

APPENDIX 1
Worldwide Scientific Consensus

Entity	Report	Conclusion	Exhibit to Hearing Decl.
EPA	EPA, EPA-738-F-93-011, Registration Eligibility Decision (R.E.D.) Facts: Glyphosate (Sept. 1993)	"EPA classified glyphosate as a Group E oncogen--one that shows evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans--based on the lack of convincing evidence of carcinogenicity in adequate studies."	N, pg. 2
EPA	EPA, Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential (Sept. 12, 2016)	"Overall, there is not strong support for the 'suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential' cancer classification descriptor based on the weight-of-evidence, which includes the fact that even small, non-statistically significant changes observed in animal carcinogenicity and epidemiological studies were contradicted by studies of equal or higher quality. The strongest support is for 'not likely to be carcinogenic to humans' at the doses relevant to human health risk assessment for glyphosate."	Y, pg. 140

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EPA	EPA, Revised Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (Dec. 12, 2017)	"Based on all of the available data, the weight-of-evidence clearly do not support the descriptors 'carcinogenic to humans' and 'likely to be carcinogenic to humans' at this time ... The strongest support is for 'not likely to be carcinogenic to humans'. "	SS, pg. 139, 144
EPA	EPA, Glyphosate: Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision, Case No. 0178 (Apr. 23, 2019)	"The EPA conducted an independent evaluation of the carcinogenic potential of glyphosate and has determined that glyphosate is 'not likely to be carcinogenic to humans.' "	WW, pg. 8
EPA	Letter from Michael L. Goodis, Dir., Reg. Div., Office of Pesticide Programs, to Monsanto (Aug. 7, 2019)	"Given EPA's determination that glyphosate is 'not likely to be carcinogenic to humans,' EPA considers the Proposition 65 warning language based on the chemical glyphosate to constitute a false and misleading statement. "	E, pg. 1

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Agricultural Health Study—sponsored by the U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	Gabriella Andreotti et al., <i>Glyphosate Use and Cancer Incidence in the Agricultural Health Study</i> , 110 J. Nat'l Cancer Inst. (Nov. 9, 2017)	<p>"In conclusion, we found no evidence of an association between glyphosate use and risk of any solid tumors or lymphoid malignancies, including NHL and its subtypes."</p>	AA, pg. 7
OEHHA	OEHHA, Public Health Goal for Glyphosate in Drinking Water (Dec. 1997)	<p>Glyphosate is relatively low in toxicity. In most of the short-term and long-term toxicity studies, reduced body weight, increased liver weights, and cytoplasmic changes in the parotid and submandibular salivary glands were observed. These effects were observed at \geq 350 mg/kg-day dose levels. Glyphosate is a Group E carcinogen (evidence of no carcinogenic effects).</p>	P, pg. 10

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OEHHA	OEHHA, Public Health Goal for Glyphosate in Drinking Water (June 2007)	"Three carcinogenicity studies have been conducted, two in rats and one in mice, and all are considered to be negative. In vitro and in vivo genotoxicity tests are generally negative. There are a few reports of increased sister chromatid exchange in human and bovine lymphocytes at high concentrations in vitro, which could be secondary to oxidative stress, and effects on mouse bone marrow after very large intraperitoneal doses. Based on the weight of evidence, glyphosate is judged unlikely to pose a cancer hazard to humans. "	Q, pg. 1
WHO/International Programme on Chemical Safety	Int'l Programme on Chem. Safety, WHO, Environmental Health Criteria 159: Glyphosate (1994)	"The available studies do not indicate that technical glyphosate is mutagenic, carcinogenic, or teratogenic."	T, pg. 15
WHO/Water Sanitation Health	WHO, WHO/SDE/WSH/03.04/97, Glyphosate and AMPA in Drinking Water: Background Document for Development of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality (rev. June 2005)	"In a combined chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study, groups of Charles River CD-1 mice (50 per sex per group) were fed technical glyphosate in the diet for 24 months at levels of 0, 0.1, 0.5 or 3.0%. No effect on survival or appearance was noted."	S, pg. 5

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WHO/FAO	Food & Agric. Org. of U.N. (FAO) & WHO, Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues: Summary Report (May 16, 2016)	"In view of the absence of carcinogenic potential in rodents at human-relevant doses and the absence of genotoxicity by the oral route in mammals, and considering the epidemiological evidence from occupational exposures, the Meeting concluded that glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans from exposure through the diet. "	MM, section 1.2
European Commission	Health & Consumer Prot. Directorate-Gen., European Comm'n, 6511/VI/99-final, Review Report for the Active Substance Glyphosate (Jan. 21, 2002)	With respect to "[l]ong term toxicity and carcinogenicity," finding that glyphosate presents " [n]o evidence of carcinogenicity. "	R, pg. 12
European Commission	1 European Comm'n, Renewal Assessment Report: Glyphosate (rev. Mar. 31, 2015)	"There was no statistically significant increase in the incidences of malignant lymphoma in 4 other studies even in the higher dose range of up to 40000 ppm (4348 mg/kg bw/day). Therefore, glyphosate was considered unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk in humans. "	U, pg. 35

