

What's Best For Us?

The Case Against
Roadside Spraying



Objective:

“Lanark County is proud of its heritage and cherishes its small-town character, rural way of life, sense of community and distinctive natural features. We want to strengthen and diversify the economy, effectively manage growth, protect the environment, preserve our heritage and maintain our unique character for future generations.”

- Official Plan of Lanark County

The Issue:

- Wild Parsnip grows in our Township
- Some people consider it a risk
- Some people want it managed



Exec. Summary:

- It will never be eradicated, but,
- We can control its impact in several ways
- Clearview and other poisons are not the solution



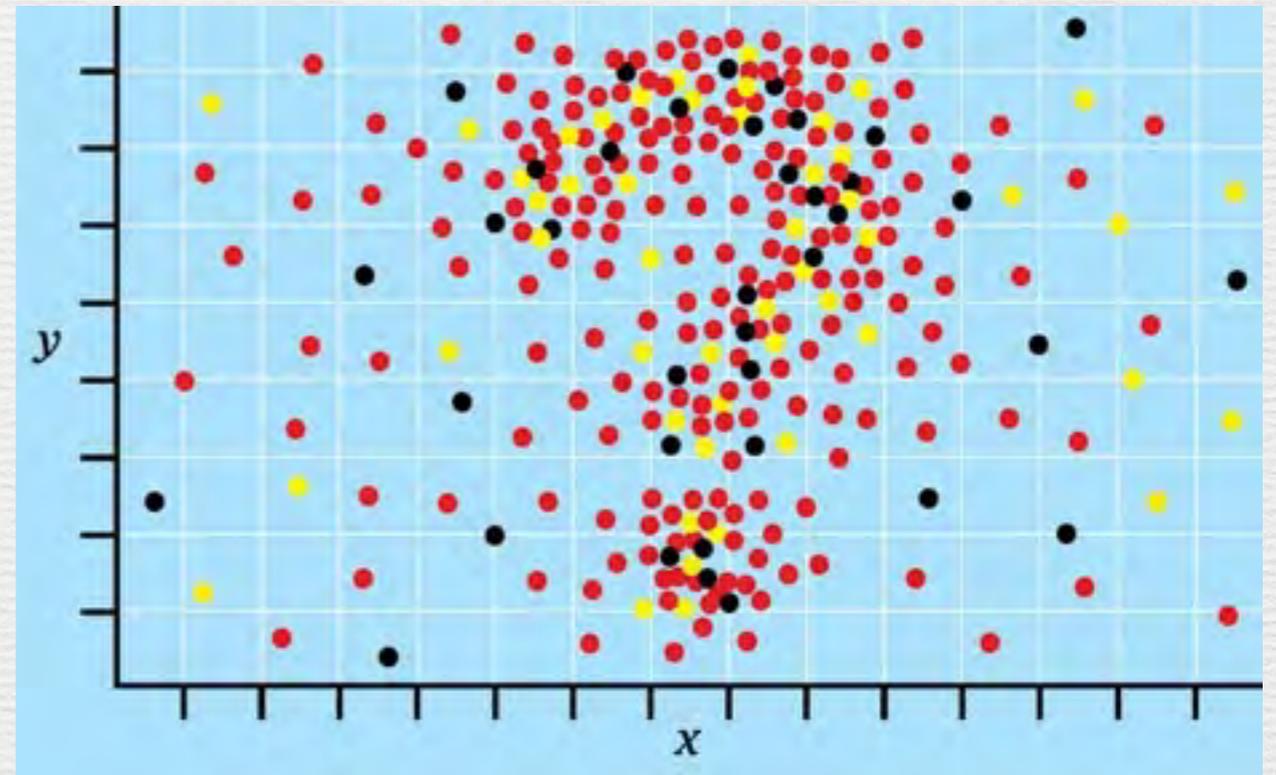
The Problem:

- If the plant is in flower, and
- If the stalk is broken, and,
- If you get sap on exposed skin, and,
- If you don't wash it off, and
- If the sap is exposed to sunlight, then
- Burns may result



The Impact?

- Not everyone is affected
- Wild Parsnip-specific records are not kept
- No statistics exist
- We only have anecdotes



Expert Opinion:

