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00:14 George Panayotou: This is a Toronto Public Library broadcast. Welcome to Live Mic: The Best of TPL Conversations. On October 17th, 2018, Canada became the second country to legalize the consumption and possession of cannabis. How will this change Canada? How will our laws adapt to these new realities? These questions are answered in this Toronto Star discussion with Irene Gentle, editor of Toronto Star. She is joined by Trina Fraser, leading expert on cannabis law and legal advisor to the Cannabis Council of Canada, Mitchell Osak, leading cannabis thought leader who speaks and writes extensively on global trends, regulatory issues and consumer behavior, and Dr. Melissa Snider-Adler, a board-certified addiction medicine physician specializing in addiction prevention and workplace substance use. Listen as these panelists unpack the diverse ways that changing marijuana laws will impact our day-to-day lives.

[music]

01:15 Irene Gentle: So it feels like we've been talking about legalizing cannabis for so long that it may never actually happen. So we're gonna get straight into this. We just wanna get that the purpose of tonight is to leave with as much information as possible, what is actually going to change and not change after October 17th. So let's start with legal. There's a lot of legal questions on this. So, Trina, on October 17th, what becomes legal and what is still illegal?

01:40 Trina Fraser: So we've had a medical cannabis framework in Canada for many years since 2001, in fact. And so, what we're seeing though on October 17th is that we are expanding, essentially, the scope of legal activities with cannabis to include recreational, or non-medical, adult use, whatever terminology you wanna use, beyond medical use. The thing that makes it a little bit tricky and complicated is that it involves every level of government. There's a federal framework which sets some boundaries and deals with production. And then, we've got a provincial layer and territorial layer, which talks about distribution and sale and consumption. And then we also have municipalities getting involved with places for consumption and zoning for sites. And so, it can actually get quite convoluted but at it's very highest, essentially will become legal for adults to purchase up to 30 grams of cannabis at a time, and to be able to legally consume that cannabis wherever you are legally allowed to do so wherever you happen to be located which varies from province to province and municipality from municipality. Depending on you where you live, you may also be able to grow up to four plants per dwelling. So not in Quebec and Manitoba for the time being, but everywhere else in Canada.

03:04 TF: So the permissible product types are essentially just an extension of what's available in the medical market right now. So, it's dried flower or bud, and then, cannabis oil that has a pretty restricted concentration of THC. So I think you probably all heard in the media that edibles and concentrates will not come on board until some time later. So the federal government just needed a little bit more time to make sure it was properly regulating those new product types, which haven't been part of the medical framework, but it's built into the Cannabis

Act that those regulations must be in place by October 17th, 2019, so essentially one year of legalization. I wouldn't be surprised if we see those regulations coming on board sooner than that though, even I'd say maybe summer next year, because I think the federal government understands that to really tackle the illicit market that is part of the objective of legalization, those product types have to be included.

04:03 IG: So you've mentioned, you've touched on that the rules change depending on where you live. Since this is Toronto, let's talk a little bit about what's actually going to happen here. Where will you be allowed to legally smoke, for example, would you be allowed to outside of a restaurant like you would if you were taking a cigarette break? Just a certain amount away from the door? If you live in an apartment building or a condo unit, can you do it on your balcony? What's allowed and what's not here?

04:28 TF: I'll just ignore the medical context for a moment, because the rules are a little bit different if you're using for medical purposes. But in Ontario, the Cannabis Act that was passed by the previous provincial government contains an absolute ban on public consumption of cannabis in any form, so essentially the only legal place to consume recreational cannabis will be within a private dwelling, and that's only if your landlord and your condo board allow you to. In the medical context, it's a little bit different because it's treated more like tobacco frankly, and the rules in the Smoke-Free Ontario Act will apply to both tobacco, and e-cigarettes, and smoking and vaping cannabis. So, just not around schools and day cares and enclosed work places or public places, but generally speaking, you could walk down the street and consume your medical cannabis. So your balcony is a private place so yes, within your house, within your home, on your property, on your balcony, again, subject to any condo issues or landlord issues, that's pretty much where you're restricted to, for now, knowing also that we're gonna probably see a bill introduced in the next few weeks that's gonna change the rules about how cannabis is sold and might change the rules about where it's consumed. We don't know.

05:48 IG: So you mentioned that some condo buildings have proactively banned it. Do you believe that those will hold up? Are those legally sound? Would you anticipate maybe some human rights challenges to things like that? And actually just taking that even further, what lawsuits can you envision coming out of legalization period?

