

CLH report

Proposal for Harmonised Classification and Labelling

Based on Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation),
Annex VI, Part 2

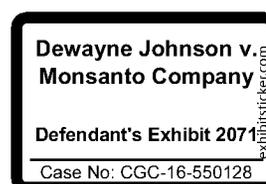
**Substance Name: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine;
Glyphosate (ISO)**

EC Number: 213-997-4
CAS Number: 1071-83-6
Index Number: 607-315-00-8

Contact details for dossier submitter:

BAuA
Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Federal Office for Chemicals
Friedrich-Henkel-Weg 1-25
44149 Dortmund, Germany

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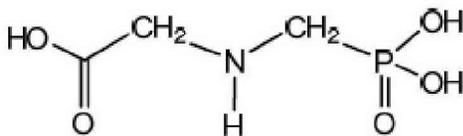
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Part A.

1 PROPOSAL FOR HARMONISED CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

1.1 Substance

Table 1: Substance identity

Name(s) in the IUPAC nomenclature or other international chemical name(s)	<i>N</i> -(phosphonomethyl)glycine
Other names (usual name, trade name, abbreviation)	-
ISO common name (if available and appropriate)	Glyphosate
EC number (if available and appropriate)	213-997-4
EC name (if available and appropriate)	Glyphosate
CAS number (if available)	1071-83-6
Other identity code (if available)	-
Molecular formula	C ₃ H ₈ NO ₅ P
Structural formula	
SMILES notation (if available)	C(CN(C[P](O)(O)=O)[H])(O)=O
Molecular weight or molecular weight range	169.1 g/mol
Information on optical activity and typical ratio of (stereo) isomers (if applicable and appropriate)	Not applicable
Description of the manufacturing process and identity of the source (for UVCB substances only)	Not applicable
Degree of purity (%) (if relevant for the entry in Annex VI)	≥ 95.0%

1.2 Harmonised classification and labelling proposal

Table 2: The current Annex VI entry and the proposed harmonised classification

	CLP Regulation
Current entry in Annex VI, CLP Regulation	Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Current proposal for consideration by RAC	STOT RE 2, H373
Resulting harmonised classification (future entry in Annex VI, CLP Regulation)	Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

1.3 Proposed harmonised classification and labelling based on CLP Regulation

Table 3: Proposed classification according to the CLP Regulation

CLP Annex I ref	Hazard class	Proposed classification	Proposed SCLs and/or M-factors	Current classification	Reason for no classification
2.1.	Explosives				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.2.	Flammable gases				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.3.	Flammable aerosols				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.4.	Oxidising gases				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.5.	Gases under pressure				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.6.	Flammable liquids				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.7.	Flammable solids				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.8.	Self-reactive substances and mixtures				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.9.	Pyrophoric liquids				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.10.	Pyrophoric solids				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.11.	Self-heating substances and mixtures				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.12.	Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.13.	Oxidising liquids				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.14.	Oxidising solids				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
2.15.	Organic peroxides				Conclusive but not sufficient for

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					classification
2.16.	Substance and mixtures corrosive to metals				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.1.	Acute toxicity – oral				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
	Acute toxicity – dermal				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
	Acute toxicity – inhalation				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.2.	Skin corrosion / irritation				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.3.	Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Eye Dam. 1, H318		Eye Dam. 1, H318	
3.4.	Respiratory sensitisation				Data lacking
3.4.	Skin sensitization				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.5.	Germ cell mutagenicity				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.6.	Carcinogenicity				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.7.	Reproductive toxicity				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.8.	Specific target organ toxicity –single exposure				Conclusive but not sufficient for classification
3.9.	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	STOT RE 2, H373		-	
3.10.	Aspiration hazard				Data lacking
4.1.	Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic Chronic 2, H411		Aquatic Chronic 2, H411	
5.1.	Hazardous to the ozone layer				Data lacking

Labelling: Signal word: Danger
Pictogram: GHS05, GHS08, GHS09
Hazard statements: Causes serious eye damage, May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2 BACKGROUND TO THE CLH PROPOSAL

2.1 History of the previous classification and labelling

2.2 Short summary of the scientific justification for the CLH proposal

After evaluation of the available data an additional classification as STOT RE 2 for Glyphosate is proposed based on results obtained in developmental studies in rabbits. Otherwise, the current harmonized classification is confirmed.

2.3 Current harmonised classification and labelling

Eye Dam. 1, H 318;

Aquatic Chronic 2, H 411

3 JUSTIFICATION THAT ACTION IS NEEDED AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

Glyphosate is an active substance in plant protection products. In addition to the existing harmonised classifications for eye irritation and aquatic toxicity, a new classification (STOT RE 2) is proposed.

The re-evaluation of glyphosate as a herbicide by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) was required by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1141/2010 as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 380/2013. For this purpose, many new toxicological studies were submitted by the different applicants, especially on eye irritation, genotoxicity, carcinogenicity as well as on reproductive and developmental toxicity of glyphosate. Furthermore, a large number of scientific publications is available and should be considered for the re-evaluation of glyphosate and for the CLH proposal as well. Because of this increase of the toxicological database and also of that one on environmental effects, ECHA and its committee for risk assessment are suggested to address all relevant endpoints.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organization (WHO) published in a monograph that glyphosate is “probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A)” (IARC, 2015, ASB2015-8421). During the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) peer-review process for the renewal of approval of the pesticide active substance glyphosate, the IARC evaluation regarding the potential carcinogenicity and genotoxicity of glyphosate or glyphosate -containing plant protection products was taken into consideration but EFSA and EU experts came to a different conclusion (see attached EFSA conclusion, 2015, ASB2015-11412).

The Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) administered jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO re-evaluated glyphosate in May 2016 with the following conclusion: *“The Meeting concluded that glyphosate is unlikely to be genotoxic at anticipated dietary exposures. Several carcinogenicity studies in mice and rats are available. The Meeting concluded that glyphosate is not carcinogenic in rats but could not exclude the possibility that it is carcinogenic in mice at very high doses. 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.”* (JMPR, 2016, ASB2016-4292).

Keeping this in mind, the CLH process administered by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) should result in the adoption of a harmonised classification of glyphosate for all health-related but also the environmental endpoints.

Part B.

SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION OF THE DATA

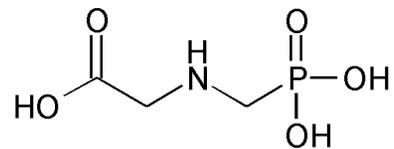
1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

1.1 Name and other identifiers of the substance

Table 4: Substance identity

EC number:	213-997-4
EC name:	Glyphosate
CAS number (EC inventory):	1071-83-6
CAS number:	1071-83-6
CAS name:	N-(phosphonomethyl)-glycine
IUPAC name:	N-(phosphonomethyl)-glycine
CLP Annex VI Index number:	607-315-00-8
Molecular formula:	C ₃ H ₈ NO ₅ P
Molecular weight range:	169.1 g/mol

Structural formula:



1.2 Composition of the substance

Table 5: Constituents (non-confidential information)

Constituent	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
<i>N</i> -(phosphonomethyl) glycine	≥ 95.0%	≥ 95.0%	

Table 6: Impurities (non-confidential information)

Impurity	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
<i>N</i> -Nitroso-glyphosate	< 1 ppm	< 1 ppm	This value was decreased by the RMS based on the toxicological evaluation
Formaldehyde	< 1 g/kg	< 1 g/kg	This value was decreased by the RMS based on the toxicological evaluation

Table 7: Additives (non-confidential information)

Additive	Function	Typical concentration	Concentration range	Remarks
-				

1.2.1 Composition of test material**1.3 Physico-chemical properties**

Table 8: Summary of physico - chemical properties

Property	Value	Reference	Comment (e.g. measured or estimated)
State of the substance at 20°C and 101,3 kPa	Solid, crystalline powder	Hammond and Pulwer, 1986	Measured
Melting/freezing point	> 200 °C (decomposition)	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Boiling point	> 200 °C (decomposition)	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Relative density	$d_4^{20} = 1.7018$	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Vapour pressure	$< 10^{-5}$ Pa (20 °C)	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Surface tension	72.7 mN/m (1 g/L in dist. H ₂ O, 20 °C)	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Water solubility	10 g/L, EEC A 6 flask method	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log P _{o/w} < - 1.3 EEC A 8 shake flask	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Flash point	not required		
Flammability	not highly flammable under the conditions of the test (EEC A 10)	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Explosive properties	not explosive	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	theoretical assessment
Self-ignition temperature	not auto-flammable (EEC A 15)	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Oxidising properties	non-oxidising	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Granulometry	No data	-	-
Stability in organic solvents and identity of relevant degradation products	No data	-	-
Dissociation constant	pK _{a1} = 2.25 (20 °C) pK _{a2} = 5.50 pK _{a3} = 10.34 OECD 112 titration	Wollerton and Husband, 1997	Measured
Viscosity	No data	-	-

2 MANUFACTURE AND USES

Glyphosate is a non-selective post-emergence, mono- and dicotyledonous herbicidal active substance.

3 SUBSTANCE CLASSIFICATION FOR PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Not addressed in this dossier.

4 HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The main data source for the evaluation of the toxicological properties of glyphosate with regard to classification and labelling was the revised Renewal Assessment Report (RAR) dated 31 March 2015, which was written for the EU pesticides procedure. Volumes 1 and 3 are attached to the CLH dossier as background documents. This version was produced after discussion of the draft RAR of the Rapporteur Member State (RMS) Germany on an expert meeting (PRAS) held by EFSA in February, 2015, and reflects the conclusions drawn there. The only classification that was agreed at that time was for eye irritation. Thus, it should be acknowledged that the additional German proposal for classification (STOT RE 2) has been made after that meeting and, thus, was not subject to commenting by Member States or expert meeting discussion so far. Going beyond the RAR, a number of additional long-term, reproduction and developmental studies are addressed in this CLH dossier that were found unsuitable for risk assessment purposes and, therefore, have been rejected during the EU re-evaluation process although some of them may have been used for a previous one. Even if the deficiencies in these studies do not have an impact on classification and labelling, they are at least briefly mentioned to ensure that a comprehensive picture for these endpoints is provided. With regard to genotoxicity/mutagenicity, we have included studies that do not comply with current standards only if they revealed a positive result which needed to be addressed.

Another important basis for the current evaluation is a new assessment of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) to assign glyphosate to category 2A for carcinogenicity. IARC's decision was published in July, 2015, when the IARC Monograph 112 was released. The assessment of this monograph in an addendum to the RAR by the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) has been completed on 31 August 2015 and was submitted in September, 2015, to EFSA as an addendum to the RAR. This addendum has been subject to thorough peer review by the competent authorities of the EU Member States. During this review process, including an expert discussion held by EFSA on 29 September 2015, all the Member States experts but one agreed that the active substance is unlikely to be genotoxic or to pose a carcinogenic threat to humans and is not proposed to be classified as such under EU regulations. The addendum and the EFSA documentation are also attached to this CLH dossier to provide background information.

All toxicological studies included in this CLH dossier were evaluated and assessed by in-house staff toxicologists of the BfR. It is emphasised that the toxicological database for glyphosate is extremely large and that the studies have come from a great number of sources. Thus, completeness of the database and identification and compilation of relevant and reliable data are crucial. In the following, the approach taken by the dossier submitter (DS) is described with particular regard to the studies and publications that are referred to in this CLH dossier.

The information that is relevant for classification and labelling of glyphosate is based on original studies of the manufacturers that were performed on a routine basis under GLP conditions and in compliance with OECD Test Guidelines for the individual toxicological endpoints. Such studies are usually confidential and are submitted to national authorities or supranational bodies to support authorisation or registration of plant protection products containing the respective active ingredient.

In case of glyphosate, these studies have been reported in detail in the RAR. Nonetheless, most of them have not been made publically available in full and they would not be found in a systematic literature review since they are proprietary to their owners.

A further source of information is published literature. For classification and labelling purposes, mainly epidemiological studies have been taken into consideration whereas there were only few published *in vivo* or *in vitro* studies with the active substance glyphosate. It must be emphasised that in most of these studies formulations of glyphosate instead of the active substance have been tested.

- (1) The search for published studies was based on: The scientific literature concerning glyphosate, its salts, AMPA and also glyphosate formulations with regard to side effects on health, the environment, and non-target species as provided by the "Glyphosate Task Force" (GTF) (Carr and Bleeker, 2012, ASB2012-11583). The period from 2001 to 2011 was covered. The search was performed in five databases: Web of Science, BIOSIS Previews, CAB Abstracts, CA Plus (Chemical Abstracts Plus), and Medline.
- (2) A dossier on glyphosate submitted by various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) containing further references even though a part was overlapping with the manufacturer's search.
- (3) Several new publications that became available before, during and after the commenting phase of the RAR (including the "public consultation").
- (4) A check of the reference lists of the submitted articles by the DS for so far unknown references.

This section contains short summaries and purpose-adapted tables frequently adopted and taken from the RAR as well as from the addendum. In case more in-depth information on the studies and effects is needed, the reader is referred to Vol. 3, chapter B.6 of the RAR where all the studies are reported in detail. Most toxicological studies were performed on behalf of various manufacturers with technical specifications from many sources. Accordingly, the purity and impurity profile were different. Impurities may have contributed to the toxic effects but there is no data to determine the extent of this contribution. In the European context this has led to the situation that a number of specifications from different applicants were not supported by the toxicological assessment (see attached EFSA conclusion, 2015, ASB2015-11412).

4.1 Toxicokinetics (absorption, metabolism, distribution and elimination)

4.1.1 Non-human data

Experimental studies in laboratory animals (mainly rats) are available in which toxicokinetics and metabolism (ADME) of glyphosate have been investigated. The understanding of toxicokinetics and metabolism of a chemical is considered as crucial for its toxicological evaluation.

Glyphosate is rapidly absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract (GIT) following oral intake but only to a limited extent of about 20%. It is widely distributed to the various compartments, organs and tissues. Elimination is fast and virtually complete within 72-168 hours with the major part being excreted already during the first 48 hours. The absorbed part is excreted in the urine whereas the (greater) unabsorbed portion is eliminated via the faeces. Enterohepatic circulation and biliary excretion are negligible, and so is exhalation. After a period of 3 to 7 days following oral administration, total body burden accounted for $\leq 1\%$ of the applied radioactivity with generally low tissue residues at study termination (Ridley and Mirly, 1988, TOX9552356; Powles & Hopkins, 1992, TOX9300343; Davies, 1996, TOX2000-1977, TOX2000-1978, TOX2000-1979; McEwen, 1995, ASB2012-11379; Knowles and Mookherjee, 1996, ASB2012-11380). Highest residues were

detected in bone, followed by kidney and liver. Due to poor oral absorption, high amounts were also found in the GIT. This pattern of distribution was confirmed by whole-body autoradiograms that showed the greatest intensity of radioactivity to be present in bone and the gastrointestinal tract not later than 24 hours after dosing. These amounts were reduced to negligible amounts within 48 hours (Powles and Hopkins, 1992, TOX9552358; Davies, 1996, TOX2000-1980). Although elimination from bone seems slower than from other tissues, the amount of radiolabel in bone tissue at 168 h after a single oral dose was relatively low accounting for not more than 0.02-0.03% of the applied dose (McEwen, 1995, ASB2012-11379).

There was no evidence of accumulation in animals based on residue analysis in organs and tissues at 72-168 h after single or repeated doses.

This pattern of absorption, distribution and elimination was not significantly changed by dose levels or by repeated administration of low doses and was independent of the sex of the test animals.

Most of the parent substance glyphosate was eliminated unchanged and only a small amount (in most studies less than 1% of the applied dose and sometimes none) was transformed to aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA). There is only one publication by Anadon et al. (2009, ASB2012-11542) that suggests a higher metabolism rate of up to 6.5% of the dose following oral administration of 400 mg/kg bw to rats. Formation of AMPA is assumed to be due to gastrointestinal microflora activity rather than mammalian metabolic pathways (Brewster et al., 1991, TOX9551791). AMPA was broadly investigated for many toxicological endpoints and exhibited similar or lower toxicity than glyphosate and was found to be devoid of genotoxic potential (see RAR). The same reference doses as for glyphosate are applicable.

In Table 9 the acceptable ADME studies with glyphosate and their results are compiled.

Table 9: Comparison of the distribution of radiolabelled glyphosate acid in excreta and tissues and its metabolism in valid ADME studies in the rat

Reference, Study identification, Owner	Dosing regime and dose levels, Duration of post-observation period	Excretion / Distribution (mean % of applied dose)								Metabolism
		Urine		Faeces		Total organ / tissue / carcass residues		Bile		
		♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	
Leuschner (1995)#, TOX96500 71 / Blech & Stratmann (1995) #, TOX95522 51; ADAMA	0.2-0.3 mg/kg bw, single oral dose, 168 h	12.3	9.6	82.9	83.3	--	--	--	--	No metabolites found in urine following oral high dose application
	200 mg/kg bw, single oral dose, 168 h	17.1	13.2	81.8	84.4	--	--	--	--	
	0.2 mg/kg bw, single i.v. dose, 168 h	90	88.6	5.6	7.2	<0.1*	<0.1*	--	--	
Powles & Hopkins (1992), TOX93003 43;	30 mg/kg bw, single oral dose, 168 h	29.0	30.7	58.8	56.5	0.62	0.64	--	--	No metabolites found in urine or faeces
	1000 mg/kg bw, single	30.6	22.4	53.3	60.4	0.47	0.40	--	--	

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Reference, Study identification, Owner	Dosing regime and dose levels, Duration of post-observation period	Excretion / Distribution (mean % of applied dose)								Metabolism
		Urine		Faeces		Total organ / tissue / carcass residues		Bile		
		♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	
Cheminova	oral dose, 168 h									
	30 mg/kg bw, repeated (14x) oral application followed by a single radiolabelled dose, 72 h	34.3	34.6	49.6	46.7	0.96	0.83	--	--	
	30 mg/kg bw, single i.v. dose, 168 h	86.0	84.2	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	--	--	
Ridley & Mirly (1988), TOX95523 56 / Howe et al. (1988), TOX95523 57; Monsanto	10 mg/kg bw, single oral dose, 168 h	28.6	22.5	62.4	69.4	0.48	0.36	--	--	Very limited, AMPA accounting for 0.2-0.4%
	1000 mg/kg bw, single oral dose, 168 h	17.8	14.3	68.9	69.4	<0.4	<0.4	--	--	
	10 mg/kg bw, repeated (14x) oral application followed by a single radiolabelled dose, 168 h	30.9	23.1	61.0	70.9	<0.7	<0.7	--	--	
	10 mg/kg bw, single i.v. dose, 168 h ^s	79.0	74.5	4.7	8.3	≈ 1.0	≈ 1.0	--	--	
McEwen (1995), ASB2012-11379; Arysta	Single oral gavage, 168 h; satellite groups for plasma kinetics									Very limited, traces of AMPA in urine (<0.3%) and of AMPA and another compound in faeces (<2%)
	10 mg/kg bw	22.5	19.4	74.6	84.3	0.33	0.27	--	--	
	600 mg/kg bw	30.3	29.5	74.7	74.2	0.31	0.39	--	--	
Knowles & Mookherjee (1996), ASB2012-11380;	Single oral gavage, 168 h; satellite groups for plasma kinetics and									Very limited with <1% transformed to a compound presumed as AMPA

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Reference, Study identification, Owner	Dosing regime and dose levels, Duration of post-observation period	Excretion / Distribution (mean % of applied dose)								Metabolism
		Urine		Faeces		Total organ / tissue / carcass residues		Bile		
		♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	
Nufarm	tissue residues (up to 72 h) and 48-h biliary excretion									
	1 mg/kg bw	24.9	34.9	72.6	62.4	0.75	0.98	--	--	
	100 mg/kg bw	55.3	55.0	41.2	42.4	0.84	0.98	--	--	
	1 mg/kg bw	27.5	24.2	55.3	61.0	4.99	3.82	0.03	0.08	
Macpherson (1996), TOX2000-1981; Syngenta	Single oral gavage, 1000 mg/kg bw, 48 h	20.8	16.3	39.1	30.5	--	--	0.06	0.06	Very limited, <0.7% AMPA was found (based on examination of urinary and faecal samples obtained over 72 hours in other experiments from the same lab, i.e., Davies, 1996a-c)
Davies (1996a), TOX2000-1977; Syngenta	Single oral gavage, 10 mg/kg bw, 72 h	13.3	11.1	88.5	88.7	0.54	0.46	--	--	Not investigated
Davies (1996b), TOX2000-1978; Syngenta	Single oral gavage, 1000 mg/kg bw, 72 h	16.9	17.8	89.5	84.6	0.47	0.54	--	--	Not investigated
Davies (1996c), TOX2000-1979; Syngenta	Single oral dose (gavage) after repeated (14x) dosing, 10 mg/kg bw, 72 h (after final dose)	10.6	10.7	86.8	90.7	0.47	0.41	--	--	Not investigated

Supplementary study. * Bone tissue not investigated. § Total recovery was rather poor.

In addition, there is a rather old (supplementary) study with dietary administration of glyphosate over 14 days to rats (Colvin and Miller, 1973, TOX9552355) where evidence of even a lower oral absorption than after gavage application was obtained. Total excretion was found to equal total intake. A supplementary study in male rabbits (Colvin and Miller, 1973, TOX9552353) demonstrated a similar pattern of toxicokinetics and metabolism as in the rat.

Following dermal exposure to rabbits, glyphosate was poorly (< 3%) absorbed (Hadfield, 2012,

ASB2012-11459) but the actual extent of dermal absorption depends very much on the product in which the active ingredient is formulated.

4.1.2 Human data

Reliable kinetic data obtained in humans are not available for glyphosate. However, based on an analysis of a total of 13 poisoning incidents with glyphosate-based herbicides in France (Zouaoui et al., 2013, ASB2014-9734), there is at least strong evidence that biotransformation of ingested glyphosate to AMPA is very limited also in man. The glyphosate:AMPA ratio in blood analyses varied between 12:1 and 6933:1 with a median value of 235:1. In urine, with data from 7 cases available, the individual ratios ranged from 243:1 to 7863:1 with a median of 422:1. These ratios were independent from the severity of symptoms or a fatal outcome.

4.2 Acute toxicity

4.2.1 Non-human information

A huge number of acute oral, dermal and inhalation studies with glyphosate is available. In the majority of experiments, the test species was the rat. A few studies have been conducted in other animal species such as the mouse suggesting that they were not more vulnerable than the rat after oral administration. The available data is compiled in Table 10, Table 11, and Table 12 and briefly summarised below for each route.

Acute oral toxicity

Table 10: Summary of acute oral toxicity studies with glyphosate acid in rats and mice

Reference, (Owner), Study identification	Species, Strain	Number of animals / dose level(s) (mg/kg bw)	Purity (%)	Vehicle	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg bw)	Main effects
Sharp, 1995 (Sanachem) TOX9650909	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/2000	97.6	Cotton seed oil	>2000 (limit test)	Slightly congested lungs, splenomegaly, Liver: centrilobular congestion
Snell, 1994 (Herbex) TOX9500245	Rat, Sprague Dawley	1/sex/2000 5/sex/2000	95	Arachis oil	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Tornai et al., 1994 (Alkaloida) TOX9650142	Rat, Wistar	5/sex/0 5/sex/5000	97.2	Water	>5000 (limit test)	♂: heart weights↓
Brown and Ogilvie, 1995 (Sinon) TOX9500377	Rat, Sprague Dawley	2/sex/250 2/sex/500 2/sex/1000 2/sex/3000 2/sex/5000 5/sex/5000	95	CMC	>5000 (limit test)	Piloerection, subdued behaviour, hunched appearance
Walker and Jones, 1992 (Barclay)	Rat, Sprague Dawley	1/sex/2000 5/sex/2000	>97	Water	>2000 (limit test)	No findings

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Reference, (Owner), Study identification	Species, Strain	Number of animals / dose level(s) (mg/kg bw)	Purity (%)	Vehicle	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg bw)	Main effects
TOX9551810						
Suresh, 1991 (Feinchemie, now ADAMA) TOX9551088	Rat, Wistar	5/sex/2500 5/sex/5000 5/sex/7500	96.8	Peanut oil	>7500 (estimated)	7500 mg/kg bw: mortality (2/5 ♂, 2/5 ♀); lethargy, ataxia, dyspnoea, weight loss
Brett, 1990 (Agrichem) TOX9500261	Rat, CD	5/sex/0 5/sex/3000 5/sex/5000 5/sex/8000	98.1	1% CMC	>8000	≥5000 mg/kg bw: decreased activity, abnormal gait and/or limb position
Cuthbert & Jackson, 1989 (Cheminova) TOX9552319	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/5000	98.6	0.5% CMC	>5000 (limit test)	Piloerection, reduced activity, ataxia (♂ only)
You, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11381	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/females/5000	96.4	Water	>5000 (limit test)	Decreased activity, diarrhoea, piloerection, polyuria, salivation
Komura, Hitoshi, 1995 (Arysta) ASB2012-11382	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/5000	95.68	0.5% CMC	>5000 (limit test)	Decreased spontaneous motor activity and salivation
Simon, 2009 (Exxel) ASB2012-11384	Rat, Wistar	3 females/2000 (step 1) 3 females/2000 (step 2)	96.66	Water	>2000	No findings
Haferkorn, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11385	Rat, CD	3 females/2000 (step 1) 3 females/2000 (step 2)	98.8	0.8% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11386	Rat, CD	3 females/2000 (step 1) 3 females/2000 (step 2)	96.4	0.8% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11387	Rat, CD	3 females/2000 (step 1) 3 females/2000 (step 2)	97.3	0.8% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Merkel, 2005a (Helm) ASB2012-11388	Rat, Sprague-Dawley	3 females/5000	97.23	Water	>5000 (limit test)	Diarrhea, anogenital & facial staining, reduced faecal volume
Do Amaral	Rat, Wistar	3 females/2000	98.05	Water	>2000	No findings

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Reference, (Owner), Study identification	Species, Strain	Number of animals / dose level(s) (mg/kg bw)	Purity (%)	Vehicle	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg bw)	Main effects
Guimaraes 2008 (Helm) ASB2012-11389		(step 1) 3 females/2000 (step 2)			(limit test)	
Taivioja, 2007 (Nufarm) ASB2012-11390	Rat, HanRec:WI ST	2 x 3 ♀/2000	95.1	PEG 300	>2000 (limit test)	Slightly ruffled fur
Reagan and Laveglia, 1988 (Monsanto) Z35389	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/5000	97.76	Water	>5000	Diarrhea, apparent urinary incontinence and hair loss on the abdomen
Heenehan et al., 1979 (Monsanto) Z35541	Rat, Wistar	5/sex/2500 5/sex/3500 5/sex/5000 5/sex/7000 5/sex/9900	99	Water	>5000	Mortalities: 1/10, 1/10, 3/10, 7/10, 10/10 at 2500, 3500, 5000, 7000 and 9900 mg/kg bw; clinical signs: ataxia, convulsions, muscle tremors, red nasal discharge, clear oral discharge, urinary staining of the abdomen, soft stool, piloerection, lethargy, and fecal staining of the abdomen
Doyle, 1996 (Syngenta) TOX2000-1982	Rat	5/sex/5000	95.6	Water	>5000	No findings
Arcelin, 2007 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11391	Rat	3 ♀/5000	96.1	Water	>5000	Ruffled fur, hunched posture
Tavaszi, 2011 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11392	Rat	3 ♀/5000	96.3	0.5% CMC	>5000	No findings
Pooles, 2014 (Albaugh Europe Sàrl) ASB2014-9147	Rat	5 ♀/2000	85.8	DMS	>2000 (fixed dose method)	Hunched posture
Komura, Hitoshi, 1995 (Arysta) ASB2012-11383	Mouse, ICR	5/sex/5000	95.68	0.5% CMC	>5000 (limit test)	Decreased spontaneous motor activity, sedation and crouching position
Suresh, 1991 (FSG, now ADAMA) TOX9551089	Mouse, Swiss albino	5/sex/2500 5/sex/5000 5/sex/7500	96.8	Peanut oil	>7500	≥2500 mg/kg bw: mortality, lethargy, ataxia, dyspnoea, weight loss

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Reference, (Owner), Study identification	Species, Strain	Number of animals / dose level(s) (mg/kg bw)	Purity (%)	Vehicle	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg bw)	Main effects
Tos et al., 1994 (Industria Prodotti Chimici) TOX9551624	Mouse, Charles River	5/sex/2000	technical	0.5% CMC	>2000 (limit test)	Piloerection, hunched posture, hypoactivity
Dideriksen & Skydsgaard 1991 (Cheminova) TOX9552320	Mouse, Bom:NMRI	5/sex/2000	98.6	Water	>2000 (limit test)	Piloerection, sedation

CMC = carboxymethylcellulose

Frequently occurring signs of oral intoxication were breathing difficulties, diarrhea, reduced activity, ataxia, piloerection, convulsions and hunched posture. Mortality was seen in few studies only and was confined to very high dose levels. The lowest dose causing mortality was 2500 mg/kg bw as reported by Suresh (1991, TOX9551089) for the mouse and by Heenehan et al. (1979, Z35541) for the rat. The number of dead animals at this dose was low and many studies have demonstrated that most animals tolerated the same or much higher doses of 5000 mg/kg bw or even above. Since the oral studies in rats and mice consistently revealed LD₅₀ values >2000 mg/kg bw, classification for acute oral toxicity according to CLP regulation is not required.

Acute dermal toxicity

Table 11: Summary of acute dermal toxicity studies with glyphosate acid on rats and rabbits

Reference, (Owner,) Study identification	Species Strain	Number of animals/ Dose level(s) (mg/kg bw)	Purity (%)	Vehicle	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg bw)	Main effects
Sharp, 1995 (Sanachem) TOX9650910	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/2000	97.6	Cotton seed oil	>2000 (limit test)	Splenomegaly, Liver: centri-lobular congestion
Meyer-Carrive, 1994 (Sinon) TOX9500378	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/2000	95	Suspension (50% w/w) in natrosol (1% w/w in water)	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Snell, 1994 (Herbex) TOX9500246	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/2000	95	None	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Tornai et al, 1994 (ALKaloida) TOX9650143	Rat, Wistar	2/sex/0 5/sex/2000	97.2	Water	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Walker, 1992 (Barclay) TOX9551813	Rat, Sprague-Dawley	5/sex/2000	> 97	None	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Suresh, 1991 (FSG, now ADAMA) TOX9551090	Rat, Wistar	5/sex/2500 5/sex/5000	96.8	Water (slurry)	>5000	body weight loss
Brett, 1990 (Agrichem) TOX9551793	Rat, CD	5/sex/0 5/sex/3000 5/sex/5000 5/sex/8000	98.1	0.9% saline	>8000	No findings
Cuthbert & Jackson, 1989 (Cheminova) TOX9300328	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/2000	98.6	Water for moistening	>2000 (limit test)	No mortalities, body weight loss in one female, scab formation at application site; 0.5 h-1d after dosing reduced activity and piloerection
You, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11395	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/5050	96.4	Water	>5050	body weight loss in 1 male and 1 female
Komura, Hitoshi, 1995 (Arysta) ASB2012-11396	Rat, SD	5/sex/2000	95.68	Water	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Simon, 2009 (Exxel) ASB 2012-11397	Rat, HanRcc:WI ST	5/sex/2000	96.66	Water	>2000	No mortalities, no signs of systemic toxicity; in 4 females slight local signs (erythema, scaling and scabs) at the application sites

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Reference, (Owner,) Study identification	Species Strain	Number of animals/ Dose level(s) (mg/kg bw)	Purity (%)	Vehicle	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg bw)	Main effects
Haferkorn, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11398	Rat, CD	5/sex/2000	98.8	Water	>2000	No findings
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11399	Rat, CD	5/sex/2000	96.4	Water	>2000	No findings
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11400	Rat, CD	5/sex/2000	97.3	Water	>2000	No findings
Merkel, 2005 (Helm) ASB2012-11401	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/5000	97.23	Water	>5000	No findings
Do Amaral Guimaraes 2008 (Helm) ASB2012-11402	Rat, Wistar Hannover	5/sex/2000	98.05	Water (for moistening)	>2000	No findings
Taivioja, 2007 (Nufarm) ASB2012-11403	Rat, HanRec:WI ST	5/sex/2000	95.1	PEG 300	>2000 (limit test)	No findings
Doyle, 1996 (Syngenta) TOX2000-1983	Rat	5/sex/2000	95.6	Moistened with deionised water	>2000	Slight erythema in 1 ♂, small scabs in 1 ♀
Arcelin, 2007 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11404	Rat	5/sex/5000	96.1	Moistened with purified water	>5000	No findings
Zelenak, 2011 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11405	Rat	5/sex/5000	96.3	Moistened with purified water	>5000	No findings
Reagan and Lavveglia, 1988 (Monsanto) TOX9552325	Rabbit, NZW	5/sex/5000	97.8	Moistened with saline	>5000	Mortality (1 ♀); anorexia, diarrhea, soft stool

Apart from one female rabbit receiving 5000 mg/kg bw (Reagan and Lavveglia, 1988, TOX9552325), there were no deaths. Isolated signs of toxicity comprised body weight loss, diarrhea and slight local effects. Overall, the dermal studies with glyphosate acid in rats and rabbits revealed LD₅₀ values of >2000 mg/kg bw or even of >5000 mg/kg bw. Therefore, classification for acute dermal toxicity according to CLP regulation is not required.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Table 12: Summary of acute inhalation toxicity studies with glyphosate acid

Reference, (Owner,) Study identification	Species Strain	Number of animals / Concentrations (mg/L air)	Purity (%)	Exposure conditions; Particle size if given	LC ₅₀ (mg/L air)	Main effects
Blagden, 1995 (Herbex) TOX9500247	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/5.35	95	Compressed air; 4 h nose-only	>5.35	Wet fur, hunched posture, piloerection, incidents of decreased respiratory rate, ptosis, brown stained fur (head)
Tornai, 1994 (Alkaloida) TOX9650144	Rat, Wistar	5/sex/0 5/sex/1.138 5/sex/2.876	97.2	Watery aerosol; 4 h exposure, route not stated	>2.876	Trachea: lymphoid cell infiltration, mucous lung: congestion, haemorrhages, oedema liver: mononuclear cell infiltrations, congestion kidney: congestion, nephrocalcinosis
McDonald & Anderson, 1989 (Cheminova) TOX9552329	Rat, Sprague Dawley	5/sex/4.98	98.6	Dust aerosol; 4 h snout only	>4.98	No adverse findings
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11406	Rat, CD	5/sex/5.18	97.3	4 h nose only (MMAD: 4.63 µm)	>5.18 (limit test)	Slight tremor, slight dyspnoea
Koichi, 1995 (Arysta) ASB2012-11407	Rat, Fischer F344	5/sex/5.48	97.56	Dust, 4 h whole body (MMAD: 4.8 µm)	>5.48	Wet and soiled fur (periocular and nasorostral)
Griffith, 2009 (Exxel) ASB2012-11408	Rat	5/sex/5.04	96.66	Dust, 4 h, nose-only, (MMAD 5.25 µm)	>5.04	Increased respiratory rate, hunched posture, pilo-erection, wet fur
Haferkorn, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11409	Rat, CD	5/sex/5.12 (dust)	98.8	4h (MMAD: 6.62 µm)	>5.12 (limit test)	Slight dyspnoea and ataxia during exposure
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11410	Rat, CD	5/sex/5.02	96.4	4h (MMAD: 4.2 µm)	>5.02	Slight dyspnoea, slight ataxia and slight tremor during exposure until 3 h after exposure
Carter, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11411	Rat, Sprague-Dawley	5/sex/2.24	96.4	4 h (MMAD: 2.6 µm)	>2.24 (limit test)	No findings
Merkel, 2005 (Helm) ASB2012-11412	Rat, Sprague-Dawley	5/sex/2.04	97.23	4 h (MMAD: 2.5 µm)	>2.04 (limit test)	No findings
Decker, 2007 (Nufarm) ASB2012-11414	Rat, albino	5/sex/3.252	95.1	4 h (MMAD: 2.95-3.05 µm)	> 3.252	Salivation in males, breathing effects in both sexes, body

Reference, (Owner,) Study identification	Species Strain	Number of animals / Concentrations (mg/L air)	Purity (%)	Exposure conditions; Particle size if given	LC ₅₀ (mg/L air)	Main effects
						weight loss
Ratray, 1996 (Syngenta) TOX2000-1984	Rat	5/sex/4.43 5/sex/2.47	95.6	4 h, nose-only, (MMAD: 2.91 and 3.41 µm)	>4.43	Mortality: 2♂ & 2♀ at 4.43 mg/L. Irregular breathing, splayed gait, shaking & reduced righting reflex
Nagy, 2011 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11415	Rat	5/sex/5.04	96.9	4 h nose-only (MMAD: 3.65 µm)	>5.04	Mortality: 1♂ on day 4. Laboured and noisy respiration, respiratory rate increase, gasping respiration, sneezing, decreased activity and thin body appearance observed until day 3.