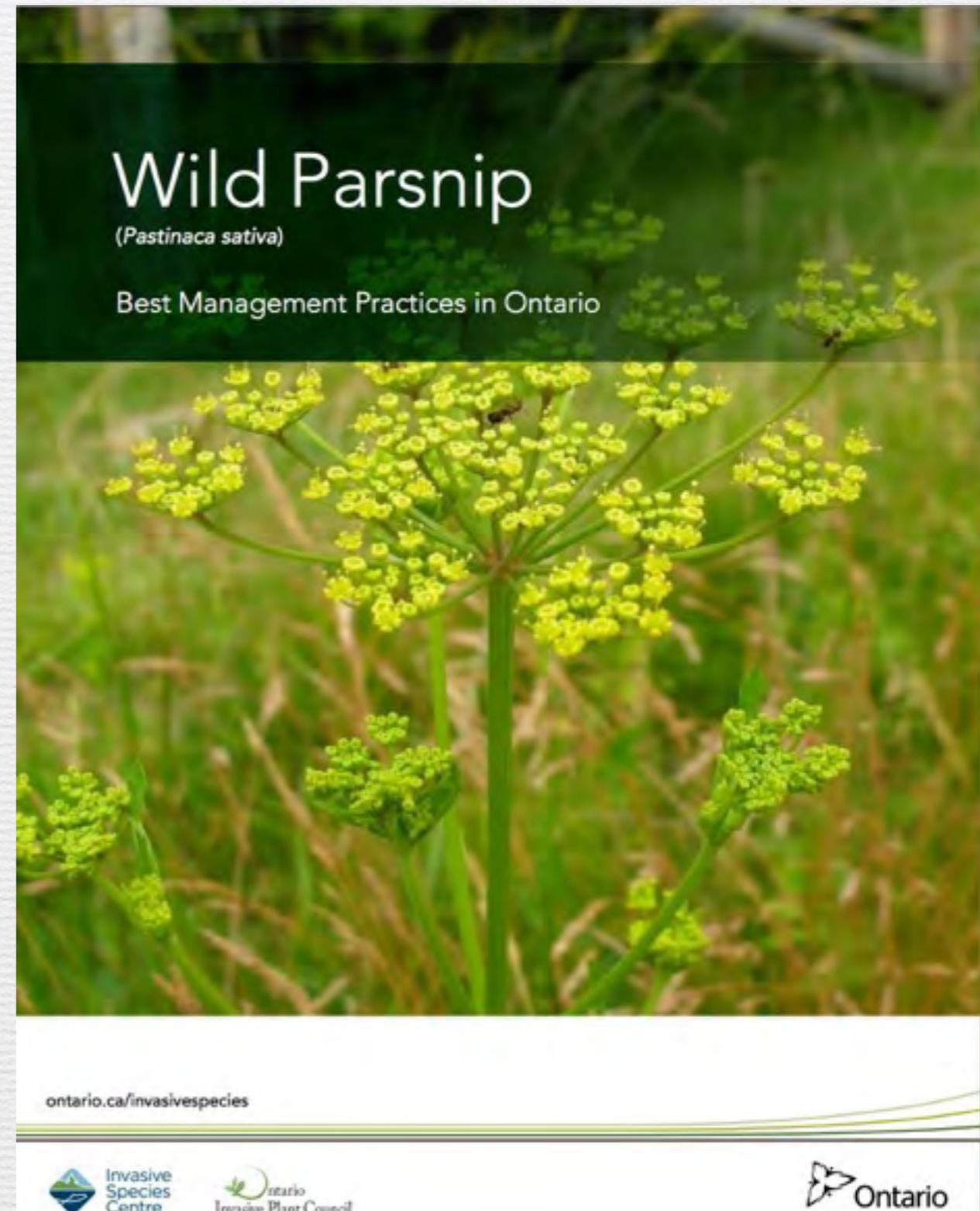
“I find parsnip to be over-rated in terms of how dangerous it is. For some reason, there was quite a bit of panic last year about a plant we have been living with for 100+ years.”

- Naomi Cappuccino, Associate Professor,
Department of Biology, Carleton University

Solutions:

1. Mowing*
 2. Pulling
 3. Tarping
 4. Chemical control*
- Ontario Invasive Plant Council

*Your selections.



Does it Work?



First Sprayed (clover, not parsnip)...



Then Mowed.

How do we know it “worked”?

Does it Work?

- The United Counties of Stormont-Dundas and Glengarry have been spraying for seven years.
- Herbicides' effect decreases over serial applications
- This year they have chosen to use Truvist.



Expert Opinion:

“The seed bank for this species (wild parsnip) is much more extensive than anyone could afford to spray.”

- Dr. Peter Carrington, Ph.D, Michigan State University

Expert Opinion:

“I have watched the spraying this year and I am certain it will be ineffective. The boom sprayers only cover a few metres into the roadside. In mid-July, you could see the line of dead plants along roads in Lanark and Ottawa. The remaining live plants extend far further back than that, and they will already have seeded into the sprayed area this fall. Even the sprayed area is full of viable seed, and will come right back next spring. It is an unfortunate and needless expenditure that is very unlikely to be effective at controlling Wild Parsnip, and which is not ecologically benign”.

- Holly Bickerton, Consulting Ecologist, Expert on the Committee on the Status of Species at Risk in Ontario (COSSARO), Species at risk biologist, formerly Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

Expert Opinion:

“Spraying a tough weed over and over, unless you change herbicides over and over, results in breeding a population of herbicide resistant plants that are more risky than the originals; never mind collateral damage to unintended species. In a few generations the best resistance genes are shared and the control agent may be useless.”

