. >>



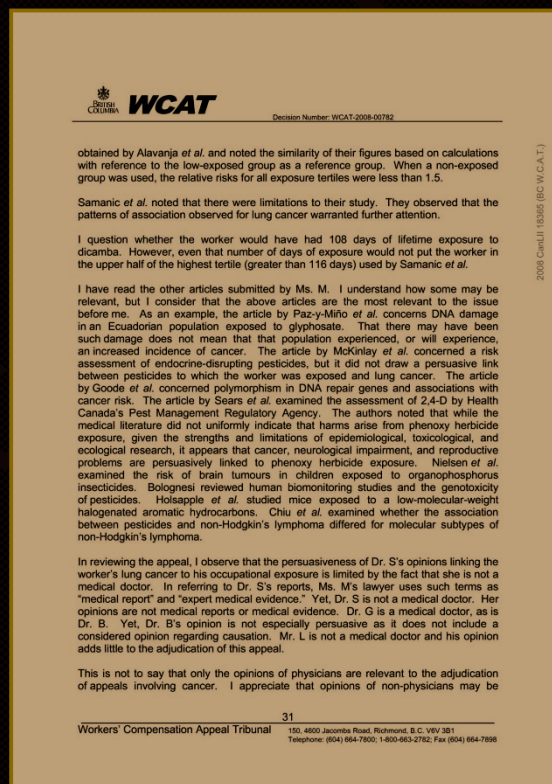
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<< In reviewing the appeal, I observe that the persuasiveness of Dr. S's opinions linking the worker's lung cancer to his occupational exposure is limited by the fact that SHE IS NOT A MEDICAL DOCTOR. In referring to Dr. S's reports, Ms. M's lawyer uses such terms as « medical report » and « expert medical evidence ». Yet, DR. S IS NOT A MEDICAL DOCTOR. HER OPINIONS ARE NOT MEDICAL REPORTS OR MEDICAL EVIDENCE. Dr. G is a medical doctor, as is Dr. B. Yet, Dr. B's opinion is not especially persuasive as it does not include a considered opinion regarding causation. Mr. L is not a medical doctor and his opinion adds little to the adjudication of this appeal. >>



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<< Many epidemiologists are not physicians, and yet their opinions may be highly relevant. As an example, epidemiologists may be in a much better position than physicians to conduct an analysis of available literature concerning whether a link generally exists between an exposure and a disease. >>

<< DR. S IS NOT AN EPIDEMIOLOGIST. >>

<< Her gathering of information in the literature relevant to the effects of pesticides is, of course, relevant to the issue before me. Her opinion as to whether the worker's cancer is due to the nature of his employment is less relevant. The persuasiveness of opinions of non-physicians is limited when non-physicians seek to provide opinions on causative significance. >>

<< Ms. M advised in her September 29, 2007 submission that the British Columbia Cancer Agency and the Canadian Cancer Society were « ... offering to do a complete documentary of (the worker), pertaining to his work with pesticides and his Cancer. >>

<< Within the documentary, it will be presented and identified that (the worker's) untimely death was a result of exposure to Pesticides, and that we have to start keeping records of such diseases to prevent it from happening to others ». >>

<< She also advises that « ... a major media is interested in my research and (the worker's) story ». Such a documentary may indeed be undertaken, yet as of the adjudication of this appeal, no medical opinion has been submitted from a physician from either of the societies mentioned by Ms. M. >>

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very useful. Many epidemiologists are not physicians, and yet their opinions may be highly relevant. As an example, epidemiologists may be in a much better position than physicians to conduct an analysis of available literature concerning whether a link generally exists between an exposure and a disease. Dr. S is not an epidemiologist. Her gathering of information in the literature relevant to the effects of pesticides is, of course, relevant to the issue before me. Her opinion as to whether the worker's cancer is due to the nature of his employment is less relevant. The persuasiveness of opinions of non-physicians is limited when non-physicians seek to provide opinions on causative significance.

Ms. M advised in her September 29, 2007 submission that the BCCA and the Canadian Cancer Society were "...offering to do a complete documentary of [the worker], pertaining to his work with Pesticides and his Cancer. Within the documentary it will be presented and identified that [the worker's] untimely death was a result of exposure to Pesticides, and that we have to start keeping records of such diseases to prevent it from happening to others." She also advises that "...a major media is interested in my research and [the worker's] story." Such a documentary may indeed be undertaken, yet as of the adjudication of this appeal, no medical opinion has been submitted from a physician from either of the societies mentioned by Ms. M.

After having reviewed the matter, I find that the evidence is insufficient to find that the worker's lung cancer was due to the nature of his employment. I accept that the worker may have sprayed pesticides for nine seasons at 8 to 12 days per season. The spraying, and any associated mixing, would have exposed him to such substances as dicamba, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon. There is some indication in recent articles that there is an increased risk of lung cancer associated with exposure to such substances.