Inhalation toxicity of glyphosate was tested in rats and consistently found to be low. In many studies, a concentration ≥ 5 mg/L was tested. Thus, information on effects of inhaled glyphosate at high concentrations is sufficient even though this limit concentration was not attained in all experiments. Various clinical signs such as irritation of the upper respiratory tract, hyperactivity, increased or decreased respiratory rate, piloerection, loss of hair, wet fur, slight body weight reduction, slight tremor and slight ataxia were observed but were not consistent among the studies. Mortality was confined to the experiments of Ratray (1996, TOX2000-1984) and Nagy (2011, ASB2012-11415) using both test material of the same manufacturer but did not result in an LC₅₀ value below 5 mg/L. Both studies are reported in detail in Volume 3 of the RAR in sub-section B.6.2.3. Since classification for inhalation toxicity is usually based on the LC₅₀, there is no need to classify glyphosate for this endpoint according to the CLP regulation since 5 mg/L air is the trigger concentration for dusts and mists.

4.2.2 Human data

No studies or case reports are available in which humans would have been exposed to the active ingredient itself. However, over the course of time, a number of poisoning incidents have been reported that were due to accidental or intentional (mostly oral, in very few cases inhalative) intake of glyphosate-based herbicides. For summary, see Vol.1, Section 2.6.11, and Vol. 3, B.6.9.4, of the attached RAR. In most cases, actual exposure remained unknown. Furthermore, it is not possible to clearly distinguish between effects due to glyphosate and those caused by co-formulants.

A calculation of ingested doses in a few cases of severe intoxications, including fatalities, suggests that a potentially lethal dose of glyphosate contained in plant protection products to humans will be above 2000 mg/kg bw. According to Lee et al. (2000, ASB2012-11512), Beswick and Millo (2011, ASB2014-9283), Sribanditmongkol et al. (2012, ASB2014-9731) or Zouaoui et al. (2013, ASB2014-9734), ingestion of 300 mL or more of products such as Roundup® containing 36 to 41% glyphosate may result in a fatal outcome, even though most patients survived. A dose of 300 mL of such a formulation would contain up to 123 g glyphosate resulting in a dose of ca 2050 mg/kg bw in a man weighing 60 kg. There is strong evidence that certain co-formulants, e.g., some polyoxethylated alkylamines (POEA, used as surfactants), may either enhance the toxicity of glyphosate or exhibit independent toxic properties resulting in a higher toxicity of many

formulations as compared to the active ingredient (see Vol. 3, B.6.13.3). As far as is known, such surfactants were part of the plant protection products that were ingested in the described clinical cases.

On balance, a higher acute toxicity of glyphosate to humans than to rats is not likely.

Accordingly, poisoning incidents in humans do not support classification and labelling of glyphosate for acute toxicity and are not appropriate for this purpose.

4.3 Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (STOT SE)

4.3.1 Non-human information

Based on the multitude of acute toxicity studies in rats and mice (see Table 9, Table 10, and Table 11), classification of STOT SE (categories 1 or 2) is not appropriate because non-lethal effects were confined to very high doses and were rather unspecific. This assessment is further supported by the acute neurotoxicity study in rats (Horner, 1996, ASB2012-11500, see Vol. 3, B.6.7) in which no evidence of neurotoxicity was observed at dose levels of 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg bw even though unspecific clinical signs occurred and one single female animal was found dead at the top dose level. No clinical evidence of single (i.e., first) dose effects was obtained from the many toxicological studies with repeated administration in which lower doses were applied. Suitable haematological and clinical chemistry data is not available since sampling was not performed during the first days of treatment but, taking into account the toxicological profile of glyphosate, alterations in these parameters are not expected.

With regard to category 3, no evidence of narcotic effects was obtained in any toxicological study. For considerations of respiratory tract irritation, the reader is referred to 4.4.3.

In summary, there is no need to classify glyphosate for STOT SE.

4.3.2 Human data

No appropriate data is available for the active substance. No evidence of organ-specific non-lethal effects (except eye irritation) can be derived from poisoning incidents with formulations.

4.4 Irritation

4.4.1 Skin irritation

In older studies (see Vol. 3, B.6.2.4), either no or only slight/very slight irritation was found. A number of more recent, guideline-compliant studies in rabbits have been submitted for the new EU evaluation and are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of most recent skin irritation studies with glyphosate acid

Study (Owner)	Species Strain	Number and sex of animals	Purity [%]	Amount applied / Exposure conditions	Result
Talvioja, 2007 (Nufarm) ASB2012-11418	Rabbit NZW	1 ♂, 2 ♀	95.1	0.5 g moistened with 0.5 mL water; intact skin	Non irritant
Hideo, 1995	Rabbit	6 ♀	97.56	0.5 g moistened with	Non irritant

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Study (Owner)	Species Strain	Number and sex of animals	Purity [%]	Amount applied / Exposure conditions	Result
(Arysta) ASB2012-11420	NZW			0.5 mL water; intact skin	
Leuschner, 2009a (Helm) ASB2012-11419	Rabbit Himalayan	3 ♂	96.4	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Non irritant
Leuschner, 2009b (Helm) ASB2012-11421	Rabbit Himalayan	3 ♂	98.8	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Non irritant
Leuschner, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11422	Rabbit Himalayan	3 ♂	97.3	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Non irritant
You, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11423	Rabbit NZW	1 ♂, 2 ♀	96.4	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Non irritant
Merkel, 2005 (Helm) ASB2012-11424	Rabbit, NZW	3 ♂	97.23	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Slightly irritating
Canabrava Frossard de Faria, 2008 (Helm) ASB2012-11425	Rabbit, NZW	3 ♀	98.05	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Non irritant
Doyle, 1996 (Syngenta) TOX2000-1985	Rabbit, NZW	6 ♀	95.6	0.5 g moistened with 0.5 mL water; intact skin	Non irritant
Arcelin, 2007 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11426	Rabbit NZW	1 ♂, 2 ♀	96.1	0.5 g moistened with 0.5 mL water; intact skin	Non irritant
Zelenak, 2011 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11427	Rabbit NZW	3 ♂	96.3	0.5 g moistened with water; intact skin	Slightly irritating

NZW = New Zealand White

Of these 11 studies, 9 were unequivocally negative. Also the remaining two studies do not suggest a need for classification. Merkel (2005, ASB2012-11424) as well as Zelenak (2011, ASB2012-11427) reported very slight erythema in one animal that had, in both studies, cleared within 24 hours.

Thus, when compared to CLP criteria, glyphosate should not be classified and labelled for skin irritation.

In humans, skin irritation was seldom reported (Bradberry et al., 2004, ASB2012-11576). Most likely, the few documented cases were due to co-formulants in glyphosate-containing herbicides. Taking the extensive world-wide use of such products into account, skin irritation by glyphosate is not of concern for humans.

4.4.2 Eye irritation

In 1999, glyphosate was classified by the former European Chemicals Bureau as an eye irritant (Xi) and labelled with the risk phrase R41 (“Risk of serious damage to eyes”). This decision was based

on a German proposal because of several findings of either eye irritation or at least slight irritation in all of a total of six studies that had been reviewed for first evaluation by the EU.

In preparation of the new EU evaluation, a number of studies were submitted that had not been reviewed before at EU level and are compiled in Table 14.

Table 14: Eye irritation tests with glyphosate acid in rabbits that had not been previously reviewed for classification and labelling purposes

Reference; Study identification; owner	Strain, number of Animals	Purity	Amount applied	Effects / Result
Kuhn, 1996; TOX1999-881; Cheminova	NZW, 6 male, 3 females	98.2%	0.1 mL (65 mg)	Severely irritant in unwashed eyes: corneal opacity, conjunctival redness, chemosis, not reversible within 21 days (2 females); moderate irritation in washed eyes, reversible within 21 days Irritant
Talvioja, 2007; ASB2012-11428; Nufarm	NZW, 1 male, 2 females	95.1%	100 mg	Marked, early onset and transient ocular changes (Cornea opacity, conjunctival redness, chemosis), reversible within 10 days, no signs of corrosion or staining Irritant
Leuschner, 2009; ASB2012-11429; Helm	Himalayan, 3 males	96.4%	100 mg rinsed 1h post appl.	Slight signs of ocular changes, reversible within 7 days Non-irritant
Hideo, 1995; ASB2012-11430; Arysta	NZW. 12 females	97.56%	100 mg (pure)	6 females without eye irrigation: Cornea opacity: not reversible within 21 days (3/6 females); iris lesions: all females and reversible within 10 days; conjunctival redness & chemosis: all females and reversible within 16 days; 6 females with eye irrigation (30 sec. & 2 min. post application): reduced effects and faster recovery Irritant
Leuschner, 2009; ASB2012-11432; Helm	Himalayan 3 males	98.8%	100 mg rinsed 1h post appl.	Non-irritant
Leuschner, 2010; ASB2012-11433; Helm	Himalayan 3 males	97.3%	100 mg rinsed 1 h post appl.	Non-irritant
You, 2009; ASB2012-11434; Helm	NZW 2 males 1 female	96.4%	0.1 mL (93.2 mg)	Cornea opacity, iris lesions, conjunctival redness & chemosis reversible within 9 days Irritant
Merkel, 2005; ASB2012-11435; Helm	NZW 3 males	97.23%	0.1 mL (60 mg)	All animals: corneal opacity, iris lesions, conjunctival redness & chemosis, reversible within 10 days Irritant
Canabrava Frossard de Faria, 2008; ASB2012-11436; Helm	NZW 1 male 1 female	98.5%	100 mg	Only 2 animals due to severe effects: Corneal opacity, iritis, conjunctival hyperemia, edema and secretion. Effects in female not reversible within 21 days Irritant

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Reference; Study identification; owner	Strain, number of Animals	Purity	Amount applied	Effects / Result
Reagan & Laveglia, 1988; Z35395; Monsanto	NZW 6 animals, likely 3/sex	97.76%	100 mg	One rabbit died: considered not treatment related Corneal opacity, iritis, conjunctival redness, chemosis in 6/6 animals. Some effects not reversible within 21 days Irritant
Johnson, 1997; TOX2000-1986; Syngenta	NZW 6 females	95.6%	100 mg	Corneal opacity, iritis, conjunctival redness and chemosis. All effects reversible within 8 days Moderately Irritant (according to Kay & Calandra)
Arcelin, 2007; ASB2012-11437; Syngenta	NZW 1 male 2 females	96.1%	100 mg	Mild, early-onset and transient ocular changes (reversible within 7 days) Irritant
Tavaszi, 2011 ASB2012-11438; Syngenta	NZW 1 male	96.3%	Glyphosate technical 100 mg	Based on results in one animal, study was terminated at 24 h: corneal opacity & erosion; conjunctiva: redness, chemosis, discharge, few black points; oedema of the eyelids; positive fluorescein staining at 24 h Corrosive

In a total of 13 studies, eye irritation by glyphosate was observed in 9 of them and a further one even revealed corrosive properties. The studies themselves are reported in detail in the attached Volume 3 (B.6.2.5) of the RAR. In contrast, glyphosate proved negative for eye irritation in three studies (Leuschner, 2009, ASB2012-11429; Leuschner, 2009, ASB2012-11432; Leuschner, 2010, ASB2012-11433). However, in these studies, rinsing of the eyes was performed one hour after instillation. This is not in compliance to the current OECD Guideline 405 in which rinsing is scheduled after 24 hours. In many studies, there was no rinsing at all. Thus, it may be assumed that the different outcome was due to this methodological change and that testing in these three experiments by the same researcher was not that rigorous as in the other studies. In three further studies in which test material from the same company (even though of different purity) was applied in another laboratory, the outcome was positive (Merkel, 2005, ASB2012-11435; Canabrava Frossard de Faria, 2008, ASB2012-11436; You, 2009, ASB2012-11434).

In any case, the majority of tests clearly pointed to the risk of eye irritation by glyphosate. Accordingly, the need for classification for eye irritation was confirmed. If category 1 or 2 is more appropriate, depends on the severity and reversibility of effects. Criteria for allocation to category 1 are the following:

- Effects on cornea, iris or conjunctiva at least in one animal that are not expected to reverse or have not fully reversed within an observation period of normally 21 days; and/or
- A positive response score (mean following grading at 24, 48, and 72 hours after instillation) for corneal opacity ≥ 3 and/or iritis > 1.5 in at least 2 of 3 animals.

At least one of these criteria was met in the studies by Tavaszi (2011, ASB2012-11438), by Canabrava Frossard de Faria (2008, ASB2012-11436), by Merkel (2005, ASB2012-11435) and by Reagan and Laveglia (1988, Z35395) whereas the other positive studies would instead support classifying glyphosate in category 2.

Since evidence of strong eye irritation was obtained in several (even though not in all) studies, it is proposed to assign category 1.

Accordingly, the current classification “Eye irritation, Category 1” is confirmed. The signal word is “Danger” and the appropriate hazard statement is H318: “Causes serious eye damage”.

At least transient eye irritation is a rather frequent symptom in humans following contact with herbicides containing glyphosate (e.g., Acquavella et al., 1999, TOX2002-699). These observations might be due to glyphosate confirming the animal evidence but may be also caused or enhanced by co-formulants such as POEA surfactants which exhibit a strong eye-irritating potential themselves (see Vol. 3, B.6.13.3).

4.4.3 Respiratory tract irritation

Respiratory tract irritation might be expected because of the eye irritating potential of glyphosate and, in fact, could have actually occurred occasionally in acute inhalation studies (e.g., Tornai, 1994, TOX9650144, see Table 12) but cannot be clearly distinguished from inhalation toxicity. In any case, it would have been confined to high concentrations. In the current CLP guidance, it is stated that evaluation, in the absence of validated animal tests, will be based primarily on human data.

In humans, there is no evidence for respiratory tract irritation by the active substance even though one must acknowledge that such an exposure will seldom occur. For formulations, Burger et al. (2009, ASB2013-11831) reported cases from Germany that might indicate respiratory irritation but, most likely, these findings were due to POEA surfactants.

On balance, there is no sufficient evidence to classify glyphosate for respiratory tract irritation. It should be taken into account that glyphosate is classified and labelled for eye irritation and, thus, irritating properties are already adequately covered.

4.5 Corrosivity

Physico-chemical properties of glyphosate do not suggest corrosive potential. In line with that, evidence of corrosivity coming from the animal studies was confined to a single eye irritation study (Tavaszi, 2011, ASB2012-11438) but was not confirmed in a great number of similar studies for this endpoint or in any of the dermal toxicity or skin irritation studies.

Apart perhaps from the manufacturing process, humans will be always exposed to formulations containing the active ingredient rather than to the pure active ingredient. There were no reports to date pointing to corrosive properties of such formulations, despite clear evidence for eye or mucosal irritation.

Thus, glyphosate should not be considered corrosive and the proposed classification and labelling for eye irritation is adequate and sufficient.

4.6 Sensitisation

4.6.1 Skin sensitisation

There is no animal study suggesting skin sensitisation by glyphosate (see Vol. 3, B.6.2.6). In Table 15, the available and acceptable or at least supplementary maximisation (Magnusson and Kligman) tests and local lymph node assays (LLNA) are listed since they are considered more rigorous and

reliable than the Buehler test. It should be noted that Buehler tests with glyphosate were also consistently negative.

Table 15: Summary of skin sensitisation studies with glyphosate acid

Study	Species Strain	Number and /or sex of animals	Purity [%]	Exposure conditions	Test Method	Result
Snell, 1994 (Herbex) TOX9500250	Guinea pig, Dunkin Hartley	15 ♀	95	Induction: 1% w/v in arachis oil; challenge: 25% w/w or 50% w/w in arachis oil	MK	Not sensitising
Pore et al, 1993 (Luxan) TOX9650652	Guinea pig, English	48 (both sexes)	≥95	Intradermal induction: 5% in propylene glycol; topical: 50% in petrolatum	MK	Not sensitising
Walker, 1991 (Agrichem) TOX9551796	Guinea pig Dunkin Hartley	38 ♀	Not stated	Intradermal induction: 0.1% (w/v) in water; topical: 50% (w/v) in water; challenge: 25% (w/w) in water	MK	Not sensitising
Cuthbert & Jackson, 1989 (Cheminova) TOX9552343	Guinea pig, Dunkin Hartley	46 ♀	98.6	Induction: 10% in water; challenge: 25% in water	MK	Not sensitising
Talvioja, 2007 (Nufarm) ASB2012-11439	Guinea pig	20 ♀/test 10 ♀/control	95.1	Intradermal induction: 3% (w/v) in PEG-300; topical induction: 50% (w/v) in PEG-300; challenge: 25% (w/v) in PEG-300	MK	Not sensitising
Haferkorn, 2010 (Helm) ASB2012-11440	Guinea pig, Dunkin Hartley	15 ♀ (+ 20 for positive control)	96.4	Intradermal induction: 0.01% in water; topical induction: 50%; challenge: 25%	MK	Not sensitising
Hideo, 1995 (Arysta) ASB2012-11441	Guinea pig, Hartley	60 ♀	97.56	Intradermal induction: 5% (w/v) in paraffin oil, topical induction: 25% (w/v) in white petrolatum; challenge: 25% (w/w) in white petrolatum	MK	Not sensitising
Simon, 2009 (Exxel) ASB2012-11442	Guinea pig	15 ♂	96.66	Intradermal induction: 10% (w/w) in purified water; topical induction: 50% (w/w) in purified water; challenge: 15% (w/w) in purified water	MK	Not sensitising
Haferkorn, 2009 (Helm) ASB2012-11443	Guinea pig	15 ♂ (+ 20 for positive control)	98.8	Intradermal induction: 0.01% in water, topical induction: 50%; challenge: 50%	MK	Not sensitising
Haferkorn, 2010 (HAG)	Guinea pig	15 ♂ (+ 20 for	97.3	Intradermal induction: 0.5% in water; topical	MK	Not sensitising

Study	Species Strain	Number and /or sex of animals	Purity [%]	Exposure conditions	Test Method	Result
ASB2012-11444		positive control)		induction: 50%; challenge: 25%		
Richeux, 2006 (Nufarm) ASB2012-11448	Guinea pig	20 ♀/test 10 ♀/control	95.7	Intradermal induction: 0.195% (w/v) in isotonic saline; topical induction: 60% (w/v) in water; challenge: 60% (w/v) & 30% (w/v) in water	MK	Not sensitising
Doyle, 1996 (Syngenta) TOX2000-1987	Guinea pig	20 ♀/test 10 ♀/control	95.6	Intradermal induction: 0.1% (w/v) in water; topical induction: 75% (w/v) in water; challenge: 75% (w/v) & 30% (w/v) in water	MK	Not sensitising
Betts, 2007 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11449	Mouse, CBA	4 ♀/group	96.1	Glyphosate acid dose levels: 0, 10, 25, 45 (% w/v) Hexylcinnamaldehyde (positive control) demonstrated sensitivity of study	LLNA	Not sensitising
Török-Batho, 2011 (Syngenta) ASB2012-11450	Mouse, CBA	4 ♀/group	96.3	Glyphosate acid dose levels: 0, 10, 25, 50 (% w/v) Hexylcinnamaldehyde (positive control) demonstrated sensitivity of study	LLNA	Not sensitising

MK = Magnusson Kligman Maximisation Test
LLNA = Local Lymph Node Assay

Thus, there is unequivocal evidence that glyphosate did not produce skin sensitisation in laboratory animals. Classification and labelling are not needed. To date, there are no reports on skin sensitisation by glyphosate or its formulations in humans.

4.6.2 Respiratory sensitisation

An appropriate animal model is not available. There is no evidence of respiratory sensitisation in humans by contact with formulations containing glyphosate.

4.7 Specific target organ toxicity (CLP Regulation) – repeated exposure (STOT RE)

4.7.1 Non-human information

Identification of toxic effects requiring classification and labelling for specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure (STOT RE) is usually based on short-term (28 days, 90 days, in dogs also 1 year) or lifetime studies. However, other study types, e.g. for reproductive or developmental toxicity, may also provide relevant information (see Guidance on the Application of the CLP

Criteria, Version 4.1 – June 2015, 3.9.2.1.2. Identification of non-human data) and may possibly support a need for classification. The latter case is applicable to glyphosate but a comprehensive picture shall be given. Therefore, in this sub-section, the available short-term toxicity studies with glyphosate are reported first. Thereafter, non-cancer effects in long-term studies are considered. In the third part, maternal toxicity in developmental studies in rabbits is addressed since the new proposal for classification is based on mortality occurring in this animal model.

Short-term studies

A multitude of oral short-term studies with glyphosate was conducted mainly in rats and dogs. In addition, a small number of studies were performed in mice by the oral route or in rats and rabbits by dermal application.

Glyphosate was administered in few subacute studies (duration 14 or 28 days) by the oral route to rats and dogs. Toxicity upon dietary administration to rats was very low with only minor effects such as soft faeces or alterations in some haematological and clinical chemistry parameters at high dose levels (Suresh, 1991a-c, TOX9551095, Z102035, Z102043). The lowest NOAEL of 50 mg/kg bw/day as established by Atkinson et al. (1989, TOX9552351) was mainly based on a higher incidence of nephrocalcinosis in females at 250 mg/kg bw/day and above. However, this finding was not confirmed in a subsequent 90-day study employing more animals that was performed in the same laboratory and rat strain at much higher dose levels (Perry et al., 1991, TOX9552364). Therefore, and since there were no histopathological renal findings in any other short-term study with glyphosate in rats, nephrocalcinosis cannot be attributed to glyphosate administration. In dogs, there were no treatment-related findings observed up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day (Gobordhun and Oshodi, 1989, TOX9552352).

In both Sprague-Dawley (Heath et al., 1993, TOX9552367) and Wistar-derived rats (Pinto, 1996, ASB2012-11461) as well as in NZW rabbits (Johnson, 1982, TOX9552366; Tornai, 1994, TOX9650151), no signs of systemic toxicity became evident following repeated application of glyphosate to the skin over a period of 3 or 4 weeks up to the highest tested dose levels of 1000 mg/kg bw/day in the rat and 5000 mg/kg bw/day in the rabbit. However, weak dermal irritation was observed at these high dose levels in both species.

On balance, the subacute studies do not support a classification for STOT RE.

Subchronic studies (90 days or longer) with glyphosate were conducted by the oral route only.

The available studies in rats that are considered acceptable according to today's standards are summarised in Table 16. Taken together, all these studies have demonstrated low toxicity of glyphosate in different rat strains upon repeated oral administration. Soft stools and diarrhoea, together with occasionally reduced body weight gain, might suggest some irritation of the gastrointestinal tract at high dose levels that is not unexpected for a compound of acidic properties and known irritancy at least to the eyes. In the same studies, blood (Parker, 1993, TOX9650149) or haemoglobin (Coles et al., 1996, ASB2012-11451) were observed in urine at high dose levels. A decrease in urine pH was quite frequently noted.

These findings may be assumed to result from physico-chemical properties of glyphosate but this does not necessarily mean that they were not adverse. The same holds true for parotid salivary gland findings reported by Perry et al. (1991, TOX9552364). Histological alterations comprised deep basophilic staining and enlargement of cytoplasm at all dose levels including very few control animals but were clearly more pronounced with regard to incidence and severity at the top dose level in males and females. They were not accompanied by organ weight changes neither of the parotid nor of the sublingual or submaxillary glands. In the latter two glands, no histopathological

changes were noted. The absence of indications for such changes in other studies may be explained by the fact that different or no glands had been examined. Parker (1993, TOX9650149) reported swelling and reddening of sublingual salivary glands in a few animals but no dose response became apparent and histological examination did not reveal any noteworthy findings. Salivary glands were not weighed. Eadie (1989, TOX9551821) and Suresh (1992, TOX9551096) did not report pathological changes in the salivary glands (not further specified). Stout and Johnson (1987, TOX9552362) examined the submaxillary gland only but did not detect any pathological changes. In the more recent studies by Botham (1996, TOX2000-1990) and Coles et al. (1996, ASB2012-11451), salivary glands were reported to be taken but were apparently not weighed or examined histologically. Kinoshita (1995, ASB2012-11452) performed histopathology of the sublingual and submaxillary glands without any noteworthy findings observed but left the parotid gland out of the investigation. Chan and Mahler (1992, TOX9551954), however, published a study in F344 rats in which they reported basophilic changes and hypertrophy of acinar cells in the submaxillary and, more pronounced, in the parotid salivary glands at all dose levels (ranging from 3125 to 50000 ppm). Severity of these findings were clearly related to dose and, based on severity, the NOAEL was set at 6250 ppm, equal to about 400 mg/kg bw/day (JMPR, 2004, ASB2008-6266). These findings directly supported the observations by Perry et al. (1991, TOX9552364).

Alterations in clinical chemistry parameters in the majority of experiments, most often a higher activity of alkaline phosphatase, suggested a weak effect on the liver.

Two studies (Kinoshita, 1995, ASB2012-11452; Coles et al., 1996, ASB2012-11451) identified the caecum as an additional target organ because of certain findings (distention, elevated weight of this part of the intestines and its contents, mucosal atrophy) that had not been noticed before. Even if a specific vulnerability of Sprague-Dawley rats would be assumed, it is difficult to explain why such changes were not observed previously at higher dose levels by Stout and Johnson (1987, TOX9552362), Perry et al. (1991, TOX9552364) or Parker (1993, TOX9650149). One might expect that at least caecal distention would have been observed and reported if it had occurred.

Table 16: Oral subchronic studies in rats

Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Strain, duration, route	Dose levels	NO(A)EL	LO(A)EL	Main effects
Botham, 1996; TOX2000-1990; P15, 97.4%; Syngenta	Wistar-derived (Alpk:APfSD), 90 d, feeding	0, 1000, 5000, 20000 ppm	414 mg/kg bw/d (5000 ppm)	1612 mg/kg bw/d (20000 ppm)	Bw gain↓ in m; alterations in some clinical chemistry parameters, in particular AP/ALAT activity↑, urine pH↓
Coles et al., 1996; ASB2012-11451; H95D 161 A, 95.3%; Nufarm	Sprague-Dawley (CD), 90 d, feeding	0, 1000, 10000, 50000 ppm	79 mg/kg bw/d (1000 ppm)	730 mg/kg bw/d (10000 ppm)	Soft faeces, diarrhea; bw gain, food consumption, food efficiency↓ and hemoglobin in urine at top dose level, urine pH↓; alterations in some clinical chemistry parameters, in particular AP activity↑ and Ca↓ at mid and high dose levels; caecum: distention (top

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Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Strain, duration, route	Dose levels	NO(A)EL	LO(A)EL	Main effects
					dose groups) and mucosal atrophy (at the two upper dose levels)
Kinoshita, 1995; ASB2012-11452; Batches: 940908, 95.7%; 941209, 95%; T-941209; 97.6%; Arysta	Sprague-Dawley (Crj: CD), 90 d, feeding	0, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm	168 mg/kg bw/d (3000 ppm)	569 mg/kg bw/d (10000 ppm)	Bw gain↓ in m; alterations in some clinical chemistry parameters, in particular AP activity↑, urine pH↓; caecum: distention and wt (with contents)↑
Perry et al., 1991; TOX9552364; Batch 206-JaK-25-1, 98.6%; Cheminova	Sprague-Dawley, 90 d, feeding	0-20-300-1000 mg/kg bw/d (dietary levels weekly adjusted)	300 mg/kg bw/d	1000 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain↓ in m, urine pH↓ and some changes in clinical chemistry parameters in f; m/f: cellular alterations in parotid salivary glands
Parker, 1993; TOX9650149; Lot 46540992, purity not given; Alkaloida#	Sprague-Dawley, 90 d, feeding	0, 2000, 6000, 20000 ppm	371 mg/kg bw/d (6000 ppm)	1262 mg/kg bw/d (20000 ppm)	Diarrhea in m/f; blood in urine; organ wt changes without pathological findings
Suresh, 1992; TOX9551096; Batch 60, 96.8%; ADAMA#	Wistar, 90 d (+28 d recovery, hig dose), feeding	0, 200, 2000, 20000 ppm (+20000 ppm for recovery group)	147 mg/kg bw/d (2000 ppm)	1359 mg/kg bw/d (20000 ppm)	Bw gain↓ in f; AP activity↑ in m, glucose↑ in f
Eadie, 1989; TOX9551821; Batch L16566, 97.1%; Barclay	Sprague-Dawley (CD), 90-92 d (+35 d recovery for additional control and top dose groups)	0, 2000, 3000, 5000, 7500 ppm (+ 7500 ppm for recovery)	7500 ppm (375 mg/kg bw/d assumed, mean dietary intake not caclculated)	>7500 ppm	No effects up to highest dose
Stout and Johnson, 1987; TOX9552362; Lot XLG 161, 95.2%; Monsanto	Sprague-Dawley, 90 d, feeding	0, 1000, 5000, 20000 ppm	1267 mg/kg bw/d (20000 ppm)	>1267 mg/kg bw/d (20000 ppm)	No effects up to highest dose

supplementary study

It should be explained here that the “main effects” were statistically significant if body weight and organ weights were affected and haematological or clinical chemistry parameters altered. Clinical signs and histological lesions were also reported when occurring in a higher number of animals as in the control group but were not always subject to statistical evaluation or did not gain statistical significance in all cases. Not all of the mentioned findings were observed necessarily at the LOAEL but sometimes only at higher dose levels. This table (as well as Tables 17 and 18 below) is more intended to give an impression of the effect pattern. In any case, statistical significance was taken into account when the NOAELs/LOAELs in the individual studies were established.

In the dog, short-term toxicity (if compared to the life-expectancy of the species) of glyphosate was investigated in a number of studies with oral administration, either via capsules or in the diet. The

valid subchronic dog studies (90 days or 1 year) are summarised in Table 17.

On the whole, the results have shown that the dog is of similar sensitivity as the rat when the NOAELs/LOAELs are considered. There is limited evidence coming from one study that high dose effects may be more severe than in rats or mice but these observations appear somehow inconsistent among the studies.

In the most recent 90-day study by Gaou (2007, ASB2012-11454), severe signs of toxicity were noted in the high dose groups receiving 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The test item administration induced marked clinical signs (liquid/soft faeces, dehydration, thin appearance, vomiting and pallor), caused lower body weight gain (males) and body weight loss (females) and reduced food consumption. This led to the early sacrifice of two moribund animals, and to the early termination of the entire group at week 11. Treatment-related histopathological changes in surviving animals consisted of an increased number of adipocytes in the sternal bone marrow in both sexes, as well as prostate and uterine atrophy and other, more infrequent changes in various organs. It is clear that the Maximum Tolerable Dose (MTD) was by far exceeded. In contrast, in the study by Gobordhun (1991, TOX9552384), the same high dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day was administered also in capsules but for one year causing only minor effects. There is no explanation for this apparent difference although it is known from long-term studies in rats and mice that high-dose effects of glyphosate may differ considerably. A lower purity (and other source) of the test material applied by Gaou (2007, ASB2012-11454) might be relevant.

In 90-day or one-year studies with dietary administration, very few findings were obtained suggesting that glyphosate was better tolerated when administered via the diet than in capsules.

Prakash (1999, ASB2012-11455) reported an initial decline in food consumption and body weight gain but normalisation to control levels was quickly achieved. The only clinical chemistry alteration that was likely related to treatment, i.e., a higher bilirubin concentration, was not accompanied by any pathological change. Thus, these effects were not regarded as adverse.

In the study by Hodge (1996, TOX2000-1991), weak toxic effects were noted at the exaggerated top dose of 50000 ppm, including a decrease in body weight gain and some evidence of liver toxicity. The next lower dietary level of 10000 ppm (approx. 320 mg/kg bw/day) was considered the NOAEL. In line with that, Yoshida (1996, ASB2012-11456) did not find any effects (apart from a reduction in urine pH due to acidic properties of the test substance) in a study in which even higher dietary dose levels of up to 40000 ppm were employed.

