1. The American Academy of Pediatrics Position on Pesticides, November 26, 2012, ***"Policy Statement - Pesticide Exposure in Children"*** http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757.full.pdf

SUMMARY: Increasing evidence shows urban and rural children are regularly exposed to low levels of pesticides that can have serious long-term health effects, according to a report issued by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

2. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Committee Opinion, Number 575, October 2013, "***Exposure to Toxic Environmental Agents***" http://www.acog.org/Resources_And_Publications/Committee_Opinions/Committee_on_Health_Care_for_Underserved_Women/Exposure_to_Toxic_Environmental_Agents

SUMMARY: The American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists, Women's Health Care Physicians, and the American Congress of Obstetricians & Gynecologists have published an opinion on the need to reduce exposure to toxic environmental agents. The evidence that links exposure to toxic environmental agents to adverse reproductive and developmental health outcomes is sufficiently robust that numerous health professional organizations are calling for timely action to identify and reduce exposure to toxic environmental agents while addressing the consequences of such exposure. **[NOTE: See Page 2, Pesticides are known Endocrine Disruptors]**

3. Council on Environmental Health, University of California, Berkeley's School of Public Health, August 19, 2013 published in journal Environmental Health Perspectives (EHP), ***"Prenatal pesticide exposure linked to attention problems in preschool-aged children"*** http://newscenter.berkeley.edu/2010/08/19/pesticide/

SUMMARY: The findings in the journal Environmental Health Perspectives (EHP), examined the influence of prenatal organophosphate exposure on the later development of attention problems. The researchers found that prenatal levels of organophosphate metabolites were significantly linked to attention problems at age 5, with the effects apparently stronger among boys.

4. Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York, "***Environmental Illness in U.S. Kids Cost $76.6 Billion in One Year***", Published in the May 2011 issue of the journal "Health Affairs" http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/may2011/2011-05-04-02.html

SUMMARY: It cost a "staggering" $76.6 billion to cover the health expenses of American children who were sick because of exposure to toxic chemicals and air pollutants in 2008, according to new research by senior scientists at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Published in the May issue of the journal "Health Affairs," three new studies by Mount Sinai scientists reveal the economic impact of toxic chemicals and air pollutants in the environment

5. College of Family Physicians of Ontario, "***Pesticides and Human Health Why Public Health Officials Should Support a Ban on Non-essential Residential Use***" Canadian Journal of Public Health, march-April 2005. http://www.neilarya.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/AryaCJPHWhyHealthProfessionalsshouldsupportaPesticideBan.pdf or http://www.national-toxic-encephalopathy-foundation.org/humanhealth.pdf

SUMMARY: The final conclusion, i.e., that exposure to all commonly used pesticides has shown positive association with adverse health effects, made headlines throughout North America. The College of Family Physicians of Ontario recently released a comprehensive report on pesticide exposure and health risk, concluding that various pesticides had adverse health effects. The pesticide industry says that pesticides are "safe" when used as directed because they are studied and approved by governmental agencies. Yet many municipalities, including Canada's three largest, and the province of Quebec have enacted bans on cosmetic use of pesticides, largely in response to health concerns. Reviewing the report, the status of regulation of pesticides and the limitations of studies and of regulation in Canada, it appears that on the basis of evidence available to date, public health officials should support a ban on cosmetic use of pesticides.

6. New York Times, ***"The Year the Monarch Didn't Appear"*** http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/24/sunday-review/the-year-the-monarch-didnt-appear.html?_r=0

SUMMARY: November, 2013 - This year, for or the first time in memory, the monarch butterflies didn't come, at least not on the Day of the Dead. It is only the latest bad news about the dramatic decline of insect populations.

7. USGS Study, ***"Pesticides in the Nation's Streams and Ground Water, 1992–2001—A Summary"*** http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2006/3028/pdf/fs2006-3028.pdf

SUMMARY: The findings show that streams are most vulnerable to pesticide contamination, but ground water also merits careful monitoring—especially in agricultural and urban areas. Shallow ground water in some of these areas is used for drinking water and ground-water contamination is difficult to reverse once it occurs.

8. "***Male Fish With Female Organs Packed Full of Pesticides Found in Potomac***" Jan 19, 2007, http://www.foxnews.com/story/2007/01/19/male-fish-with-female-organs-packed-full-pesticides-found-in-potomac/

SUMMARY: Several chemicals, including one banned in the U.S., have been found in the Potomac River and its tributaries where pollution is suspected of causing some species of male fish to develop female sexual traits.

9. ***American Rivers Names Potomac River as Most Endangered*** , May 2012 http://www.americanrivers.org/assets/pdfs/mer-2012/2012-compiled.pdf

SUMMARY: If Congress puts polluters before people, our nation's river— and many other rivers nationwide— will become a threat to public health, unsafe for drinking water, wildlife, or recreation.