Yet, I question whether the worker in the case before me would have had the same form of exposure to pesticides as the members of the Agricultural Health Study cohort. He was not a farmer, a nursery worker or a commercial pesticide applicator. I appreciate that a review of the various articles establishes that the authors sought to measure the number of days members of the cohort used particular pesticides. Thus, one could seek to compare the relative risk of members of the cohort associated with a certain number of days of exposure to a particular pesticide to the number of days the worker used pesticides in the course of his employment.

In addition to my comments noted above regarding the significance of the most relevant studies cited by Dr. S, I observe that the data gathered by Alavanja *et al.* does not support a finding that the worker's lung cancer is due to his pesticide exposure. The worker did not have sufficient lifetime days of exposure to produce a doubling of his lung cancer risk. In turn, the results of the study by Alavanja *et al.* raise questions about the persuasiveness of the study by Lee *et al.* which found a doubling of risk associated with more than 56.1 exposure days when compared to a non-exposed group. In contrast, Alavanja *et al.* documented a relative risk of 1.0 for

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<< *REIMBURSEMENT HAS BEEN REQUESTED IN CONNECTION WITH EXPENSES of \$300.00 and \$1,361.00 incurred for the reports of Drs. B and S, respectively. I consider that reimbursement of those expenses associated with the reports would be appropriate. Item #13.23 of WCAT's MRPP provides that WCAT will generally order reimbursement of expenses for attendance of witnesses or obtaining written evidence, regardless of the results in the appeal, where (1) the evidence was useful or helpful to the consideration of the appeal or (2) it was reasonable for the party to have sought such evidence in connection with the appeal. >>*



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Conclusion

Ms. M's appeal is denied. I confirm the review officer's October 12, 2006 decision. I find that the worker's lung cancer was not due to the nature of his employment.

Reimbursement has been requested in connection with expenses of \$300.00 and \$1,361.00 incurred for the reports of Drs. B and S, respectively. I consider that reimbursement of those expenses associated with the reports would be appropriate. Item #13.23 of WCAT's MRPP provides that WCAT will generally order reimbursement of expenses for attendance of witnesses or obtaining written evidence, regardless of the results in the appeal, where (1) the evidence was useful or helpful to the consideration of the appeal or (2) it was reasonable for the party to have sought such evidence in connection with the appeal.

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Meg Sears has NO specific expertise in the fields of epidemiology, toxicology, immunology and endocrinology

This will help show that « **Dr. S** » is EARNING INCOME on her opinion, but will also lets us show the « *value* » of her opinion.

There are other cases where Meg Sears has been the expert witness.

IN EACH AND EVERY CASE, HER EXPERT OPINION WAS TOSSED OUT.

Dr. Sears DID conduct research and produced copies of various articles and papers prepared by other authors that related to these medical or scientific fields, and she attached them to her affidavits filed in these proceedings.

Dr. Sears has significant experience in this type of work, and has conducted medical research in the past in conjunction with or under the direction of medical professionals.

HOWEVER, SHE HAS NO SPECIFIC EXPERTISE IN THE FIELDS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, TOXICOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY.

Upon review of the materials filed in this motion, neither Dr. Sears nor the plaintiffs have established that she possesses the requisite knowledge or qualifications to adopt or comment on the views expressed in the articles and publications of the other researchers or authors that she has attached to her affidavits.

In such circumstances, her affidavits and opinions **DO NOT** meet the test of admissibility for expert opinion evidence. Accordingly, they are **NOT** admissible in these proceedings, and are struck from the record.



Force Of Nature presents THE WHOLE TRUTH FROM AN INDEPENDENT PERSPECTIVE from National Organization Responding Against Huje that seek to harm the Green Space Industry (NORAHG). It is a series of Reports destined for the Green Space Industry, the Environmental Terror Movement, Governments, and the Media, nationwide across Canada, the United States, and overseas. The information presented in Force Of Nature has been developed for the education and entertainment of the reader by providing a sequence of historical events WITH COMMENTARY. The neutrality of these Reports might be disputed.

Huje is a term used to describe Enviro Maniac Activists that routinely concoct FEAR MONGERING, FRAUDULENT LIES, MISCONCEPTIONS, COERCION, THREATS, DECEPTIONS, TERROR, and PARANOID CONSPIRACIES that are DESIGNED to SCAM and DECEIVE the public into believing there is some NON-EXISTENT danger with conventional pest control products. Huje also SCAM and DECEIVE Government Officials into the NEEDLESS, SENSELESS, and MALICIOUS PROHIBITION of conventional pest control products that are FEDERALLY LEGAL, SCIENTIFICALLY SAFE, TOTALLY IRREPLACEABLE, and ABSOLUTELY INDISPENSABLE.