Table 17: Subchronic oral studies with glyphosate in dogs

Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Breed, duration, route	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Gaou, 2007; ASB2012-11454; H05H016A, 95.7%; Nufarm	Beagle, 13 week, oral capsules	0, 30, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d	300 mg/kg bw/d	1000 mg/kg bw/d	Clinical signs (liquid/soft faeces, dehydration, vomiting) making termination of high dose groups after 11 wk necessary; bw/bw gain and food consumption↓; clinical chemistry and urine parameters altered; prostate and uterus atrophy; histological lesions in many organs (such as kidney liver, bone marrow) related to

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Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Breed, duration, route	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
					moribund state
Prakash, 1999; ASB2012-11455; Lots 01/12/1997 and 01/06/1997, >95% both; ADAMA	Beagle, 90 d, dietary	0, 200, 2000, 10000 ppm (equal to 5.2/5.4; 54.2/52.8, 252.4/252.7 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	252 mg/kg bw/d	>252 mg/kg bw/d	No adverse effects up to highest dose level
Yoshida, 1996; ASB2012-11456); T940308, 94.61%; Arysta	Beagle, 13 week, dietary	0, 1600, 8000, 40000 ppm (approx. 40, 198/201, 1014/1015 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	1014 mg/kg bw/d	>1014 mg/kg bw/d	Decrease in urine pH in high dose females not regarded as adverse; no further effects
Hodge, 1996; TOX2000-1991; Lots D4490/1, P18, 99.1%; Syngenta	Beagle, 90 d, dietary	0, 2000, 10000, 50000 ppm (68/68, 323/334, 1680/1750 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	323 mg/kg bw/d	1680 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain↓; alterations in some clinical chemistry parameters (calcium, albumin↓ in m, AP↑ in f); liver wt↑
Haag, 2008; ASB2012-11457; H05H016A, 95.7%; Nufarm	Beagle, 52 wk, capsules	0, 30, 125, 500 mg/kg bw/d	500 mg/kg bw/d	>500 mg/kg bw/d	No adverse effects, calcium↓ in high dose m
Nakashima, 1997; ASB2012-11458; T-950380, 94.61%; Arysta	Beagle, 12 month, dietary	0, 1600, 8000, 50000 ppm (34/37, 182/184, 1203/1259 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	182 mg/kg bw/d	1203 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain↓, loose stool, alterations in some hematological and clinical chemistry parameters
Brammer, 1996; TOX2000-1992; P24, 95.6%; Syngenta	Beagle, at least one year, dietary	0, 3000, 15000, 30000 ppm (ca 91, 440/447, 907/926 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	447 mg/kg bw/d	926 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain↓ in f
Gobordhun, 1991; TOX9552384; 206-JaK-25-1, 98.6%; 206-JaK-95-5, 99.5%; 229-JaK-5-1, 98.9%; Cheminova (/Monsanto)	Beagle, 52 week, oral capsules	0, 30, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d	300 mg/kg bw/d	1000 mg/kg bw/d	Soft/loose/liquid stool, evidence of lower bw gain (not attending statistical significance)

Again, statistical significance was achieved for most effects on body weight, liver weight and laboratory parameters, if not the contrary is indicated. Clinical signs and histological findings were considered on the basis of individual animals affected. In general, statistical considerations are less important for a study with low numbers of individuals per dose level.

Toxicity of glyphosate to mice was investigated in a small number of subchronic studies. The NOAEL in the most recent valid 90-day study was 1221 mg/kg bw/day (Kuwahara, 1995, ASB2012-11453). A very high dose of approx. 6300 mg/kg bw/day caused a reduction in body weight gain, food consumption and efficiency and alterations in some haematological and clinical

chemistry parameters with the latter findings pointing to liver toxicity. Gross necropsy revealed caecum distention that was supported by a higher organ weight but not accompanied by histological lesions. Cystitis of urinary bladder became histologically apparent in some high dose males. Urinary pH (most likely due to acidic properties of the test substance) was noted in all treated male groups. In a previous study (Perry et al., 1991, TOX9552363), no effects were observed up to the highest dose level of 4500 mg/kg bw/day. While these two studies would suggest a lower toxicity in mice than in the rat, a published study from the U.S. NTP (Chan and Mahler, 1992, TOX9551954) provided a lower NOAEL of about 500 mg/kg bw/day in another strain, based on histological changes in the parotid gland at about 1065 mg/kg bw/day and above. The findings comprised increased basophilia but also enlarged cells and acini with relative reduction in the number of acinar ducts. In the studies by Kuwahara (1995, ASB2012-11453) and Perry et al., (1991, TOX9552363), no effects on sublingual or submaxillary glands were noted but the parotid gland was not examined although it is obviously more sensitive to histological changes caused by glyphosate. Taking the salivary gland findings into account, toxicity of glyphosate acid in the mouse appears similar to that in the rat.

Long-term studies

Chronic toxicity, i.e., occurrence of non-neoplastic effects in studies of longer duration, might be also relevant for a STOT RE classification. With glyphosate, a large number of long-term studies have been performed in rats and mice. In a one-year feeding study for chronic toxicity in Wistar-derived rats, Milburn (1996, TOX2000-1998) observed effects on body weight, food consumption and food efficiency as well as an increase in alkaline phosphatase activity and focal basophilia of acinar cells of parotid salivary gland. Unfortunately, the weight of the parotid gland was not determined. Effects occurred from a dietary dose of 8000 ppm (corresponding to 560 mg/kg bw/day in male rats and to 671 mg/kg bw/day in females) onwards with the NOAEL being the next lower dose of 2000 ppm (equal to 141 or 167 mg/kg bw/day).

The long-term (2 years) combined chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity studies in rats and the carcinogenicity studies in mice (18 months or 2 years) are reported in the section on carcinogenicity. Here, it is sufficient to state that an overall NOAEL for the rat studies in the magnitude of 100 mg/kg bw/day may be derived whereas first effects were seen in the range of 300-400 mg/kg bw/day in at least three studies (Stout and Ruecker, 1990, TOX9300244; Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9750499; Enomoto, 1997, ASB2012-11484) whereas the LOAELs were much higher in the remaining studies. High-dose effects differed considerably among the studies (see Table 25 below). In mice, the overall NOAEL for long-term toxicity in the mouse can be set at 150 mg/kg bw/day, based on the studies by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493), Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) and Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381). The overall LOAEL was around 800 mg/kg bw/day. The lowest doses at which effects were observed were 787 mg/kg bw/day in females in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) and 814 mg/kg bw/day in males in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381). For details, see Table 30 in the carcinogenicity section. As in rats, the nature of high dose effects in mice was different in the various studies, depending on laboratory, strain, dose selection and, perhaps, purity and impurities profiles of the applied test material.

Reproductive and developmental studies

A large number of multi-generation studies on rats and of developmental (teratogenicity) studies on rats and rabbits is available. These studies are addressed in section 4.10. For possible classification for STOT RE, only the parental or maternal toxicity in these studies might be of interest and

concern. In the rat, treatment-related findings were consistently confined to very high doses. This is shown by NOAELs for parental toxicity in the two-generation studies that range from 197 to approximately 700 mg/kg bw/day. The lowest dose levels at which adverse effects occurred ranged between 668 and > 1000 mg/kg bw/day (see Table 46). In the developmental studies, the lowest NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 300 mg/kg bw/day but, in most studies, no effects were seen up to the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day (see Table 47).

In contrast, the pregnant rabbit turned out to be the most vulnerable animal model when glyphosate was tested. An “overall” maternal NOAEL of 50 mg/kg bw/day was established in a total of 7 developmental studies, taking into account dose spacing. It was based on mortality, abortions, reductions in body weight (gain) and food consumption and gastro-intestinal clinical signs such as loose stool or diarrhoea. The LOAEL is 100 mg/kg bw/day. At this dose level, there were maternal deaths in the study by Suresh (1993, TOX9551106). An overview on maternal deaths and non-lethal effects in the rabbit studies is provided in Table 18. It should be emphasised that the studies by Bhide and Patil (1989, TOX9551960) and by Suresh (1993, TOX9551106) are only supplementary due to inferior quality but for the endpoint under consideration (maternal toxicity and mortality) they may be taken into consideration. Only those fatalities are listed in the table that can be attributed to treatment. Additional cases are indicated by asterisks. Some of the maternal deaths (the single mortalities in the studies by Hojo and by Brooker, 3 out of 8 at the high dose level in the study by Suresh and one in the study by Coles and Doleman) occurred after cessation of treatment. Nonetheless, it seems reasonable to consider them treatment-related.

Table 18: Maternal mortality and toxicity in the developmental studies with glyphosate in rabbits (all by oral gavage)

Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Strain, duration of treatment	Dose levels	Number of does per group	Premature deaths and dose level(s) at which they occurred	Further maternal effects	Maternal NOAEL / LOAEL (mg/kg bw/d)
Tasker et al., 1980; TOX9552390; Lot XHJ-64, 98.7%; Monsanto	Dutch Belted rabbit, d 6-27 p.c., gavage	0, 75, 175, 350 mg/kg bw/d	16	1 at 175, 7 at 350 mg/kg bw/d	Soft stool, diarrhea	75 / 175
Bhide & Patil, 1989; TOX9551960; Lot 38, 95%; Barclay, Luxan	NZW rabbit, d 6-18 p.c., gavage	0, 125, 250, 500 mg/kg bw/d	15	None	Food consumption, bw↓, abortion	250 / 500
Brooker et al., 1991; TOX9552391; 206-Jak-25-1, 98.6%; Cheminova	NZW rabbit, d 7-19 p.c., gavage	0, 50, 150, 450 mg/kg bw/d	16 – 20	1 at 450 mg/kg bw/d	Soft/liquid stool, food consumption and bw gain ↓, abortion	50 / 150
Suresh et al., 1993; TOX9551106; Batch 60, 96.8%; ADAMA	NZW rabbit, d 6-18 p.c., gavage	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg bw/d	15 – 17 in treated groups, 26 in control	4 at 100, 8 at 500 mg/kg bw/d**	Soft/liquid stool	20 / 100
Hojo, 1995, ASB2012-11498; T-041209, 97.56%;	Japanese White rabbits	0, 10, 100, 300 mg/kg bw/d	18	1 at 300 mg/kg bw/d	Loose stool, abortion	100 / 300

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Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Strain, duration of treatment	Dose levels	Number of does per group	Premature deaths and dose level(s) at which they occurred	Further maternal effects	Maternal NOAEL / LOAEL (mg/kg bw/d)
Arysta	(Kbl:JW), d 6-18 p.c., gavage					
Coles & Doleman, 1996; ASB2012-11499; H95D161A, 95.3%; Nufarm	NZW rabbit, d 7-19 p.c., gavage	0, 50, 200, 400 mg/kg bw/d	18	2 at 400 mg/kg bw/d	Food consumption, bw gain ↓, scours	50 / 200
Moxon, 1996; TOX2000-2002; Y04704/034, 95.6%; Syngenta	NZW rabbit, d 8-20 p.c., gavage	0, 100, 175, 300 mg/kg bw/d	20	None***	Food consumption, bw gain ↓, diarrhea	100 / 175

*Five additional deaths (one in the control and mid dose group each and 3 at the top dose level were attributed to diseases such as pneumonia or gastroenteritis but not to treatment.

** Two deaths in the control group were due to misdosing and clearly not treatment-related.

***In fact, there were 1, 2, 2, and 2 intercurrent deaths in the four groups, mostly related to abortion. Since no dose response was seen, mortality and abortions were not considered treatment-related.

The majority of the maternal deaths did not reflect an acutely toxic effect since they occurred after some days of treatment at least or even around the end of the administration period. A few early deaths were confined to the study by Suresh (1993, TOX9551106) in which 3 does died on the first day of treatment. Two of these deaths were noted in the mid dose group but only one after administration of the high dose. If they were in fact due to acute oral toxicity of glyphosate to pregnant female rabbits, one would have expected a higher number to occur at the top dose level. In contrast, these early deaths rather suggest misgavaging even though this was not reported by the study author. The other four studies in which does died suggest a different time pattern of mortality supporting the assumption of an effect of repeated administration. With regard to the individual studies, the days on which does died or were found dead are depicted in Table 19.

Table 19: Temporal occurrence of treatment-related maternal deaths in the developmental studies with glyphosate in rabbits

Reference; Study identification	Strain, duration of treatment	Dose levels	Day of first death with dose level	Days of further deaths with dose level
Tasker et al., 1980; TOX9552390	Dutch Belted rabbit, d 6-27 p.c.	0, 75, 175, 350 mg/kg bw/d	14 (350 mg/kg bw/d)	17, 18, 21 (350 mg/kg bw/d); 25 (175mg/kg bw/d)
Brooker et al., 1991; TOX9552391	NZW rabbit, d 7-19 p.c.	0, 50, 150, 450 mg/kg bw/d	20 * (450 mg/kg bw/d)	None
Suresh et al., 1993; TOX9551106	NZW rabbit, d 6-18 p.c.	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg bw/d	7 (2x 100 mg/kg bw/d; 1x 500 mg/kg bw/d)	11, 14, 15, 18, 19* (500 mg/kg bw/d) 9, 18 (100 mg/kg bw/d)
Hojo, 1995, ASB2012-11498	Japanese White rabbits (Kbl:JW),	0, 10, 100, 300 mg/kg bw/d	20* (300 mg/kg bw/d)	None

Reference; Study identification	Strain, duration of treatment	Dose levels	Day of first death with dose level	Days of further deaths with dose level
	d 6-18 p.c.			
Coles & Doleman, 1996; ASB2012- 11499	NZW rabbit, d 7-19 p.c.	0, 50, 200, 400 mg/kg bw/d	19 (400 mg/kg bw/d)	20* (400 mg/kg bw/d)

*mortality occurring after cessation of treatment

4.7.2 Human information

Not available.

4.7.3 Other relevant information

There are some publications of varying quality describing studies of different types and duration. These studies were performed with formulations and not with the active substance. Therefore this information is not considered for the classification and labelling proposal for glyphosate itself. However, this published information is reported in the attached RAR.

4.7.4 Summary and discussion

In short-term and chronic studies in rats, mice, and dogs, toxic effects of glyphosate were confined to rather high doses. The large differences in the NOAELs/LOAELs in the individual studies are due to dose spacing but it seems clear that in no species effects below 300 mg/kg bw/day should be anticipated. Even effects at higher dose levels are relatively minor in nature but may differ among the studies or the same endpoint and in the same species, depending on strain, laboratory and perhaps also test material (e.g., impurities). Compound-related findings comprised lower body weight gain, rather slight alterations in clinical chemistry and haematological parameters as well as a lower urine pH and clinical signs that indicate gastrointestinal irritation or disturbances. More pronounced toxicity was only seen in a single dog study with capsule administration at the high dose level of 1000 mg/kg bw/day.

Low toxicity of glyphosate upon repeated administration was confirmed in reproduction and developmental studies in rats. In contrast, the pregnant rabbit was much more vulnerable with a much lower maternal NOAEL of 50 mg/kg bw/day and an LOAEL of 100 mg/kg bw/day at which already mortality occurred in at least one study.

4.7.5 Summary and discussion of repeated dose toxicity findings relevant for classification as STOT RE according to CLP Regulation

Based on the nature and severity of toxic effects of glyphosate and the NOAELs and LOAELs for the different endpoints in the different species, it may be concluded that only maternal toxicity as observed in the developmental studies in rabbits is of concern with regard to classification as STOT RE. Accordingly, comparison with criteria should be confined to this endpoint and data.

4.7.6 Comparison with criteria of repeated dose toxicity findings relevant for classification as STOT RE

The following criteria for classification for specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure are

given in CLP regulation:

CLP criteria
<p><u>Category 1 (H372):</u> Substances that have produced significant toxicity in humans or that, on the basis of evidence from studies in experimental animals, can be presumed to have the potential to produce significant toxicity in humans following repeated exposure. Substances are classified in Category 1 for target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) on the basis of: reliable and good quality evidence from human cases or epidemiological studies; or observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals in which significant and/or severe toxic effects, of relevance to human health, were produced at generally low exposure concentrations.</p> <p>Equivalent guidance values for different study durations (oral only, since dermal and inhalative studies not relevant in this case): Rat: 28-day: ≤ 30 mg/kg bw/d 90-day: ≤ 10 mg/kg bw/d</p> <p><u>Category 2 (H373)</u> Substances that, on the basis of evidence from studies in experimental animals, can be presumed to have the potential to be Harmful to human health following repeated exposure. Substances are classified in Category 2 for target organ toxicity (repeat exposure) on the basis of observations from appropriate studies in experimental animals in which significant toxic effects, of relevance to human health, were produced at generally moderate exposure concentrations.</p> <p>Equivalent guidance values for different study durations (oral only, since dermal and inhalative studies not relevant in this case): Rat: 28-day: ≤ 300 mg/kg bw/d 90-day: ≤ 100 mg/kg bw/d</p>

For an exposure period of shorter duration as is the case in a developmental study, at least the guidance value for the 28-day study should be considered. Even though the guidance values refer to studies in rats, there is no reason not to take into account effects that had occurred in the rabbit.

Based on the NOAEL of 50 mg/kg bw/day and the LOAEL of 100 mg/kg bw/day for maternal toxicity, category 2 seems most appropriate because these dose levels were clearly below the 28-day guidance values for category 2 but higher than those that would qualify for category 1.

Since the proposal is based on mortality, no organ can be mentioned in brackets as it is recommended but not strictly required by the CLP regulation.

4.7.7 Conclusions on classification and labelling of repeated dose toxicity findings relevant for classification as STOT RE

It is proposed to classify glyphosate as STOT RE, Category 2. The signal word is “Warning” and the appropriate hazard statement would be H373 (May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure).

4.8 Germ cell mutagenicity (Mutagenicity)

4.8.1 Non-human information

In a narrow sense, this hazard classification relates to the ability of a substance to induce heritable mutations, i.e., in germ cells. As compared to the extremely large database on toxicity and also genotoxicity of glyphosate, the available information to directly address this endpoint is scarce. Glyphosate has been shown to be devoid of mutagenic activity in dominant lethal assays when applied as a single oral dose of up to 2000 mg/kg bw to CD-1 mice (Wrenn et al., 1980, TOX9552377) and of up to 5000 mg/kg bw to Wistar rats (Suresh, 1992, TOX9551102).

Thus, as for most substances, evaluation of a mutagenic potential must mainly rely on studies that address mutagenicity and genotoxicity of the active substance glyphosate in somatic cells. A broad spectrum of mutagenicity and genotoxicity tests *in vitro* and *in vivo* is available for glyphosate and glyphosate based formulations which is summarised in the following sub-sections with regard to gene mutations in bacteria and somatic cells, chromosome aberrations *in vitro* and in intact animals and direct interaction with the DNA (comprising, e.g., UDS or Comet assays).

The DS is aware that, in addition to the studies with glyphosate, a large number of published studies with formulations containing glyphosate are available which were tested for different mutagenicity and genotoxicity endpoints in a variety of *in vitro* and *in vivo* mammalian and non-mammalian test systems. A part of these studies revealed positive or at least equivocal results in particular when testing was performed in non-standard systems and when so-called “indicator tests” were employed. It is likely that such results were rather due to co-formulants than to glyphosate. Therefore, they cannot be taken into account for classification of glyphosate for mutagenicity. Furthermore, against the background of an extremely large database using standard test systems (bacteria, mammalian cells and mammals), data obtained in non-standard test systems (e.g. plant, insect, worm, fish etc.) was not considered for classification of health related endpoints even if performed with the active ingredient. Therefore, all this information is not provided in this CLH report but may be found in the attached RAR.

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Table 20: Summary of germ cell mutagenicity tests in mammals, *in vivo*

Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, application route, dose levels, mating period	Results by authors	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
Wrenn et al. 1980, TOX9552377	Mouse, Dominant lethal test	Glyphosate, 98.7 % oral, 1x 0, 200, 800 or 2000 mg/kg bw 8 successive one-week mating periods (1 male/2 females)	Negative	GLP, no reference to TG	No increase in post-implantation loss in treated groups. PosControl: stat. significant increase in post-implantation loss.	Only 10 males per group. Post-implantation loss evaluated after mating of non-treated females with glyphosate-treated male mice.
Suresh, 1992, TOX9551102	Rat, Dominant lethal test	Glyphosate, 96.8 % oral, 1x 0, 200, 800 or 2000 mg/kg bw 10 successive one-week mating periods (1 male/1 female)	Negative	GLP, OECD 478 (1984)	No increase in post-implantation loss in treated groups. PosControl: stat. significant increase in post-implantation loss.	30 males per group (Control: 10 males, PosControl: 2 x 5 males). Post-implantation loss evaluated after mating of non-treated females with glyphosate-treated male mice.

4.8.1.1 *In vitro* data

The ability of glyphosate to cause gene/point mutations in bacteria was investigated in numerous studies by means of the reverse mutations (“Ames”) test giving consistently negative results. The available studies were all run with and without metabolic activation, using liver S9 mix to mimic *in vivo* liver metabolism. The available valid studies, 16 in total, are compiled in Table 21, along with a Rec assay in *Bacillus subtilis* for investigations of a possible interaction with bacterial DNA.

Table 21: Summary of *in vitro* mutagenicity and genotoxicity tests with glyphosate acid in bacteria

Reference; Study identification; Owner	Type of study	Test organism / test system	Dose levels; purity; metabolic activation	Results
Jensen, 1991; TOX9552371; Cheminova	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537	- S9: 160 – 2500 µg/plate; + S9: 310 – 5000 (plate-incorporation and pre-incubation test); 98.6%	Negative
Shirasu et al., 1978; TOX9552368; Monsanto	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537, 1538 and <i>E. coli</i> WP2 hcr	10 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation assay); 98.4%; +/- S9	Negative (supplementary study)
Akanuma, 1995a; ASB2012-11462; Arysta	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP <i>uvrA</i>	156-5000 µg/plate (pre-incubation test); 95.68%; +/- S9	Negative (supplementary study)
Sokolowski, 2007a; ASB2012-11463; Nufarm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP <i>uvrA</i>	3 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation), 33 – 5000 µg/plate (pre-incubation test); 95.1%; +/- S9	Negative
Sokolowski, 2007b; ASB2012-11464; Nufarm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP <i>uvrA</i>	3 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation), 33 – 5000 µg/plate (pre-incubation test); 97.7%; +/- S9	Negative
Sokolowski, 2007c; ASB2012-11465; Nufarm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP <i>uvrA</i>	3 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation), 33 – 5000 µg/plate (pre-incubation test); 95.0%; +/- S9	Negative
Riberri do Val, 2007; ASB2012-11466; Helm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 102, 1535, 1537	648 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation); 98.01%; +/- S9	Negative (supplementary study)
Flügge, 2009a; ASB2012-11468; Helm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 102, 1535, 1537	31.6 – 3160 µg/plate (plate-incorporation and pre-incubation test); 98.8%; +/- S9	Negative
Flügge, 2010; ASB2012-11469; Helm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 102, 1535, 1537	31.6 – 3160 µg/plate (plate incorporation and pre-incubation test); 96.4%; +/- S9	Negative
Sokolowski, 2010; ASB2012-11470; Helm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP <i>uvrA</i>	3 – 5000 µg/plate (plate incorporation and pre-incubation test); 97.16% technical a.i. containing 0.63% glyphosine; +/- S9	Negative
Wallner, 2010;	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98,	31.6 – 5000 µg/plate (plate	Negative

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Reference; Study identification; Owner	Type of study	Test organism / test system	Dose levels; purity; metabolic activation	Results
ASB2012-11471; Helm		100, 102, 1535, 1537	incorporation and pre-incubation test); 98.2%; +/- S9	
Thompson, 1996; ASB2012-11472; Nufarm	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP <i>uvrA</i>	0 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation); 95.3%; +/- S9	Negative (supplementary study)
Callander, 1996; ASB2012-11473; Syngenta	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP2P <i>uvrA</i> and WP2P	100 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation and pre-incubation assays); 95.6%; +/- S9 (for pre-incubation test only with S9 mix)	Negative
Sokolowski, 2009; ASB2012-11474; Syngenta	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP2 <i>uvrA</i> pKM 101 and WP2 pKM 101	3 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation and pre-incubation assays); 96.3%; +/- S9	Negative
Schreib, 2012; ASB2014-9133; Industria Afrasa	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 102, 1535, 1537	10 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation and pre-incubation assays); 97%; +/- S9	Negative
Thompson, 2014; ASB2014-9148; Albaugh	Ames test	<i>S. typhimurium</i> TA 98, 100, 1535, 1537 and <i>E. coli</i> WP2 <i>uvrA</i>	1.5 or 5 – 5000 µg/plate (plate-incorporation and pre-incubation assays); 85.79%; +/- S9	Negative
Akanuma, 1995b; ASB2012-11477; Arysta	Rec assay	<i>B. subtilis</i> strains H17 and M45 (+/- S9)	+/- S9 : 7.5 – 240 µg/disk; Lot 940908-1; 95.68%	Negative (supplementary study)

Absence of mutagenicity *in vitro* was further confirmed in a number of studies for point (gene) mutations in mammalian cells, i.e., in two mouse lymphoma assays (Jensen, 1991, TOX9552372; Clay, 1996, TOX2000-1994) and an HPRT test (Li, 1983, TOX9552369). No evidence of clastogenicity was obtained in four valid *in vitro* studies in human lymphocytes (Van de Waart, 1995, TOX9651525; Fox, 1998, TOX2000-1995) or Chinese hamster lung cells (Kyomu, 1995, ASB2012-11475; Wright, 1996, ASB2012-11476). The conclusion that glyphosate was not clastogenic *in vitro* was also supported by the negative outcome of the two mouse lymphoma assays (Jensen, 1991, TOX9552372; Clay, 1996, TOX2000-1994). In an UDS assay in rat hepatocytes (Rossberger, 1994, TOX9400697), there was no impact on DNA damage and repair.

Other studies in mammalian cells, in contrast, revealed positive results or contradictory findings. On one hand, Lioi et al. (1998a, ASB2013-9836; 1998b, ASB2013-9837) reported higher rates of SCE and chromosome aberrations when glyphosate (purity ≥98%) was tested in human and bovine lymphocytes *in vitro* at the maximum concentrations of 51 or 170 µM. Bolognesi et al. (1997, Z59299) found evidence of increased sister chromatid exchange (SCE) in human lymphocytes for 99.9% pure glyphosate at dose levels of 1 mg/mL up to 6 mg/mL. Mladinic et al. (2009a, ASB2012-11907) reported an increase in micronucleus formation in human lymphocytes at the highest and already cytotoxic concentration of 580 µg/mL (approx. 3.43 mM) when S9 mix had been added. Koller et al. (2012, ASB2014-7618) observed an increase in micronucleus frequency in human cells of buccal origin (carcinoma cell line TR146) after treatment with an aqueous solution of 95% technical grade glyphosate for 20 minutes. For this investigation, the cytokinesis-block micronucleus cytome assay was employed. A significant (Chi-square test with Yate's correction, $p \leq 0.001$) and dose-related increase was seen at the upper concentrations of 15 and 20 µg/mL. On the other hand, chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes could not be reproduced by Mañas et

al. (2009, ASB2012-11892) who tested 96% analytical grade glyphosate up to a higher concentration of 6 mM.

Positive *in vitro* results were also reported when glyphosate was tested by means of (alkaline) single cell gel electrophoresis, i.e., in the Comet assay. In a study with “technical grade” glyphosate and a maximum concentration of 6.5 mM, Monroy et al. (2005, ASB2012-11910) observed an effect on the DNA in human fibroblasts and fibrosarcoma cells. Mañas et al. (2009, ASB2012-11892) found DNA damage in Hep-2 cells of human epithelial origin at glyphosate concentrations between 3 and 7.5 mM with the highest one being already cytotoxic. Mladinic et al. (2009b, ASB2012-11906) reported a similar effect in human lymphocytes without S9 mix at the highest concentration of 580 µg/mL (approx. 3.43 mM). With metabolic activation, tail length and intensity were increased even at a low concentration of 3.5 µg/mL and above. However, these findings were always accompanied by a high rate of early apoptotic and necrotic cells pointing to cytotoxicity. Alvarez-Moya et al. (2014, ASB2014-6902) who tested 96% glyphosate in human lymphocytes observed an increase in tail length at all tested concentrations from 0.7 up to 700 µM but the differences between the concentrations were surprisingly small and there was no clear dose response relationship. Koller et al. (2012, ASB2014-7618) investigated the effects of technical grade (95%) glyphosate in a carcinoma cell line (TR146) of human buccal epithelial origin and reported an increase in tail intensity as compared to the controls at concentrations from 20 up to 2000 µg/mL but there was no dose response relationship indicating that the outcome was equivocal.

An overview on these studies is given in Table 22.

Table 22: Summary of *in vitro* tests for mutagenicity, clastogenicity or DNA damage/repair with glyphosate acid in mammalian cells

Reference; Study identification; Owner	Type of study	Test organism / test system	Dose levels*; test conditions; purity	Results
Li, 1983; TOX9552369; Monsanto (also published by Li and Long, 1988, TOX9500253)	Mammalian cell gene mutation	Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells; HGPRT assay	- S9: 2 – 22.5 mg/mL + S9: 5 – 22.5 (25 ??) mg/mL; Lot XHJ-64; 98.7%	Negative
Jensen, 1991; TOX9552372; Cheminova	Mammalian cell gene mutation	Mouse lymphoma cells (L5178Y TK ^{+/+})	- S9: 0.61 – 5.0 mg/mL, + S9: 0.52 – 4.2 mg/mL; 98.6%	Negative
Clay, 1996, TOX2000-1994; Syngenta	Mammalian cell gene mutation	Mouse lymphoma cells (L5178Y TK ^{+/+})	+/- S9: 296 – 1000 µg/mL; P24; 95.6%	Negative
Van de Waart, 1995; TOX9651525; Agrichem	Chromosomal aberration	Peripheral human lymphocytes (-S9: 24, 48 h exposure; +S9: 3 h, harvest after 24 or 48 h)	- S9: 33 – 333 µg/mL + S9: 237 – 562 µg/mL; 96%	Negative (supplementary study)
Kyomu, 1995; ASB2012-11475; Arysta	Chromosomal aberration	Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells	- S9: 62.5 – 500 µg/mL, + S9: 255 – 1000 µg/mL; 95.68%	Negative
Wright, 1996; ASB2012-11476; Nufarm	Chromosomal aberration	CHL cells	+/- S9: 312.5 - 1250 µg/mL; 95.3%	Negative
Fox, 1998; TOX2000-	Chromosomal	Human lymphocytes	- S9: 100 – 1250 µg/mL	Negative

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Reference; Study identification; Owner	Type of study	Test organism / test system	Dose levels*; test conditions; purity	Results
1995; Syngenta	aberration		+ S9: 100 – 1250 µg/mL; 95.6%	
Lioi et al., 1998, ASB2013-9836	Chromosomal aberration	Bovine lymphocytes	-S9: 17 - 170 µM (3 - 30 µg/mL) +S9: not tested ≥ 98%	Positive (-S9)
Mladinic et al., 2009a, ASB2012-11907	Micronucleus formation	Human lymphocytes	-S9/+S9: 0.5 - 580 µg/mL 98%	Negative (-S9) Positive (+S9)
Mañas et al., 2009, ASB2012-11892	Chromosomal aberration	Human lymphocytes	-S9: 0.2-6.0 mM (34 - 1015 µg/mL) +S9: not tested 96%	Negative
Koller et al., 2012, ASB2014-7618	Micronucleus formation	Buccal carcinoma TR146 cells	10-20 µg/mL 95%	Positive
Rossberger, 1994; TOX9400697; Feinchemie (ADAMA)	UDS assay	Primary rat (Sprague-Dawley) hepatocytes	0.20 – 111.69 mM; >98%	Negative
Bolognesi et al., 1997, Z59299	Sister-chromatid exchange	Human lymphocytes	-S9: 0.33 and 6 mg/mL +S9: not tested 99.9%	Positive
Monroy et al., 2005, ASB2012-11910	Comet assay	Human fibroblast GM 39 and Human fibrosarcoma HT1080 cells	-S9 (GM39): 4.0-6.5 nM, -S9 (HT1080): 4.5-6.5 nM +S9: not tested Purity: not given	Positive
Mañas et al., 2009, ASB2012-11892	Comet assay	Human liver Hep-2 cells	-S9: 3 - 7.5 mM (507.2 - 1268 µg/mL) +S9: not tested 96%	Positive
Mladinic et al., 2009b, ASB2012-11906	Comet assay	Human lymphocytes	-S9/+S9: 0.5-580 µg/mL 98%	Positive
Koller et al., 2012, ASB2014-7618	Comet assay	Buccal carcinoma TR146 cells	10-2000 µg/mL 95%	Positive
Alvarez-Moya et al., 2014, ASB2014-6902	Comet assay	Human lymphocytes	-S9: 0.0007-0.7 mM (0.118- 118 µg/mL) +S9: not tested 96%	Positive

* Sometimes, higher concentrations were included in testing but these were the dose levels up to which analysis was carried out or reported.

On balance, regarding the *in vitro* studies with glyphosate, standard bacterial assays and mammalian cell gene mutation tests gave consistently negative results. Also, the majority of *in vitro* chromosomal aberration tests and micronucleus tests were negative, and in particular, all of the studies performed under GLP conditions resulted in negative findings. More important, no evidence of chromosome aberration was obtained in a large number of higher tier *in vivo* studies that are described in the next sub-section. *In vitro* indicator tests gave positive results for induction of SCE and DNA strand breaks (comet assay) but a negative result for induction of DNA repair (UDS).

4.8.1.2 *In vivo* data

Extensive testing of glyphosate for mutagenicity was performed *in vivo* by means of micronucleus assays or chromosome aberration studies that all examined the bone marrow of either mice or rats after oral or intraperitoneal application. All these studies are summarised in Table 23, separated for the application route and the test species.

General suitability of the bone marrow examinations is shown by the affinity of glyphosate to bone tissue as shown in the ADME studies (see attached RAR, Vol. 3, B.6.1), by the occasional observation of bone marrow toxicity in the tests themselves (e.g., by Suresh et al, 1994, TOX9400323) and by the occurrence of hypoplasia in bone marrow in a long-term study in rats although this latter finding was confined to a very high dose (Wood et al., 2009; ASB2012-11490). Thus, there is sufficient evidence that the target tissue in these studies was actually exposed to the test compound.

