THE FACTS ON GLYPHOSATE AND FOOD:
STRICT LIMITS, NO EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES SET STRICT EXPOSURE LIMITS

Regulatory authorities have strict rules when it comes to pesticide residues and human exposure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets daily exposure limits for pesticide residues on foods that are 100 times below levels shown to have no negative effect in safety studies. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration monitors food to ensure levels stay below the EPA's limits.

Exposure levels shown to have no negative health effects

100X Below

EPA Limits

GLYPHOSATE RESIDUES ARE AT LOW LEVELS

There is no reliable scientific evidence that glyphosate use results in levels of residue that pose health problems for consumers. The levels of residues reported in recent news items are significantly below the safety levels established by regulatory authorities and do not pose an increased health risk.[1] On the other hand, these reports themselves can raise public health concerns if they frighten consumers away from nutritious foods by falsely claiming they are not safe when both science and government authorities have concluded they pose no increased risks.

At the highest level reported by a third party (1,300 ppb), how much would an adult have to eat to reach EPA's limits?

118 lbs of the same food item every day for the rest of his or her life

Using oatmeal as an example, that's 228 servings daily, which equals 9½ servings every hour without sleep for a person's entire life

REGULATORY AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AGENCY CONCLUSIONS SUPPORT A LONG HISTORY OF SAFE USE

JOINT FAO/WHO MEETING ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES (JMPR)[2]

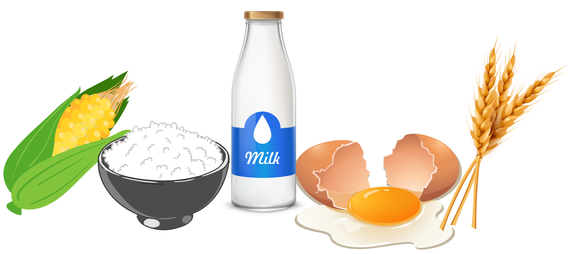
concluded in 2016 that glyphosate is "unlikely to pose a cancer risk to humans exposed via the diet."

W.H.O. GUIDELINES FOR DRINKING WATER QUALITY[3]

found that under usual conditions the presence of glyphosate in drinking water "does not represent a hazard to human health."

FDA'S 2018 PESTICIDE RESIDUE MONITORING PROGRAM[4]

included a special observation of glyphosate residues in corn, soybean, milk, and egg samples collected in 2016, and included six grain crops (corn, soybeans, barley, rice, wheat, and oats). These results found that "no samples contained violative levels of glyphosate… and no residues were found in the milk and egg samples."



"Like other recent reports, the results show that overall levels of pesticide chemical residues are below the Environmental Protection Agency's tolerances, and therefore don't pose a risk to consumers."
FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D.

Sources:

[1]https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/wellness/a-diet-rich-in-fruits-and-vegetables-outweighs-the-risks-of-pesticides/2017/01/13/f68ed4f6-d780-11e6-9a36-1d296534b31e_story.html?utm_term=.493e39dd10ac
[2]http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/food-safety/news/news/2016/05/results-of-joint-faowho-meeting-on-pesticide-residues-jmpr
[3]https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/water-quality/guidelines/chemicals/glyphosateampa290505.pdf?ua=1
[4]https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/FDAInBrief/ucm622192.htm

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