- Dr. Peter Carrington, Ph.D, Michigan State University

Expert Opinion:

“Not all of the roadside allowances have soil conditions suitable to grass. Wild parsnip has taken over areas which were previously dominated by sweet clover - thin soils over exposed bedrock. With the persistence of Clearview, there is no possibility of reseeding for months, leaving the land bare and vulnerable to recolonization by wild parsnip.”

- Maureen Bostock, Organic Farmer, Balderson, ON

Expert Opinion:

“There isn’t enough incidence of interaction with wild parsnip to merit such a huge outlay of herbicide.

All the information we need to know is on the Clearview label.”

- Dr. James Coupland, Entomologist,
Agricultural Research Scientist, Ecologist

Clearview:

- Dow Chemical aminopyralid 52.5% & metsulfuron 9.45%
- 38% undeclared
- Uses Gateway as an adjuvant. (mixed together in preparation for spraying.)



ClearView™ Herbicide

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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ClearView Herbicide is a selective herbicide for post-emergent control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, invasive plants and shrubs on rangeland, permanent pasture, rights-of way, industrial and other non-crop areas of Canada.

COMMERCIAL

READ THE LABEL AND BOOKLET BEFORE USING
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

GUARANTEE: Aminopyralid, present as potassium salt 52.50%
Metsulfuron - methyl 9.45%

Warning, contains the allergen sulphites
Wettable Granules

REGISTRATION NO. 29752 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

CAUTION - EYE IRRITANT

NET CONTENTS: 0.1 kg - Bulk

Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.
2400, 215-2nd Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 1M4
1-800-667-3852

®™ Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

Gateway:

“Contains aromatic petroleum distillates which are toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not apply when weather conditions favour drift or run-off from areas treated.”

- Dow Agrosciences



SAFETY DATA SHEET DOW AGROSCIENCES CANADA INC.

Product name: GATEWAY™ Adjuvant

Issue Date: 11/14/2016

Print Date: 11/14/2016

DOW AGROSCIENCES CANADA INC. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: GATEWAY™ Adjuvant

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Adjuvants

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW AGROSCIENCES CANADA INC.
#2400, 215 - 2ND STREET S.W.
CALGARY AB T2P 1M4
CANADA

Customer Information Number:

800-667-3852
solutions@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666
Local Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance

Physical state: Liquid.

Color: Yellow

Odor: Aromatic

Hazard Summary

CAUTION!!

Combustible liquid and vapor.
May cause eye irritation.
Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage.
Isolate area.
Possible cancer hazard. May cause cancer based on animal data.
Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms.

Truvist:

- DuPont / Bayer
chlorsulfuron 15.8% &
aminocyclopyrachlor
39.5%
- 44% undeclared
- Uses Merge as an
adjuvant. (mixed together
in preparation for
spraying.)

PRECAUTIONS:

- **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**
- Avoid breathing spray mist.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Do not contaminate any body of water.
- Wear chemical resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks during mixing/loading, application, clean-up and repair activities (gloves are not required for ground boom sprayers).
- Do not apply this product in a way that will cause this product to contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only handlers (mixers, loaders and applicators) wearing personal protective equipment may be in the area being treated during application.
- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.
- Do not use in residential or recreational areas, including lawns and turf. Residential areas are defined as any use site where bystanders including children could be exposed during or after application. This includes homes, schools, parks, playgrounds, playing fields, public buildings, or any other area where the general public including children could be exposed.
- Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity (houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas) is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants including coniferous and deciduous trees. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Runoff:

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic or terrestrial habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

Leaching:

The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g. sandy soil) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

FIRST AID:

IF IN EYES:

Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Truvist:

- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.
- Do not use in residential or recreational areas, including lawns and turf. Residential areas are defined as any use site where bystanders including children could be exposed during or after application. This includes homes, schools, parks, playgrounds, playing fields, public buildings, or any other area where the general public including children could be exposed.
- Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity (houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas) is minimal.”

Truvist:

- Certain trees are sensitive to low levels of Truvist: conifers (Douglas fir, Norway spruce, White pine), and deciduous trees (Aspen, Honey locust, Redbud, Silvermaple, Willow).
- Injury or loss of desirable trees may result if Truvist is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where roots extend or in locations where treated soil may be washed into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns or turf.
- “It is recommended that treated soils remain undisturbed to reduce the potential for Truvist herbicide movement by soil erosion due to wind or water...” Should we mow after spraying?

Merge:

“This product contains an aromatic petroleum distillate which is moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contamination of aquatic systems during application. Do not contaminate these systems through direct application, disposal of waste or cleaning of equipment..”

- BASF Canada Inc.

PRECAUTIONS

1. **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**
2. Do not take internally. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.
3. Skin irritant. Avoid inhalation of vapour or spray mist and contact with eyes, skin or clothing.
4. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking.
5. Wear protective equipment and clothing including goggles or face shield, gloves (rubber, PVC, neoprene or nitrile), hat, long sleeved shirt, trousers and rubber boots.
6. If clothing becomes contaminated, remove and wash separately from household laundry before re-use.
7. Clean spray equipment thoroughly after use.
8. This product contains an aromatic petroleum distillate which is moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contamination of aquatic systems during application. Do not contaminate these systems through direct application, disposal of waste or cleaning of equipment.

