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## STATEMENT ON IARC FINDING ON GLYPHOSATE (March 23, 2015)

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (“IARC”) has classified glyphosate as a “probable carcinogen”. This finding is not consistent with scientific studies that have been conducted over the last 40 years and departs from the contrary findings of numerous regulatory agencies around the world that glyphosate is NOT a carcinogen. Why did this occur?

- The IARC only considers certain studies in arriving at its conclusions. By contrast, regulatory agencies rely upon a full review of the entire database of studies on glyphosate to conclude that glyphosate does not cause cancer. As an recent example, the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment released its decision in January after a 4-year review that there is no link between glyphosate and cancer;
- The IARC drew its conclusions based on a limited data review conducted during a 1-week meeting. By contrast, the findings of regulatory agencies are produced following years of comprehensive data development and review.
- The IARC adopted a “worst case” approach to the interpretation of the data. Under such an approach, IARC also considers cell phones, coffee, aloe vera extract, deep frying, and other everyday items to be possible carcinogens. Such an approach does not consider the actual circumstances of use, including real-world exposure scenarios.

A summary of the contrary conclusions of regulatory and science bodies around the world can be found at [www.glyphosate.eu/regulatory-documents/regulatory-documents](http://www.glyphosate.eu/regulatory-documents/regulatory-documents).

Dr. Oliver Jones of RMIT University in Melbourne states<sup>1</sup>: “...the evidence cited [by the IARC] appears a bit thin.”

Prof. Alan Boobis of Imperial College London states<sup>1</sup>: “The IARC process is not designed to take into account how a pesticide is used in the real world...The IARC process is not a risk assessment.”

Prof. Sir Colin Berry of Queen Mary University of London states<sup>1</sup>: “What is missing in this new assessment is balance in the consideration of the studies. There are over 60 genotoxicity studies on glyphosate with none showing results that should cause alarm relating to any likely human exposure. For human epidemiological studies there are 7 cohort and 14 case control studies, none of which support carcinogenicity...This appears to be a rather selective review.”

Albaugh belongs to the Joint Glyphosate Task Force in North America and to the Glyphosate Task Force in the EU. Based upon the work of these task forces, Glyphosate has consistently been determined to show no evidence of carcinogenic effects. Through its continued participation in these task forces, Albaugh will work to urge the withdrawal of the finding of the IARC with respect to glyphosate.

For more information, see [www.glyphosate.eu](http://www.glyphosate.eu).

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-carcinogenicity-classification-of-five-pesticides-by-the-international-agency-for-research-on-cancer-iarc/>