06:06 TF: Oh, so many.

[laughter]

06:09 TF: The really ironic thing that is concerning to me is that in some respects, legalization is actually making things worse for medical cannabis users, because whereas the issue just may have never been addressed in certain contexts before, legalization is forcing long-term care facilities and retirement homes and condo boards and landlords to turn their minds to these issues and to create policies for them. And unfortunately, what I'm seeing in many cases is just blanket policies that prohibit everything including medical use, which in my opinion is a violation

of the human rights code, and I do think we're gonna see challenges to the Human Rights Tribunal with respect to a failure to accommodate medical cannabis use. But we're also gonna see challenges to the home-growing bans in Manitoba and Quebec. We're gonna probably see some challenges to the promotional restrictions in the Federal Act. We're gonna see fights with landlords, condo boards. There's gonna be no end, because even in the recreational contexts, there certainly are people who believe that their landlord or their condo board shouldn't be able to stop them from engaging in a legal activity within their own home. And so there's gonna be some interesting issues come out of that for sure.

07:26 IG: And what about driving? Do you think as a society, as a police force, as a legal system, are we prepared for drugged driving?

07:36 TF: Apparently not. Nobody can agree on what impairment is or how to measure it or, at what point you are impaired, and I think it's kind of a hot mess right now. We've got an approved device that nobody seems to wanna pay for or use. And so I think looking at some of the US States that have legalized, I don't know how much of an increase in impaired driving we'll actually see, but certainly it's a very hot issue that law enforcement is being forced to deal with and I have a problem with the bill that was... Bill C-46, it was just recently passed and the amendments to the impaired driving laws, I feel it swung the pendulum too far as far as infringing our privacy rights in order to combat impaired driving. But there's no perfect answer. I don't profess to know what the exact right answer is. And problem, of course, all stems from the fact that the relationship between THC and levels in your blood stream and impairment aren't as direct and obvious and assured as between alcohol and impairment. So that's the tricky thing is that... I'm not a medical expert so I'll steer clear of the actual measurement issues, but from a legal perspective, I'm concerned with the state of the laws right now, and I think we're gonna definitely... I should have added that to my list of legal challenges. Those laws are gonna be challenged too.

09:08 IG: Well, thankfully, we actually do have a medical expert on our panel. [chuckle] So how about that level of THC?

09:15 Dr. Melissa Snider-Adler: So, you're absolutely right. With respect to impairment, alcohol and THC are totally two different things. So alcohol you drink. We know that it gets in your blood stream, and it clears about one drink an hour, approximately, over time. It's linear, it's predictable, we know exactly what it is. It correlates from the breath test that we use to what's in your blood to what impairment is. THC is vastly, vastly different. You cannot compare it and there are people with the 5 nanograms per ml cut off that they're using in blood. There are people that absolutely will be impaired but there are people that may have a cut off of five who may not be impaired if you're doing true impairment testing. So when it comes to... And we can have a whole discussion on that whole Draeger Device, the roadside one. But what I will say is that the police right now do have a way of testing impairment and that is with the DRE, not with the blood test, and not with the DAT. So, as a drug recognition expert, that's what they're doing right now. So, there are some jurisdictions that are saying, "We're not gonna go to the device

right now, we're simply gonna do what we've been doing," and that is doing a standard field sobriety test, which is the roadside one that you hear about, the walk in a straight line and pointing, all of that.

10:28 DS: And then when we think that there's a concern, we're gonna do the full more detailed examination and that's what we're gonna use to tell impairment. So what it's gonna look like, whether they're going to end up doing blood testing, they probably will, there will likely be charges, they will likely be challenged, I can almost guarantee they will be challenged, but what they have to do is look at what we call per se limits. And so what that means is this, is that when we started off with alcohol testing, we really picked a number out of the hat, and if you really look at all the data and where we're at and what the levels are and what the numbers are, they took that number because that from a study perspective was showing that most people at that level are impaired, and that's what they're doing with the blood levels right now. But again, it's we're gonna have to wait and see whether they stand up or they don't stand up and what it looks like.

11:23 IG: I'm just keeping on the medical theme for a minute and the alcohol theme actually. We know that alcohol and its effects on the body has been studied a lot, and the results often seem contradictory anyway when you hear about them, but is there a commensurate amount of study on marijuana and the body? Do we have a full sense of what marijuana actually does to the body, or are we coming in from behind on this?