FIRST AID

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15–20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for further treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

Expert Opinion:

“Gateway is toxic in and of itself and is volatile so will be an added risk for applicators and everyone else.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (including but not limited to naphthalene) are toxic to many organs, and are in Gateway. Benzene is the most toxic to the bone marrow and causes hematologic cancers such as leukemia. Aromatic hydrocarbons can also interfere with hormone systems.

Other ingredients improve spreading and penetration of the pesticide into plants, and this happens on our skin as well.

Pesticides are not tested along with their adjuvants for registration.”

- Meg Sears, PhD, Chair, Prevent Cancer Now

Expert Opinion:

“A 2014 study found that 8 of 9 common commercial products tested were hundreds of times more toxic to human cells than just the pure pesticide active ingredient without formulants.”

- Robin Mesnage, Nicolas Defarge, Joël Spiroux de Vendômois, and Gilles-Eric Séralini, “Major Pesticides Are More Toxic to Human Cells Than Their Declared Active Principles,” *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2014, Article ID 179691, 8 pages, 2014. doi:10.1155/2014/179691

Expert Opinion:

“Clearview is relatively new. It has not had time to cause a raft of cancers and handicapped children. We don’t know what it will do. But we can make certain predictions. The main ingredient in Clearview, aminopyralid, acts by jamming the plant’s receptors for a type of plant growth hormone, the auxins. What’s interesting is that the auxins, in their molecular structure and shape, bear a striking resemblance to serotonin, one of the major signal transmitters in the human brain, and a regulator of mood, appetite, gut function and a host of other important things in the human body.

It’s not a stretch to predict that something that effectively disrupts the auxin receptor might also affect the serotonin receptor. If it does, and we miss this, we are consigning yet another generation of children, our children, our nieces and nephews and grandchildren, to a compromised life.”

- Linda Harvey, B.Sc., M.Sc., M.D.

Clearview Environmental Hazards:

“TOXIC to terrestrial and aquatic plants. Observe terrestrial and aquatic buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. **The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g., sandy soil) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.** To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats **avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope**, compacted soil, or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast, as runoff water may flow onto adjacent areas and injure crops and other desirable non-target vegetation.”

- ClearView Herbicide E 29752 May15f SPECIMEN.docx

Label Warnings:

“Clippings or hay from vegetation which has been treated with aminopyralid should not be used for composting or mulching. Aminopyralid residues pass through animals unchanged and are still herbicidally active. The manure from animals grazing treated areas or fed treated hay should not be used around susceptible plants.”

- ClearView Herbicide E 29752 May15f
SPECIMEN.docx



Livestock in Glen Tay

Label Warnings:

- “Toxic to terrestrial and aquatic plants.”
- “Injury or loss of desirable plants may result.”

Spraying our roadsides with non-selective herbicide won't just kill wild parsnip.



**Protect
our rural
roadside
plants
for
pollinators
... request a
NO SPRAY
sign!**

**Here are a few
of the other
casualties:**

milkweed
wild strawberry
red clover
wild rose
buttercup
chicory
brown-eyed Susan
thistles
bloodroot
burdock
dandelion
mallow
hawk weed
lamb's quarters
hawk's beard
ox-eye daisy
wild sage
chamomile
tansy
buckwheat
toadflax
wild oats
evening-primrose
knapweed
shepherd's purse
bottle gentian
wild mustard
wild caraway
yellow foxtail
wild willow
cinquefoil
Canada anemone
New England aster
sweet white violet
wild columbine
wild sarsaparilla

Official “NO SPRAY” signs may be obtained from Lanark County Public Works (613-267-4200 x 3190) for your property bordering a County road.

Signs will tell sprayers:

Please do not spray non-selective herbicide here!!

**Simply mow/cut wild parsnip
before it goes to seed.**

Avoid skin contact (as with poison ivy)

Label Warnings:

- “Toxic to terrestrial and aquatic plants.”
- “Injury or loss of desirable plants may result.”



Dying Sweet Clover (no parsnip)

Collateral Damage:

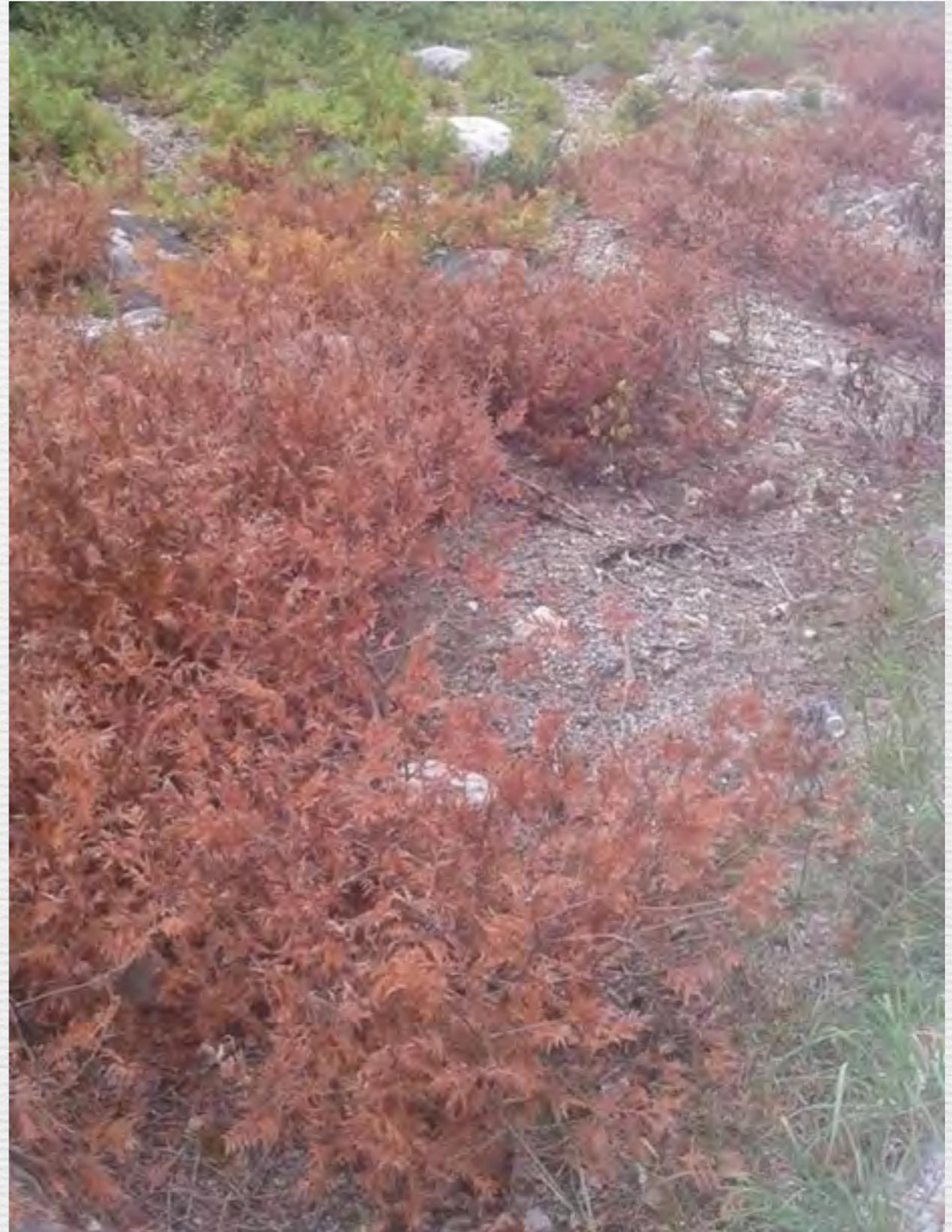
- Results of 2016 spraying program
 - “Avoid application within the dripline of trees.”
 - “Injury or loss of desirable plants may result.”
- Clearview Label



Dying Cedars

Collateral Damage:

- Results of 2016 spraying program
 - “Avoid application within the dripline of trees.”
 - “Injury or loss of desirable plants may result.”
- Clearview Label



Dying Cedars

Collateral Damage:

- Results of 2016 spraying program
 - “Avoid application within the dripline of trees.”
 - “Injury or loss of desirable plants may result.”
- Clearview Label



Dying Sumacs

Collateral Damage:

- Results of 2016 spraying program
 - “Avoid application within the dripline of trees.”
 - “Injury or loss of desirable plants may result.”
- Clearview Label



Dying Daisies

Label Warnings:

“Use of this chemical may result in the contamination of groundwater, particularly where soils are permeable, and the depth to the water table is shallow.”



