



The Safety Around Glyphosate

Is Glyphosate safe to use?

Yes. This common herbicide ingredient continues to be scrutinized by regulatory agencies to insure it is safe and can be used without any harmful impact to humans and the environment. It has been thoroughly reviewed and registered by regulatory agencies around the world. It is registered in more than 100 countries, has been on the market for four decades.

It is backed by one of the most extensive worldwide human health, safety and environmental databases ever compiled for a crop protection product. U.S. [laws](#), established to ensure the safety of the food we eat and protect those that use crop protection tools such as glyphosate, dictate how farmers, homeowners and other land managers can use these products to ensure they are safe.

While there are many false claims about glyphosate and its safety risk, ***the truth is regulatory and scientific authorities worldwide have concluded that glyphosate, when used according to U.S. EPA approved label directions***, does not pose an unreasonable risk to human health, the environment, or non-target animals and plants.

Does Glyphosate Cause Cancer?

In short no. Between 1981 and 2009, glyphosate was tested in at least thirteen long term/carcinogenicity studies, eight in rats and five in mice, all of which were evaluated by independent experts, who all concluded that glyphosate does not cause cancer. Quoted below are multiple authorities who reviewed both robust glyphosate data sets and peer-reviewed literature:

World Health Organization/Food and Agriculture Organization Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (WHO/FAO JMPR, 1987):

“The chronic toxicity of glyphosate is low; the only significant toxicity seen in a number of animal bioassays was mild hepatotoxicity at high doses in mice. There is no evidence of carcinogenicity.”

Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency (1991):

“Health and Welfare Canada has reviewed the glyphosate toxicology database, which is considered to be complete. The acute toxicity of glyphosate is very low. The submitted studies contain no evidence that glyphosate causes mutations, birth defects or cancer.”

US Environmental Protection Agency, Registration Eligibility Document (US EPA, 1993):

“Based on the results of its reregistration review, EPA has concluded that all registered uses of glyphosate are eligible for reregistration. The Agency has classified glyphosate as a Group E carcinogen (signifies evidence of noncarcinogenicity in humans).”

World Health Organization International Programme on Chemical Safety, Environmental Health Criteria 159 (WHO IPCS, 1994):



“In view of the absence of a carcinogenic potential in animals and the lack of genotoxicity in standard tests, the Meeting concluded that glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans.”

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA, 2013) review of the Earth Open Source report “Roundup and Birth Defects: Is the Public Being Kept in the Dark?”

“The APVMA currently has no data before it suggesting that glyphosate products registered in Australia and used according to label instructions present any unacceptable risks to human health, the environment and trade ...”

“The weight and strength of evidence shows that glyphosate is not genotoxic, carcinogenic or neurotoxic. “

Glyphosate Reevaluation Assessment Report, Germany Rapporteur Member State for the European Annex I Renewal of Glyphosate (2014)

“...glyphosate was considered unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk in humans ...”

“In epidemiological studies in humans, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity and there were no effects on fertility, reproduction and development or of neurotoxicity that might be attributed to glyphosate. “

Source: [GMO Answers](#)

Does Glyphosate Cause Celiac Disease?

No. In 2013, Samsel and Seneff published an article alleging that glyphosate residues are responsible for the recent surge in Celiac disease. Specifically, “that residues from Roundup ‘commonly’ sprayed on wheat in the U.S. pre-harvest causes gluten intolerance”. This report has been repeatedly debunked and even been challenged by the [Celiac Disease Foundation](#) itself.

Again, claims that Roundup agricultural herbicides are commonly doused on wheat crops a few days before harvest is not accurate. It is not routine for U.S. wheat producers to use Roundup, or other formulations of glyphosate, for pre-harvest applications. Although Roundup is labeled for pre-harvest applications at least 14 days before harvest in order to control annual and perennial weeds, it is uncommon for U.S. producers to make that application.

For more resources on this visit:

- [Glyphosate does not cause celiac disease](#), GMOAnswers.com
- [Steve Savage Addresses Samsel and Seneff study, “Glyphosate, pathways to modern diseases II: Celiac sprue and gluten intolerance.”](#) GMOAnswers.com
- [The curious case of the paper that isn't](#), Beyond the Rows blog

Additional Resources

- [IARC's Report on Glyphosate](#), Monsanto
- [Benefits and Safety of Glyphosate](#), Monsanto
- [Glyphosate General Fact Sheet](#), National Pesticide Information Center