In a total of 7 out of the 8 valid studies in Table 23, glyphosate of different manufacturing sources proved clearly negative. The only exception was a micronucleus test performed by Suresh (1993, TOX9551100) which demonstrated a statistically significant increase in the incidence of micronuclei in females but not in males at the very high dose of 5000 mg/kg bw that was administered on two consecutive days. In contrast, a cytogenetic study conducted in the same laboratory and the same mouse strain under nearly identical conditions did not provide any evidence of chromosome aberrations even though test material of the same purity was applied at the same dose levels (Suresh, 1994, TOX9400323). In this second study of the same group, a certain degree of cytotoxicity to bone marrow cells at the highest dose level became apparent since the mitotic index was reduced. Although not measured in the preceding micronucleus test, such an effect could be expected to have occurred in the previous experiment, too, and cytotoxicity might have contributed to micronucleus formation. Last but not least, the study author also concluded that, under the conditions of the experiment, glyphosate was not mutagenic in the micronucleus test in mice.

A small number of manufacturers studies had been rejected by the DS because they were considered “not acceptable” due to serious deficiencies. One of these studies had caused some discussion during the ongoing evaluation process of glyphosate in the EU, in particular during the public consultation in 2014, since a “positive” result has been claimed. For consistency, this study is briefly reported here. Zoriki Hosomi (2007, ASB2012-11480) administered 98% pure glyphosate from a Brazilian manufacturer to male Swiss mice (six per dose level). The animals were dosed twice with a 24-hour interval between by oral gavage. Sampling took place 24 hours after the second dose. The dose levels were 8, 15, and 30 mg/kg bw, based on toxicity observed in a range-finding test. On bone marrow slides, 3000 PCE per animal were scored for micronuclei. At the highest dose level, there was a statistically significant increase in micronucleus frequency (Chi-square test, $p = 0.02$). Against the large database that is available for glyphosate, this finding is surprising, as well as the high toxicity. In the range finding experiment, two animals that had been administered 2000 mg/kg bw died on day 3 after having shown ataxia and prostration before. The same observations were made in 3 animals which received an oral dose of 320 mg/kg bw. They all died on day 2. Even at a dose level of 50 mg/kg bw, one out of three treated animals died on day 1. The occurrence of deaths and clinical signs at relatively low dose levels was obviously in contradiction to the available acute toxicity tests with glyphosate in the mouse (Komura, 1995, ASB2012-11382; Suresh, 1991, TOX9551089; Dideriksen and Skydsgaard, 1991, TOX9552329; Tos, 1994, TOX9551624) revealing an LD₅₀ higher than 2000 or even 5000 mg/kg bw. In line with that, much higher dose levels were employed in the other (negative) micronucleus assays or cytogenetic studies in mice with substance administration by the oral route (see Table 23). To conclude, this study by Zoriki Hosomi (2007) was seriously flawed by severe toxicity that was

completely unexpected and cannot be explained if the whole toxicological profile of glyphosate is taken into consideration. Either serious methodical mistakes have been made when the study was conducted or the test material was not glyphosate even though it was claimed as such. Both possibilities would turn the study completely unreliable and make it unsuitable for any regulatory use.

Some more studies were performed by intraperitoneal application.

A statistically significant increase in micronucleated PCEs was observed by Durward (2006, ASB2012-11478) after single i.p. injection of 600 mg/kg bw to CD-1 mice. However, this response was modest and within the historical range for vehicle control animals and, therefore, was not considered biologically significant.

Mañas et al. (2009, ASB2012-11892) reported a positive result in a micronucleus test in bone marrow erythrocytes of *Balb C* mice (5 per dose, sex not stated). There was a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.01$ in Dunnett's test) in micronucleated cells at 24 hours after the animals had received two i.p. doses of 200 mg/kg bw, administered 24 h apart, of 96% analytical grade glyphosate. Two i.p. doses of 100 mg/kg bw each were without an effect. The result of this study is, however, flawed by major deviations from internationally agreed test guidelines: a) the sex of the animals was not reported, b) only 1000 (instead of 2000) erythrocytes per animal were scored, and c) "erythrocytes" instead of immature or "polychromatic erythrocytes" (PCE) were scored for micronuclei. In an assay with the reported treatment and sampling times, scoring of all erythrocytes instead of polychromatic erythrocytes is not appropriate according to OECD test guideline 474.

Bolognesi et al. (1997, Z59299) found a weak increase in micronuclei in mouse bone marrow following two i.p. doses of 150 mg/kg bw on two consecutive days. The test material was 99.9% (analytical grade) glyphosate. However, since only 3 or 4 animals were used in the dosed groups and no data for individual animals were provided, it is not possible to assess whether an outlier would have disproportionately influenced the result. In contrast, Rank et al. (1992, Z82234) did not observe an increase in micronucleated PCEs after single i.p. administration of up to 200 mg/kg bw of the glyphosate isopropylammonium (IPA) salt to mice with sampling after 24 and 48 hours. Similarly, Chruscielska et al. (2000, ASB2013-9830) reported a negative micronucleus assay in which glyphosate from Polish production was applied via the i.p. route at a single dose of 300 mg/kg bw to mice. All these studies had methodological deficiencies. The dose levels were lower than those used in the manufacturer's studies which were negative.

Furthermore, the oral route in the micronucleus assay or cytogenetic study is of higher relevance for risk assessment.

An overview of the valid micronucleus tests and cytogenetic studies *in vivo* is given in Table 23.

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Table 23: Summary of somatic cell mutagenicity tests in mammals, *in vivo*

Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, application route, dose levels, sampling time	Results	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
Jensen, 1991, TOX9552374	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 98.6% oral, 1x 0 or 5000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 24, 48 and 72 h	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1983)	<i>MN/2000 PCE [mean (range)]:</i> Control: 2.7 (1-4) 24h, 5000 mg/kg: 3.2 (1-5) 48h, 5000 mg/kg: 2.8 (1-6) 72h, 5000 mg/kg: 1.7 (0-4) PosControl: 48.2 (32-58)	5 animals per sex and sampling time. 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect.
Suresh, 1993, TOX9551100	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 96.8% oral, 2x 0, 50, 500 or 5000 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Weakly positive for top dose females	GLP, OECD 474 (1984)	<i>% MNPCE [mean (range)], male/female:</i> Control: 0.69 (0.1-1.6)/0.51 (0.2-1.0) 50 mg/kg: 0.84 (0.2-1.4)/0.28 (0.0-0.5) 500 mg/kg: 0.73 (0.4-1.6)/0.52 (0.2-1.3) 5000 mg/kg: 0.89 (0.7-1.1)/1.05*(0.4-1.6) PosControl: 2.33* (1.5-3.2)/2.39* (1.4-3.4) *p<0.05	5 animals per sex and dose (Control: 10/sex). 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect (but PosControl).
Suresh, 1994, TOX9400323	Mouse, Chromosome aberration test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 96.8% oral, 2 x 0-5000 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Negative	GLP, OECD 475 (1984)	<i>No. of aberrations per 250-250-500 metaphases (male/female/total)</i> Control: 12/10/22 5000 mg/kg: 10/11/21 PosControl: 139*/155*/294* *p<0.05	5 animals per sex. 50 metaphases/animal examined. <i>Mitotic index (%)</i> (male/female/total) Control: 13.3/17.4/15.3 5000 mg/kg: 8.9*/9.5*/9.2* PosControl: 14.7/5.5*/10.1*
Fox & Mackay, 1996, TOX2000-1996	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 95.6% oral, 1x 0 or 5000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 24 and 48 h	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	<i>MN/1000 PCE (mean±SD), male/female:</i> 24h, Control: 1.6±0.8/1.4±0.7 24h, 5000 mg/kg: 2.1±1.6/2.1±2.5 24h, PosControl: 22.2±6.1*/23.3±4.9* 48h, Control: 1.7 ±1.3/0.7±0.6 48h, 5000 mg/kg: 2.1±1.9/0.8±0.8 *p<0.01	5 animals per sex and sampling time. 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect.
Honarvar, 2008, ASB2012-11483	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 99.1% oral, 1x 0, 500, 1000 or 2000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 24 h 1x 0 or 2000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 48 h	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	<i>MN/2000 PCE [mean (range)]:</i> 24h, Control: 1.4 (0-3) 24h, 500 mg/kg: 1.6 (1-2) 24h, 1000 mg/kg: 1.6 (1-2) 24h, 2000 mg/kg: 1.4 (0-2) 24h, PosControl: 63.0 (44-92)* 48h, Control: 1.4 (0-3)	5 males per group and sampling time. 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect. Historical control data (293 studies): % MNPCE [mean±SD, (range)]:

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Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, application route, dose levels, sampling time	Results	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
					48h, 2000 mg/kg: 1.6 (0-3) *p<0.01	0.084±0.031 (0.01 – 0.18)
Patel, 2012, ASB2014-9277	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 98.9% oral, 2 x 0 or 2000 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	% MNPCE [mean (range)]: Control: 0.033 (0-0.05) 2000 mg/kg: 0.0 (0-0) PosControl: 2.49* (1.1-3.7) *p<0.01	6 males per group. 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect at 2000 mg/kg, increased in PosControl. Historical control data (of 73 studies) % MNPCE [mean±SD (range)]: 0.02±0.02 (0.0-0.07)
Roth, 2012, ASB2014-9333	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 96.3% oral, 1 x 0 or 2000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 24 and 48 h	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	MN/2000 PCE [mean±SD, (range)]: 24h, Control: 3.2±3.6 (0-8) 24h, 2000 mg/kg: 2.3±0.5 (2-3) 24h, PosControl: 40.2±18.2* (16-67) 48h, Control: 1.4±1.1 (0-3) 48h, 2000 mg/kg: 1.1±1.3 (0-3) *p<0.01	7 males per group (Control and PosControl: 5 males each). 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect. Historical control data (of 219 studies) % MNPCE [mean±SD (range) of mean group value]: 0.108±0.039 (0.01-0.25)
Flügge, 2009, ASB2012-11479	Rat, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 98.8% oral, 1 x 0, 500, 1000 or 2000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 24 and 48 h	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	MN/2000 PCE (mean±SD), male/female: 24h, Control: 1.6±1.1/1.8±0.4 24h, 500 mg/kg: 1.0±1.2/1.2±1.3 24h, 1000 mg/kg: 0.8±0.4/1.6±0.9 24h, 2000 mg/kg: 1.2±0.8/0.8±0.8 24h, PosControl: 30.2±10.5*/24.0±4.9* 48h, Control: 2.0 ±1.9/2.2 ±1.3 48h, 2000 mg/kg: 1.6±0.9/0.8±0.8 *p<0.05	5 animals per sex and dose and sampling time. 2000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: no effect. Historical control data (24, 48 and 72 h samplings combined): MN/1000 PCE [mean and (range)]: Males: 1.97 (0.4 – 5.7) Females: 1.86 (0.4 – 4.7)
Li and Long, 1988, TOX9500253	Rat, Chromosome aberration test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 98% i.p., 1 x 0 or 1000 mg/kg bw, sampled after 6, 12 and 24 h	Negative	No GLP, no reference to TG	% aberrant cells (mean), male/female/total: 6h, Control: 1.3/2.7/2.0 6h, 1000 mg/kg: 2.3/3.0/2.7 12h, Control: 1.0/1.5/1.2 12h, 1000 mg/kg: 2.0/2.5/2.3 24h, Control: 1.3/2.3/1.8 24h, 1000 mg/kg: 1.0/3.7/2.6	Consistent with OECD 475 (1984): 6 animals per sex and sampling time. Ca 50 metaphases/animal examined. Slides were coded and scored “blind”.
Li, 1983, TOX9552369						Original study reported in RAR as

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Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, application route, dose levels, sampling time	Results	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
					PosControl: 42.2*/23.8*/40.8* * p < 0.05	<u>L.i. 1983 (TOX9552375).</u>
Rank et al., 1993, Z82234	Mouse, Micromucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate isopropylamine salt, purity not stated i.p., 1 x 0, 100, 150 or 200 mg/kg bw sampled after 24 and 48 h	Negative	No GLP, no reference to TG	% MN/PCE (mean±SD): 24h, Control: 0.27±0.11 24h, 100 mg/kg: 0.20±0.13 24h, 150 mg/kg: 0.2±0.13 24h, 200 mg/kg: 0.25±0.10 24h, PosControl: 2.53±0.59 48h, 150 mg/kg: 0.13±0.09 48h, 200 mg/kg: 0.12±0.09	Consistent with OECD 474 (1983): Mostly 5 animals per sex and dose and sampling time. 1000 PCE scored/animal. Slides were scored randomly. PCE/NCE: no effect.
Bolognesi et al., 1997, Z59299	Mouse, Micromucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 99.9% i.p., 2 x 150 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 6 or 24 h after second dose	Positive	No GLP, no reference to TG	MN/1000 PCE (mean±SD): Control: 0.75±0.46 6h, 2x 150 mg/kg: 1.4±0.9 24h, 2x 150 mg/kg: 2.4±1.5* 24h, PosControl: 80.0±8.5* * p < 0.05	6 males in Control and PosControl group. 3000 PCE scored/animal. PCE/NCE: 0.73±0.06 in Control, 0.6±0.05 at 6h, 0.5±0.2 at 24h. <u>Deviations from OECD 474 (1997):</u> <u>Only 3(4) males examined per sampling time.</u> <u>Sampling time of Control not stated.</u> <u>Independent coding of slides not stated.</u>
Mañas et al., 2009a, ASB2012-11892	Mouse, Micromucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 96% i.p., 2 x 50, 100 or 200 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Positive	No GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	MN/1000 Erythrocytes (mean±SD): Control: 3.8 ±0.8 2x 50 mg/kg: 3.7±0.5 2x 100 mg/kg: 4.2±0.5 2x 200 mg/kg: 13.0±3.5* PosControl: 19.2±3.9* * P < 0.01	5 animals per dose. PCE/NCE no effect. <u>Deviations from OECD 474 (1997):</u> <u>Sex of animals not reported.</u> <u>1000 erythrocytes (not PCE) scored/animal.</u> <u>Independent coding of slides not stated.</u>
Carvalho and Marques, 1999, ASB2012-11482	Mouse, Micromucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 95% i.p., 2 x 0, 187.5, 375 or 562.5 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Negative	GLP, internal SOP	MN/1000 PCE [mean (range)], male/female: Control: 0.4 (0-1)/0.8 (0-2) 188 mg/kg: 0.0 (0)/0.6 (0-3) 375 mg/kg: 0.6 (0-3)/0.6 (0-2) 563 mg/kg: 0.4 (0-2)/0.6 (0-1) PosControl: 4.8* (4-7)/4.8* (2-12)	5 animals per sex and dose. 1000 PCE and 1000 NCE scored per animal. PCE/NCE: no effect (but PosControl). MN/1000 NCE: no effect (but

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Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, application route, dose levels, sampling time	Results	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
Durward, 2006, ASB2012-11478	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 95.7% i.p., 1 x 0, 150, 300 or 600 mg/kg bw, sampled after 24 and 48 h	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	*p<0.05 % MNPCE [mean±SD, (range)]: 24h, Control: 0.06±0.06 (0.0-0.15) 24h, 150 mg/kg: 0.07±0.04 (0.0-0.10) 24h, 300 mg/kg: 0.06±0.05 (0.0-0.15) 24h, 600 mg/kg: 0.19±0.07* (0.05-0.25) 24h, PosControl: 3.03±0.49*** (2.20-3.35) 48h, Control: 0.1±0.12 (0.0-0.35) 48h, 600 mg/kg: 0.09±0.11 (0.0-0.30) *p<0.05, ***p<0.001	PosControl). <i>LD50_{i.p.} = 750 mg/kg</i> 7 males per group and sampling time. 2000 PCE scored/animal. <i>Pre-test: Mortality at 800-1000 mg/kg, clinical signs at 150 mg/kg and above.</i> PCE/NCE: reduced at 600 mg/kg (not in PosControl). Stat. sign. increase in MNPCE at 600 mg/kg (24 h), within historical control. <i>Control data from 60 groups (24h):</i> <i>0.0-0.9 MN/1000 PCE: 40x (67%)</i> <i>1.0-1.4 MN/1000 PCE: 14x (23%)</i> <i>1.5-2.0 MN/1000 PCE: 3x (5%)</i> <i>2.1-2.5 MN/1000 PCE: 3x (5%)</i>
Costa, 2008, ASB2012-11481	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 98% i.p., 2 x 0, 15.6, 31.3 or 62.5 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	MN/2000 PCE [mean (range)], male/female: Control: 0.0 (0)/0.0 (0) 15.6 mg/kg: 0.0 (0)/0.0 (0) 31.3 mg/kg: 0.0 (0-1)/0.0 (0) 62.5 mg/kg: 0.6 (0-3)/0.0 (0) PosControl: 23.0* (8-30)/12.2* (7-26) *p<0.01	5 animals per sex and dose. 2000 PCE scored/animal. <i>Pre-test: Mortality at 500-1000 mg/kg, decreased PCE/NCE at 250 mg/kg and above.</i> PCE/NCE no effect. Historical control: ca. 3 MN/1000 PCE
Costa, 2010, ASB2014-9284	Mouse, Micronucleus test, bone marrow	Glyphosate, 98% i.p., 2 x 0, 125, 250 or 375 mg/kg bw (24 h interval), sampled 24 h after second dose	Negative	GLP, OECD 474 (1997)	MN/2000 PCE [mean (range)], male/female: Control: 0.4 (0-2)/0.4 (0-1) 125 mg/kg: 0.2 (0-1)/0.0 (0-1) 250 mg/kg: 0.0 (0)/0.0 (0) 375 mg/kg: 0.2 (0-1)/0.0 (0-1) PosControl: 8.0* (5-11)/6.4* (5-9) *p<0.01	5 animals per sex and dose. 2000 PCE scored/animal. <i>Clinical signs at 125 mg/kg and above.</i> PCE/NCE: slight increase at 250 and 375 mg/kg and in PosControl. Historical control: ca. 3 MN/1000 PCE

NCE, normochromatic erythrocytes; MN, micronucleus; MNPCE%, percent of micronucleated polychromatized erythrocytes; PCE, polychromatic erythrocytes; SD, standard deviation

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Table 24: Summary of tests on DNA adducts and DNA strand breaks in mammals, *in vivo*

Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, route, dose levels, sampling time	Results by authors	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
Bolognesi et al., 1997, Z59299	Mouse DNA adduct (8-OHdG by LC/UV), liver	Analytical grade glyphosate (purity 99.9%) i.p.; 1 x 300 mg/kg bw; sampled after 8 and 24 h	-(4 h) +(24 h)	No GLP, no reference to TG	(Estimated from figure in report) Control: approx. 0.6 moles 8-OHdG/10 ⁵ moles dG 4 h: approx. 0.9 moles 8-OHdG/10 ⁵ moles dG 24 h: approx. 3.6 moles 8-OHdG/10 ⁵ moles dG*	3 male animals per group, at least 3 independent repeat experiments
Bolognesi et al., 1997, Z59299	Mouse DNA adduct (8-OHdG by LC/UV), kidney	Analytical grade glyphosate (purity 99.9%) i.p.; 1 x 300 mg/kg bw; sampled after 8 and 24 h	-(4 & 24 h)	No GLP, no reference to TG	(Estimated from figure in report) Control: approx. 0.6 moles 8-OHdG/10 ⁵ moles dG 4 h: approx. 0.5 moles 8-OHdG/10 ⁵ moles dG 24 h: approx. 0.4 moles 8-OHdG/10 ⁵ moles dG*	3 male animals per group, at least 3 independent repeat experiments
Peluso et al., 1998, TOX1999-318	Mouse DNA adduct (³² P-DNA post labelling), kidney	Glyphosate isopropylammonium salt i.p.; 1 x 0, 130 or 270 mg/kg bw; sampled after 24 h	-	No GLP, no reference to TG	Not reported	6 animals in control group, 6 in low dose group and 3 in high dose group, sex of animals not clear
Peluso et al., 1998, TOX1999-318	Mouse DNA adduct (³² P-DNA post labelling), liver	Glyphosate isopropylammonium salt i.p.; 1 x 0, 130 or 270 mg/kg bw; sampled after 24 h	-	No GLP, no reference to TG	Not reported	6 animals in control group, 6 in low dose group and 3 in high dose group, sex of animals not clear
Bolognesi et al., 1997, Z59299	Mouse DNA strand breaks (alkaline elution assay), liver	Analytical grade glyphosate (purity 99.9%) i.p.; 1 x 300 mg/kg bw; sampled after 4 and 24 h	+(4 h) -(24 h)	No GLP, no reference to TG	(Estimated from figure in report) Control: approx. 15 *10 ³ /mL 4 h: approx. 47 *10 ³ /mL* 24 h: approx. 20 *10 ³ /mL	3 male animals per group, at least 4 independent repeat experiments
Bolognesi et al.,	Mouse	Analytical grade glyphosate (purity	+(4 h)	No GLP,	(Estimated from figure in report)	3 male animals per

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Reference	Species, test, tissue	Test substance, purity, route, dose levels, sampling time	Results by authors	GLP, Test guideline	Result details	Comments
1997, Z59299	DNA strand breaks (alkaline elution assay), kidney	99.9%) i.p.; 1 x 300 mg/kg bw; sampled after 4 and 24 h	-(24 h)	no reference to TG	Control: approx. $17 \cdot 10^3$ /mL 4 h: approx. $55 \cdot 10^2$ /mL* 24 h: approx. $25 \cdot 10^3$ /mL	group, at least 4 independent repeat experiments
Manas et al., 2013, ASB2014-6909	Mouse comet assay, blood cells	Glyphosate (96%) Drinking water, 14 days, 0, 40 or 400 mg/kg bw per day; sampled after treatment period	+	No GLP, no reference to TG	Tail moment (mean ± SEM): Control: 2.98 ± 1.08 40 mg/kg bw per day: $8.54^{***} \pm 7.82$ 400 mg/kg bw per day: $9.06^{***} \pm 5.15$	6 animals per group sex of animals not clear
Manas et al., 2013, ASB2014-6909	Mouse comet assay, liver cells	Glyphosate (96%) Drinking water, 14 days, 0, 40 or 400 mg/kg bw per day; sampled after treatment period	+	No GLP, no reference to TG	Tail moment (mean ± SEM): Control: 7.14 ± 3.41 40 mg/kg bw per day: $7.92^{*} \pm 3.99$ 400 mg/kg bw per day: $20.59^{***} \pm 15.47$	6 animals per group sex of animals not clear

8-OHdG, 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine; dG, deoxyguanosine; SEM, standard error of the mean; SCGE, single cell gel electrophoresis

Apart from this study type, there is some rather equivocal published information that was gained by other methods.

A possible impact on the DNA was investigated by Bolognesi et al. (1997, Z59299) also in vivo. A transient but significant effect towards DNA damage in liver and kidney was noted in the alkaline elution assay after glyphosate (300 mg/kg bw) had been administered once by the i.p. route to mice. This assay may indicate the induction of DNA single-strand breaks and alkali labile sites. A test for DNA oxidative damage suggested glyphosate to stimulate oxidative metabolism in the liver at 24 hours after application. This data is not easy to interpret since the results are given in summary figures only which are based on pooled individual data. There are reporting inconsistencies, e.g., it is not clear how many animals were actually used for testing. A positive control substance was not included. In contrast, no evidence for DNA adduct formation was reported following intraperitoneal administration of glyphosate isopropylammonium salt to mice at a single dose of 270 mg/kg bw (Peluso et al., 1998, TOX1999-318).

More recently, Mañas et al. (2013, ASB2014-6909) reported a positive Comet assay in liver and blood cells of *Balb C* mice after glyphosate (96% analytical grade) administration at dose levels of 40 and 400 mg/kg bw/day for 14 days in drinking water. A clear dose response was seen only in the liver. The authors also reported evidence of oxidative stress.

Taking into account that glyphosate proved negative in the UDS assay (Rossberger, 1994, TOX9400697), the published findings in this indicator test are not considered to provide convincing evidence of an interaction with the DNA. Positive results in the alkaline elution assay may also occur as a result of toxic but non-mutagenic effects. In general, DNA damage end points such as SCE or alkaline SCGE are generally regarded as supplementary to the gene mutation and chromosome effects end point categories. DNA damage endpoints do not directly measure effects on heritable mutations or events closely associated with chromosome mutations. Stimulation of oxidative metabolism is not a sign of mutagenicity but may elucidate a possible mechanism behind toxic effects.

4.8.2 Human information

There is (partly contradictory) epidemiological data available that should be used, however, with some reservation. It must be taken into account that the study participants had been always exposed to plant protection products containing glyphosate but never to the active substance itself. Furthermore, there must have been parallel exposure to many other environmental chemicals. Thus, the situation resembles that one for many chemicals. In the “Guidance on the Application of the COP Criteria (Version 4.1, June 2015), it is stated therefore: “Epidemiological studies have been to date unable to provide evidence to classify a substance as a Category 1A mutagen.”

For the available data, the reader is referred to Vol. 3 of the attached RAR, Section B.6.4.8.7.

4.8.3 Other relevant information

Not available.

4.8.4 Summary and discussion of mutagenicity

Glyphosate has been tested in an adequate range of mutagenicity and genotoxicity tests.

In vitro bacterial assays and mammalian cell gene mutation assays gave consistently negative results. Also, results from *in vitro* mammalian chromosome aberration tests and *in vitro* micronucleus tests were negative when the studies were conducted according to internationally agreed test guidelines. *In vitro* indicator tests for induction of SCE and DNA strand breaks gave positive results.

In vivo, 11 micronucleus tests or cytogenetic studies in somatic cells that were conducted according to internationally agreed test guidelines gave negative results, while in only one test a weakly positive effect was seen in female mice receiving a very high and likely cytotoxic dose. Published studies with methodological limitations revealed contradictory results. In most of these studies, relatively low dose levels were employed and the intraperitoneal route was used which does not properly reflect the human exposure. When the weight of evidence is considered, it can be concluded that glyphosate was devoid of a clastogenic potential. Evidence of DNA damage such as strand breaks was observed in several published indicator tests following a high i.p. dose or repeated oral (via drinking water) doses. In contrast, an UDS was negative. Usually, standard mutagenicity tests such as cytogenicity or micronucleus assays are considered more important than indicator tests.

As reported in the beginning of this section, there was no evidence for mutagenic activity in germ cells of mice and rats at oral doses up to 2000 mg/kg bw.

In summary, taking a weight of evidence approach, glyphosate (active substance) is considered not mutagenic.

4.8.5 Comparison with criteria

The following criteria for classification for germ cell mutagens are given in the CLP regulation:

CLP regulation

The classification in Category 1A is based on positive evidence from human epidemiological studies. Substances to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans.

The classification in Category 1B is based on:

- positive result(s) from *in vivo* heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests in mammals; or
- positive result(s) from *in vivo* somatic cell mutagenicity tests in mammals, in combination with some evidence that the substance has potential to cause mutations to germ cells. It is possible to derive this supporting evidence from mutagenicity/genotoxicity tests in germ cells *in vivo*, or by demonstrating the ability of the substance or its metabolite(s) to interact with the genetic material of germ cells; or
- positive results from tests showing mutagenic effects in the germ cells of humans, without demonstration of transmission to progeny; for example, an increase in the frequency of aneuploidy in sperm cells of exposed people.

The classification in Category 2 is based on:

- positive evidence obtained from experiments in mammals and/or in some cases from *in vitro* experiments, obtained from:
- somatic cell mutagenicity tests *in vivo*, in mammals; or
- other *in vivo* somatic cell genotoxicity tests which are supported by positive results from *in vitro* mutagenicity assays.

Note: Substances which are positive in *in vitro* mammalian mutagenicity assays, and which also show chemical structure activity relationship to known germ cell mutagens, shall be considered for classification as Category 2 mutagens.

There is no positive evidence of mutagenicity/genotoxicity coming from epidemiological studies. Accordingly, category 1A is clearly not appropriate. Likewise, because of the negative results in the majority of the *in vitro* and *in vivo* mutagenicity tests including nearly all guideline-compliant standard assays and since positive findings were mainly confined to indicator tests, categories 1B and 2 also do not apply.

4.8.6 Conclusions on classification and labelling

No hazard classification of glyphosate for mutagenicity is warranted according to the CLP criteria.

4.9 Carcinogenicity

4.9.1 Non-human information

Long-term toxicity and carcinogenicity of glyphosate were investigated in a large number of studies in rats and mice that are all tabulated in this section, first those in rats and subsequently those in mice. Published data is reported below the tables. Thereafter, tumour types of which the incidence was increased in at least one study in the respective species are considered in detail.

Studies in rats

The DS is aware of a total of 9 unpublished long-term feeding studies with the technical active ingredient in rats (Table 25) of which 6 were performed in compliance with OECD TG 453 whereas the remaining three were flawed by serious deficiencies. The main effects as summarised in this table were statistically significant and either dose-related or observed at the top dose level only. However, they were not necessarily all noted at the LOAEL. Two more (published) studies with a glyphosate salt and a formulation are briefly reported below the table.

Table 25: Long-term feeding studies with glyphosate in rats (deficient studies on bottom)

Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Study type, strain, duration	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Wood et al., 2009; ASB2012-11490; H05H016A, 95.7%; Nufarm	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity (OECD TG 453); 2 yr; Wistar	0, 1500, 5000, 15000 ppm (progressively increased up to 24000 ppm), equal to 86/105, 285/349, and 1077/1382 mg/kg bw/d (m/f)	285 mg/kg bw/d	1077 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain↓, transient increase in AP activity, changes in distribution of renal mineralisation, adipose infiltration of bone marrow (indicative of hypoplasia)↑, slight increase in cutaneous alterations
Brammer, 2001; ASB2012-11488; P30, 97.6%; Syngenta	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity (OECD TG 453); 2 yr; Wistar-derived	0, 2000, 6000, 20000 ppm (121/145, 361/437, 1214/1498 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	361 mg/kg bw/d	1214 mg/kg bw/d	Bw, food consumption and (initially) utilization↓, clinical chemistry findings (AP and ALAT activity↑, bilirubin↑, urine pH↓), kidney papillary necrosis, prostatitis and periodontal inflammation↑ in high-dose males
Enomoto, 1997; ASB2012-11484, 11485, 11486, 11487; T-941209, 97.56% and T-950308, 94.61%; Arysta	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity (OECD TG 453); 2 yr; Sprague-Dawley	0, 3000, 10000, 30000 ppm (104/115, 354/393, 1127/1247 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	104 mg/kg bw/d	354 mg/kg bw/d	Bw/bw gain, food consumption (initially) and utilization↓, loose stool↑, tail masses↑ due to follicular hyperkeratosis and abscesses, caecum: distention and wt↑, pH↓ and dark appearance of urine
Suresh, 1996; TOX9651587; 2 batches used, 96.8/96.0%; ADAMA	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity (OECD TG 453); 2 yr; Wistar	0, 100, 1000, 10000 ppm (6.3/8.6, 59.4/88.5, 595.2/886 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	59 mg/kg bw/d	595 mg/kg bw/d	AP activity↑ (f), slight increase in cataracts (m, no clear dose response in f)
Atkinson et al., 1993; TOX9750499; 229-JaK-5-1, 98.9% and 229-JaK-142-6, 98.7%; Cheminova	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity (OECD TG 453); 2 yr; Sprague-Dawley	0, 10, 100, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d (dietary levels regularly adjusted)	100 mg/kg bw/d	300 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain↓, AP activity↑, urine pH↓, salivary glands: wt↑ and histological findings, liver wt↑
Stout and Ruecker, 1990; TOX9300244; XLH-264, 96.5%; Monsanto	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity (OECD TG 453); 2 yr; Sprague-Dawley	0, 2000, 8000, 20000 ppm (89/113, 362/457, 940/1183 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	89 mg/kg bw/d	362 mg/kg bw/d	Bw and bw gain↓ in f, liver wt↑, stomach mucosal inflammation, cataracts in m, urine pH↓, survival <50% in all groups incl. controls
Bhide, 1997*; ASB2012-11489	Combined chronic	0, 3000, 15999, 25000 ppm (150/210,	150 mg/kg bw/d	780 mg/kg bw/d	AP activity↑ (m/f), bw gain↓ in m, equivocal alterations in

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Reference; Study identification; Batch, purity; Owner	Study type, strain, duration	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
	toxicity/ carcinogenicity; 2 yr; Sprague-Dawley	780/1060, 1290/1740 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)			organ weights (testis, brain, liver, kidneys) mostly at interim sacrifice (after 1 yr)
Lankas, 1981**; TOX2000-595 and TOX2000-1997; XHJ-64, 98.7%; Monsanto	Combined chronic toxicity/ carcinogenicity; 26 months; Sprague-Dawley	0, 3/3.4, 10.3/11.2, 31.5/34 mg/kg bw/d in m/f (dietary levels adjusted according to values as measured in the 1 st week)	31.5 mg/kg bw/d (NOEL)	Not established	No effects observed
Calandra, 1974***; Z35230; Monsanto	Chronic toxicity study; 2 yr; "Charles River albino rat"	0, 30, 100, 300 ppm	100 ppm	300 ppm	Liver (lipidosis)

*poor study with many serious reporting deficiencies including lacking information on test material, surprisingly low spontaneous tumour incidences in the controls but the number of animals undergoing histopathology was also low; study rejected for EU risk assessment process; **study flawed by serious reporting deficiencies and employment of too low dose levels far below an MTD, not acceptable according to current standards but previously often used for regulatory purposes; ***deficient IBT study, not guideline-compliant, dose levels much too low for meaningful evaluation, not used for any regulatory assessment during the last decades

In a published study (Chruścielska et al., 2000a; ASB2013-9829), administration of glyphosate was also oral but via drinking water. A 13.85% aqueous solution of glyphosate ammonium salt (purity and batch not given in the article) was administered for two years to Wistar-RIZ outbred rats at concentrations of 300, 900, or 2700 mg/L. The initial group size was very large with 85 male and female rats per dose level of which 30 animals in total (i.e., 10 per timepoint) per dose and sex were used for interim sacrifices after 6, 12, or 18 months of treatment. It was stated that the study was conducted in compliance with OECD 453 but the report is very brief and no raw data is available. There was no increase in neoplastic lesions neither in males nor in females at any dose level as demonstrated in two tables displaying the cancer incidences. Due to reporting deficiencies and because a glyphosate salt solution but not the acid was tested, this study is of very limited value with regard to classification and labelling.