Healthy roadside ecosystem

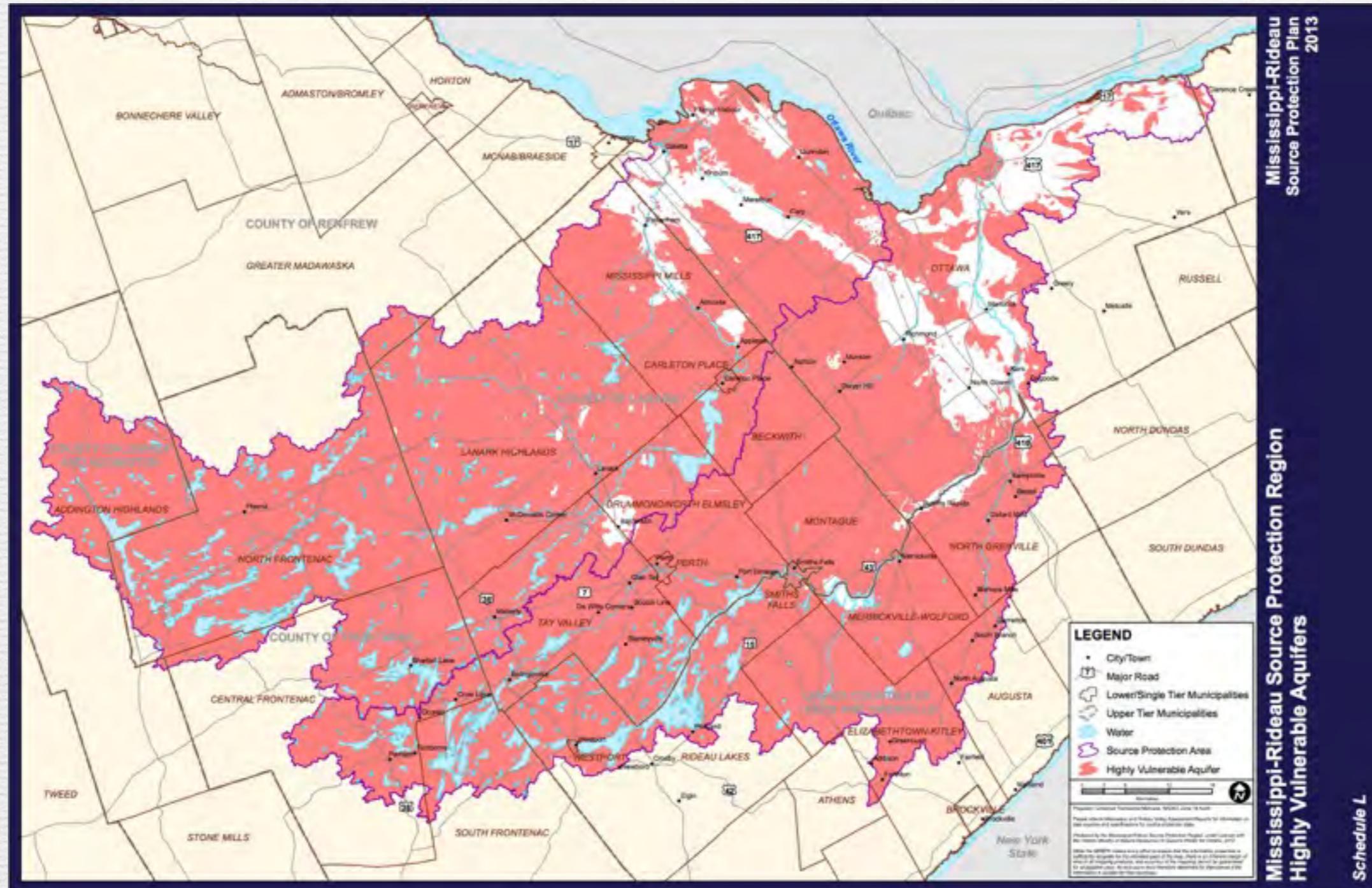
Expert Opinion:

“In 89 percent of the Mississippi-Rideau region the soil is very thin or completely absent and the underlying bedrock contains large cuts and gaps called fractures. These features make the underlying groundwater very vulnerable to surface contaminants so these areas are called Highly Vulnerable Aquifers. This regional groundwater is the source of drinking water for nearly one quarter of the population who are on private wells.”

- Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan, 2015

Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

- Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan, 2015



Objective:

“The ground water resource is crucial in the County of Lanark as it is the source of drinking water for the vast majority of our communities and our rural population. It is noted that several communities also rely on surface water as their source of drinking water.”

- Official Plan of Lanark County

Expert Opinion:

“These herbicides move easily through soil and water, and are toxic to aquatic life. Most of our county roadsides are bordered by ditches, creeks and wetlands suggests a strong possibility that contamination will result.”

- Mississippi Valley Field Naturalists

High Probability of Wetland Contamination:

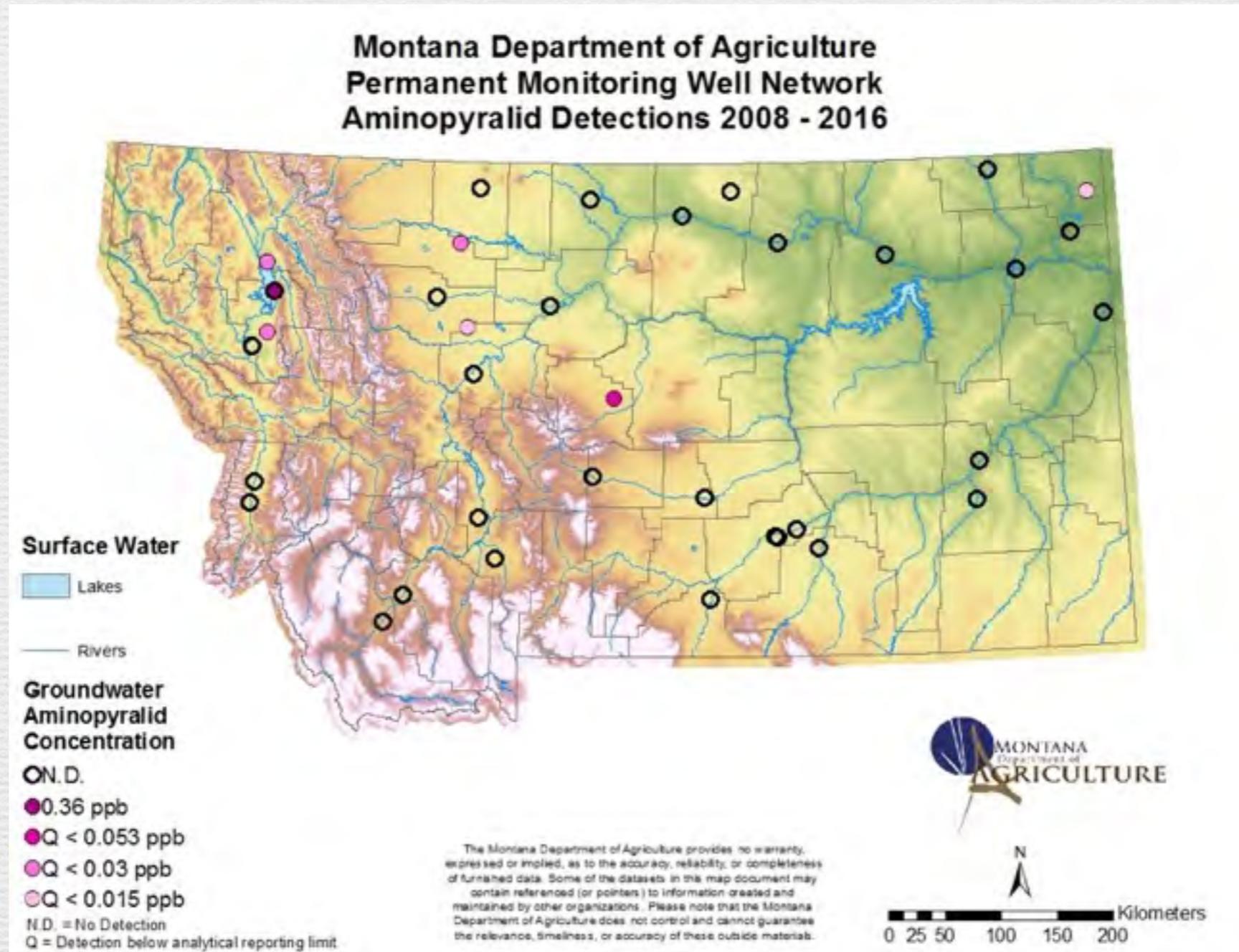


Expert Opinion:

“I am concerned about the ecological impacts of the spraying of Clearview for wild parsnip. Most notably, I am very concerned by having seen expert opinion noting that it may not even be an effective solution to the problem raising the prospect of unnecessary use of pesticides contributing to environmental contamination, particularly in sensitive waterways.”

- Kathleen Cooper, Canadian Environmental Law Association

Montana Groundwater Aminopyralid Tracking:



Groundwater Contamination:

- Montana began using Clearview in 2007.
- Well water testing there detected aminopyralids in 2008 and every year since.
- After an exhaustive search with assistance from the Ministry of the Environment, we have been able to find only one laboratory in Ontario able to detect aminopyralids in our drinking water.

Expert Opinion:

“We are in an area with fractured rock and little ground cover which can easily lead to contamination of the aquifer at varying depths.”

- Dr. Paula Stewart, Leeds Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit, in a statement made to the Lake Networking Group, 2016.

Exposure Risk

“Residents may be exposed to spray drift, dermal contact and ingestion of contaminated drinking water.”

- Public Health Ontario



Exposure Risk

- Dow advises workers to avoid sprayed areas for 12 hours after application.
- Applicators are not required to post signs after application
- Who warns the residents?
- What protection does a “No Spray” zone offer?



Control in Areas with Public Access:

“Herbicide use is limited in these areas so control must be focused on mechanical and cultural methods. (Lanark County IPM Vegetation Management Plan, p19)

Don't roadsides qualify as having public access?

Exposure Risk

“Local residents have been given the option of opting out of having their properties sprayed, which will reduce exposure in cases where residents are concerned about the potential exposures listed above.”

- Public Health Ontario

(How's that work, exactly?)



Expert Opinion:

“This is an agricultural Class 4 herbicide that is similar in its action to 2,4D. Clearview isn't approved for use on our lawns, so why would we be putting it on our roadsides?”

- Dr. James Coupland, Entomologist, Agricultural Research Scientist, Ecologist

Impacts on Pollinators:

“Spraying may negatively impact apiaries and organic farmers.”

- The United Counties of
Leeds and Grenville



Broadleaf Plants Disappear:

- Spraying creates a wasteland for pollinators where only grasses survive.
- After several years of spraying in SD&G Counties wild parsnip thrives. Bees and butterflies? Not so much.