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EU European Food Safety Authority	<i>Conclusion on the Peer Review of the Pesticide Risk Assessment of the Active Substance Glyphosate</i> , EFSA J. (Nov. 12, 2015)	"Regarding carcinogenicity, the EFSA assessment focused on the pesticide active substance and considered in a weight of evidence all available information. In contrast to the IARC evaluation, the EU peer review experts, with only one exception, concluded that glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic hazard to humans and the evidence does not support classification with regard to its carcinogenic potential according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP Regulation)."	LL, pg. 2
European Chemicals Agency	Press Release, European Chems. Agency (ECHA), ECHA/PR/17/06, Glyphosate Not Classified as a Carcinogen by ECHA (Mar. 15, 2017)	"RAC concluded that the available scientific evidence did not meet the criteria to classify glyphosate as a carcinogen , as a mutagen or as toxic for reproduction."	00, pg. 1

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<p>Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority</p>	<p>Austl. Pesticides & Veterinary Meds. Auth., Austl. Gov't, Final Regulatory Position: Consideration of the Evidence for a Formal Reconsideration of Glyphosate (Mar. 2017)</p>	<p>On the basis of the evaluation of the scientific information and assessments, the APVMA concludes that the scientific weight-of-evidence indicates that: exposure to glyphosate does not pose a carcinogenic risk to humans ... [and] there is no scientific basis for revising the APVMA's satisfaction that glyphosate or products containing glyphosate: would not be an undue hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling or people using anything containing its residues ... [and] would not be likely to have an effect that is harmful to human beings."</p>	<p>PP, pg. 38</p>
<p>Pest Management Regulatory Agency (Canada)</p>	<p>Pest Mgmt. Regulatory Agency, Health Can., RVD2017-01, Re-evaluation Decision: Glyphosate (Apr. 28, 2017)</p>	<p>"The overall finding from the re-examination of glyphosate is highlighted as follows: Glyphosate is not genotoxic and is unlikely to pose a human cancer risk. ... Dietary (food and drinking water) exposure associated with the use of glyphosate is not expected to pose a risk of concern to human health."</p>	<p>NN, pg. 1</p>

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Health Canada (Canada)	Statement from Health Canada on Glyphosate, Health Can. (Jan. 11, 2019)	"After a thorough scientific review, we have concluded that the concerns raised by the objectors could not be scientifically supported when considering the entire body of relevant data. The objections raised did not create doubt or concern regarding the scientific basis for the 2017 re-evaluation decision for glyphosate. Therefore, the Department's final decision will stand. ... No pesticide regulatory authority in the world currently considers glyphosate to be a cancer risk to humans at the levels at which humans are currently exposed."	DDD, pg. 1, 2
BfR (Germany)	Fed. Inst. for Risk Assessment (BfR), BfR Comm'cn No. 007/2015, Does Glyphosate Cause Cancer? (Mar. 23, 2015)	"As the 'Rapporteur Member State' for the active substance glyphosate within the framework of EU re-evaluation, the Federal Insitute for Risk Assessment (BfR) was responsible for the human health risk assessment and has assessed glyphosate as non-carcinogenic. "	Z, pg. 1

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Food Safety Commission (Japan)	Food Safety Comm'n of Japan, Risk Assessment Report: Pesticides, Glyphosate Summary (Sept. 2016)	"None of carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity and genotoxicity was observed" for glyphosate.	RR, pg. 95
Rural Development Administration (Korea)	Korea Rural Dev. Admin., Safety of Pesticides Containing Glyphosate and Diazinon Confirmed (Mar. 10, 2017)	"Moreover, it was concluded that animal testing found no carcinogenic association and health risk of glyphosate on farmers was low. ... A large-scale of epidemiological studies on glyphosate similarly found no cancer link."	CCC, pg. 1
Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)	Wayne Temple, N. Z. Env'tl. Prot. Auth., Review of the Evidence Relating to Glyphosate and Carcinogenicity (Aug. 2016)	"The overall conclusion is that - based on a weight of evidence approach, taking into account the quality and reliability of the available data - glyphosate is unlikely to be genotoxic or carcinogenic to humans and does not require classification under HSNO as a carcinogen or mutagen."	QQ, pg. 16