11:45 DS: Well, yes and no. What we do know, we do know a lot. It's been around for a long time. From a medical perspective, it's different than medication. So medications went through a whole Health Canada approval, which means that there needed to be very detailed number of studies. So we have lots of studies, but they're not all the best studies. And so, we're behind the eight ball on that one for sure, with respect to medical and, does it help, does it not help, what studies there are, what studies there are not. And really more so, what there's not. When it comes to the effects on the brain, we do know, and we do have many studies that talk about the effects on the brain. The problem is that it looks different for each person. And I don't even mean whether you're young or you're old, or you're larger or smaller, it also is dependent on how much you've used in your lifetime, how often you use, how frequently you use, what your history of use is, the amount that you're using, the percentage that you're using.

12:40 DS: So there's so many factors. With alcohol, it doesn't matter what your history of alcohol use is, you may not look the same as somebody who doesn't often drink but from an impairment perspective, it's the same. With THC, it looks vastly different. But we do know that it affects, we know it affects the brain, it gets into the brain, it affects the receptors and the neurotransmitters and we do know that there are impairments that are... We can list them all off but again, it looks different for every person.

13:09 IG: So there's been a lot of marketing in less than a while of cannabis for women and cannabis as the new Rosé. It's the more healthy way to relax. So, as a medical professional, how do you respond to that?

13:26 DS: So I always say I don't know that it's better than alcohol. Although, I get the argument of, "Well, nobody ever dies from cannabis, but people do die from alcohol poisoning." True, but is it better? Is it worse? I don't know, it really depends on who you are. If you decide that you wanna have a drink on a Saturday night and you're not gonna drive or you decide you're going to smoke a joint, vape, eat something or whatever, and you're not gonna drive, is there any difference? I don't know. It's not that I'm against it, I go up and speak and people are like, "You're just against cannabis." I'm not, it's your choice. Is it better? I don't know, it depends, it's different, it's very hard to compare one's better and one's not. There can be many issues with alcohol, but there can be many issues with THC as well, especially if you are dosing too much too quickly, especially with the edibles which we'll, I guess, get into next year. There can be lots of issues with that, but if you're doing it with some sense and some caution and in a safe way, is it any different? I'm not sure.

14:32 IG: Mitchell, one of the reasons that the government was thinking about legalization in the first place is to eradicate or reduce the black market. Do you have any sense, what is your view on whether this is gonna be effective in that?

14:46 Mitchell Osak: Yeah, when you look at the justification for legalizing adult use cannabis by the liberal government and as well as a lot of pundits over the years, it was essentially around two things, it was around safety and it was around eliminating or seriously degrading the illicit or the black market. So the question as I understand it, Irene, is, "Will the existing legislation both on at a federal and provincial level eradicate or seriously degrade the black market?" And I'm here to tell you in the short term, I think the answer will be absolutely not, for three fundamental reasons, in my humble opinion. And again, this is not personal experience, but it's based on the study of what's happened in other jurisdictions, like Colorado, Nevada, Holland, California, where you have legalized recreational cannabis, and it's based on the research that's been done where you've started to legalize things like gambling that, heretofore, were not legal. Okay, so three things have to be satisfied to seriously degrade the black market, the illicit market. Number one is you need to have access. Age of majority adults who wanna go and by legal regulated cannabis need a place to go out and buy it.

16:04 MO: In the short term, particularly in this province, but for most of Canada, you will not have true access like you would have if you picked up the phone and you called your buddy, and he or she showed up with a knapsack within an hour with 12 strains of pot and spark up a doober for you to sample that pot. You will not have anything like that. Number two, you need cannabis that's price competitive against the black market. So what we do know right now is that the price of legal cannabis for some very good reasons is gonna be significantly higher than the illegal price of cannabis. And what we've found in some of these other jurisdictions is that the black market, the mafia, the Hell's Angels, all those folks, are rational economic players. And

what do I mean by that? Is that to keep their market share, they have decided in many cases to drop their price, so they've made it even more appealing for people who used to go and buy on the black market to buy even more than they were in the past. Number three, which I'm hoping on October 18th we'll be able to fix, at least initially, is that the quality and safety of the cannabis has to be as good, if not better. I'm a little more optimistic around that, although we haven't seen any products on a shelf yet. But given those three things, and at least two of them won't be the case, at least for the first year or so, I'm not optimistic.