A further two-year study in rats was published by Séralini et al. (2012, ASB2012-15514) but a formulation and not the active substance was tested. Its main objective was to investigate a possible impact of long-term feeding of genetically modified (glyphosate-resistant) maize to rats but three of the test groups were administered a commercially available formulation (Roundup GT Plus, apparently authorised at least in Belgium) containing 450 g glyphosate/L at different concentrations ranging from 0.1 ppb (50 ng glyphosate/L) to 0.5% (2.25 g glyphosate/L) in drinking water. In these groups, the authors reported alterations in some clinical chemistry (blood and urine) parameters and hormone levels and histopathological lesions concerning the liver and the gastrointestinal tract but also a higher incidence of mammary tumours in females resulting in a shorter lifespan. This study was heavily discussed in the scientific community as well as in the general public where it gained notable attention due to massive promotion although it was clearly flawed by many serious deficiencies. A major point of concern was the small group size of only 10 males and 10 females

per dose, i.e., the test design was that of a subchronic study. Such a small number of animals is not sufficient for a long-term study because age-related changes cannot be adequately taken into account. A comprehensive critical assessment of this study was published by EFSA (2012, ASB2012-15513). The conclusion was that: “the currently available evidence does not impact on the ongoing re-evaluation of glyphosate [...]”. Later on, the paper was withdrawn by the journal in which it had been first published but was re-published in another one. In any case, this study is not suitable for classification and labelling purposes.

Because of the strong limitations of the two published studies, evaluation of carcinogenicity of glyphosate to rats can be based only on the studies that are summarised in Table 25. Due to their deficiencies, also the studies by Bhide (1997, ASB2012-11489), by Calandra (1974, Z35230) and by Lankas (1981, TOX2000-595 and TOX2000-1997) cannot be considered suitable for this purpose. However, since the latter study was subject to debate with regard to certain tumour types, it is taken here into consideration, along with the 6 guideline-compliant studies.

According to the evaluation by the DS, no evidence of carcinogenicity was obtained in any of the long-term studies in rats. Chronic toxicity was confined to high dose levels in all the studies but clear differences became apparent in what was actually observed (see Table 25). For more information, the reader is referred to the attached RAR (Volume 1, 2.6.6.1; Volume 3, B.6.5.1).

However, in the public debate on glyphosate but also in the IARC evaluation (IARC, 2015, ASB2015-8421), some neoplastic findings in two older studies have been subject to discussion. These findings comprised:

- an increase in islet cell tumours of the pancreas in both of these studies (Stout and Ruecker, 1990, TOX9300244; Lankas, 1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997)
- an increase in liver tumours in the study by Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244);
- an increase in C-cell adenoma of the thyroid in the same study; and
- an increase in interstitial cell tumours of the testis in the study by Lankas (1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997).

In the following, all these tumour types are considered in greater detail. That means also that the statistical calculations were repeated. In the original study reports, mostly pairwise comparisons had been made. In the 2015 IARC evaluation, trend tests were the preferred statistical tool. The DS re-calculated the statistical significance of the observed tumour incidences by taking both approaches.

For overall assessment, however, it must be further acknowledged that glyphosate is different from most other active substances in plant protection products because a number of comprehensive and high quality studies are available for nearly all toxicological endpoints. If dose levels are comparable, it would be expected that adverse effects were, at least to a certain extent, reproducible in other studies. A “weight of evidence” approach should and may be applied, therefore, as a general principle. Findings (including neoplastic) will be considered to have occurred by chance if they are not dose-related or cannot be confirmed at higher dose levels in other studies.

Pancreatic islet cell tumours

IARC noted that, based to the tumour incidences reported by Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244), a significant increase in pancreatic islet cell adenoma in male rats was observed at two dose levels but there were neither a statistically significant positive trend nor a progression to carcinoma. When the DS re-evaluated the reported incidences using Cochran-Armitage trend testing, the absence of a statistically positive trend was confirmed (Table 26).

The pairwise comparison by Fisher’s exact test, in contrast, revealed a significant increase over the control incidence but only for the low dose group. Apparently, there was no clear dose response, which one would expect. Indeed, there was no progression towards malignancy since the only carcinoma in this study was found in a control male.

Table 26: Pancreatic islet cell tumours in SD rats (Stout and Ruecker, 1990, TOX9300244). Fisher’s exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values for the pairwise comparison reported in brackets. A Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males/Group	Animals with islet cell adenoma
0	43	1
89	45	8 (0.030)
362	49	5 (0.209)
940	48	7 (0.062)
Trend test (p-value)		0.1687

In addition, IARC reported a significant increase in the incidence of pancreatic tumours in a second study in SD rats, i.e., in one of the treated male groups in the study of Lankas (1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997). However, according to IARC, there was no positive trend over all dose groups and, again, no indication for progression to carcinoma. Re-evaluation by the DS confirmed a significant increase in adenomas and for adenomas and carcinomas combined for the male low dose group when compared to the concurrent controls. Pairwise comparison did not reveal statistical significance for the pancreatic islet cell adenoma at the two upper dose levels. However, a significantly positive trend for carcinomas in male animals was found that has not been previously reported (Table 27). There was no increase in pancreatic tumours in the females.

Table 27: Pancreatic tumours in male SD rats (Lankas, 1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997). Fisher’s exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each endpoint a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males/Group	Adenoma	Carcinoma	Adenoma + Carcinoma
0	50	0	0	0
3	49	5 (0.027)	0 (1.000)	5 (0.027)
10.3	50	2 (0.495)	0 (1.000)	2 (0.495)
31.5	50	2 (0.495)	1 (1.000)	3 (0.242)
Trend test (p-value)		0.5284	0.0496	0.3207

This situation is similar as in the study by Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244). There was evidence of an increase in pancreatic tumours in treated males but, again, the difference to the control group was strongest in the low dose group and a clear dose response was missing. The

positive trend for carcinoma in this study is due to the rare occurrence of this tumour and the incidence of a single carcinoma in the high dose group compared to the absence of this tumour type in the control and lower dose groups.

For overall assessment, it must be taken into consideration that in the five more recently conducted and guideline-compliant rat studies summarised in Table 25, even at very high dose levels, no increase in pancreas tumours was seen (Table 28). In four of them, incidence was highest in the control group. In the two studies discussed above, the incidences were elevated in treated groups but without a clear dose response.

Table 28: Pancreatic islet-cell tumours in long-term studies with glyphosate in male rats

Study	Control	Low dose	Mid dose	Second mid dose	High dose
Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11492	4 / 51	1 / 51 (86 mg/kg bw/day)	2 / 51 (285 mg/kg bw/day)	-	1 / 51 (1077 mg/kg bw/day)
Brammer et al., 2001, ASB2012-11488	1 / 53	2 / 53 (121 mg/kg bw/day)	0 / 53 (361 mg/kg bw/day)	-	1 / 52 (1214 mg/kg bw/day)
Enomoto, 1997, ASB2012-11484, 11485, 11486, 11487; T-941209	4 / 50	1 / 50 (104 mg/kg bw/day)	2* / 50 (354 mg/kg bw/day)	-	1 / 50 (1127 mg/kg bw/day)
Suresh, 1996, TOX9651587	3 / 48	0 / 30 (6.3 mg/kg bw/day)	0 / 32 (59.4 mg/kg bw/day)	-	1 / 49 (595.2 mg/kg bw/day)
Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9552382	7 / 50	1 / 24 (10 mg/kg bw/day)	2 / 17 (100 mg/kg bw/day)	2 / 21 (300 mg/kg bw/day)	1 / 49 (1000 mg/kg bw/day)
Stout and Ruecker, 1990, TOX9300244	2* / 43	8 / 45 (89 mg/kg bw/day)	5 / 49 (362 mg/kg bw/day)		7 / 48 (940 mg/kg bw/day)
Lankas, 1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997	0 / 50	5 / 49 (3 mg/kg bw/day)	4 / 50 (10.3 mg/kg bw/day)	-	3* / 50 (31.5 mg/kg bw/day)

*including one carcinoma

To conclude, an (occasionally significant) increase in pancreatic tumours in male rats was confined to two studies of which one is now considered insufficient due to the very low doses employed and because of reporting deficiencies. In both cases, a dose-response was lacking and there was no tendency of progression to malignant neoplasia. A higher incidence of pancreatic tumours was not reproducible in five more recent, guideline-compliant studies with a spontaneous incidence in untreated control animals that sometimes resembled the frequencies that were reported by Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244) or Lankas (1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997).

Liver tumours

In the study of Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244), again, IARC reported a significantly

positive trend for hepatocellular adenoma in males (Table 29). When the reported incidences were re-evaluated by the DS using Cochran-Armitage trend testing and Fisher's exact test, the statistically positive trend was confirmed for adenomas but no positive trend was observed for adenoma and carcinoma combined. In particular for combined incidence, a dose response was hardly to be seen and the pairwise comparison failed to reveal a statistically significant difference between any of the treated groups and the control group.

Table 29: Liver cell tumours in male SD rats (Stout and Ruecker, 1990, TOX9300244). Fisher's exact test was used to compare each treatment group to control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each endpoint a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Male rats	Liver adenoma	Liver adenoma + carcinoma
0	44	2	5
89	45	2 (1.000)	4 (0.739)
362	49	3 (1.000)	4 (0.732)
940	48	7 (0.162)	9 (0.392)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0171	0.0752

Moreover, no increase in liver tumours was reported in any other long-term study in rats. In general, hepatotoxicity of glyphosate is very limited. In fact, absolute and relative liver weight was increased in high dose males in the study by Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244) but there were no pre-neoplastic findings that might progress to liver tumours. Based on the lack of increased liver tumour rates in all other long-term/carcinogenicity studies in two rat strains (Wistar and SD), the DS interpreted the increased incidence of liver tumours, mainly due to increased rates of liver adenomas, in one study as not attributable to glyphosate but to have occurred by chance.

Thyroid C-cell tumours

In the study of Stout and Ruecker (1990, TOX9300244), there was an increase in C-cell adenoma in female rats. This tumour was detected in 2 control and 2 low dose females but in 6 animals of the mid and high dose group each. In contrast to the (negative) pairwise comparison, the Cochran-Armitage trend test was weakly positive ($p = 0.0435$). In the absence of such a finding in any of the other rat studies, this increase in C-cell tumours is also considered a chance event. In addition, the thyroid is not a target organ of glyphosate. There were neither an increase in pre-neoplastic histological lesions nor an organ weight change noted in any other study with glyphosate even though distribution of radiolabelled glyphosate to the thyroid has been demonstrated in ADME studies by Ridley and Mirly (1988, TOX9552356) and by McEwen (1995, ASB2012-11379).

Interstitial cell tumours of the testes

In the study by Lankas (1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997), an increase of interstitial testicular tumours was observed. The actual incidences were 0/50, 3/50, 1/50, and 6/50 animals in the control group and at the three dose levels, respectively. Apparently, there was no clear dose response but in the top dose group receiving ca 31.5 mg glyphosate/kg bw per day, the difference to the control was statistically significant (Fisher's exact test, $p < 0.05$). In the original study report, it was argued that the absence of this tumour type in the control group was unusual and that the top dose incidence

was only marginally above the historical control range. Reliability of this information could not be verified and, even if correct, this explanation would not be convincing. However, and more important, no increase in testicular tumours was observed in any other long-term study with glyphosate in rats even though much higher doses were administered.

Studies in mice

In total, five long-term studies are available that may be considered valid according to current standards and were performed in compliance with OECD TG 451. They are summarised in Table 30. As in rats, chronic toxicity was confined to high dose levels in all the studies but some differences became apparent in what was actually observed. For more information, the reader is referred to the attached RAR (Volume 1, 2.6.6.2, Volume 3, B.6.5.2).

The DS is aware of two further long-term studies in mice which have been very briefly reported in an older EU evaluation report (Germany, 1998, ASB2010-10302). These studies by Vereczkey and Csanyi (1982, TOX9650154) and by Bhide (1988, TOX9551831) did not comply with current standards. In both of them, the top dose level was 300 ppm and, thus, much too low for meaningful evaluation. No increase in any tumour type had been reported but these studies are not suitable for the purpose of classification and labelling. The same holds true for a published study on skin tumour promotion (George et al., 2010, ASB2012-11829). This experiment was performed with a commercial product that most likely contains irritating co-formulants. It cannot contribute to a decision on the classification of glyphosate. Furthermore, the up- and down-regulation of protein expression is not sufficient to prove a carcinogenic effect. Apart from that, there are no published studies on carcinogenicity in mice.

Thus, evaluation of a carcinogenic potential of glyphosate in mice is based on the five available, guideline-compliant studies. In line with the approach taken for the rat studies, the main effects as summarised in this table were statistically significant and either dose-related or observed at the top dose level only. This approach implies that these findings were not necessarily all noted at the LOAEL.

Table 30: Long-term feeding studies with glyphosate in mice

Reference; Study identification; purity; Owner	Study type, strain, duration, route	Dietary dose levels and corresponding mean daily intake	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11492; 95.7%; Nufarm	Carcinogenicity (OECD TG 451); 18 mo; CD-1 (ICR), feeding	0, 500, 1500, 5000 ppm (71/98; 234/299; 810/1081 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	810 mg/kg bw/d	Not established	No effects observed
Kumar, 2001, ASB2012-11491; >95.14%; ADAMA	Carcinogenicity (OECD TG 451); 18 mo, Swiss albino	0, 100, 1000, 10000 ppm (15; 151; 1460 mg/kg bw/d, sexes combined since values were similar)	151 mg/kg bw/d	1460 mg/kg bw/d	Higher incidence of malignant lymphoma at top dose level (outside historical control range for males); cystic glands in stomach in m↑ (equivocal toxicological relevance)
Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493; 97.56% or 94.61% (2 lots	Carcinogenicity (OECD TG 451); 18 mo; CD-1 (ICR)	0, 1600, 8000, 40000 ppm (165/153; 838/787; 4348/4116 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	153 mg/kg bw/d	787 mg/kg bw/d	Bw gain, food consumption and efficiency↓, loose stool, caecum distended and

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Reference; Study identification; purity; Owner	Study type, strain, duration, route	Dietary dose levels and corresponding mean daily intake	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
used); Arysta					organ wt↑, prolapse and ulceration of anus in m
Atkinson et al., 1993; TOX9552382; 98.6%; Cheminova	Carcinogenicity (OECD TG 451); 2 yr, CD-1	0, 100, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d (dietary levels regularly adjusted)	1000 mg/kg bw/d	Not established	Equivocal evidence of enlarged/firm thymus and increase in mineral deposition in the brain, not regarded as adverse
Knezevich and Hogan, 1983; TOX9552381; 99.7%; Monsanto	Carcinogenicity with chronic toxicity elements (OECD TG 451/453); 2 yr, CD-1	0, 1000, 5000, 30000 ppm 157/190; 814/955; 4841/5874 mg/kg bw/d in m/f)	157 mg/kg bw/d	814 mg/kg bw/d	Bw (gain) ↓ in high dose males, histological findings in liver (centrolobular hypertrophy), kidney (histological changes) and bladder (epithelial hyperplasia) in males

In these studies, there was evidence of increases in three types of tumours, all in males: malignant lymphoma, renal tumours, and haemangiosarcoma, however, there was no consistency between the studies. In the following, all these three types are addressed in detail. That means also that the statistical calculations were repeated. In the original study reports, mostly pairwise comparisons had been made. In the 2015 IARC evaluation, in contrast, trend tests were the preferred statistical tool. The DS re-calculated the statistical significance of the observed tumour incidences by taking both approaches.

Malignant lymphoma

The total numbers of affected animals in the various mouse studies are given in Table 31.

Table 31: Total incidence of malignant lymphoma in long-term studies with glyphosate in different mouse strains and appropriate historical control (HC) data from the performing laboratory if available

Study, Strain		Males				Females			
		Dose (ppm)	0	500	1500	5000	0	500	1500
Wood et al, 2009, ASB2012-11492 CrI:CD-1 (ICR) BR	Dose (ppm)	0	500	1500	5000	0	500	1500	5000
	Affected	0/51	1/51	2/51	5/51	11/51	8/51	10/51	11/51
Kumar, 2001, ASB2012-11491 HsdOLA:MF1 (Swiss albino)	Dose (ppm)	0	100	1000	10000	0	100	1000	10000
	Affected	10/50	15/50	16/50	19/50*	18/50	20/50	19/50	25/50*
	HC	Study range: 6–30% Study mean: 18.4% Basis: 250 male mice in 5 studies (1996-1999 covering the in-life phase of the actual study)				Study range: 14–58% Study mean: 41.6% Basis: 250 female mice in 5 studies (1996-1999)			

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Study, Strain		Males				Females			
		0	1600	8000	40000	0	1600	8000	40000
Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493 Crj:CD-1 (ICR)	Dose (ppm)	0	1600	8000	40000	0	1600	8000	40000
	Affected	2/50	2/50	0/50	6/50	6/50	4/50	8/50	7/50
	HC	Study range: 3.85–19.23% Study mean: 6.33% Basis: 458 male mice in 12 studies (1993-1998)				Study range: 7.84–26.92% Study mean: 15.03% Basis: 459 female mice in 12 studies (1993-1998)			
Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9552382, CD-1 (not further specified)	Dose (mg/kg bw/d)	0	100	300	1000	0	100	300	1000
	Affected [#]	4/50	2/50	1/50	6/50	14/50	12/50	9/50	13/50

* increase statistically significant according to original study report, for females based on percentage and not on total number of affected mice

[#] based on histological examination of lymph nodes with macroscopic changes

Obviously, the carcinogenicity study in Swiss albino mice by Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) revealed an increase in malignant lymphoma incidence over the control at the top dose level of around 1460 mg/kg bw/day in both sexes but the background (control) incidence was also quite high. In fact, at least in males, the number of affected animals in the control groups was markedly higher in this strain than in three studies in CD-1 mice. It must be emphasised that this tumour is quite common in ageing mice and that Swiss mice are frequently affected (for details, see below). In this study, malignant lymphoma accounted for 54.6% of the total number of tumours when all groups are considered together.

In the most recent study in CD-1 mice by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490), there was a higher incidence of the same tumour type in high dose males (5/51 vs. 0/51 in the control group). Likewise, in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493), there were a higher number of male mice affected at the exaggerated dose level of 40000 ppm (approx. 4350 mg/kg bw/day) than in the control group (6/50 vs. 2/50). In the study by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382), in contrast, there was no dose response and the incidence in the control group was similar to that at the top dose level.

In the earliest study in CD-1 mice by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381), malignant lymphoma was not mentioned as a separate entity but malignant lymphoblastic tumours of the lymphoreticular system in male mice did not show an increase with dose (Table 32) even though the maximum mean daily dose of 4841 mg/kg bw/day was higher than in any other study.

Table 32: Lymphoreticular neoplasia in male CD-1 mice in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381)

Tumour type / dose (ppm)	Males			
	0	1000	5000	30000
Lymphoblastic lymphosarcoma with leukaemia	1	4	3	2
Lymphoblastic lymphosarcoma without leukaemia	0	1	0	0
Composite lymphosarcoma	1	0	1	0

Tumour type / dose (ppm)	Males			
Lymphoreticular neoplasms (total)	2 / 48	5 / 59	4 / 50	2 / 49

If a more recent histopathological nomenclature would have been used, malignant lymphoma was covered by this data.

The data on malignant lymphoma became subject to statistical re-evaluation by means of different methods. It must be emphasised that in the first evaluation by the DS in 2013 only the statistical evaluation by the study authors according to the original study plans had been taken into account resulting in a weak but significant increase in this tumour type in high dose males and females in the study in Swiss mice but not in CD-1 mice as given in Table 31.

- For the study by Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491), a significantly increased incidence of malignant lymphoma in males and females of the high dose group was mentioned in the study report. For analysis, the Z-test had been employed revealing a significance level of 0.002. Interestingly, when the more usual Fisher’s exact test had been used, p-values of 0.077 or even 0.225 would have been obtained and the significance lost in both sexes. The trend test also provided a p-value above the significance level of 0.05, most probably because of the high control incidence (see Table 33).

Table 33: Malignant lymphoma in Swiss albino mice (Kumar, 2001, ASB2012-11491). Fisher’s exact test was used to pairwise compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each sex, a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males on study	Males with malignant lymphoma	Females on study	Females with malignant lymphoma
0	50	10	50	18
15	50	15 (0.356)	50	20 (0.837)
151	50	16 (0.254)	50	19 (1.000)
1460	50	19 (0.077)*	50	25 (0.225)*
Trend test (p-value)		0.0655		0.068

* The original study report indicated a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$), using the Z-test.

- In contrast, re-analysis of the studies by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) and Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) showed statistically significant increases with dose for male CD-1 mice in the trend test (Table 34 and Table 35) but a rather low or even “zero” incidence in the control groups might be behind this finding. For the data from the Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) study, a first pairwise comparison by Fisher’s exact test suggested a borderline increase at the top dose level but statistical significance was not achieved ($p = 0.056$). This result was confirmed by the chi-square test. Also for this comparison, the very low control incidence (0/51) should be taken into consideration. No evidence of an increase in malignant lymphoma was found in females.

Table 34: Malignant lymphoma in CD-1 mice (Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11490). Chi square test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each sex, a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males on study	Males with malignant lymphoma	Females on study	Females with malignant lymphoma
0	51	0	51	11
71	51	1 (1.000)	51	8 (0.611)
234	51	2 (0.475)	51	10 (1.000)
810	51	5 (0.067) [#]	51	11 (1.000)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0037		0.3590

[#] Chi-square test was chosen in accordance to the recommendations of the statistics package used. Using Fisher's exact test, a p-value of 0.056 (two-sided) was calculated. Depending on the tool used for calculation, the two-tailed Z-test produced p-values of 0.0220, 0.0219 and 0.067.

Table 35: Malignant lymphoma in CD-1 mice (Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493). Fisher's exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each sex, a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males on study	Males with malignant lymphoma	Females on study	Females with malignant lymphoma
0	50	2	50	6
165	50	2 (1.000)	50	4 (0.741)
838	50	0 (0.495)	50	8 (0.774)
4348	50	6 (0.269)	50	7 (1.000)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0085		0.2971

No evidence of an increase in malignant lymphoma was obtained upon statistical re-evaluation for the study by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) confirming the prior assumption (Table 36).

Table 36: Malignant lymphoma in CD-1 mice (Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9552382). Fisher's exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each sex, a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males on study	Males with malignant lymphoma	Females on study	Females with malignant lymphoma
0	50	4	50	14
100	50	2 (0.678)	50	12 (0.657)
300	50	1 (0.362)	50	9 (0.342)
1000	50	6 (0.741)	50	13 (1.000)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0760		0.4831

It may be concluded that the statistical significance of the suspected increase in malignant lymphoma in the various studies depends very much on the statistical method that is used for data analysis. When the trend test is applied, the studies by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) and Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) provide evidence of an effect which was not the case when pairwise comparison was performed. In contrast, the increase in the study of Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) was not confirmed neither by the trend test nor by a different pairwise test than the Z-test that had been used first.

According to OECD criteria (OECD 116), significance in either kind of test (i.e., trend test or pairwise comparison) was sufficient to reject the hypothesis of a chance event. However, statistical significance is not the only criteria to decide whether or not an increase in a certain tumour type should be assumed as treatment-related. For a firm conclusion on the likeliness of an increase in malignant lymphoma in mice due to glyphosate exposure, the biological significance of a numerically higher tumour rate, the whole database in the species and the respective strains (i.e., historical control data on the background incidence of a given tumour type) and more aspects such as dose selection and dose response must be taken into consideration.

At first, dose selection and dose response in the individual studies might be of importance. In the studies by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) and by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) in CD-1 mice, comparable top doses of 810 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day were administered and a similar incidence of malignant lymphoma was noted in high dose males (5/51 or 6/50, respectively). However, the control group incidences were clearly different (0/51 vs. 4/50) resulting in a positive trend test in the study by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) only. A dose of 4348 mg/kg bw/day was actually applied in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) as a maximum. The study was also performed in CD-1 mice and the malignant lymphoma incidence of 6/50 at the top dose level was similar to what was seen in the two studies mentioned before even though the applied dose was by four to five times higher. This is surprising since a further increase would be expected if it was a treatment-related effect. These doubts are further supported by the long-term study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) in which an even still higher dose of 4841 mg/kg bw/day was fed without an increase in lymphoreticular tumours in general. Unfortunately, malignant lymphoma was not mentioned as a particular pathological entity but it can be reasonably assumed that such tumours have been reported as "lymphoreticular neoplasia". Thus, if all four studies in CD-1 mice are taken together, there is no consistent dose response.

Then, the huge variability of spontaneous incidences of malignant lymphoma in mice as suggested by historical control data must be taken into consideration. This holds true for both Swiss and CD-1 mice as well as for other strains (Wogan and Pattengale, 1984, ASB2016-889). Unfortunately, reliable historical control data on malignant lymphoma incidence from the performing laboratories are available only for two of the glyphosate studies (Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493, and Kumar, 2001, ASB2012-11491). Therefore, it is necessary to use also data from the open literature or from industry databases even though such information is usually considered less relevant.

In the study in Swiss mice by Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491), the historical control incidence from the performing laboratory was in a very wide range from 6 to 30% in male mice (study mean 18.4%) and from 14 to 58% in females (study mean 41.6%). Thus, the actual malignant lymphoma incidence in this study of 38% in males and 50% in females was above the mean values of the (relatively small) historical control and, for males, outside the historical control range. Of course, the relevance of this data is questionable since it was based on observations in only five studies employing in total 250 untreated control animals per sex. Nonetheless, it seems well in line with information that was found in the literature providing confirmation that Swiss mice are prone to developing lymphoreticular tumours. According to older articles, control incidences in male mice of

Swiss or Swiss-derived strains may reach 18–27.5% and exceed 36% in females (Sher, 1974, Z22020; Roe and Tucker, 1974, ASB2015-2534; Tucker, 1979, Z83266). In a more recent publication, Tadesse-Heath et al. (2000, ASB2015-2535) even mentioned a nearly 50% lymphoma (mostly of B cell origin) incidence in a colony of CFW Swiss mice but also emphasised the contribution of widespread infections with murine oncogenic viruses to the high but remarkably variable incidence of tumours of the lymphoreticular system in this species. This problem is known for long and was often addressed in the past in textbooks of virology or mouse pathology. Already more than 30 years ago, Wogan and Pattengale (1984, ASB2016-889) described the contradictory situation as follows: “The role of oncogenic viruses in many hematopoietic tumours in mice is well established. Virtually all spontaneous or induced lymphomas which have been studied in mice contain oncogenic viruses. It is also recognized that oncogenic viruses and chemicals can act synergistically on cells in vitro and in vivo to cause tumour formation. This can be manifested by either increased incidence, decreased latency, or both. This raises the important issue as to whether a chemical which induces lymphoma in mice requires the presence of a murine oncogenic virus. If so, perhaps the induction of this tumour in mice would not be relevant to human carcinogenic risk. However, since it is possible that many other species, including man, carry undetected oncogenic virus which may act with chemicals to increase tumour burdens, considerations of viral carcinogenesis do not totally resolve the questions concerning the significance of mouse lymphoma in safety testing, except to point out that the prevalence of oncogenic viruses in mice may make them highly susceptible to the induction of lymphoma, leukaemia, and perhaps other neoplasms.” No information is available on possible abundance of oncogenic viruses in the mouse colonies from which the animals used in the glyphosate studies were obtained. During a teleconference (TC 117) on carcinogenicity of glyphosate held by EFSA (EFSA, 2015, ASB2015-12200), it was mentioned by an U.S. EPA observer that the Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) study had been excluded from U.S. EPA evaluation due to the occurrence of viral infection that could influence survival as well as tumour incidences, especially those of lymphomas. However, in the study report itself, there was no evidence of health deterioration due to suspected viral infection and, thus, the actual basis of EPA’s decision is not known.

On request of the DS, reliable historical control data was provided by the Japanese laboratory in which the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) had been run. In male Crj:CD-1 (ICR) mice, incidence of malignant lymphoma in this laboratory varied very much. It ranged from 3.85% to 19.23% in the control groups from 12 studies that had been performed between 1992 and 1998 (Kitazawa, 2013, ASB2014-9146). Thus, the 12% incidence at the top dose level in the study with glyphosate was well covered by the range even though it was above the mean value of 6.33%. (In females, control incidences in the comparison studies ranged from 7.84 to 26.92% with a mean of 15.03%.)

Unfortunately, for the study of Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11492), the submitted historical control data was not particularly useful for the assessment. In fact, control data from a total of nine studies were submitted (Wood, 2015, ASB2015-2531) but were of not much use because incidences in male and female mice were not reported separately and since the data were apparently from the same contract research organisation but not from the same test facility. However, the mentioned study incidences ranging from 0% up to 32% (both sexes combined) show the large variability of malignant lymphoma frequency and would, theoretically, cover all male and female groups in the studies in CD-1 mice. This assumption is supported by further historical control data for CD-1 mice collected from industry databases (Giknis and Clifford, 2005, ASB2007-5200; Anonym, 2015, ASB2015-2532) or open literature (Son and Gopinath, 2004, ASB2015-2533). According to these data collections, malignant lymphoma is quite common in CD-1 mice but the reported incidences in different CD-1 strains and among the laboratories were extremely variable. Mostly, they were higher in females than in males but even in males may reach rates between 10% and 20%. The

Charles River database (Giknis and Clifford, 2005, ASB2007-5200) includes data obtained in a total of 59 studies (duration 78 to 104 weeks) in CD-1 mice. The animals were bred in four different Charles River facilities in the United States and the studies were performed in 11 laboratories in North America and Europe between 1987 and 2000. The diagnosis “malignant lymphoma” was used in 42 studies revealing study incidences ranging from a minimum of 1.45 up to a maximum of 21.67% with a total mean in all untreated animals of 4.5%. The malignant lymphoma incidences in male mice receiving the highest doses in the studies by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382), Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493), and Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) accounted for not more than 12% and would fit into this range even though the mean was exceeded.

On balance, based on uncertainties with regard to partly contradictory study outcomes depending on the statistical method applied, inconsistent dose response in the individual studies, and a highly variable tumour incidence as suggested by historical control data, it is not likely that glyphosate has induced malignant lymphoma in mice. A possible role of oncogenic viruses should not be ignored. Moreover, human relevance of such an effect, if occurring only as a high-dose phenomenon as it was the case here, is considered equivocal.

Renal tumours in male mice

In the IARC evaluation (IARC, 2015, ASB2015-8421), a positive trend for renal (tubular) adenoma and carcinoma in males in the study by Knezevich & Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) was highlighted. This increase had been subject to discussion already in the 1980s when this study was evaluated for the first time by U.S. EPA. At that time, re-evaluation of the histopathological findings by a “Pathology working group (PWG)” had been requested and was performed. By the DS, the positive trend can be confirmed (Table 37) even though a pairwise comparison did not indicate a statistically significant difference to the control, neither for the adenoma nor for the carcinoma or both combined.

Table 37: Renal adenoma and carcinoma in male CD-1 mice (Knezevich and Hogan 1983, TOX9552381), based on originally reported data and re-evaluation by PWG. Fisher’s exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. For each endpoint a Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	N	Original report	Re-evaluation by PWG		
		Adenoma	Adenoma	Carcinoma	Combined
0	49	0	1	0	1
157	49	0 (1.000)	0 (1.000)	0 (1.000)	0 (1.000)
814	50	1 (1.000)	0 (0.495)	1 (1.000)	1 (1.000)
4841	50	3 (0.242)	1 (1.000)	2 (0.495)	3 (0.617)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0080	0.2473	0.0370	0.0339

For a more comprehensive assessment and to provide a broader view, the incidence of renal tumours in all long-term studies in male CD-1 mice was considered (Table 38). From this overview, it becomes clear that such tumours are rare but still may also occur in untreated animals. A numerically higher incidence in adenoma was seen in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) and, again, this increase was confined to male mice receiving the highest dose. Thus, there

was an increase in renal tumour incidence over the overall control level in the two studies in which extremely high dose levels of 4841 or 4348 mg/kg bw/day) had been administered. The top dose levels in the studies by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) and by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) were much lower and no increase in renal tumours was seen. However, it must be emphasised that the same number of animals was affected in the study by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) in the control and low dose groups as in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) at the top dose level and that the difference to 3/50 affected mice in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) was only marginal. Even though no historical control data from the performing laboratories was provided, a simple comparison of the control groups in the individual studies with glyphosate suggests that renal tumours may occur in untreated control males at a similar incidence than in the groups receiving very high doses.

Table 38: Incidences of renal tubule tumours in the four available glyphosate studies in male CD-1 mice

Study	Knezevich and Hogan, 1983, TOX9552381	Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9552382	Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493	Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11490
Dose levels	0, 1000, 5000, 30000 ppm	0, 100, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d	0, 1600, 8000, 40000 ppm	0, 500, 1500, 5000 ppm
Control	1 / 49	2 [#] / 50	0 / 50	0 / 51
Low dose	0 / 49	2 [#] / 50	0 / 50	0 / 51
Mid dose	1 [#] / 50	0 / 50	0 / 50	0 / 51
High dose	3 ^{##} / 50	0 / 50	2 / 50	0 / 51

[#] including one carcinoma; ^{##} including two carcinomas

With regard to malignancy, carcinoma were reported by the PWG when re-evaluating the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) and also by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382). In contrast, both renal tumours found by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) were benign. It should be kept in mind that it is difficult to discriminate between benign and malignant renal tubule tumours and, thus, combined incidence might provide the most appropriate figure.

No renal tubule tumours were seen in female mice in any of these studies.

In order to provide a complete picture, renal tumour incidences in male mice in the study by Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) in Swiss mice are given in Table 39 even though this study is not being considered further since another strain was employed. In total, 3 renal tumours (described as adenoma) were observed, affecting both the mid and high dose groups. According to the original study report, all neoplasia were assessed for statistical significance by means of the Z-test which was apparently negative. A Cochran-Armitage test for trend and a Peto test were also mentioned by the study author, however, it is not clear if trend analysis has been actually performed. When the renal tumours were re-analysed by the DS, there was a positive linear trend whereas Fisher's exact test failed to indicate a significant difference. No renal tumours were seen in female Swiss albino mice and there was no evidence of concomitant kidney pathology neither in males nor in females.

Table 39: Renal tubular tumours adenoma in male Swiss mice (Kumar 2001, ASB2012-11491). Fisher's exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the

respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. A Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males on study	Adenoma
0	50	0
15	50	0 (1.000)
151	50	1 (1.000)
1460	50	2 (0.495)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0390

Even if not fully comparable because of the strain differences, it should be remembered that the top dose incidence of 2/50 in this study was the same as seen in CD-1 mice in the study by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) in the control and low dose groups.

With respect to CD-1 mice, the finding in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) was also subject to statistical re-evaluation for trend by the DS revealing a positive result (Table 40), most probably due to the “zero” incidence in the control group. As to be expected because of the low number of affected mice at the top dose level, the pairwise comparison (as performed also according to the original report) did not indicate a statistically significant difference.

