

04:36:58 Art Hunter: Q: I have a question on forever chemicals.

04:38:21 John Meyer: Q: Can you shed any light on how dangerous the oil sands tailings are relative to other world class dumps/spills? Also, can all chemicals even be destroyed?

04:39:36 Thorhaug Anitra: Qs: There are two areas where I have questions. 1.) the overflow and waste which goes into surface waters, and eventually reaches the shallow sea, were we consume these chemicals via seafood and water contact sports. What is your view of this, particularly intense storm overflow.

04:41:02 Thorhaug Anitra: Second question is the entire underground of the "black economy" which people throughout the world are consuming willingly. Fentanyl is an example of this. How do we control this?

04:41:19 Geoffrey Holland: Brilliant Presentation, Julian Cribb. Q: Can you speak to the role gender dominance has played in messing up our planet? Has the time come for giving women equal access to the world's levers of power?

04:44:37 John Meyer: Q: What percentage of chemical research and testing is being done by private labs vs publicly funded labs?

04:45:17 Lynn Oliphant: Q: How could we actually test all chemicals for safety? CFCs, for example, were thought to be completely safe and no scientist predicted that they might alter life on the planet by destroying the ozone layer.

04:45:35 Ted Manning: C: The Great Lakes have been an excellent laboratory for a regional cleanup--from the Love Canal to rivers on fire to an immense cistern for toxics, organics--you name it. Most are now swimmable and drinkable but only because of a focused initiative by all stakeholders, improved management of outfalls and runoff and the IJC work to impose polluter pays with some success.

04:45:41 John Schmidt: Q: One (major?) issue is the invisibility of most of these chemicals to most people, so they are able to blithely ignore their presence. When natural gas was introduced as a fuel in North America, it was required to have a scent applied so that leaks could easily be detected. Could regulation and chemistry be used to make chemicals that are allowed into the markets visible to

our senses? Swimming pools that have visible urine indicators (yes, more chemicals) tend to reduce the amount of peeing by swimmers.

04:45:51 Ted Manning: C: Cheers with a vial of Great lakes water.

04:47:57 Gordon Kubanek: Q: Do you think much of the gender dysphoria being caused by the toxic chemicals we use, and which ones?

04:52:30 Ted Manning: Q: I wish to strongly support the idea of not being poisoned as a signal human right (close to the right to not be killed). Yes, it should be a UN and other supported right and how can we make it happen:? How about a global class action: suit ?

05:07:03 John Schmidt: Q: What is the likelihood that we (global humanity) will actually do what is required? Given the vested interests and the general unwillingness to consider such problems, I am not confident that we will.

05:13:58 John Schmidt: C: "Risk taking" = thinking one knows the likelihood and consequences of an action, but really closing one's eyes and charging forward 'hoping' for success. Uncertainty is the major factor in 'risk' and the one most ignored.

05:15:24 John Schmidt: ...the consequences and their likelihoods... to be clearer.

05:42:13 Derek Paul: C: I want to follow up Julian Cribb's statement: "Put the women in charge." I think we can go one better, by recognizing the late Marija Gimbutas' work on ancient Europe. Prior to about 4300 BC. Old Europe had a very special male-female relationship. Gimbutas wrote in her conclusion: In Old Europe, the world of myth was not polarized into male and female... Both principles (male and female) were manifest side by side. Neither is subordinate to the other; by complementing each other, their power is doubled." See her book: The goddesses and Gods of Old Europe.