Objective:

“Honey bees and bumble bees in Ontario alone are responsible for \$897 million of the roughly \$6.7 billion in sales for agricultural crops grown in the province each year...In addition to the food we eat, pollinators also support healthy ecosystems that improve air quality, stabilize soils, and support other wildlife. Pollinator declines can have large impacts given the critical roles that pollinators play in ecosystem health.”

- Technical Guide for Enhancing, Managing and Restoring Pollinator habitat along Ontario's Roadsides, Pollinator Partnership

Objective:

“**Many pollinator populations and species are in decline** due primarily to habitat loss, disease, climate change, and **the use of pesticides**. **Monarch butterflies** have seen one of the most dramatic population declines with 90% losses and shrinking overwintering numbers. **Honey bee** colony losses have significantly impacted commercial beekeepers. Without feeding and nesting habitats, pollinators cannot function to support terrestrial ecosystem productivity. **The decline of these pollinators is a serious problem** that requires immediate action to ensure that Ontario’s food system and natural environment are productive and resilient.”

- Technical Guide for Enhancing, Managing and Restoring Pollinator habitat along Ontario’s Roadsides, Pollinator Partnership

Expert Opinion:

“The direct risks to pollinators associated with herbicides are not well understood. While they are not known to cause directly mortality, they can impact development and growth, which can impact pollinator function.”

- Victoria Wojcik, Ph.D Research Director Pollinator Partnership Canada

Expert Opinion:

“Organic farmers depend upon healthy populations of insects to outcompete pests. But even more important is the significance of flowering wild plants to pollinators who are responsible for most of our food.”

“We’re in a pollinator crisis. The decline of the Monarch butterfly has helped us understand how fragile insect species have become as a result of chemicals.”

- Maureen Bostock, Organic Farmer, Balderson, ON

Expert Opinion:

“Monarch populations are under serious threat. The Mexican government released alarming new data today. It showed that last year, there were enough monarchs to cover an area the size of about three soccer fields. This year, there’s barely enough to cover an area the size of two soccer fields. **The long-term trend is even more worrisome.** Over the past twenty years, monarch populations in North America have decreased by 90 percent, threatened by deforestation, **pesticide use**, climate change and the destruction of milkweed plants where they lay their eggs. **Without protection they could become a footnote in history**, like the passenger pigeons that swarmed the skies, or the buffalo that thundered across the plains.”

- Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Feb. 2017.

Market Response:

- Banned in Norway
- Not approved for use in New York State
- Detected in Montana groundwater
- Rejected by the Township of Mississippi-Mills, Tay Valley Township and Township of Rideau Lakes
- Not welcome here

(Note: The State of Vermont has stopped worrying about Wild Parsnip and have accepted it as a part of their landscape.)



Resident Response:

- Hundreds of Lanark County residents have signed a petition
- Many letters, emails and phone calls have been made to Councillors
- No-spray signs dotted the countryside
- Opposed by Lanark County organic farmers and beekeepers
- Not welcome here



Alternatives:

- **Accept** its inevitability
- **Educate** to improve awareness
- **Mitigate** risk through avoidance
- **Equip** workers properly (clothing, scheduling, tools)
- **Foster** a balanced roadside ecology



Petition Summary:

“Since an educational approach is the most effective way to prevent harm from wild parsnip, and because herbicide use is unlikely to eradicate it,

We, the undersigned, demand that the Lanark County spraying program be cancelled, for the 2017 spraying season and in perpetuity.”

Petition Comments:

“I can't believe we're doing this in 2017.” - Ed Lawrence, Almonte

“I don't want our wildlife and children exposed.” - Sylvia Gagnon, Lanark

“There are mechanical methods available to control parsnip that do not contribute to wider harms.” - Sherryl Smith, Pakenham

“Spreading poison about our community is not a good idea. The money would much better be spent on public education.” - Mike Nickerson, Lanark

“The safety of my children.” - Brittany Giles, Ashton

“I care about the future of our environment! Who wouldn't?” - Cheryl Burnham, Balderson

“I eat organic food and will be beekeeping. Pesticides and Herbicides have no place in my environment..There are so many reasons not to spray.... ” - Louise Lamond, Clayton

“I own and operate NOAL Pantry, A Local Food Eatery and the herbicide spraying of our roads affects the local farms I purchase from!” - Laurie Anne Brennan, Lombardy

“This is from someone who has suffered burns from wild parsnip and I still disagree with the destruction of other plants, insects, amphibians and mammals” - Janis Dupuis, Perth

The Ask:

With respect, we ask that Council consider deploying all strategies and procedures recommended in the Vegetation Management Plan except those involving the use of herbicides. We ask that funds currently allocated for herbicide use be redirected into the VMP's recommended public education and communication strategies, and, if not already provided for elsewhere, Personal Protective Equipment to protect workers who will inevitably come into contact with this plant.

What's Best For Us?

(Education, not poison.)