Table 40: Renal tubular tumours adenoma in CD-1 mice (Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493). Fisher’s exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. A Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	Males on study	Adenoma
0	50	0
165	50	0 (1.000)
838	50	0 (1.000)
4348	50	2 (0.495)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0078

On the basis of this data, it cannot be clearly distinguished whether the small increase in a rare renal tumour in mice at exaggerated dose levels that have been applied for 2 years or at least 18 months could be attributed to glyphosate itself and its toxicity, was due to long-lasting renal excretion of large amounts of an otherwise more or less inert substance or rather a chance event. The whole database, quantitative (dose) and mechanistic considerations as well as historical control data should be taken into account.

It must be emphasised that a higher number of male CD-1 mice bearing renal tumours as compared to the concurrent controls were only seen in the studies by Sugimoto et al. (1997, ASB2012-11493) and by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) at the maximum doses of 4348 or even 4841 mg/kg bw/day and, therefore, cannot be either supported or contravened by the other studies in which lower maximum doses of up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day had been applied, i.e., those of Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) and Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490). For the study in Swiss mice, there is no other study to match it. If increased tumour incidences are found only at the highest dose levels in a lifetime study, the occurrence of a confounding effect of excessive toxicity

should be regarded very critically. Dose levels of >4000 mg/kg bw per day were well in excess of the limit dose for carcinogenicity testing (1000 mg/kg bw per day) as recommended by OECD guidance document 116. The OECD test guideline 451 for carcinogenicity studies does not give a precise recommendation but states that the highest dose level should elicit signs of minimal toxicity, with depression of body weight gain of less than 10%. However, in the studies by Sugimoto et al. (1997, ASB2012-11493) and by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381), however, the body weight gain in high dose males was decreased by more than 15% compared to controls. Mean terminal body weight of top dose males in the Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) study was by 11% lower than in the controls. In addition, there were gastrointestinal signs and lesions in the first and a significant increase in central lobular hepatocyte hypertrophy and central lobular hepatocyte necrosis suggesting some liver toxicity in the second study (see Table 30). Of particular interest was the observation of some kidney pathology in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381). There was a positive trend for chronic interstitial necrosis in males with 12/50 affected in the high dose group versus 5/49 in the control. In females, there was a dose-related increase in proximal tubule epithelial basophilia and hypertrophy which were not seen among untreated control animals at all. Another finding in the urogenital tract in the same study was slight to mild urothelial hyperplasia in the bladder in mid and high dose males. The percentage of affected animals accounted for 6% in both the control and low dose groups but for 20% in the mid dose and for 16% in the high dose group. Even though there was no clear dose response, it may be assumed that glyphosate (acid) when administered at high doses might produce mucosal irritation. To conclude, there is some evidence that the MTD was exceeded in both studies at the highest dose level at which the number of tumour-bearing mice was slightly increased.

As outlined above in the section on mutagenicity, a genotoxic mode of action is unlikely. Occurrence of non-neoplastic lesions in the kidney was confined to an exaggerated dose level in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) in mice (see paragraph above) and papillary necrosis in a long-term study in male Wistar rats receiving more than 1200 mg/kg bw/day (Brammer, 2001, ASB2012-11488). On the other hand, the orally absorbed amount of ingested glyphosate is virtually completely and chemically unchanged eliminated in the urine (see section on toxicokinetics and metabolism above) and glyphosate acid is a known irritant to the eyes (see section above). However, it is questionable if irritation would sufficiently explain tumour formation in the kidney.

Historical control data from the Charles River Laboratories is available for Crl:CD1 (ICR) mice, based on 52 studies of at least 78 weeks duration that were performed between 1987 und 2000. From this data, it becomes clear that renal tumours are quite rare since adenoma were seen in five and carcinoma in four studies only. The maximum incidence for adenoma was 4% and for carcinoma 2% (Giknis and Clifford, 2005, ASB2007-5200). The top dose finding of 2/50 in the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) is at the upper edge of adenoma frequency. In the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) which is not actually covered by the timeframe of the historical database, the adenoma incidence (2%) at the top dose level would be inside the historical range whereas a carcinoma incidence of 4% was above. However, it is very difficult to distinguish between malign and benign kidney tumours and progression is frequent.

To conclude, it is not likely that the renal tumours in male mice are treatment-related for the following considerations:

- Even the incidences of affected animals at exaggerated doses exceeding the OECD-recommended limit of 1000 mg/kg bw/day and also the MTD were not statistically significantly increased when compared with the concurrent controls.
- If the whole database is taken into account, it becomes apparent that the top dose incidences in the studies by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) and by Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) are the same as in the study by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) in both the control and low dose groups and the number of affected males in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) was only slightly higher (3 vs. 2).
- Even the incidences at exaggerated doses are covered by the historical control range.
- No pre-neoplastic kidney lesions have been observed in treated animals.
- There is no plausible mechanism.

Haemangiosarcoma in male mice

Another tumour type was observed by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) and highlighted by IARC. Again, the trend test was positive even though a pairwise comparison failed to indicate statistical significance. This holds true also for the study by Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) when re-evaluated by the DS (Table 41).

Table 41: Haemangiosarcoma in male CD-1 mice (Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9552382; Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493). Fisher’s exact test was used to compare each treatment group to the respective control group, with p-values reported in brackets. A Cochran-Armitage trend test was performed, with p-values reported in a separate row.

Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	N	Haemangiosarcoma	Dose (mg/kg bw/day)	N	Haemangiosarcoma
Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382)			Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493)		
0	50	0	0	50	0
100	50	0 (1.000)	165	50	0 (1.000)
300	50	0 (1.000)	838	50	0 (1.000)
1000	50	4 (0.059)	4348	50	2 (0.495)
Trend test (p-value)		0.0004			0.0078

With regard to the other studies in CD1 mice, there were no haemangiosarcoma in the study by Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11490) in the vascular system up to the highest dose level of approx. 810 mg/kg bw/day. However, if also tumours of this type in the liver and/or kidney were taken into account, the incidence was 2/51 (control), 1/51 (71 mg/kg bw/day), 2/51 (234 mg/kg bw/day), and, again, 1/51 at the top dose level of 810 mg/kg bw/day. In the earliest study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381), haemangiosarcoma was not listed as a particular histopathological entity but was observed in the spleen of one mid-dose male animal (1/50). Incidence in females, in all studies in CD-1 mice, varied between 0 and 2 but there was no dose response and the tumour occurred also in the controls (1/51 in the study by Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11490).

In the study by Kumar (2001, ASB2012-11491) in Swiss mice, there was no evidence of a treatment-related increase in haemangiosarcoma. This tumour type was found in one mid dose male and one control female only. Thus, this study in another strain does not need to be considered in this context.

Despite the positive trend test in two studies in CD-1 mice, this finding is not considered treatment related. According to Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382), the historical control incidence in the performing laboratory ranged from 0/50 to 4/50 and, thus, would cover the incidence at the top dose level. This historical data was based on a total of six 2-year studies in CD-1 mice from the same laboratory and had been accepted by the JMPR in its 2004 evaluation of glyphosate although it was not mentioned in the study report when these studies had been performed. For the other studies with glyphosate, no historical data on haemangiosarcoma incidence in the performing laboratories is available.

Historical control data provided by Charles River indicate a very variable incidence of haemangiosarcoma. On different sites of the body, tumours of this type were seen in untreated control animals in 8 of 52 studies. The incidence varied between 1.67 and 12% (Giknis and Clifford, 2005, ASB2007-5200) covering the top dose findings in the glyphosate studies. .in mice

Furthermore, since Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) employed a more than four times higher top dose than Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382), a markedly higher haemangiosarcoma incidence would have been expected if this tumour was in fact treatment-related.

Thus, there is not sufficient and convincing evidence to consider haemangiosarcoma in male mice treatment-related and sufficient for classification.

In Table 42, incidences of the three tumour types under discussion in male CD-1 mice in the four glyphosate studies are summarised with regard to dose response. This compilation allows a comparative view on all four studies in male CD-1 mice. It becomes apparent that all these tumours were present over the whole dose spectrum and in were observed in the control groups as well. No consistent increase was seen. If historical control data from the Charles River Laboratories is taken into account, all tumour incidences in all control and treated groups were below the maxima of the historical control data even though the mean values were always exceeded and, with regard to renal tumours, the top dose incidence in the study by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) was at the upper boundary of the range when adenoma and carcinoma were combined.

The highest incidences were observed in groups receiving very high doses of glyphosate, i.e., 4841 mg/kg bw/day in case of renal tumours, 1000 and 4348 mg/kg bw/day in case of malignant lymphoma and 1000 mg/kg bw/day with regard to haemangiosarcoma. These dose levels were at or far above the recommended limit for testing of 1000 mg/kg bw/day. It is noteworthy that no similar or stronger increase of the latter two tumour types was seen in concurrent studies in which similar or even higher doses were administered. Concerning renal tumours, it should be acknowledged that in fact 3/50 animals were affected at a dose level of 4841 mg/kg bw/day but the number of cases in untreated controls or at a dose level of ca 100 mg/kg bw was 2/50 in another study suggesting that this tumour, even if rare, is not uncommon in male CD-1 mice. To conclude, over a wide dose range, there is no evidence of a consistent increase in any tumour type in male CD-1 mice.

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Table 42: Summary of selected tumour incidences in male CD-1 mice from four studies with glyphosate and historical control data.

Dose (mg/kg bw per day)	0	0	0	0	0	71	100	157	165	234	300	810	814	838	1000	4348	4841
Study	A	B	C	D	D	D	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	C	B	C	A
Study duration (months)	24	24	18	18	18	18	24	24	18	18	24	18	24	18	24	18	24
Survival	20/50	26/50	26/50	39/51	39/51	41/51	25/50	16/50	34/50	39/51	29/50	35/51	17/50	27/50	25/50	29/50	26/50
Renal tumours [#]	1/49	2/50	0/50	0/51	0/51	0/51	2/50	0/49	0/50	0/51	0/50	0/51	1/50	0/50	0/50	2/50	3/50
Malignant lymphoma*	2/48	4/50	2/50	0/51	0/51	1/51	2/50	5/49	2/50	2/51	1/50	5/51	4/50	0/50	6/50	6/50	2/49
Haemangiosarcoma**	0/48	0/50	0/50	2/51	1/51	1/51	0/50	0/49	0/50	2/51	0/50	1/51	1/50	0/50	4/50	2/50	0/49

Study: A = Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381), PWG re-evaluation; B = Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382); C = Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493); D = Wood et al. (2009, ASB2012-11492).

Renal tumours: combined incidence of adenoma and carcinoma given for individual studies.

* Study A: Malign lymphoblastic tumours (3 categories) instead of malignant lymphoma which was not mentioned as a pathological entity.

** Whole body/multiple organ.

Highlighted in grey – dosage exceeded the OECD-recommended limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day and the MTD.

HC: Historical control data for Cri:CD-1 (ICR) mice from Charles River Laboratories (Giknis and Clifford, 2005, ASB2007-5200)

4.9.2 Human information

The only source of human information on carcinogenicity of glyphosate is epidemiology. However, it is not possible to distinguish between effects of the active substance glyphosate and its co-formulants since humans are always exposed to plant protection products and their residues but hardly ever to the active substance alone. Furthermore, it is difficult if not impossible to attribute health effects including cancer to glyphosate-containing products since humans are exposed to a great number of environmental chemicals. Therefore, the actual value of such data for classification is questionable and in any case limited.

A number of epidemiological studies over the last decade have focused on pesticide exposure and associated health outcomes. Publications vary in the scope of their conclusions regarding either pesticides in general, certain classes of pesticides and in some cases individual insecticides, herbicides or fungicides. While some of these publications specifically mention glyphosate, few draw tenable associations with any specific cancer outcome. An essential consideration in both, risk assessment and interpreting the relevance of toxicology data, is exposure assessment. An inherent low level of confidence exists for epidemiological studies where tenuous links to exposure exist. Suggested associations between health outcomes and any possible causative agent are merely speculative if exposure cannot be confirmed and quantified.

Moreover, only a small number of cancer cases are observed in all the individual studies, making it difficult to obtain clear results. There are a lot of problems with confounders: in most studies, glyphosate is included together with several other pesticides/insecticides so that the specific effects of each individual substance are difficult if not impossible to determine with any certainty. Farmers who use one chemical substance may also use another. It is not clearly stated which formulation of glyphosate is used; that is, different brands may have been used which have slightly different chemical mixtures and co-formulants, which themselves may have carcinogenic effects. The exposure cannot be easily measured. For example, no measures from biomarkers from the blood are used. Exposure is measured through interviews or questionnaires. Here, the problem is in reliance on memory to accurately determine the amount of exposure to the chemicals. Furthermore, there may be a recall biases since individuals with cancer are more likely to think about possible reasons for their cancer than healthy individuals. Moreover, in these studies we find a problem with the classification of the cancers. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHLs) have been not consistently defined over time. The definition has changed over time due to the use of different diagnostic methods: first morphological methods, then modern immunological methods were applied. Therefore, the NHLs reported do not always comprise the same cancers. For instance, some include, others exclude hairy cell leukaemia. Multiple myelomas may also be considered presently as NHL but not previously. Some studies are thus not comparable and some comparisons are difficult because of the in- and exclusion of certain subtypes which are not the same. This may skew the picture. IARC notes in quite a number of studies that there is limited information on glyphosate exposure. On the other hand, evidence from epidemiological studies has to be considered with all necessary care since at least uncertainties due to extrapolating from animal to human toxicology is avoided in this approach.

The largest and most convincing epidemiological study of pesticide exposure and health outcomes in the United States was the Agricultural Health Study (AHS) in which glyphosate was also addressed and included. Dozens of publications have resulted from data generated in this study of approx. 57,000 enrolled farmers (applicators). Blair et al. (2009, ASB2012-11566) provided an overview of cancer endpoints associated with different agricultural chemicals reported in earlier AHS publications. Glyphosate was not reported to be associated with leukaemia, melanoma, or cancers of the prostate, lung, breast, colon or rectum. De Roos et al. (2005, ASB2012-11605) used

data from the AHS in order to compare glyphosate use and multiple cancer endpoints. No association was noted for glyphosate with all cancers types under investigation, including cancer of the lung, oral cavity, colon, rectum, pancreas, kidney, bladder, prostate, melanoma, all lymphohematopoietic cancers, NHL and leukaemia. In an earlier publication based on a different data set, however, De Roos et al. (2003, ASB2012-11606) had reported an association between NHL and glyphosate use. Likewise, McDuffie et al. (2001, ASB2011-364) mentioned a non-significant positive association between self-reported glyphosate exposure and NHL in a Canadian study. Blair et al. (2009, ASB2012-11566), in contrast, did not report an association between glyphosate use and NHL in the AHS data but a “possible association” between glyphosate use and multiple myeloma was mentioned making reference to a “suggested association” between glyphosate use and multiple myeloma suggested by De Roos et al. (2005, ASB2012-11605). However, in this paper, no significant increase in relative risk for multiple myeloma was demonstrated. Both papers by De Roos et al. will be discussed in more detail below. Interestingly, a subsequent AHS review paper for the President's Cancer Panel (Freeman, 2009, ASB2012-11623) specifically referenced De Roos et al. (2005 ASB2012-11605) to provide no evidence of cancers of any type to be associated with glyphosate.

Lee et al. (2005, ASB2012-11882) reported a glyphosate association with gliomas, with the odds ratio differing between self-respondents (OR = 0.4) and proxy respondents (OR = 3.1). The authors expressed concern about higher positive associations observed for proxy respondents with glyphosate and several other pesticides. They suggested perhaps more accurate reporting of proxies for cases and underreporting by proxies for controls.

Monge et al. (2007, ASB2012-11909) investigated associations between parental pesticide exposures and childhood leukaemia in Costa Rica. Results are not interpretable for glyphosate as exposure was estimated with “other pesticides”, including paraquat, chlorothalonil and “others”. No association was noted for paternal exposures, but elevated incidence of leukaemias was associated with maternal exposures to “other pesticides” during pregnancy.

Some further epidemiological studies have focused on an association between pesticide exposure and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL). Hardell and Eriksson (1999, ASB2012-11838) investigated in a case-control study the incidence of NHL in relation to pesticide exposure in Sweden. 404 cases and 741 controls have been included. The authors discussed an increased risk for NHL especially for phenoxyacetic acids. Glyphosate was included in the uni-variate and multi-variate analyses. However, only 7 of 1145 subjects in the study gave exposure histories to this agent. The authors reported a moderately elevated odds ratio (OR) of 2.3 for Glyphosate. This OR was not statistically significant and was based on only 4 “exposed” cases and 3 “exposed” controls. The major limitations of this study were: the reliance on reported pesticide use (not documented exposure) information, the small number of subjects who reported use of specific pesticides, the possibility of recall bias, the reliance on secondary sources (next-of-kin interviews) for approximately 43% of the pesticide use information, and the difficulty in the controlling for potential confounding factors given the small number of exposed subjects.

A further study was submitted by Hardell et al. (2002, ASB2012-11839). This study pools data from the above mentioned publication by Hardell and Eriksson (1999, ASB2012-11838) with data from a previously submitted publication from Nordström et al. (1998, TOX1999-687).

The authors found increased risks in a uni-variate analysis for subjects exposed to herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and impregnating agents. Among herbicides, significant associations were found for glyphosate and MCPA. However, in multi-variate analyses, the only significantly increased risk was found with a heterogeneous category of “other herbicides” and not for glyphosate. No information is given about exposure duration, exposure concentration, as well as medical history, lifestyle factors (e.g., smoking, use of prescribed drugs etc.). In all, the above

mentioned limitations of the publication of Hardell and Eriksson (1999, ASB2012-11838) are also applicable to the publication by Hardell et al. (2002, ASB2012-11839).

Fritschi et al. (2005, ASB2012-11624) submitted a case-control study with 694 cases of NHL and 694 controls in Australia. Substantial exposure to any pesticide was associated with an increase in NHL. However, no association between NHL and glyphosate can be made on the basis of this study. No information was given about exposure duration, glyphosate products used, and application rates. Therefore, the documentation is considered to be insufficient for assessment.

Eriksson et al. (2008, ASB2012-11614) reported a case-control study which included 910 cases of NHL and 1016 controls living in Sweden. The highest risk was calculated for MCPA. Glyphosate exposure was reported by 29 cases and 18 controls, and the corresponding odds ratio (OR) was 2.02. Results and reliability of the study are discussed below.

Alavanja et al. (2013, ASB2014-9174) reviewed studies on cancer burden among pesticide applicators and others due to pesticide exposure. In this article, the epidemiological, molecular biology, and toxicological evidence emerging from recent literature assessing the link between specific pesticides and several cancers including prostate cancer, NHL, leukaemia, multiple myeloma, and breast cancer were integrated. Glyphosate was reported to be the most commonly used conventional pesticide active ingredient worldwide. However, the only association between the use of glyphosate and cancer burden mentioned in this review was the observation of Eriksson et al. (2008, ASB2012-11614, see above).

The following epidemiological studies did not reveal an association between glyphosate and specific cancer types.

- Alavanja et al. (2003, ASB2012-11535) reported on prostate cancer associations with specific pesticide exposures in the AHS; glyphosate did not demonstrate a significant exposure-response association with prostate cancer.
- Multigner et al. (2008, ASB2012-11917) also reported a lack of association between glyphosate use and prostate cancer. This data appears to have also been reported by Ndong et al. (2009, ASB2012-11922).
- The lack of association between glyphosate use and prostate cancer was also supported recently in an epidemiology study in farmers in British Columbia, Canada, by Band et al. (2011, ASB2012-11555).
- Lee et al. (2004, ASB2012-11883) reported a lack of association between glyphosate use and stomach and oesophageal adenocarcinomas.
- Carreon et al. (2005, ASB2012-11585) reported epidemiological data on gliomas and farm pesticide exposure in women; glyphosate had no association with gliomas.
- Engel et al. (2005, ASB2012-11613) reported AHS data on breast cancer incidence among farmers' wives, with no association between breast cancer and glyphosate.
- Flower et al. (2004, ASB2012-11620) reported AHS data on parental use of specific pesticides and subsequent childhood cancer risk among 17,280 children, with no association between childhood cancer and glyphosate.
- Andreotti et al. (2009, ASB2012-11544) reported AHS data where glyphosate was not associated with pancreatic cancer.
- Landgren et al. (2009, ASB2012-11875) reported AHS data on monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS), showing no association with glyphosate use.
- Karunanayake et al. (2011, ASB2012-11865) reported a lack of association between

glyphosate and Hodgkin's lymphoma.

- Pahwa et al. (2011, ASB2012-11987) reported a lack of association between glyphosate and multiple myeloma.
- Schinasi and Leon (2014, ASB2014-4819) published the results of epidemiologic research on the relationship between non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) and occupational exposure to pesticides. Phenoxy herbicides, carbamate insecticides, organophosphorus insecticides and lindane were positively associated with NHL. However, no association between NHL and glyphosate was reported.
- Kachuri et al. (2013, ASB2014-8030) investigated an association between lifetime use of multiple pesticides and multiple myeloma in Canadian men. Excess risks of multiple myeloma were observed among men reported to be using other pesticides such as carbamates, phenoxy herbicides or organochlorines. However, no excess risk was observed for glyphosate.
- Cocco et al. (2014, ASB2014-7523) investigated the role of occupational exposure to agrochemicals in the aetiology of lymphoma overall, B cell lymphoma and its most prevalent subtypes. No increased CLL risk in relation to glyphosate became evident.
- Alavanja and Bonner (2012, ASB2014-9173) reviewed studies on occupational pesticide exposure and cancer risk. Twenty one pesticides identified subsequent to the last IARC review showed significant exposure-response associations in studies of specific cancers. No significant association was observed for glyphosate.
- El-Zaemey and Heyworth (2013, ASB2014-9473) reported a case control study on the association between pesticide spray drift from agricultural pesticide application areas and breast cancer in Western Australia. The findings support the hypothesis that a woman who ever noticed spray drift or who first noticed spray drift at a younger age had increased risk of breast cancer. However, it was not possible to examine whether the observed associations are related to a particular class of pesticides.
- Pahwa et al. (2011, ASB2014-9625) investigated the putative association of specific pesticides with soft-tissue sarcoma (STS). A Canadian population-based case-control study conducted in six provinces was used for this analysis. A higher incidence of STS was associated with the insecticides aldrin and diazinon after adjustment for other independent predictors. However, no statistically significant association between STS and exposure to glyphosate or other herbicides was observed.
- Koutros et al. (2011, ASB2014-9594) studied associations between pesticides and prostate cancer. No statistically significant positive association between pesticides and prostate cancer were observed. There was suggestive evidence on an increased risk (OR>1.0) with an increasing number of days of use of petroleum oil/petroleum distillate used as herbicide, terbufos, fonofos, phorate and methyl bromide. However, no increased risk was observed for glyphosate.

In a comprehensive review of the AHS publications and data, Weichenthal et al. (2010, ASB2012-12048) noted that increased rates in the following cancers were not associated with glyphosate use: overall cancer incidence, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon or rectal cancer, lymphohematopoietic cancers, leukaemia, NHL, multiple myeloma, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma, kidney cancer, childhood cancer, oral cavity cancers, stomach cancer, oesophagus cancer and thyroid cancer.

Mink et al. (2012, ASB2014-9617) submitted a comprehensive review of epidemiologic studies of

glyphosate and cancer. To examine potential cancer risks in humans they reviewed the epidemiologic literature to evaluate whether exposure to glyphosate is associated causally with cancer risk in humans. They also reviewed relevant methodological and biomonitoring studies of glyphosate. The review found no consistent pattern of positive associations indicating a causal relationship between total cancer (in adults or in children) or any site-specific cancer and exposure to glyphosate.

Unfortunately, there was no overview table of epidemiological studies in the RAR. However, more information is given in the addendum on carcinogenicity that is attached to this CLH report. The tables there were related to the evaluation of epidemiological studies by the IARC and have been copied into this CLH dossier, with few amendments, for the sake of transparency.

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Table 43: Cohort studies which were considered in the IARC Monograph.

Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation by IARC	Comment by RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
Alavanja et al., 1996, ASB2015-7849	The Agricultural Health Study (AHS), large prospective cohort study	The only cohort study to date to have published findings on exposure and the risk of cancer at many different sites.	The data of this study were used in further studies. Conclusions are described there.	The AHS study was described in the RAR as basis for a number of publications.	Data of this publication were used for further studies. Conclusions on glyphosate are presented with these studies.
Alavanja et al., 2003, ASB2012-11535	Use of pesticides and prostate cancer risk (based on AHS)	No significant exposure-response association of glyphosate with cancer of prostate was found.	Agreement	Yes	No significantly increased risk of prostate cancer.
Andreotti et al., 2009, ASB2012-11544	Pesticide use and risk of pancreatic cancer (based on AHS)	The odds ratio for ever- versus never-exposure to glyphosate was 1.1 (0.6-1.7) while the odds ratio for the highest category of level of intensity-weighted lifetime days was 1.2 (0.6-2.6)	Agreement	Yes	No significantly increased risk of pancreatic cancer.
Blair et al., 2011, ASB2015-7868	Impact of pesticide exposure misclassification on estimates of relative risks in the AHS	Non-differential exposure misclassification biases relative risk estimates towards the null in the AHS and tends to decrease the study power.	Glyphosate was not assessed in this study.	No, no assessment of glyphosate in this study	No assessment of glyphosate in this study
Dennis et al., 2010, ASB2015-8439	Pesticide use and risk of melanoma (based on data of AHS)	Exposure to glyphosate was not associated with cutaneous melanoma within the AHS.	Agreement	No	No increased risk of melanoma.
De Roos et al., 2005a, ASB2012-11605	Cancer incidence among glyphosate-exposed pesticide applicators (based on data of the AHS)	No increased risk of all cancers and of cancers in lung, oral cavity, colon, rectum, pancreas, kidney, bladder, prostate and of melanoma, all lympho-haematopoietic cancers, NHL and leukaemia. For multiple myeloma the relative risk was 1.1 (0.5-2.4) when adjusted for age, but was 2.6 (0.7-9.4), when adjusted for	Agreement with the reported results and the conclusion on limited power of the study. Further discussion of multiple myeloma in this study see also re-evaluation by Sorahan (2015),	Yes	No increased risk of all cancers and of cancers in lung, oral cavity, colon, rectum, pancreas, kidney, bladder, prostate and of

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Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation by IARC	Comment by RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
		multiple confounders. The study had limited power for the analysis of multiple myeloma. Missing data limit the interpretation of the findings.	ASB2015-2284), below		melanoma, all lympho-haematopoietic cancers, NHL and leukaemia. Interpretation of multiple myeloma is limited.
De Roos et al., 2005b, ASB2015-8437	Response in the discussion on the study of De Roos et al., 2005a, ASB2012-11605 (see above)	The study had limited power for the analysis of multiple myeloma. Missing data limit the interpretation of the findings.	Agreement	No, the paper is no study but only a response in the discussion on study of De Roos et al., 2005a, ASB2012-11605 (see above).	See De Roos et al., 2005a, ASB2012-11605
Engel et al., 2005, ASB2012-11613	Pesticide use and breast cancer risk	No difference in incidence of breast cancer for women who reported ever applying glyphosate (odds ratio 0.9 (0.7-1.1); Women who never used glyphosate but whose husband had used (no information on duration of use): odds ratio 1.3 (0.8-1.9)	Agreement	Yes	No significantly increased risk of breast cancer.
Flower et al., 2004, ASB2012-11620	Parental pesticide application and cancer risk in children; (based on data of AHS)	“For all the children of the pesticide applicators, risk was increased for all childhood cancers combined, for all lymphomas combined, and for Hodgkin lymphoma, compared with the general population.” Limited power of the study for glyphosate exposure.	The cited IARC conclusion considers the risk for children of all pesticide applicators. However, this statement is not relevant for the assessment of glyphosate. There was an increased odds ratio in result of application of pesticides aldrin, dieldrin and ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate. However, the results for glyphosate did not demonstrate any risk for childhood cancer. The odds ratios for maternal	Yes	No increased risk of childhood cancer.

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Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation by IARC	Comment by RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
Landgren et al., 2009, ASB2012-11875	Pesticide exposure and risk of monoclonal gammopathy (based on data of AHS)	No association between exposure to glyphosate and risk of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance, a premalignant plasma disorder that often precedes multiple myeloma; odds ratio 0.5 (0.2-1.0)	use and paternal use of glyphosate are even clearly below 1. Agreement with the limited power of the study. The study authors conclude a nonsignificant decrease of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS), on the large data base of the AHS.	Yes	Nonsignificant decrease of risk of MGUS which usually precedes multiple myeloma
Lee et al., 2007, ASB2015-8228	Pesticide use and risk of colorectal cancer (based on data of AHS)	Most of the 50 pesticides studied were not associated with risk of cancer of the colorectum, and the relative risks with exposure to glyphosate were 1.2 (0.9-1.6), 1.0 (0.7-1.5) and 1.6 (= 0.9-2.9) for cancers of the colorectum, colon and rectum respectively.	Agreement	No	No significantly increased risk of colorectal cancers.
Sorahan, 2015, ASB2015-2284	Glyphosate and multiple myeloma, re-analysis of AHS data; De Roos et al., 2005a, ASB2012-11605 (see above) are reanalysed	Sorahan confirmed that the excess risk of multiple myeloma was present only in the subset with no missing information.	The author concluded that “ <i>this secondary analysis of AHS data does not support the hypothesis that glyphosate use is a risk factor for multiple myeloma</i> ”.	No, study was published after completion of the RAR.	No significantly increased risk of multiple myeloma based on the AHS data

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Table 44: Case-control studies on Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), multiple myeloma and leukaemia which were considered in the IARC Monograph.

Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation by IARC	Comment by RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
Brown et al., 1990, TOX2003-999	Pesticide exposure and other agricultural risk for leukaemia	The odds ratio for glyphosate was 0.9 (0.5-1.6). The study had limited power to assess effects of glyphosate.	Agreement	No, because released before 2000	No increased risk of leukaemia, limited power of the study.
Brown et al., 1993, TOX2002-1000	Pesticide exposure and multiple myeloma	The odds ratio for glyphosate was 1.7 (0.8-3.6). The study had limited power to assess effects of glyphosate.	Agreement	No, because released before 2000	Limited power of the study to assess effects of glyphosate.
Cantor et al., 1992, ASB2015-7885	Pesticides and other agricultural risk factors for non-Hodgkin lymphoma	The odds ratio for men who ever handled glyphosate was 1.1 (0.7-1.9), low power of the study to assess risk of NHL associated with glyphosate	Agreement	No, because released before 2000	No significantly increased risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, limited power of the study
Cocco et al., 2013, ASB2014-7523	Pesticide exposure and lymphoma risk	Odds ratio for glyphosate exposure was 3.1 (0.6-17.4); the study had a very limited power to assess the effects of glyphosate on risk of NHL.	Agreement with the reported results and the conclusion on limited power of the study. Only 4 exposed cases and 2 control subjects have been considered in this study.	Yes	Very limited power of the study (only 4 exposed cases and 2 control subjects)
De Roos et al., 2003, ASB2012-11606	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	See separate assessment in this addendum	See separate assessment in this addendum	Yes	Please refer to Table 2.2-2 given in Addendum 1 to RAR, 2015
Eriksson et al., 2008, ASB2012-11614	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	See separate assessment in this addendum	See separate assessment in this addendum	Yes	Please refer to Table 2.2-2 given in Addendum 1 to RAR, 2015
Hardell and Eriksson, 1999, ASB2012-11838	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	The odds ratio for ever-use of glyphosate was 2.3 (0.4-13.4) in a univariate analysis, and 5.8 (0.6-54) in a multivariable analysis. The exposure frequency was low for glyphosate, and the study had limited power to detect an effect.	Agreement with the reported results and the conclusion on limited power of the study. Only 4 exposed cases and 3 control subjects have been considered in this study.	Yes	no conclusion possible because of limited power of the study (only 4 exposed cases and 3 control subjects)

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Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation by IARC	Comment by RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
Hardell et al., 2002, ASB2012-11839	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and hairy cell leukaemia	The study is a pooled analysis of two case-control studies (see Hardell and Eriksson, 1999, TOX1999-686, ASB2012-11838 and Nordström et al., 1998, TOX1999-687 in this addendum). Increased risk was found for glyphosate only in univariate analysis (odds ratio, 3.04 (1.08-8.52)), however, the odds ratio decreased in multivariate analysis to 1.85 (0.55-6.20). The exposure frequency for glyphosate was low and the study had limited power.	Agreement with the presented results and the conclusion on limited power of the study. The study is a pooled analysis of two case-control studies (see separate discussion on studies of Hardell and Eriksson, 1999, TOX1999-686, ASB2012-11838 and Nordström et al., 1998, TOX1999-687 in this addendum).	Yes	Please refer to Table 2.2-2 given in Addendum 1 to RAR, 2015
Kachuri et al., 2013, ASB2014-8030	Pesticide exposure and risk of multiple myeloma	The odds ratio for ever-use of glyphosate was 1.19 (0.76-1.87), no association was found for light users (≤ 2 days per year, odds ratio 0.72 (0.39-1.32), the odds ratio in heavier users (>2 days per year) was 2.04 (0.98-4.23). The study had relatively low response rates.	Agreement	Yes	No increased risk of multiple myeloma for ever use of glyphosate, higher (not significant) OR if mixing or applying glyphosate >2 days per year, low response rate
Karunanayake et al., 2012, ASB2012-11865	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Based on 38 cases exposed to glyphosate, the odds ratios were 1.14 (0.74-1.76) adjusted for age and province, and 0.99 (0.62-1.56) when additionally adjusted for medical history variables.	Agreement	Yes	No increased risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma
Lee et al., 2004a, ASB2015-8238	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin Lymphoma among asthmatics	Subject with a history of asthma had a non-significantly lower risk of NHL than non-asthmatics. The odds ratio associated with glyphosate use was 1.4 (0.98-2.1.) among non-asthmatics and 1.2 (0.4-3.3) among asthmatics.	Agreement	No	No significantly increased risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma for asthmatics and non-asthmatics; non-significantly lower risk of NHL for asthmatics than non-asthmatics

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Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation by IARC	Comment by RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
McDuffie et al., 2001, ASB2011-364	Pesticide exposure and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Odds ratio of 1.26 (0.87-1.80) and 1.20 (0.83-1.74, adjusted for age, province, high-risk exposures) were observed for exposure to glyphosate. In an analysis by frequency of exposure to glyphosate, participants with 2+ days of exposure per year had an odds ratio of 2.12 (1.2-3.73) compared with those with some but ≤ 2 days of exposure. The study was large, but had relatively low participation rates.	See separate assessment in this addendum	Yes	Please refer to Table 2.2-2 given in Addendum 1 to RAR, 2015
Nordström et al., 1998, TOX1999-687	Occupational exposures, animal exposure and smoking as risk factors for hairy cell leukaemia	An age-adjusted odds ratio of 3.1 (0.8-12) was observed for exposure of glyphosate. However, the study had limited power, only 4 exposed cases and there was no adjustment for other exposures.	Agreement with reported results and conclusions on limited power, only 4 exposed cases and 5 exposed controls are considered in this study	Yes	Limited power of the study (only 4 exposed cases and 5 exposed controls)
Orsi et al., 2009, ASB2012-11985	Pesticide exposure and risk of lymphoid neoplasms	The odds ratios associated with any exposure to glyphosate were 1.2 (0.6-2.1) for all lymphoid neoplasms, 1.0 (0.5-2.2) for NHL, 0.6 (0.2-2.1) for lymphoproliferative syndrome, 2.4 (0.8-7.3) for multiple myeloma, and 1.7 (0.6-5.0) for Hodgkin lymphoma.	Agreement with reported results. It should be considered in the discussion on an association between glyphosate and NHL that the OR of NHL in this study (12 exposed cases and 24 exposed controls) was 1.0.	No	Please refer to Table 2.2-2 given in Addendum 1 to RAR, 2015
Waddell et al., 2001, ASB2015-8037	Use of organophosphate pesticides and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	IARC compared the numbers of cases and controls in this study with the study of De Roos et al., 2003; however, no information on glyphosate in this study	No information on glyphosate	No, no information on glyphosate	no information on glyphosate
Zahm et al., 1990, ASB2013-11501	Exposure to 2,4-D and risk of non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	The study was mentioned by IARC because data were used in the study of De Roos et al., 2003	No information on glyphosate	No, no information on glyphosate	no information on glyphosate

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Table 45: Case-control studies on other cancer types and meta-analyses which were considered in the IARC Monograph.

Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation IARC	Comment RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
Lee et al., 2004b, ASB2012-11883	Pesticide use and risk of adenocarcinomas of stomach and oesophagus	For ever use of glyphosate, the odds ratio was 0.8 (0.4 - 1.4) for cancer of the stomach, and 0.7 (0.3 - 1.4) for oesophageal cancer, the power of the study was limited.	Agreement	Yes	No increased risk of adenocarcinomas of stomach and oesophagus
Ruder et al., 2004, ASB2015-8078	Pesticide exposure and risk of gliomas	No association was found with any of the pesticides assessed, including glyphosate. Glyphosate use was assessed, but specific results were not presented.	Agreement	No	No increased risk of gliomas
Carreon et al., 2005, ASB2012-11585	Pesticide exposure and risk of gliomas	There was a reduced risk for glyphosate (OR 0.7 (0.4 - 1.3).	Agreement	Yes	Reduced risk of gliomas
Lee et al., 2005, ASB2012-11882	Pesticide use and risk of gliomas	There was a non-significant excess risk with glyphosate use for the overall group, but there was inconsistency between observations for self-responds and observations for proxy respondents. The study had limited power to detect an effect of glyphosate use and was difficult to interpret.	Agreement	Yes	Limited power of the study, difficult to interpret
Pahwa et al., 2011, ASB2014-9625	Pesticide exposure and risk of soft-tissue sarcoma	The fully adjusted odds ratio for glyphosate was 0.90 (0.58 - 1.40).	Agreement	Yes	No increased risk of soft-tissue sarcoma
Monge et al., 2007, ASB2012-11909	Pesticide exposure and risk of childhood leukaemia	Association of childhood cancer with glyphosate were reported only for an "other pesticides" category that also included other chemicals, glyphosate was not specifically assessed.	Agreement	Yes	No specific assessment of glyphosate
Schinasi and Leon, 2014, ASB2014-4819	Meta-analysis, exposure to pesticides and non-Hodgkin lymphoma	The meta-analysis for glyphosate included six studies and yielded a meta-risk ratio of 1.5 (1.1 - 2.0). The working group noted that the most fully adjusted risk estimates from the	Agreement, see separate assessment in this addendum (section 2.4).	Yes	See separate assessment in this addendum (section 2.4).

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Study (Author/year)	Subject	Evaluation IARC	Comment RMS on IARC evaluation	Study reported in RAR Draft April 2015	Final conclusion of RMS, considering IARC evaluation
		<p>articles by Hardell et al. (2002, ASB2012-11839) and Eriksson et al. (2008, ASB2012-11614) were not used in this analysis. After considering the adjusted estimates of the two Swedish studies in the meta-analysis, the Working Group estimated a meta-risk-ratio of 1.3 (1.03 - 1.65).</p>			

OR, odds ratio

4.9.3 Other relevant information

In the IARC Monograph, oxidative stress was discussed as a possible mechanism of carcinogenicity. For detailed mechanistic information on e.g. oxidative stress please refer to the addendum to the RAR or to the RAR, that are both attached to this CLH report. However, with regard to oxidative stress it was concluded in the addendum that from the sole observation of oxidative stress and the existence of a plausible mechanism for induction of oxidative stress through uncoupling of mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation alone, genotoxic or carcinogenic activity in humans cannot be deduced for the active substance glyphosate and glyphosate based formulations.

4.9.4 Summary and discussion of carcinogenicity

For glyphosate, a large quantity of animal data regarding carcinogenicity was submitted by different applicants and is partly also available from published scientific literature. At least six acceptable chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity studies in rats and five carcinogenicity studies in mice have been evaluated. Therefore, all available data were considered together using a weight of evidence approach with consideration of the biological significance, dose response, relationship of the highest doses used to the maximum tolerated dose and the consistency of the neoplastic findings among the studies.

In the rat, no evidence of carcinogenic effects was evident and only occasional increases in few different tumour types (pancreas, liver, thyroid, and testes) were observed in two older studies which one is considered not acceptable any longer if current standards are applied. These findings were not confirmed in five more recent, guideline-compliant studies employing very high dose levels. Moreover, the pancreatic tumours did not show a dose response. When the whole toxicological profile of glyphosate is taken into consideration, the pancreas, the thyroid and the testes were no target organs of this substance and liver effects of glyphosate were very limited. The overall conclusion can be drawn that glyphosate was not carcinogenic to the rat.

In the mouse, the incidences in malignant lymphoma, in renal tumours and haemangiosarcoma in male animals were considered in detail. Slightly higher incidences when compared with concurrent controls were confined to very high dose levels above the OECD-recommended limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day and exceeding the MTD. In addition, the outcome of statistical tests was contradictory. Mostly, but not always, trend tests revealed statistical significance but pairwise comparisons failed to detect a significant difference relative to the control group. The reported incidences of all three tumour types fell within their historical control range which were, however, of variable reliability. If the four studies in CD-1 mice are considered together, it becomes apparent that all tumours were observed also in the control groups and in some groups receiving lower doses in at least one concurrent study. Furthermore, the results were not consistent with regard to dose responses. To conclude, there is not enough evidence to consider the tumours in mice as treatment-related.

Epidemiological studies revealed partly contradictory results. However, in most studies, no association with an exposure to glyphosate could be established. In particular, the largest study, i.e., the AHS (see above), was negative. Taken together, the epidemiological data does not provide convincing evidence that glyphosate exposure in humans might be related to any cancer type. Epidemiological studies are of limited value for detecting the carcinogenic potential of an active substance in plant protection products since humans are never exposed to a single compound alone. Thus, the results of the studies are associated to different formulations containing glyphosate or mixtures of different active substances.

4.9.5 Comparison with criteria

The following criteria for classification as a carcinogen are given in CLP regulation:

CLP regulation

A substance is classified in Category 1 (known or presumed human carcinogens) for carcinogenicity on the basis of epidemiological and/or animal data. A substance may be further distinguished as:

Category 1A, known to have carcinogenic potential for humans, classification is largely based on human evidence, or Category 1B, presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans, classification is largely based on animal evidence. The classification in Category 1A and 1B is based on strength of evidence together with additional considerations (see section 3.6.2.2). Such evidence may be derived from:

- human studies that establish a causal relationship between human exposure to a substance and the development of cancer (known human carcinogen); or
- animal experiments for which there is sufficient (1) evidence to demonstrate animal carcinogenicity (presumed human carcinogen).

In addition, on a case-by-case basis, scientific judgement may warrant a decision of presumed human carcinogenicity derived from studies showing limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans together with limited evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

The placing of a substance in Category 2 (suspected human carcinogens) is done on the basis of evidence obtained from human and/or animal studies, but which is not sufficiently convincing to place the substance in Category 1A or 1B, based on strength of evidence together with additional considerations (see section 3.6.2.2). Such evidence may be derived either from limited (1) evidence of carcinogenicity in human studies or from limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

[...]

3.6.2.2.3. Strength of evidence involves the enumeration of tumours in human and animal studies and determination of their level of statistical significance. Sufficient human evidence demonstrates causality between human exposure and the development of cancer, whereas sufficient evidence in animals shows a causal relationship between the substance and an increased incidence of tumours. Limited evidence in humans is demonstrated by a positive association between exposure and cancer, but a causal relationship cannot be stated. Limited evidence in animals is provided when data suggest a carcinogenic effect, but are less than sufficient. The terms ‘sufficient’ and ‘limited’ have been used here as they have been defined by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and read as follows:

(a) Carcinogenicity in humans

The evidence relevant to carcinogenicity from studies in humans is classified into one of the following categories:

- sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity: a causal relationship has been established between exposure to the agent and human cancer. That is, a positive relationship has been observed between the exposure and cancer in studies in which chance, bias and confounding could be ruled out with reasonable confidence;
- limited evidence of carcinogenicity: a positive association has been observed between exposure to the agent and cancer for which a causal interpretation is considered to be credible, but chance, bias or confounding could not be ruled out with reasonable confidence.

(b) Carcinogenicity in experimental animals

Carcinogenicity in experimental animals can be evaluated using conventional bioassays, bioassays that employ genetically modified animals, and other in-vivo bioassays that focus on one or more of the critical stages of carcinogenesis. In the absence of data from conventional long-term bioassays or from assays with neoplasia as the end-point, consistently positive results in several models that address several stages in the multistage process of carcinogenesis should be considered in evaluating the degree of evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

The evidence relevant to carcinogenicity in experimental animals is classified into one of the following categories:

- sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity: a causal relationship has been established between the agent and an increased incidence of malignant neoplasms or of an appropriate combination of benign and malignant neoplasms in (a) two or more species of animals or (b) two or more independent studies in one species carried out at different times or in different laboratories or under different protocols. An increased incidence of tumours in both sexes of a single species in a well-conducted study, ideally conducted under Good Laboratory Practices, can also provide sufficient evidence. A single study in one species and sex might be considered to provide sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity when malignant neoplasms occur to an unusual degree with regard to incidence, site, type of tumour or age at onset, or when there are strong findings of tumours at multiple sites;
- limited evidence of carcinogenicity: the data suggest a carcinogenic effect but are limited for making a definitive evaluation because, e.g. (a) the evidence of carcinogenicity is restricted to a single experiment; (b) there are unresolved questions regarding the adequacy of the design, conduct or interpretation of the studies; (c) the agent increases the incidence only of benign neoplasms or lesions of uncertain neoplastic potential; or (d) the evidence of carcinogenicity is restricted to studies that demonstrate only promoting activity in a narrow range of tissues or organs.

CLP regulation

3.6.2.2.4. Additional considerations (as part of the weight of evidence approach (see 1.1.1)). Beyond the determination of the strength of evidence for carcinogenicity, a number of other factors need to be considered that influence the overall likelihood that a substance poses a carcinogenic hazard in humans. The full list of factors that influence this determination would be very lengthy, but some of the more important ones are considered here.

3.6.2.2.5. The factors can be viewed as either increasing or decreasing the level of concern for human carcinogenicity. The relative emphasis accorded to each factor depends upon the amount and coherence of evidence bearing on each. Generally there is a requirement for more complete information to decrease than to increase the level of concern. Additional considerations should be used in evaluating the tumour findings and the other factors in a case-by-case manner.

3.6.2.2.6. Some important factors which may be taken into consideration, when assessing the overall level of concern are:

- (a) tumour type and background incidence;
- (b) multi-site responses;
- (c) progression of lesions to malignancy;
- (d) reduced tumour latency;
- (e) whether responses are in single or both sexes;
- (f) whether responses are in a single species or several species;
- (g) structural similarity to a substance(s) for which there is good evidence of carcinogenicity;
- (h) routes of exposure;
- (i) comparison of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion between test animals and humans;
- (j) the possibility of a confounding effect of excessive toxicity at test doses;
- (k) mode of action and its relevance for humans, such as cytotoxicity with growth stimulation, mitogenesis, immunosuppression, mutagenicity.

Mutagenicity: it is recognised that genetic events are central in the overall process of cancer development. Therefore evidence of mutagenic activity *in vivo* may indicate that a substance has a potential for carcinogenic effects.

General remark: For the majority of chemical substances evaluated under the CLP-Regulation, normally one study addressing each endpoint is required and usually sufficient for classification and labelling purposes. In contrast, for glyphosate, a large quantity of animal data regarding carcinogenicity was submitted by different applicants and at least six acceptable chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity studies in rats and five carcinogenicity studies in mice have been evaluated. In such a situation, the criteria of the CLP-Regulation may not be applicable directly to the available information for glyphosate. Instead, all available data should be considered together using a weight of evidence approach with consideration of the biological significance, relationship of the applied doses to the maximum tolerated dose and the consistency of the neoplastic findings. Basing any conclusion only on the statistical significance of an increased tumour incidence identified in a single study should be avoided.

Category 1A is not applicable since epidemiological studies do not suggest a strong link of glyphosate exposure to human cancer. In most studies, including the by far largest one, no association could be established. The DS concluded in accordance with IARC (2015) „*There is limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate.*” This is perhaps the best description of the available data since the other IARC categories (“*Evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity*”; “*Inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity*”; “*Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity*”) are even less suitable.

Category 1B is also not applicable since experimental evidence in laboratory animals is far from being “sufficient”. Furthermore, the active substance glyphosate is devoid of genotoxic potential.

In the rat, tumours were only occasionally seen. For pancreatic tumours, no dose response became apparent in the two studies in which an increase was observed (Lankas, 1981, TOX2000-595,

TOX2000-1997; Stout and Ruecker 1990, TOX9300244). Moreover, these tumours could not be reproduced in any other long-term study. The same holds true for liver and thyroid tumours that were found in one and the same study (Stout and Ruecker 1990, TOX9300244) at the highest dose level. For a substance such as glyphosate for which a large number of independent studies is available, reproducibility is crucial. An increase in testicular tumours in an old and rather deficient study (Lankas, 1981, TOX2000-595, TOX2000-1997) was clearly a chance event since they occurred at a relatively low dose level but were not seen in six other valid studies in which much higher doses were administered. Thus, carcinogenicity to rats can be excluded with a high degree of certainty.

In the mouse, the situation is slightly different and three tumour types were considered in detail.

First, the slightly higher incidences in the rather common malignant lymphoma in three studies (Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493; Kumar, 2001, ASB2012-11491; Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11490) were not considered to be treatment-related when a weight of evidence approach was taken. The very different dose levels in all the studies and the dose-specific incidences were included as well as the high variability in spontaneous occurrence of this tumour type and also the statistical uncertainties.

Renal tumour incidences and haemangiosarcoma incidences in male mice from three or two out of five studies, respectively, were slightly higher when compared to concurrent controls at very high dose levels at or exceeding the OECD-recommended limit of 1000 mg/kg bw/day and sometimes being above the MTD. Statistical significance was only observed with a trend test but not in pairwise tests. Furthermore, the low incidences even at high doses fell within the historical control ranges and the findings were not consistent among the acceptable studies in mice. Thus, these findings were considered not of relevance for assessment of carcinogenicity.

Category 2 is also not applicable based on haemangiosarcoma incidences and the respective dose response considerations. In addition to being in the historical control range, this tumour type was also seen in the control and treated groups in other studies with glyphosate (Kumar, 2001, ASB2012-11491; Wood et al., 2009, ASB2012-11490), without evidence of a dose response relationship. The difference between these figures and the incidence at the top dose levels in two studies (Atkinson et al., 1993, TOX9552382; Sugimoto, 1997, ASB2012-11493) is small or missing (1 or 2 vs. 4 and 2; see Table 42). Statistical significance with the trend test may be explained by the zero incidence in concurrent controls in the studies by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) or Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493). Furthermore, there was no increase in the Sugimoto study even though the dose level was by more than four times higher than applied by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382).

With regard to the incidences in kidney tumours in the studies by Knezevich and Hogan (1983, TOX9552381) and Sugimoto (1997, ASB2012-11493) at the top dose level, it should be noticed, on one hand, that the MTD was exceeded and, on the other hand, that a similar incidence of renal tumours (2 vs. 3 or 2) had been seen in the study by Atkinson et al. (1993, TOX9552382) in both the control and low dose group (see Table 42). Furthermore, no pre-neoplastic kidney lesions have been observed in treated animals, even at excessive dose levels. Thus, also for this tumour type, there is no convincing evidence that it is related to glyphosate administration.

On balance, this inconsistent data is not sufficient for classification and labelling of glyphosate as a category 2 carcinogen.

Based on the available data no mode of action could be identified. Mechanistic data, e.g., providing evidence of oxidative stress are partly contradictory but should not be given much weight in a situation where a very comprehensive database of high quality long-term studies in laboratory animals is available.

4.9.6 Conclusions on classification and labelling

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 for glyphosate according to the CLP criteria.

4.10 Toxicity for reproduction

4.10.1 Effects on fertility

4.10.1.1 Non-human information

The reproductive toxicity of glyphosate was tested in a large number of two-generation studies in rats of which 6 may be considered fully valid or at least supplementary from a current point of view. These studies are summarised in Table 46, along with a (deficient) three-generation study.

The DS is aware of three further reproduction studies which have been referred to in an older EU evaluation (Germany, 1998, ASB2010-10302). No adverse effects were reported in any of these studies but they are not considered to be suitable for the purpose of classification and labelling. In three-generation studies by Schroeder and Hogan (1981, TOX9552385) and by Bhide (1988a, TOX9551965), the top dose levels of 30 or approx. 15 mg/kg bw/day were much too low and could not be expected to reveal any toxic effect. The same holds true for a non-guideline “segment I” study with gavage administration of up to 10 mg/kg bw/day by Bhide (1988b, TOX9551832). A published reproduction study (Dallegrave et al., 2007; ASB2012-2721) was performed with a commercial formulation and, thus, is also not useful for classification and labelling of the active substance.

Table 46: Reproductive (two-generation) studies with glyphosate in rats

Reference; Study identification; Purity; Owner	Study type, strain, route	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Dhinsa et al., 2007; ASB2012-11494; 95.7%; Nufarm	Two-gen., Sprague- Dawley, diet	0, 1500, 5000, 15000 ppm	Parental, reproductive, offspring: 5000 ppm (351 mg/kg bw/d)	Parental, reproductive, offspring: 15000 ppm (1000- 1600 mg/kg bw/d)	Parental.: liver, kidney wt↑; Repro: homogenisation resistant spermatid count↓; Off- spring: delay in preputial separation in F1 males
Moxon, 2000; TOX2000-2000; 97.6%; Syngenta	Two-gen., Wistar- derived AlpK, diet	0, 1000, 3000, 10000 ppm	Parental, offspring: 3000 ppm (293 mg/kg bw/d); Reproductive: 10000 ppm (985 mg/kg bw/d)	Parental, offspring: 10000 ppm (985 mg/kg bw/d); Reproductive: not established	Parental, offspring: bw↓ (F1 pups & F1-adults)
Takahashi, 1997; ASB2012-11495; 94.61%; Arysta	Two-gen., Sprague- Dawley,	0, 1200, 6000, 30000 ppm	Parental, offspring: 6000 ppm (417 mg/kg bw/d);	Parental, offspring: 30000 ppm	Parental: loose stool, bw↓, caecum distention, organ wt

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Reference; Study identification; Purity; Owner	Study type, strain, route	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
	diet		Reproductive: 30000 ppm (>2000 mg/kg bw/d)	(>2000 mg/kg bw/d); Reproductive: not established	changes; Offspring: bw↓, caecum distention
Suresh, 1993*; TOX9300009; 96.8%; ADAMA	Two-gen., Wistar rat, diet	0, 10, 100, 1000, 10000 ppm	Parental, offspring & reproductive 10000 ppm (700-800 mg/kg bw/d)	-	No treatment related effects
Brooker et al., 1992**; TOX9552389; 99.2%; Cheminova	Two-gen., Sprague- Dawley, diet	0, 1000, 3000, 10000 ppm	Parental, offspring: 3000 ppm (197 mg/kg bw/d); reproductive: 10000 ppm (668 mg/kg bw/d)	Parental, offspring: 10000 ppm (668 mg/kg bw/d); Reproductive: not established	Parental, offspring: bw↓, food & water ↑, cellular alterations of salivary glands in F0/F1 m/f
Reyna, 1990; TOX9552387; 97.67%; Monsanto	Two-gen., Sprague – Dawley rat, diet	0, 2000, 10000, 30000 ppm	Parental, offspring & reproductive: 10000 ppm (720- 760 mg/kg bw/d)	Parental, offspring & reproductive: 30000 ppm (~2000 mg/kg bw/d)	Parental: bw gain↓, soft stool; Reproductive: litter size ↓(equivocal); Offspring: bw gain↓
Antal, 1985***; Alkaloida	Three-gen., CD rat, diet	0, 200, 1000, 5000 ppm	Parental, offspring & reproductive: 5000 ppm (462- 502 mg/kg bw/d)	-	No treatment related effects

*supplementary study since dose levels might have been too low and no effects were seen at all

**supplementary range-finding one generation study (Brooker et al., 1991, TOX9552388) also available but without impact on classification and labelling (see attached RAR)

***study not valid according to current standards because of major reporting deficiencies

It should be explained here that the “main effects” were statistically significant if body weight and organ weights or reproductive parameters (apart from reduced litter size in the study by Reyna, 1990, TOX9552387) were affected. Clinical signs or macroscopic findings were also reported when occurring in a higher number of animals as in the control group but were not always subject to statistical evaluation or did not gain statistical significance in all cases. Not all of the mentioned findings were observed necessarily at the LOAEL but sometimes only at higher dose levels. In any case, statistical significance was taken into account when the NOAELs/LOAELs in the individual studies were established.

Parental toxicity was confined to minor effects at high dose levels only. Sometimes, the findings were not consistent among the studies. The cellular alterations in parotid (males and females) and submaxillary (females only) salivary glands in F0 and F1 animals as known before from subchronic and long-term studies were reported only by Brooker et al. (1992) and in the preceding range-finding experiment but were presumably not investigated in the other studies. In addition to these histological findings, high dose (approx. 670 mg/kg bw/day) parental effects comprised gastrointestinal disturbances and a decrease in body weight whereas food and water consumption were increased.

Dhinsa et al. (2007, ASB2012-11494) observed higher absolute and relative organ weights of the liver (F0 & F1 females) and the kidneys (F0 females) at the highest dose level of 15000 ppm (1000 – 1600 mg/kg bw/day). The same effect on organ weights had been reported by Takahashi (1997) in F0 and F1 animals of both sexes, along with decreased prostate weight (F1), loose stool (F0/F1, both sexes), reduced body weight (F0/F1 males) and caecum distention (F0/F1, both sexes). All these findings, however, were confined to an exaggerated dose of 30000 ppm (>2000 mg/kg bw/day). At the same, very high dietary dose, a reduction in body weight gain and gastrointestinal effects (soft stool) had been described in adult animals in the earliest reproduction study by Reyna (1990, TOX9552387).

No evidence of reproductive toxicity was observed in any of these studies apart from a rather equivocal reduction in litter size in the study by Reyna (1990, TOX9552387) at a dose level of more than 2000 mg/kg bw/day. In the two litters produced by the F0 generation, a non-significant reduction by up to 10% was observed which was less pronounced in the F1. This dose is far above any limit dose and, furthermore, a lower litter size was not confirmed in the study by Takahashi (1997, ASB2012-11495) in which the same dietary concentration of 30000 ppm had been tested. A decrease in homogenisation resistant spermatids in the Cauda epididymidis has been observed by Dhinsa et al. (2007, ASB2012-11494) after administration of 15000 ppm but had no impact on fertility or reproductive success and, thus, was of questionable relevance. This reduction (Control: 399.9 million/gram; 15000 ppm: 309.0 million/gram) was noted in F0 males but was not reproducible at any dose levels in F1 males.

Weak effects on the offspring were indicated by a reduced pup weight or weight gain in most studies but were confined to very high, parentally toxic dose levels. In addition, a significant delay in sexual maturation in male pups (F1) became apparent at the top dose level of 15000 ppm (~1000 mg/kg bw/day) in the study by Dhinsa et al. (2007, ASB2012-11494) because preputial separation was delayed, occurring after 45.9 days on average versus 43.0 days in the control group. At attainment of sexual maturation as indicated by preputial separation, the mean bodyweight of the male pups was 230 g as compared to 210 g in the control group. This effect was not related to a decrease in the bodyweight and bodyweight gain of the male pups (followed up to day 21). A treatment-related effect on the sexual development of male offspring cannot be excluded although this later onset of sexual maturation had no impact on subsequent reproductive performance. It is important to note that this finding occurred at the limit dose at which parental toxicity was also apparent. Furthermore, it was not confirmed in any of the other reproduction studies.

In summary, rigorous testing of glyphosate up to very high doses in a number of comprehensive studies did not provide evidence of reproductive or offspring toxicity. The few observed effects were small, of equivocal relevance and confined to parentally toxic dose levels. There is no need for classification for effects on sexual function and fertility, based on the animal studies.

4.10.1.2 Human information

Several epidemiological studies are available in which a possible impact of glyphosate exposure on reproductive outcome was investigated. Parameters under study comprised fecundity, miscarriage, pre-term delivery, gestational diabetes mellitus, birth weights, congenital malformations, neural tube defects, or the occurrence of attention-deficit disorder / attention-deficit hyperactive disorder (ADD/ADHD) in children. In most instances, glyphosate and reproductive outcomes lack a statistically significant positive association, as described in a recent review of glyphosate non-cancer endpoint publications (Mink et al., 2011, ASB2012-11904). For ADD/ADHD, a positive association with glyphosate use had been claimed by Garry et al. (2002, ASB2012-11626) but the reported incidence of approx. 1 % in the study population was well below the general population incidence rate of approx. 7 %.

For more information, see Vol. 3 of the attached RAR.

In general, the relevance of epidemiological data to detect effects of glyphosate on fertility or reproductive performance is quite limited. This is mainly due to the fact that operators, bystanders, or residents are exposed to plant protection products containing glyphosate but not to the active substance itself. Furthermore, there is always mixed exposure to a variety of chemicals in the environment or to their residues in our diet. The extent of exposure is mostly unknown.

4.10.2 Developmental toxicity

4.10.2.1 Non-human information

The developmental toxicity and teratogenicity of glyphosate were tested in a great number of studies in rats and rabbits.

Rat

The available valid (guideline-compliant) developmental studies in rats are summarised in Table 47 whereas the few published studies are briefly mentioned below.

Table 47: Developmental toxicity studies in rats

Reference; Study identification; Purity; Owner	Strain, route, duration of treatment	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Moxon, 1996; ASB2012-10080; 95.6%; Syngenta	Alpk (Wistar derived), gavage, d 7-16 p.c.	0, 250, 500, 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Not applicable	None
Hatakenaka, 1995 ASB2012-11497; 95.68%; Arysta	CD (SD), gavage, d 6-15 p.c.	0, 30, 300, 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 300 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: Loose stool Development: skeletal anomalies↑
Brooker et al., 1991, TOX9552393; 98.6%; Cheminova	CD, gavage, d 6-15 p.c.	0, 300, 1000, 3500 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 300 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: slight bw gain↓, noisy respiration (2/25); Development: ossification↓, skeletal anomalies
Suresh, 1991, TOX9551105; 96.8%; ADAMA	Wistar, gavage, d 6-15 p.c.	0, 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 1000 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: <1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: not applicable; Developmental: 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: no effects; Development: ossification↓
Tasker and Rodwell, 1980; TOX9552392; 98.7%; Monsanto	Charles River, gavage, d 6-19 p.c.	0, 300, 1000, 3500 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 1000 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental. 3500 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal:mortality, soft stool, diarrhea; Development: bw↓, post-implantation losses
Anonym (Author perhaps Antal), 1981; TOX9650160; purity 96.8%; Alkaloida	CFY, diet, d 6- 18 p.c.	Calculated to be 0, 22, 103, 544 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 544 mg/kg bw/d	Not applicable	None

It should be explained here that the “main effects” were statistically significant if body weight and organ weights or developmental parameters were affected. Clinical signs were also reported when occurring in a higher number of animals as in the control group but were not always subject to statistical evaluation or did not gain statistical significance in all cases. Not all of the mentioned findings were observed necessarily at the LOAEL but sometimes only at higher dose levels. In any case, statistical significance was taken into account when the NOAELs/LOAELs in the individual studies were established. The same holds true for the studies in rabbits addressed below.

More recently, a developmental toxicity study in outbred Wistar-RIZ rats was published by Chruścielska et al. (2000b, ASB2013-9831). Glyphosate (source and purity not given) was administered to 20 pregnant females per group by oral gavage from day 7 through day 14 of pregnancy at dose levels of 750, 1500 or 3000 mg/kg bw/day. No evidence of maternal or developmental toxicity was observed but reporting of this study was so brief that its quality cannot be assessed.

A further developmental study in Wistar rats was performed by Bhide (1986, TOX9551834) in which no signs of maternal or developmental toxicity were observed up to the highest dose level of 500 mg/kg bw/day but that study was flawed by many deficiencies putting its validity and reliability into question.

Another published developmental study (Dallegrave et al., 2003, ASB2012-11600) was performed with a commercial formulation and, therefore, is not suitable for classification and labelling of the active substance.

Thus, evaluation of glyphosate for a developmental toxicity and possible teratogenicity to rat fetuses is based on the six studies which are compiled in Table 43.

Severe maternal effects (mortality) were confined to the exaggerated dose of 3500 mg/kg bw/day in the study by Tasker and Rodwell (1980, TOX9552392). Up to the limit dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day there were only rather weak effects such as gastrointestinal signs or a lower body weight gain.

Likewise, no teratogenic potential was seen in these studies. The lowest NOAEL for developmental effects was 300 mg/kg bw/day and the LOAEL was 1000 mg/kg bw/day, based on the studies by Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552393) and Hatakenaka (1995, ASB2012-11497). In the first study, evidence of delayed ossification and increased incidence of fetuses with skeletal anomalies was observed at 1000 mg/kg bw/day whereas a slight increase in lumbar ribs (11 out of 7 litters compared to 4 out of 2 litters in control animals) was observed in the second. With regard to the single dose study by Suresh (1991, TOX9551105), it was acknowledged that a developmental NOAEL could not be established. At the same dose level, a higher incidence of delayed ossification (caudal vertebral arch, forelimb proximal & hindlimb distal phalanges) was observed and considered adverse, despite the fact that delayed ossification of other parts of the skeleton (skull) was more frequently seen in the control. However, these findings are not of concern because a robust NOAEL for developmental toxicity well below this high dose was established in the other studies.

These previously submitted studies did not show any teratogenic potential in rats. At the very high dose level of 3500 mg/kg bw/day causing maternal toxicity and in one study even mortality, post-implantation loss and both skeletal variations and retardations were observed (Brooker et al., 1991, TOX9552393; Tasker and Rodwell, 1980, TOX9552392). In the most recent study by Moxon (1996, ASB2012-10080), no effects were seen up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day, i.e., the highest dose tested.

No effects were seen in dams or in fetuses when the test substance was administered up to a daily

dose of more than 500 mg/kg bw/day (approx. 10000 ppm) via the diet (Anonym, author perhaps Antal, 1981, TOX9650160).

In summary, the rat studies revealed only slight developmental effects which were confined to very high and already maternally toxic dose levels.

Rabbit

For assessment of developmental toxicity of glyphosate in rabbits, seven studies by oral gavage are available of which one (Bhide and Patil, 1989, TOX9551960) is flawed by serious deficiencies and may be considered with strong reservations only. The studies are summarised in Table 48.

Table 48: Developmental toxicity studies with glyphosate in rabbits

Reference; Study identification; Purity; Owner	Strain, duration of treatment, route	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Coles and Doleman, 1996; ASB2012-11499; 95.3%; Nufarm	NZW rabbit, d 7-19 p.c., gavage	0, 50, 200, 400 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 50 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 200 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: mortality (2 deaths at top dose), bw gain ↓; Development: post-implantation loss
Moxon, 1996; TOX2000-2002; 95.6%; Syngenta	NZW rabbit, d 8-20 p.c., gavage	0, 100, 175, 300 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 100 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 175 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 175 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 300 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: food intake and bw gain ↓, clinical signs; Development: foetal wt ↓, ossification retarded
Hojo, 1995, ASB2012-11498; 97.56%; Arysta	Japanese White rabbits (Kbl:JW), d 6-18 p.c., gavage	0, 10, 100, 300 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 100 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 300 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 300 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: not applicable	Maternal: mortality (1 death), loose stool, abortion; Development: none
Suresh et al., 1993*; TOX9551106; 96.8%; ADAMA	NZW rabbit, d 6-18 p.c., gavage	0, 20, 100, 500 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 20 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 100 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 100 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: not established due to low number of foetuses at top dose	Maternal: mortality (4 deaths at mid and 8 at high dose), soft/liquid stool; Development: no clear-cut effects up to 100 mg/kg bw/d (high dose group excluded due to low number of foetuses and litters)
Brooker et al., 1991; TOX9552391; 98.6%; Cheminova	NZW rabbit, d 7-19 p.c., gavage	0, 50, 150, 450 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 50 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 150 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 150 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 450 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: mortality (1 at top dose), clinical signs (GI-tract), food intake and bw gain ↓; Development: late embryonic death, post implantation loss, cardiac malformations
Bhide & Patil, 1989**; TOX9551960; Lot 38, 95%;	NZW rabbit, d 6-18 p.c., gavage	0, 125, 250, 500 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 250 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal & developmental: 500 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: food intake and bw ↓, abortion; Development: dead foetuses, malformations

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Reference; Study identification; Purity; Owner	Strain, duration of treatment, route	Dose levels	NOAEL	LOAEL	Targets / Main effects
Barclay, Luxan					(external, visceral & skeletal)
Tasker et al., 1980*; TOX9552390; 98.7%; Monsanto	Dutch Belted rabbit, d 6-27 p.c., gavage	0, 75, 175, 350 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 75 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: 175 mg/kg bw/d	Maternal: 175 mg/kg bw/d; Developmental: not established due to low number of foetuses	Maternal: mortality (1 death at mid, 7 at high dose), soft stool, diarrhea; Developmental: none up to 175 mg/kg bw/d (high dose group excluded due to low number of foetuses and litters)

* supplementary study since high dose group could not be evaluated for developmental toxicity/teratogenicity

** study with serious deficiencies in conduct and reporting

In addition, the DS is aware of a single study with dietary administration of glyphosate (purity 96.8%, source most likely Alkaloida) to pregnant NZW rabbits. In this poorly reported study (Anonym, author perhaps Antal, 1981, TOX9650160), the test material was fed from gestation day 6 through 19 at three different dietary concentrations corresponding to daily intakes of 10.5, 50.7 or 255.3 mg/kg bw. Maternal toxicity was not observed. Likewise, there were no malformations noted and foetal weight was not affected. However, there was an increase in foetal losses at the two upper dose levels even though there was no the clear dose response (6.06 or 7.03% as compared to 0.93 or 0.79% in the control or low dose groups, respectively) that one would expect if the effect was really treatment-related. From the brief description, it appears that these findings were mostly post-implantation losses and, thus, would be somehow in line with what was observed in guideline-compliant gavage studies.