10. EPA, **"*America's Children and the Environment*"** Third Edition, January 2013 http://www.epa.gov/envirohealth/children/pdfs/ACE3_2013.pdf

SUMMARY: Pg 58 – On pesticides; Page 59 – pollutants come from outside; Pg 74 – lawn pesticides & runoff & RoundUp; Pg 223 – environmental links to childhood cancer; Pg 224 –Childhood leukemia & pesticides; Pgs 292-294 – Pesticides in Schools & Child Care Facilities

11. ***Glyphosate's Suppression of Cytochrome P450 Enzymes and Amino Acid Biosynthesis by the Gut Microbiome: Pathways to Modern Diseases***, http://www.mdpi.com/1099-4300/15/4/1416

SUMMARY: Glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup®, is the most popular herbicide used worldwide. The available evidence shows that Roundup® may rather be the most important factor in the development of multiple chronic diseases and conditions that have become prevalent in Westernized societies. In addition to autism, these include gastrointestinal issues such as inflammatory bowel disease, chronic diarrhea, colitis and Crohn's disease, obesity, cardiovascular disease, depression, cancer, cachexia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and ALS, among others.

12. **"*President's Cancer Panel Issues Sharp Pesticide Warnings*"**, May 6, 2010, Safe Lawns.org http://www.safelawns.org/blog/2010/05/presidents-cancer-panel-issues-sharp-pesticide-warnings/

SUMMARY: The entire U.S. population is exposed on a daily basis to numerous agricultural chemicals, some of which are also used in residential and commercial landscaping. Many of these chemicals have known or suspected carcinogenic or endocrine-disrupting properties. Pesticides (insecticides, herbicides and fungicides) approved for used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) contain nearly 900 active ingredients, many of which are toxic."

13. National Resources Defense Council (NRDC), **"Health Hazards of Pesticides"**, October 1988 http://www.nrdc.org/health/kids/farm/chap1.asp

SUMMARY: Most pesticides used today are acutely toxic to humans. Pesticides cause poisonings and deaths every year... Chronic health effects have also been reported from pesticides, including neurological effects, reproductive problems, interference with infant development, and cancer.

14. Press Release July 02, 2013: ***Washington Adventist Hospital Supports Takoma Park Safe Grow Zone Initiative*** http://www.adventisthealthcare.com/about/news/2013/takoma-park-safe-grow-zone-initiative/

15. **"Protecting Raptors from Rodenticides"** by Common Sense-Pest Control Quarterly published January 2013, by Bio-Integral Resource Center (BIRC). http://birc.org/RaptorQ.pdf

SUMMARY: Each year, about 13,000 to 20,000 people in the U.S. are poisoned by rat poison. Most of these are children under the age of five. As well as people and pets, a wide variety of wild bird and mammal species are being killed by these rodenticides (rat poison). Raptors are dying worldwide from consuming rodents poisoned with second generation anticoagulants such as broadfacoum and bromadtolone.

16. **"Bombshell Study: This Pesticide Could Fuel Alzheimer's Disease"** New Release by Rodale News about January 2014 study published in JAMA Neurology. http://www.cornucopia.org/2014/01/bombshell-study-pesticide-fuel-alzheimers-disease/

SUMMARY: Rutgers scientists just led a team that turned up evidence suggesting pesticides and Alzheimer's disease could be intricately linked. Researchers specifically found that higher levels of the breakdown product of the nasty insecticide DDT (DDE) in the blood of people seemed to fuel the disease. People with higher levels in their bodies were more likely to be diagnosed with Alzheimer's compared to older people with lower levels.

17. **"Pesticides may be more dangerous than testing reveals, study finds"**, February 11, 2014 *[Major pesticides are more toxic to human cells than their declared active principles, Robin Mesnage, Nicolas Defarge, Joël Spiroux de Vendômois, and Gilles-Eric Séralini, Received 28 October 2013; Accepted 11 December 2013, Academic Editor: Bruno C. Cavalcanti]*, http://www.environmentalhealthnews.org/ehs/newscience/2014/Feb/pesticides-are-more-dangerous-than-testing-of-active-ingredient-alone-reveals/

SUMMARY: A team of French scientists has concluded that studies focused solely on the active ingredients of commercially sold pesticides substantially underestimate their potential hazards. The study suggests that inert ingredients in pesticides can magnify the effects of active ingredients, sometimes as much as 1,000-fold. Eight commercial products out of nine tested were hundreds of times more toxic than their active ingredient alone.

18. **"Insecticides linger in home, study finds"** February 25, 2014, http://www.sacbee.com/2014/02/25/6186580/insecticides-linger-in-homes-study.html#storylink=cpy

SUMMARY: The insecticides found in roach sprays, flea bombs, ant traps and pet shampoos persist indoors for years after use and collect in the bodies of both adults and children, for whom they may pose health risks. These insecticides - called pyrethroids - have been linked to respiratory ailments, heart palpitations and nausea in farm workers and have been identified as an endocrine disruptor in lab animals.