17:43 IG: Let's talk about work places. So we think of the whole of society may or may not be ready. Are workplaces, this will be for you, Melissa. Are workplaces prepared and if they're not, what should they do to be prepared?

17:57 DS: So I've spent the last year and a half, I think, really where all I've been doing is reading about and speaking about cannabis. I said the other night that I have so much cannabis in my head and it's not from using it, [laughter] that I could not read one more thing. But what I will say is this, is that from speaking to companies, there are some companies that are prepared, meaning that they have fit for duty policies, they have drug and alcohol policies, they've updated them, they've educated people on them, they've discussed it, they've taught people. And everyone knows what they're gonna do. I'd say those are the small percentage, the very small percentage. Even in safety sensitive industries, it is shocking to me how many people today or even last year forget about recreational cannabis. There are other drugs out there, right? We are in the midst of an opioid epidemic. People are using cocaine, people are using methamphetamine more so today than they were. So they may not even be prepared for that. And so what I urge people to do, if you have a business, no matter what the business is, is that you need to ensure that you have a policy, you need to ensure that people dust it off and make sure that you update it based on new legal decisions, which I won't talk about.

19:11 DS: That's it, people are taught, and you really decide what you can and can't say, and what you should and shouldn't do in the workplace to ensure that everybody's safe. It's not just safety-sensitive industries because we all know that you can't come to work impaired no matter what you do. It doesn't matter what job you have, you really aren't supposed to come to work impaired. But again, we don't have a great way of testing impairment for drugs, only alcohol.

19:39 IG: So back to to Mitchel. You did mention that the consistency of the product is something that one assumes will be here with legalization. So right now, if you buy it on the street, you don't necessarily know what degree of anything is it. What exactly is in it, where exactly it came from. In theory, part of the theory of legalization is that you will have a better sense of that. So first of all, is that perception real and if so, who's doing the monitoring?

20:07 MO: Yes.

[laughter]

20:10 MO: That perception is real. As critical as I've been, and I've spoken about and written about how this whole cannabis drama journey has been unfolding across the country, including our province there has been some major I would say successes. One of them is the federal government's ability to regulate and set high standards around the production of high quality. And I'm not saying good cannabis, like that gets you super high, and you enjoy it. But high quality cannabis that's safe for users. There's been a variety of recalls among some very large licensed producers, and I'm not gonna mention any names, but I'm sure you've heard about a lot of them, because they have failed audits from Health Canada and our federal government, am proud to say is taking that responsibility very, very seriously. So in that sense, I'm very confident that the cannabis that all of you will consume on October 18th will be safer.

21:10 IG: All of you. Did you hear that?

[laughter]

21:13 MO: Will be absolutely safe, safe for you. Having said that there are additional steps. If I can invoke Adam Smith, the famous economist, and philosopher, there's such a thing called the Invisible Hand or the market. So we don't know, and no one really knows because there's literally no data from the elicited black market, what will sell and what won't sell. Will Maui Wowie sell more than Nuclear Kush, sell more than Purple Hendricks? You just don't know. You don't even know what's in them. So there's going to be a certain amount of time, and it could last for years where the product portfolios of these particular licensed producers, get settled and the industry starts organizing itself into segments just like you have in cars and in fashion and cosmetics and detergents and so on. That's gonna take a long time. But that's that market, the invisible hand that will self-regulate to ensure not only is it safe. And thankfully the government's looking after that but that we're smoking or eating or vaping really good cannabis. Because if we're doing that and we can buy in, then existing users will no longer go to the illegal market, but they'll go to a regulated and licensed producers, so that will take time.

22:37 MO: And as my colleagues here have said, the rules are still in flux, but long-term cannabis will be like any other consumer product, and it'll evolve that way. The question is, how and when I don't think anybody really knows including the producers and including the government.

22:55 IG: Going with Ontario, Ontario is a bit of an outlier in that it's starting with online shops only and then getting to retail somewhere in the spring unless they manage to increase their timeline, what impact will that have on consumers, what impact will that have on the industry itself, and then as a side line to that, are there any privacy worries with that?

