What do global regulatory and research agencies conclude about the health impact of GLYPHOSATE?

**Risk Assessment**

- **EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency** (USA) 2017
  - “Human health risk assessment concludes that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans. [No other meaningful risks to human health when the product is used according to the pesticide label]”

- **EPA Office of Pesticide Programs** (USA) 2017
  - “Not strong support for... suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential... based on the weight-of-evidence... Even small, non-statistically significant changes... were contradicted by studies of higher quality. The strongest support is for ‘not likely to be carcinogenic to humans’”

- **NTP National Toxicology Program** (USA) 1992
  - “Little evidence of toxicity, and there was no evidence of glyphosate causing damage to DNA”

- **Health Canada** (Canada) 2019
  - “Based on the epidemiological data as well as on data from long-term studies in rats and mice, taking a weight of evidence approach, no hazard classification for carcinogenicity is warranted”

- **CEHA European Chemical Agency** (Europe) 2015
  - “Glyphosate is unlikely to be genotoxic or to pose a carcinogenic threat to humans... Neither the epidemiological data nor the evidence from animal studies demonstrated causality between exposure to glyphosate and the development of cancer in humans”

- **EFSA European Food Safety Authority** (Europe) 2016
  - “Level of evidence of carcinogenicity in animals and humans is considered to be relatively limited”

- **BFR Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz** (Germany) 2019
  - “No evidence to indicate that the herbicide glyphosate is carcinogenic”

- **ANVISA Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária** (Brazil) 2019
  - “No neurotoxicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, and genotoxicity”

- **Food Safety Commission of Japan** (Japan) 2016
  - “No association was apparent between glyphosate and any solid tumors or lymphoid malignancies overall, including non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and the subtypes... Some evidence of increased risk of acute myeloid leukemia among the highest exposed group that requires confirmation”

- **International Programme on Chemical Safety** (Global) 1994
  - “Available data on occupational exposure for workers applying roundup indicate exposure levels for below the NOAELs [no observed adverse effect levels] from the relevant animal experiments”

**Hazard Assessment**

- **International Agency for Research on Cancer** (Global) 2015
  - “Limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate... Evidence in humans is from studies of exposures, mostly agricultural [e.g. not from dietary exposure]. A positive association has been observed for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma... There is strong evidence that exposure to glyphosate or glyphosate-based formulations is genotoxic”

- **AIRC 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.”