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Force Of Nature, and its various incarnations, is the brainchild of William H. Gathercole and his entourage. Mr. Gathercole is a principal FOUNDER of the Modern Professional Lawn Care Industry in BOTH Ontario and Quebec. He 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 GOLF, PROFESSIONAL LAWN CARE, and CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, and has served in public affairs, workplace safety, and environmental compliance. Mr. Gathercole has supervised, consulted, programmed, and/or overseen the successful and safe execution of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of pest control applications in the urban landscape. He has trained, instructed, and consulted with THOUSANDS of turf managers and technicians. Mr. Gathercole has also been an agricultural agronomist. For many years, Mr. Gathercole was a contributing columnist for TURF & Recreation Magazine, Canada's Turf and Grounds Maintenance Authority. Mr. Gathercole is now retired from Force Of Nature, although his name continues to appear as the FOUNDER. Mr. Gathercole is personally credited for crafting the Golf Industry Exception Status, that endures to this day. He is also the creator of the signs that are now used for posting after application. His vast knowledge of our long journey with Environmental Issues is UNDENIABLE — hopefully ! For FIFTEEN YEARS, the strategies designed and implemented by Mr. Gathercole and his colleagues guaranteed the control of Environmental Terror for the entire Modern Green Space Industry across Canada. Mr. Gathercole's involvement in Environmental Issues reached a fevered pitch in the 1990s, when he orchestrated, with his colleagues, legal action against the Forces of Environmental Evil in the Town of Hudson, Quebec. Mr. Gathercole is the ONLY TRUE RELIABLE WITNESS of the Hudson Affair.

Mr. Gathercole and his entourage have followed the evolution of ENVIRONMENTAL TERRORISM for over a quarter century. Through Force Of Nature, Enviro Maniac Activist Huje are identified on the basis of their statements, activities, affiliations, and whereabouts. Even though each Enviro Maniac Culprit is a misguided adversary, each still deserves our respect. The use of the terms Maniac, Culprit, Terrorist, or Basterd are not accusations of any legal wrong doing. Force Of Nature is simply holding Enviro Maniac Activists accountable for conspiring to change public policies that TERRORIZE, HARM, and THREATEN the Green Space Industry. Their pretentious prohibitionist rants have created LOSS OF REVENUES, BUSINESS FAILURES, BANKRUPTCY, and UNEMPLOYMENT, inflicting DESPAIR and DESTITUTION for THOUSANDS of hapless victims throughout the Green Space Industry. The DEPRAVED INDIFFERENCE of Maniac Culprit Terrorist Basterd Huje is viewed as a form of TERROR, HARM, and THREAT against the Green Space Industry.

The following Force Of Nature Reports are currently available — • A Look At • Alberta Conspiracy • British Columbia Conspiracy • Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment • Canadian Cancer Society • Canadian Environmental Law Association • Carnage • Collision Course • Consequences • Culprits • David Suzuki Foundation • Dating Services for Enviro Maniacs • DDT and Politicized Science • Death and the Environmental Terror Movement • Enviro Profit • Environmental Terrorists Unmasked • Famous Quotations • Fertilizer Terror • Global Warming • Heroes • June Irwin, the Clown of Junk Science • Kazimiera Jean Cotnam • Landscape Trades Capitulate • Lying Sac of Enviro-Maniac Cwap • Myth-Busting • Needless Hysteria • New Brunswick Conspiracy • Newfoundland Conspiracy • Nova Scotia Conspiracy • Ontario Conspiracy • Organic Fertilizers • Paranoid Theories • Pesticide Free BC • Pets and Lawn Care Chemicals • Positive Waves • Prince Edward Island Conspiracy • Quebec Conspiracy • Rachel Carson, the Queen of Junk Science • Reining a Terrorist Reaction • Saskatchewan Conspiracy • Satire • Terror NEVER Ends • Terror Talk • The 9/11 Era of the Green Space Industry • The Bin Laden of Enviro Terror, Paul Tukey • The Failure of Integrated Pest Management • The Looming Golf Industry Shipwreck • The Industry Strikes Back • The Misconceptions About Cancer • The National Annihilation of the Modern Green Space Industry • The Wisdom of Bill Bell • The Wisdom of Drysdale • The Wisdom of Health Canada • The Wisdom of Hepworth • The Wisdom of Holland • The Wisdom of Lowes • The Wisdom of Mains • The Wisdom of the Solomons • The Wisdom of Whelan • Update • Warning •



*The truth is more important
than enviro-maniac facts*