23:16 MO: There is a lot of purchase of cannabis, right now through online means as well as through dealers. We just don't know that activity because it's illegal. Okay? And at this particular point, the governments every provincial governments, has authority and responsibility to do online sales, but in this province, that will be the only way you're gonna get it because of the

proactive and intelligent thing that Doug Ford did. I didn't vote for him, but what he decided to do in terms of... Yes, yes sorry. In terms of privatizing cannabis retail is the best way to ensure proper access to this product to get rid of the illegal market. The challenge though is if we're gonna make it only available online, in this province, you are not gonna get the largest consumers of cannabis to want to put their name into a government-run database and register for it. And I don't wanna sound very preachy, but we have to be realistic and think like, adults here. The biggest consumers of cannabis according of the data tends to be young people who are not gonna put their names into a government database, order it, and then wait to two or three days for it to be delivered to their homes.

24:38 MO: So I think as much as I'm very happy that the product will become legal, on October 18th, I don't think online sales will make a significant dent. I think you need physical stores and that will only come in the spring of next year and you need a lot of physical stores. So, online, I think is a nice novelty. We think of the Amazon effect of a lot of different categories. I think when it comes to cannabis it's not gonna be successful. If you look at the LCBO data, on how much liquor people buy online, it's less than 0.1% of the total liquor sales, in this province.

25:17 IG: The industry clearly thinks that there is going to be a big market for this, or they wouldn't be all in in the way that they are. So I'm gonna start this question for you Mitchel and then move actually on to the health effects for you if possible. We're trying to think about it generationally. So, you mentioned that that young people are the biggest consumers. What do we actually anticipate going forward in terms of all of them would be your actual kids, young adults, Gen X, seniors. What do we think the market is from Mitchel's, perspective? And then, moving over to you, what does that mean health-wise?

25:47 MO: Most of the consumption according to the data that I've seen, and I'm not talking about self-reporting data to the government because that's self-reported. But most of what I've seen, it's young people, 15 to 24, who are the largest users. And thank you. As you get older, that usage falls off. So the problem number one is that we wanna tackle the black market and make it safe for kids. But the age of majority in this province is 19 and a big chunk of the consumption is for people younger than 19, so they won't be part of the legal market unless they get an older brother, sister, or parent, to buy it for them. So that's problem number one, and they will do that because that's how I used to buy beer and alcohol all the time. So number two, the government is hoping and a lot of licensed producers are hoping that a lot of middle age people come into the category and forgo beer and spirits and wine and move into the cannabis world. That is possible, but there's no data to show that that will be the case. Number one, we're hoping it is, but there's no data to prove it.

26:54 MO: And number two, buying it once is not the same thing as becoming a repeatable customer. So coming back to the industry, and these crazy valuations of the licensed producer and companies, my own sense is, and I don't know any of these stocks, and I'm not making any predictions on the stock market, so please don't take anything of what I'm saying, precisely what I'm saying but it's based on the best case scenarios. And those best case scenarios may come



to pass, the critical question and what us and business, always talk about is not if but when and when could be a long time, or it could be within a year, in a year and a half, but I'd be betting a little bit longer than one year one and a half years.

27:41 DS: Okay. So what we know now is this, totally agree with you. Young people use cannabis. When you look at all the data and we in Canada are like number one, number two in the world. I think we're now dropped down to number two in the world for cannabis users, but we are way up there. We use more than most other nations do and so when we look at our young people, depending on the age group that you're looking at 20 to 24, it's like 45% of the population that age uses cannabis. That's probably under-reported. When we look at our teenagers, somewhere between 22%, by the grade 12, it jumps up to 39% and again, probably underestimated. So what do I think is gonna happen when it's legal, probably not a whole lot with those age groups they're using already. Those that wanna use use. They're not not using because it's illegal, because they don't really care. There's more, honestly, there's more marijuana, weed, whatever you wanna call it, in the high schools, then we can get in downtown Toronto, in a dispensary. So if they want it, they're gonna use it. So what we've seen in Colorado if you actually look at the stats now their usage is significantly higher than the national use in the US.

28:55 DS: But it's been that way for many, many years, so it's not like it's just jumped up recently. The young people, there was a little blip right when it was legal, right when it was legalized. But really it's come down now to where it was. So, do I expect is the same thing here? Yes, my concern as a parent and as a physician, is that there is this sense of the governments legalizing it. So remember in the state is different, 'cause it is federally illegal. By the states it's legal but it's federally illegal. So there's still this overwhelming illegal substance talk going on there. But here we have a federal government that's legalizing it. And to a child and a teenager that really means it must be fine. Why would they legalize it, if it's not a problem? And so, there's going to be in my mind and there is right now I'm to be honest, it started already, a sense of, "Well it's no big deal, I hear it from people, employees, from my patients, from teenagers who I speak with, it is not a big deal, it's gonna be legal. Who cares? It must be fine."

