“Human health risk assessment concludes that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans... and no other meaningful human health concerns are noted based on data available.”

“Not strong support for... suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential... based on the weight-of-evidence... Even small, non-statistically significant changes... were emphasized by studies of equal or higher quality. The strongest support for is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans”.

“Little evidence of toxicity, and there was no evidence of glyphosate causing damage to DNA”

“Products containing glyphosate do not present unacceptable risks to human health or the environment when used according to the revised product label directions... Risk to [occupational] handlers are not of concern for all scenarios.”

“No pesticide regulatory authority in the world currently considers glyphosate to be a cancer risk... and the levels at which humans are currently exposed”.

“Based on the epidemiological data as well as data from long-term studies in rats and mice, taking a weight of evidence approach, no hazard classification for carcinogenicity is warranted”

“Glyphosate is unlikely to be genotoxic or to pose a carcinogenic threat to humans. Neither the epidemiological data nor the evidence from animal studies demonstrates causality between exposure to glyphosate and the development of cancer in humans”

“Taking all the evidence into account i.e. animal experiments, epidemiological studies and statistical analyses...The AGG proposes that a classification of glyphosate with regard to carcinogenicity is not justified”

“Level of evidence of carcinogenicity in animals and humans is considered to be relatively limited.”

“No [glyphosate-based] products... will no longer be allowed for use from the end of 2022, with a lack or absence of scientific data which would allow all genotoxicity risk to be ruled out”

“Available data do not show carcinogenic or mutagenic properties of glyphosate nor that glyphosate is toxic to fertility, reproduction or embryonic/fetal development in laboratory animals”

“Residues of glyphosate in the foods investigated do not represent a risk of cancer”

“Glyphosate does not pose a carcinogenic risk to humans... Products containing glyphosate are safe to use as per the label instructions”

“Unlikely to be carcinogenic to humans or genotoxic (damaging to genetic material or DNA) and should not be classified as a mutagen or carcinogen”

“Available data do not show carcinogenic or mutagenic properties of glyphosate nor that glyphosate is toxic to fertility, reproduction or embryonic/fetal development in laboratory animals”

“No evidence to indicate that the herbicide glyphosate is carcinogenic”

“No neoplasms, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, and genotoxicity”

“Epidemiological studies on glyphosate... found no cancer link”

“Glyphosate is unlikely to be genotoxic at anticipated dietary exposures. Glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans from exposure through the diet”

“Under usual conditions, the presence of glyphosate and AMPA [amino-ethylphosphonic acid, a glyphosate primary metabolite] in drinking-water does not represent a hazard to human health”

“Available data on occupational exposure for workers applying Roundup indicate no cancer risk... However, some evidence of increased risk of AML [acute myeloid leukemia] among the highest exposed group that require confirmation”

“No association was apparent between glyphosate and any solid tumors or lymphoid malignancies overall, including non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and non-Hodgkin lymphoid malignancies... some increase of [risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma] among the highest exposed group that requires confirmation.”

“Limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate. Evidence that from clinical studies of exposures, mostly agricultural...”

“IARC placed glyphosate in its hazard category ‘Group 2A: probably carcinogenic to humans’ along with red meat, hot beverages, and working as a barber. The evidence on carcinogenicity was less robust than for agents such as bacon, salted fish, oral contraceptives and wine.”

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