30:00 DS: So I actually think our stats here are gonna look a little bit different than Colorado but I still believe that the teenagers who are using now are probably gonna keep using, maybe legally maybe not. And yeah there may be a little bit more buy-in from other people, 'cause it's no big deal especially when their parents are using. So who do I think is gonna actually be the users, more use is gonna be adults. Adults who may not have tried it before 'cause they didn't... And again, do I think they're gonna start coming using every single day, my 70 whatever old mother, no, I don't think so. But may somebody's mother decide to try it once, 'cause they're curious? Maybe. That's the age group that we started to see where there's gonna be an increase and we see that in other jurisdictions where they've legalized it.

30:50 TF: If I could just add one quick thought to that. When we're having this conversation about who will use who won't. What will the numbers look like? We're always treating cannabis

as if it's one size fits all. And there's a wide array of cannabis products that are out there and are gonna be available in the legal market, especially as we move into edibles and concentrates next year. And so I think if you break it down by THC prominent products versus CBD prominent products, they are both equally regulated in the Cannabis Act, going forward even though CBD is non-psychoactive, it will be regulated just like THC is. And so I think it just will be interesting to look at the breaking down the types of products and who is using them. And I think we'll see some interesting trends with the demographics there. Because I have parents who are entering their 70s and then the CBD products are all the rage amongst their group of friends, and everybody's using it to help them sleep, and to help with their arthritic knees. So I think it will be interesting to see who chooses to use what, and how.

31:54 IG: So the question I'm gonna ask every single one of you is in your view, so from your perspective, from your professions where you sit, who wins and who loses after October 17th?

32:05 MO: We all win. In my humble opinion, we all win because if we can regulate a product right now which... And these folks can talk about it much better than I that have various levels of health issues with it. That's a good thing if we can generate any kind of tax revenue that's net positive for our community and our province, and our country, that's a win. If we can grow up as a society and realize, we can take responsibility and consume one of these products in a responsible way we all win. So, I'm very bullish. Even though I'm not a smoker, and a consumer I think this is gonna be by far a net positive thing for all of us.

32:49 TF: I think we win as a society because I think we are not just from a tax revenue and job creation perspective, and the economic benefits of it but we are... Hopefully, the loser is the illicit market, hopefully in particular, the illicit market, that is connected with organized crime. My only fear attached to that is if the revenues and the profits aren't there that they turn their attention and their efforts to something that's perhaps much more harmful for us as a society. But really, really when you look at it and you step back and you think about the relative risks and harms of alcohol and tobacco and sugar, and all sorts of things that we have no issues consuming on a daily basis, there really is no justification for criminalizing cannabis. And it's, I think in the not too distant future, we'll probably look back and we'll be like, "I can't believe that was illegal for a century." So, again, there's gonna be all sorts of little hiccups along the way, and we're not gonna get it totally right, and it'll evolve over time but we're moving in the right direction.

33:58 DS: So for my medical perspective because I do addiction medicine I will tell you that those that win are going to be the people that A, don't have to go to a dealer who sells other things to be able to get what they want, so that's not a bad thing. Also knowing what they're gonna be getting. I think there's something to be said about quality. I know a whole number of people that have medical authorizations because they want to know the product that they're getting, they won't need that any longer, they can go into a store or order online, one day hopefully going to store. As a mother, I do have concerns truthfully. Do I think that my kids are all of a sudden gonna start using any more likelihood than they would already? Maybe not, but it's that whole, "No big deal." And that's what I see. What worries me truthfully is the driving and

the safety. And I think that we need to put a whole lot more money and tax dollars into educating people, because when you speak to people that use cannabis right now, they do not think it's a big deal to drive and it is a big deal. We know that I don't know where the line is, I can tell you maybe how much you should drink, and how long you have to wait. We don't know that with THC, which is a problem. So that to me is the biggest issue. I don't know if there's a loser there, but it's a big issue.

[music]

[applause]

35:28 GP: Live Mic is produced by the Toronto Public Library. Gregory McCormick is the Executive Producer. This episode is produced by Natalie Curtis with technical production by Michelle De Marco. Communication support from Sumaiya Ahmed and Mabel Ho, and Live AV by Jennifer Kasper and Meswin Basesu. Music is by Gyruscom and I'm George Panayotou. Thanks so much for listening.