No published developmental studies in rabbits are available.

Excessive maternal toxicity became apparent mainly by a number of unscheduled, treatment-related deaths in 5 out of 7 studies in dose range from 100 to 500 mg/kg bw/day. In two studies (Tasker et al., 1980, TOX9552390; Suresh et al., 1993, TOX9551106), nearly one half of top dose animals was affected resulting in the loss of these dose groups for evaluation of developmental and teratogenic effects in foetuses. Mortality among pregnant does has been used to justify the proposal for classification of glyphosate for STOT RE and was therefore discussed in the respective section (see Table 18). Maternal toxicity was further characterised by gastro-intestinal clinical signs and reductions in food consumption and body weight or body weight gain. Sometimes, abortions were noted of which it is not clear whether they were due to maternal or instead to foetotoxicity. In any case, it must be acknowledged that all developmental findings in foetuses occurred in a dose range that was clearly toxic to the does even though there were differences among the studies with regard to severity of maternally toxic effects.

In spite of evident maternal toxicity, no developmental effects were observed in the study by Hojo (1995, ASB2012-11498) up to the top dose level of 300 mg/kg bw/day and in the study by Tasker et al. (1980, TOX9552390) up to the mid dose of 175 mg/kg bw/day, i.e., the highest dose at which foetuses could be evaluated. The other five studies deserve more detailed description since, here, developmental effects have been observed.

- In the study by Coles and Doleman (1996, ASB2012-11499), an increase in post-implantation losses was observed at the two upper dose levels, i.e., in the presence of

maternal toxicity. The numbers of affected does were 10/15 at the mid dose and 9/15 at the high dose level as compared to 4/14 in the control group and 4/18 at the low dose level. In contrast, there was no increase in morphological anomalies.

- The study by Moxon (1996, TOX2000-2002), in contrast, revealed different developmental effects. Reduced foetal body weight and retarded ossification were observed at 300 mg/kg bw/day, again in the presence of maternal toxicity. No evidence of teratogenicity was obtained.
- The study by Suresh et al. (1993, TOX9551106) was compromised by high maternal mortality. During treatment, 4 does of the mid and 5 females in the top dose group died. In addition, further three high dose females died after scheduled cessation of substance administration. In principle, the premature death of more than one half of the pregnant rabbits at the high dose level would have required immediate termination of this group. From the beginning of the experiment, there were less does in the treated groups than in the control (15 to 17 mated females vs. 26). Together with the animal losses and a case of complete litter resorption, this difference resulted in a very low number of litters and foetuses from the highest dose group that were available for teratological examination at scheduled sacrifice. An overview of foetal findings is given in Table 49.

The percentage of foetuses with 'dilated heart' was significantly increased at all dose levels. The diagnosis 'dilated heart' was not defined in the study report and neither criteria for this diagnosis nor any measurements of the heart and its size were provided. Because of the low number of foetuses and litters, it is hardly possible to interpret any of the results obtained in the top dose group. If only the low and mid dose group are considered and compared to the controls, the absolute number of foetuses and litters with 'dilated heart' was quite small and did not show a difference between the two groups although the dose applied to mid dose females was by five times higher. Thus, there was no clear dose response even though just this would be expected if it was a treatment-related effect.

In the presence of severe maternal toxicity, there was also a slight increase in the percentage of foetuses with extra 13th rib.

In summary, the study results do not allow meaningful assessment developmental effects for the highest dose level. If assessment is confined to the low and mid dose levels, there was no clear evidence of foetotoxicity or teratogenicity because the finding 'dilated heart' was not really substantiated in the study report and because of the lacking dose response.

Table 49: Foetal findings in the study by Suresh et al. (1993, TOX9551106)

Dose group (mg/kg bw/day)	0	20	100	500
Percentage of foetuses with 'dilated heart'	0.0	5.1*	5.2*	17.9*
No. affected/total number of foetuses examined	-	4/78	4/77	5/28
Litters affected/no. of litters	-	3/13	2/12	2/6
Foetuses with major visceral malformations	4/133	6/78	6/77	8/28
Percentage of foetuses with extra 13 th rib	0.0	1.3	2.6	3.6*

* statistically significant, p≤0.05

- The study by Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552391) was of particular relevance since evaluation of developmental effects was feasible also at the top dose level of 450 mg/kg bw/day since the number of foetuses and litters was sufficient. The maternal NOAEL is based on clinical signs and decreased food consumption at 150 and 450 mg/kg bw/day. At the high dose level, one dam died following occurrence of clinical signs and abortion. The developmental NOAEL was established because of a higher frequency of late embryonic death at the highest dose level that was significantly elevated over the control value and was just at the upper edge of the historical control range. Furthermore, total embryonic losses were increased in all treated groups. However, this data is difficult to interpret since a comparison with historical control data from the performing laboratory proved a remarkably low percentage of post-implantation loss in the control group (5.7 %) that was below the historical control range (6.5-17.5 %). In contrast, the percentages for the low and high dose groups (19.5 and 21 %) were above its upper edge, but the 15.3% in the mid dose group was well within and there was no clear dose response. In this study, there was also an increase in cardiac malformations, mainly interventricular septal defects, at 450 mg/kg bw/day. This finding was observed in four foetuses from 4 litters as compared to one foetus showing this defect in each the control, low and mid dose groups. It must be emphasised that these malformations are apparently different from what is presumably defined by Suresh et al. (1993, TOX9551106) as 'dilated heart'.

Maternal and litter parameters from this study as well as an overview on foetal anomalies are given in Table 50 and Table 51.

Table 50: Summary of the maternal and litter parameters (group mean values) in the study by Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552391)

Parameter	Dose Group (mg/kg bw/day)				Historical control range (mean value)
	0 (Control)	50	150	450	
No. of mated females	19	19	16	20	--
No. not pregnant	0	6	1	5	--
No. of premature deaths	0	0	0	1 [§]	
No. of does with live young or	18	12	15	13	--

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Parameter	Dose Group (mg/kg bw/day)				Historical control range (mean value)
	0 (Control)	50	150	450	
litters at Day 29					
Corpora lutea	11.5	12.4	11.7	11.3	9.0 – 12.9 (11.2)
Implantations	9.7	10.5	9.0	9.2	7.0 – 11.1 (9.5)
Pre-implantation loss	14.6	15.4	23.4	18.8	2.3 – 26.1 (15.1)
Early embryonic deaths	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3 – 1.1 (0.6)
Late embryonic deaths	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3**	0.1 – 1.3 (0.7)
Abortions	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0 [#]	0.0 – 0.1 (0)
Total embryonic deaths	0.6	1.8*	1.5*	1.8**	0.6 – 2.0 (1.2)
Post-implantation loss (%)	5.7	19.5*	15.3*	21.0**	6.5 – 17.5 (12.9)
Live young	9.1	8.7	7.5	7.3	6.1 – 9.5 (8.3)
Litter weight (g)	389.5	370.6	320.5	315.0	281.9 – 402.2 (352.9)
Mean foetal weight (g)	43.9	43.3	44.0	44.5	41.4 – 47.6 (44.1)
Sex (% males)	55.3	55.8	57.6	53.8	--

§ Day 20, following abortion on the day before

* Statistically significant by Kruskal –Wallis ‘H’ test P < 0.05

** Statistically significant by Kruskal –Wallis ‘H’ test P < 0.01

Fisher exact test follow-up by intergroup comparison with control was not statistically significant P > 0.05

Table 51: Summary of foetal parameters in the study by Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552391)

Parameter	Dose Group (mg/kg bw/day)				Historical control range or x/y ϕ (mean)
	0(control)	50	150	450	
Number of does with live young or litters at Day 29	18	12	15	13	--
Mean foetal weight (g)	43.9	43.3	44.0	44.5	41.4 – 47.6 (44.1)
Sex (% males)	55.3	55.8	57.6	53.8	--
Malformations					--
Total number of foetuses examined	163	104	112	95	1511
No. of malformed foetuses	3	3	5	6	51
%	1.9	5.8	4.3	5.9 (F)	0.7 – 5.9 (3.8)
Number of Affected Litters	3	3	3	5	43/188
%	16.67	25	20	38.5	22.9
Thoracic region malformations					--
No. of foetuses with interventricular septal defect	1	1	1	4	10/1511
%	0.6	1.0	0.9	4.2	0.66
Litter incidence	1	1	1	4	10/188
%	5.56	8.3	6.67	30.8	5.32
Foetuses with enlarged left, reduced right ventricles	0	0	0	2	2/1511
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.13

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Parameter	Dose Group (mg/kg bw/day)				Historical control range or x/y \diamond (mean)
	0(control)	50	150	450	
Litter incidence	0	0	0	2	2/188
%	0	0	0	15.4	1.10
Foetuses with retro-oesophageal right subclavian artery	0	0	3	2	7/1511
%	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.1	0.46
Litter incidence	0	0	1	1	7/188
%	0	0	6.6	7.6	3.72
Foetuses with narrow/dilated aortic arch/pulmonary trunk/arterial trunk	1	1	1	3	8/1511
%	0.6	1.0	0.9	3.2	0.52
Litter incidence	1	1	1	3	8/188
%	5.56	8.3	6.67	23.1	4.25
Anomalies					--
Total number of foetuses examined [#]	160	101	107	89	--
No. of foetuses with gross/visceral anomalies	9	14	14	6	--
%	6.4	19.5	12.9	9.6 (K)	--
No. of foetuses with skeletal anomalies	21	13	14	11	--
%	11.7	17.7	12.5	10.1 (K)	--
No. of foetuses with reduced ossification	7	4	5	4	--
%	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.5	--
Mean foetal weight of foetuses with reduced ossification (g)	37.9	43.6	37.7	26.1	--

- \diamond number affected / total number examined
- [#] Malformed foetuses are excluded
- (F) Fisher's exact test applied, not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$)
- (K) Kruskal-Wallis 'H' statistic, not significant ($P > 0.05$)
- no data

- The study of Bhide and Patil (1989, TOX9551960) was seriously flawed by serious deficiencies. Thus, no individual data is given and it is not clear whether statistical analysis of data has been performed and, if so, which statistical tests had been applied. Uterine weights and the results of maternal necropsy have not been reported. It is surprising that no maternal deaths have occurred even though the mid and high dose levels of 250 or 500 mg/kg bw/day had proven clearly toxic in other studies. It seems that the total number of foetuses and litters with malformations was higher in the groups receiving the mid and high doses of glyphosate but it is not clear whether they were found in different foetuses or if some foetuses had multiple malformations. The rather high number of visceral malformations at the top dose level was mainly due to absent kidneys or lung lobes, i.e., findings that can hardly be attributed to test substance administration. However, ventricular septal defects as in the study by Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552391) were also noted but only in 2 out of 78 foetuses in the high dose group as compared to a control incidence of 0/109.

From all these studies, when taken together, the overall conclusion may be drawn that in rabbits, in

contrast to rats, some developmental effects and, in addition, post-implantation losses have been observed which can be allocated to glyphosate administration to the does. However, these findings were confined to dose levels at which severe maternal toxicity was apparent.

4.10.2.2 Human information

The same general constraints on the use of epidemiological data as discussed with regard to carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity above (such as the lack of reliable exposure data, the impact of co-formulants or parallel exposure to other chemicals) apply also to developmental toxicity and teratogenicity. So far, there is no convincing evidence that exposure to glyphosate formulations will increase the risk for an adverse developmental outcome in humans.

Two studies on residential proximity to agricultural pesticide applications in California by and examined whether early gestational exposure to pesticides was associated with an increased risk of hypospadias (Carmichael et al., 2013, ASB2014-9307) or neural tube defects and orofacial clefts (Yang et al., 2013, ASB2014-9644) in offspring. In both studies formulated glyphosate (mentioned as "phosphonoglycine") was included in the analyses and exposure was frequent but no positive correlation was found.

In a study from Ontario (Canada), Arbuckle et al. (2001, ASB2012-11545) reported a slight increase in the pre-conception glyphosate exposure odds ratio for spontaneous abortion of borderline significance (OR = 1.4). Due to strong limitations in this study, no firm conclusion is possible. Thus, 395 spontaneous abortions were reported out of 3936 pregnancies giving a rate of spontaneous aborting of 10% that is below the baseline rate in the general population of 12 to 25 %. Recall bias is reflected in the recall of spontaneous abortion over the previous 5 years (64 % of all spontaneous abortions reported) being much higher than the recall of those greater than 10 years prior to the survey (34 % of all spontaneous abortions reported).

There are some reports from South America claiming an increasing frequency of birth defects in rural areas where the population is heavily exposed to agrochemicals (e.g., Campana et al., 2010, ASB2013-10559). Lopez et al. (2012, ASB2013-10534) also reported an increase in malformations but also in cancer incidence from certain regions but these increases were more general without clear-cut evidence of a distinct anomaly or a certain cancer type. The general weaknesses of such data collected in so-called "ecological" ("correlational") studies are the unknown exposure level and the impossibility to attribute a certain outcome to exposure to a single substance (Paumgarten et al., 2012, ASB2013-10538). There is no evidence so far that the reported increases might be related to glyphosate. Thus, Benitez-Leite et al. (2009, ASB2012-11563) reported the incidence of anomalies in newborn babies in a hospital in Paraguay but from this data it cannot be concluded if there was in fact an increase. Many of the reported anomalies were variations rather than malformations and, according to inquiries by the RMS, a similar incidence might be expected in an average German birth clinic. Furthermore, a single "hospital-based" analysis is not sufficient to prove changes in the prevalence of malformations in a region. The authors themselves reported a (not specified) "high" exposure of the parents to agrochemicals and pesticides in general but glyphosate or glyphosate-containing herbicides were not explicitly mentioned. In everyday life, people in these rural areas were exposed to a great number of agrochemicals that, taken together, might result in a higher risk for adverse outcomes such as malformations or cancer, in particular if exposure is high and appropriate safety measures are not taken. However, this assumption is of not much use neither for risk assessment for a single substance nor for its classification and labelling. Even if the claimed increases could be substantiated in future, it is unlikely that they were due to glyphosate, taking into account the extensive toxicological database and the long history of its worldwide safe use.

The absence of reproductive and developmental effects in humans is not surprising since human *in utero* exposures would be very limited. On one hand, the perfusion rate of glyphosate across the placenta is low (Mose et al., 2008, ASB2012-11914). On the other hand, systemic intake of glyphosate in the general population is low. McQueen et al. (2012, ASB2012-11898) calculated a very low dietary exposures of pregnant women in Australia ranging from 0.005 to 2 % of the ADI of 0.3 mg/kg bw for glyphosate as established by the Australian authorities. In combination, both facts will contribute to a nearly negligible *in utero* exposure.

4.10.3 Other relevant information

There are a large amount of *in vitro* and a few *in vivo* studies on different aspects of reproductive and developmental toxicity of glyphosate and its formulations for which the reader is referred to the attached Vol. 3 of the RAR. For purposes of classification and labelling, this often contradictory information is not that useful since there is a sufficient and adequate database of higher tier animal studies that have been performed in compliance to current guidelines employing very high doses.

However, it should be highlighted that glyphosate was found to be devoid of a potential for endocrine disruption in recent testing on request of U.S. EPA. Glyphosate was included into the U.S. EPA Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program's (EDSP) first list of 67 compounds that were foreseen to Tier 1 Screening. The compounds were selected on their potential for exposure rather than suspected interference with the endocrine system and tested for their potential to interact with the oestrogen, androgen and thyroid endocrine pathways. Levine et al. (2012, ASB2014-9609) published a short summary of the results. According to this, very brief information, glyphosate was tested in Tier 1 assays for (anti-)estrogenic and (anti-)androgenic properties and an impact on steroidogenesis *in vitro*. *In vivo* testing comprised the uterotrophic, Hershberger and male and female pubertal assays. These tests were performed at different laboratories. Bailey et al. (2013, ASB2013-3464) summarized the first results of the male and female pubertal assays in which glyphosate did not exhibit evidence of endocrine disruption.

Based on this new data and on the outcome of the reproductive and developmental studies in animals, the DS does not consider glyphosate to be a substance with endocrine disrupting properties.

In the past, two reports on a teratogenic potential of glyphosate gained notable public attention and are discussed here briefly.

Paganelli et al. (2010, ASB2012-11986) exposed embryos of the clawed frog *Xenopus laevis* to a glyphosate formulation via the water or via injection of the test substance directly into frog embryos. In another experiment and, chicken embryos were exposed directly to a glyphosate formulation through a hole cut in the egg shell. The authors claimed to have found evidence of teratogenicity, in particular of neural crest lesions that might progress to craniofacial malformations. A mechanism similar to that of excess retinoic acid was suspected. However, the relevance of these findings must be questioned because of highly artificial routes of exposure as well as the application of excessive doses. Craniofacial malformations were not noted in developmental studies in rats or rabbits. Decisions on classification and labelling are mainly based on effects in adequate studies in mammals and not on mechanistic considerations.

Krüger et al. (2014, ASB2014-8935) reported glyphosate residues in different organs/tissues (brain, gut wall, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, and muscle tissue) from a total of 38 malformed one-day old piglets (breed not specified) which had been brought in by a Danish farmer. Various, very different malformations were seen, including craniofacial but also visceral and leg anomalies. For determination of glyphosate, apparently the same ELISA as for urine measurements (Abraxis, USA) was used after mincing and diluting tissue samples from the various organs. Its previous validation

for the new matrix was not reported and no LOD or LOQ were mentioned. Mean glyphosate concentrations between 2.1 ppm (liver) and 12.9 ppm (heart) were found. For most organs, the standard deviation was extremely large and individual values in single animals ranged from 0 (liver) and 0.1 ppm (kidney) to occasional findings as high as 80 ppm in lung and heart. The authors speculated if there was a correlation between the malformations and intake of glyphosate residues to which the piglets might have become exposed via the placenta. The farmer claimed that the rate of malformed piglets had increased from 1:1432 when the sows had been fed a diet containing 0.25 ppm glyphosate to 1:260 when the sows received a diet with a glyphosate content of 0.87-1.13 ppm during the first 40 days of pregnancy. This publication cannot be considered as describing a reliable scientific study. Apart from the analytical uncertainties, the main weakness of the study is that only malformed piglets had been investigated for glyphosate concentrations in their organs. Thus, there was no control group to prove the hypothesis of a potential correlation.

Such a correlation is unlikely because of the following considerations:

- In a multitude of developmental studies and multi-generation studies in rats, no evidence of teratogenicity was obtained. Even in rabbits which proved more vulnerable, developmental effects were confined to exaggerated dose levels which also caused clear maternal toxicity. It is very unlikely that pigs, receiving much lower amounts of glyphosate by ingestion of residues in the diet, should be that much more sensitive and, if so, it is hardly conceivable that such effects would not have become apparent earlier and also in other countries and on other farms.
- Many different malformations were reported. However, most chemical teratogens produce a specific teratogenic effect or a certain pattern of findings. Moreover, teratogenic effects usually follow a dose response relationship. In this case, the glyphosate concentrations in the organs and tissues were so variable that such a dose response relationship may be excluded.
- Malformations in piglets are quite frequent and often have a genetic background. Infectious diseases may also play a role. There is no indication in the paper that an alternative diagnosis had been considered.

4.10.4 Summary and discussion of reproductive toxicity

There was a very large database submitted by different applicants and from published scientific literature to evaluate reproductive and developmental toxicity of glyphosate. At least six valid multi-generation studies in rats, six developmental toxicity studies in rats and seven developmental toxicity studies in rabbits have been evaluated. All available data were considered together using a weight of evidence approach with consideration of the biological significance, maternal toxicity and the consistency of the reproductive and developmental findings.

In the rat, there was no evidence of specific reproductive toxicity or of a teratogenic potential since effects, if observed at all, were very weak and confined to very high dose levels causing already some parental or maternal toxicity.

In the developmental studies in rabbits some adverse developmental effects have occurred only in the presence of maternal toxic effects for which a comparison with criteria is needed (see below).

No convincing evidence of reproductive or developmental effects of glyphosate may be derived from epidemiological studies or from *in vitro* or *in vivo* studies on different aspects of reproduction.

4.10.5 Comparison with criteria

4.10.5.1 Effects on fertility

The following criteria for classification for adverse effects on sexual function and fertility are given in CLP regulation:

CLP criteria
Category 1A: Known human reproductive toxicant
Category 1B: Presumed human reproductive toxicant largely based on data from animal studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — clear evidence of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility in the absence of other toxic effects, or — the adverse effect on reproduction is considered not to be a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects
Category 2: Suspected human reproductive toxicant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — some evidence from humans or experimental animals, possibly supplemented with other information, of an adverse effect on sexual function and fertility and — where the evidence is not sufficiently convincing to place the substance in Category 1 (deficiencies in the study). — the adverse effect on reproduction is considered not to be a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects

Reproductive studies in rats have clearly shown that these criteria were not met.

4.10.5.2 Developmental toxicity

The following criteria for classification for adverse effects on development are given in CLP regulation:

CLP criteria
Category 1A: Known human reproductive toxicant
Category 1B: Presumed human reproductive toxicant largely based on data from animal studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — clear evidence of an adverse effect on development in the absence of other toxic effects, or — the adverse effect on reproduction is considered not to be a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects
Category 2: Suspected human reproductive toxicant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — some evidence from humans or experimental animals, possibly supplemented with other information, of an adverse effect on development and — the evidence is not sufficiently convincing to place the substance in Category 1 (deficiencies in the study). — the adverse effect on reproduction is considered not to be a secondary non-specific consequence of the other toxic effects

General remark: For the majority of chemical substances evaluated under the CLP-Regulation, normally one study addressing developmental toxicity in the rats and rabbits, respectively is required and therefore available for classification and labelling purposes. In contrast, for

glyphosate, a large quantity of animal data regarding developmental toxicity is available, and six developmental toxicity studies in rats and seven developmental toxicity studies in rabbits have been evaluated. Therefore, all available data from all studies were considered together using a weight of evidence approach. Basing any conclusion only on the statistical significance of an increased incidence of a finding identified in a single study without consideration of the biological significance, the influence of maternal toxicity and the consistency of the developmental findings should be avoided.

Category 1A does not apply since there are no reliable human data and epidemiological studies that would provide convincing evidence of teratogenicity to humans.

Whereas the results of the studies in rats were not of concern, the cardiac malformations (i.e., interventricular septal defects) in rabbit foetuses have provoked a lot of controversial discussions (e.g., Antoniou et al., ASB2012-15927; Kimmel et al., 2013, ASB2013-3462). They are discussed in the following in greater detail and compared with the criteria for categories 1B and 2.

These findings were observed in few foetuses at various dose levels including the control. An increase was confined to the very high dose levels of 450 mg/kg bw/day (Brooker et al., 1991, TOX9552391) and 500 mg/kg bw/day (Bhide and Patil, 1989, TOX9551960), with the latter being a study of questionable reliability. The effect dose of 450 mg/kg bw/day was clearly in a dose range that is toxic to pregnant rabbits. In the Guideline-compliant study of Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552391), a higher frequency of interventricular septal defects was indeed associated with some maternal toxicity including one death following abortion, gastrointestinal signs and slightly lower food consumption and body weight gain. When all the rabbit studies are taken together, first deaths were observed at a dose level of 100 mg/kg bw/day or 175 mg/kg bw/day and excessive toxicity resulting in the loss of nearly one half of the does was observed from 350 mg/kg bw/day onwards (Suresh et al., 1993, TOX9551106; Tasker et al., 1980, TOX9552390). Mortality was also seen at high dose levels in the studies by Coleman and Doles (1996, ASB2012-11499), Hojo (1995, ASB2012-11498) and Brooker et al. (1991, TOX9552391) even though the number of affected does was lower. Gastrointestinal signs, abortion and post-implantation losses also suggest severe maternal toxicity. As shown above, it is proposed to classify glyphosate as STOT RE for the maternal deaths in pregnant rabbits.

Despite administration of high doses, interventricular septal defects were not observed in two further studies in NZW rabbits from the mid-90s (Coleman and Doles, 1996, ASB2012-11499; Moxon, 1996, TOX2000-2002). Moreover, such findings were not reported in another rabbit strain (Hojo, 1995, ASB2012-11498). In fact, the top dose levels in these studies were lower (300 or 400 mg/kg bw/day) but, on the other hand, it would have been hardly possible to increase the maximum doses without causing excessive maternal toxicity.

The study by Suresh et al. (1993, TOX9551106) cannot not be taken as supportive evidence for cardiac malformations because the heart findings there ('dilated heart') were of a completely different nature. Dose response for this 'dilatation' was questionable, description of the findings was poor and a similar effect was not reported in other studies. Thus, it seems reasonable to disregard this equivocal finding with regard to classification and labelling.

Category 1B is not applicable because the higher incidence of interventricular septal defects at 450 mg/kg bw/day was associated with marked maternal toxicity in the same study (Brooker et al., 1991, TOX9552391) and even more pronounced maternal effects at lower doses in other rabbit studies. Thus, adverse developmental effects have occurred only in the presence of other toxic effects. It may be concluded that an increased risk for foetal heart effects in rabbit foetuses was confined to levels of exposure that also caused severe maternal toxicity. Therefore, and taking into consideration the rather low foetal incidence of interventricular septal defects at 450 mg/kg bw/day and their complete absence at 400 mg/kg bw/day in another study in the same strain (Coleman and

Doles, 1996, ASB2012-11499), it may be assumed that this finding is a non-specific secondary consequence of marked maternal toxicity. Accordingly, category 2 would be also not appropriate.

4.10.6 Conclusions on classification and labelling

No classification and labelling of glyphosate for reproductive or developmental effects is proposed.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

5.1 Degradation

Table 52: Summary of relevant information on degradation

Method	Results	Remarks	Reference
Hydrolyses determination of glyphosate at different pH values US EPA 540/9-85-013, Series 161-1	Glyphosate, purity 96.6% In range of pH 5-9 stable, no hydrolysis products were detected	Accepted during EU review (2001)	Burgener (1990)
Photodegradation study of glyphosate in water at pH 5,7 and 9 US EPA 540/9-82-021, Series 161-2	Glyphosate, purity 96.6% DT ₅₀ = 33 d (pH 5) DT ₅₀ = 69 d (pH 7) DT ₅₀ = 77 d (pH 9)	Accepted during EU review (2001)	Van Dijk (1992)
Biodegradation OECD 302 B, 1981	Glyphosate, purity 96.6% 0 % after 28 days	Accepted during EU review (2001)	Wüthrich (1990)
Biodegradation OECD 302 B, 1981	Glyphosate, purity 96.6% 2 % after 28 days	Accepted during EU review (2001)	Carrick (1991)
Biodegradation OECD 301 F	< 60 % after 28 days	Study report not available	Feil (2009)

5.1.1 Stability

The hydrolysis study with glyphosate (Burgener (1990, BVL no 2442046) was assessed as acceptable during the EU review of glyphosate (2001). The results are summarised in the monograph of glyphosate:

Solutions of ¹⁴C-1-methane glyphosate (purity 96.6 %) in water at pH 5, 7 and 9 were reacted in the dark under sterile conditions at 25 °C for 30 days. After an incubation time of 30 days, no hydrolysis products were detected in the test solution and no significant amount of volatile products were observed in the absorption traps (<0.1 %). In the pH range 5 to 9 tested glyphosate is stable towards hydrolysis.

The photochemical degradation of glyphosate was investigated during the 2001 EU approval of glyphosate. The results of the acceptable study with glyphosate (van Dijk, 1992, BVL no 2252558) are summarized in the Monograph of glyphosate:

The rate of photolysis of ¹⁴C-1-methane glyphosate was determined in distilled and sterile water solutions after 0,1,4,7 and 16 days at pH of 5.1, 7.3 and 9.2 at 25 °C in a suntest irradiation apparatus simulating natural sunlight. At every pH, the parent compound was not significantly degraded in the dark, i.e. the amount of parent compound from day 0 to day 15 did not decrease more than 3.5 %. The half-lives of glyphosate are a function of solution pH: at pH 5 (DT₅₀ of 33 days), at pH 7 (DT₅₀ of 69 days) and at pH 9 (DT₅₀ of 77 days).

5.1.2 Biodegradation

5.1.2.1 Biodegradation estimation

5.1.2.2 Screening tests

In the 2001 EU evaluation of glyphosate, several studies assessing glyphosate's ready biodegradability have been reviewed. Two out of these reviewed studies were conducted according to the OECD guideline 302 for test on inherent biodegradability (Wüthrich, 1990, BVL no 1934369; Carrick, 1991, BVL no 2325628). An additional study according to OECD guideline 301 F (Manometric Respirometry Test) was prepared by a Glyphosate Task Force (GTF) member (Feil, 2009).

In all studies, glyphosate did not show mineralisation of more than 60 % within 28 days. Therefore, the active substance is classified as not ready biodegradable. Table 47 summarizes all the available compliant studies mentioned above.

The study of Feil (2009) was not presented to the RMS and therefore could not be checked. However, the results presented in the dossier of the notifier are in line with the available studies and therefore are plausible.

Table 53: Overview of the glyphosate biodegradability studies

Reference	Guideline	Inoculum	Conc. (g dry material/L)	Test Conc. (mg/L)	Fraction of CO ₂ produced from parent		
					Functional control	Glyphosate	
Studies from the 2001 Evaluation	Wüthrich, 1990, BVL no 1934369	OECD 302 B, 1981	1. Sludge from domestic WTP (CH) 2. Sludge from WTP of Cheminova (DK)	0.2	620	88 % and 89 % within 7 days	0 % after 28 days for both systems
	Carrick, 1991, BVL no 2325628	OECD 302 B, 1981	Activated sludge from Kendal WTP	0.2	250	100 % within 2 days	2 % after 28 days
New study	Feil, 2009	OECD 301 F	Activated sludge from Darmstadt (Germany) WTP	1.5	103	98 % after 28 days	< 60 % after 28 days

Conc. = concentration; WTP = waste water treatment plant

5.1.2.3 Simulation tests

5.1.3 Summary and discussion of degradation

The study on ready biodegradability according to OECD 301 F (Manometric Respirometry Test) shows that glyphosat is not readily degradable (< 60 % degradation at 28 days).

The study on inherently biodegradability according to OECD 302 B (Modified Zahn Wellens Test) shows that glyphosat is not rapidly degradable (0-2 % degradation at 28 days).

Glyphosat is hydrolytically stable under acidic and neutral conditions. Aquatic photolysis is not considered as an important transformation route for glyphosate in the environment with DT₅₀ of 33 – 77 days.

The results of the tests on the biodegradation of glyphosat show that glyphosate is not rapidly degradable (a degradation > 70 % within 28 days) for purposes of classification and labelling.

5.2 Environmental distribution

Not relevant for this dossier.

5.3 Aquatic Bioaccumulation

Table 54: Summary of relevant information on aquatic bioaccumulation

Method	Results	Remarks	Reference
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water EEC A 8 shake flask	$\log P_{ow} < -1.3$ (measured)	accumulation potential in aquatic non-target organisms is hence considered to be low	Wollerton and Husband (1997)

5.3.1 Aquatic bioaccumulation

5.3.1.1 Bioaccumulation estimation

Glyphosate acid has a $\log P_{OW}$ value of < -1.3 . Therefore, based on the low $\log P_{ow}$ -values the potential for bioconcentration is considered negligible. The octanol/water partition coefficient of glyphosate acid, expressed as $\log P_{ow}$, is < -1.3 . Values less than 3 indicate a low potential for bioaccumulation, therefore no further assessment is necessary.

5.3.1.2 Measured bioaccumulation data

No data available.

5.4 Aquatic toxicity

Table 55: Summary of relevant information on aquatic toxicity

Method	Results	Remarks	Reference
Acute toxicity of Glyphosate acid to Bluegill Sunfish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) OECD 203/FIFRA 72-1 Static exposure	96 hour LC ₅₀ = 47 mg/L (nominal) with a 95 % confidence interval of 35 to 66 mg/L	--	Kent, S.J., Caunter, J.E., Morris, D.S., Johnson, P.A. (1995)
Chronic Toxicity of Glyphosate acid to zebra fish larvae (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i>) OECD 212 semi-static exposure	NOEC (168 h) = 1.0 mg/L (nominal)	recalculated value key study	Dias Correa Tavares, C.M. (2000)
Acute toxicity of Glyphosate acid to <i>Daphnia magna</i> OECD 202 Static exposure	LC ₅₀ (48 h) = 84 mg/L (nominal) with a 95 % confidence interval of 73.3 to 101 mg/L	--	Wüthrich, V. (1990)
Glyphosate acid: Chronic toxicity to <i>Daphnia magna</i> OECD 202, part II semi-static exposure	NOEC (21 d) = 12.5 mg/L (nominal) for reproduction	--	Magor, S.E., Shillabeer, N. (1999)
Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to the marine alga <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> OECD 201 Static exposure	E _r C ₅₀ (72 h) = 18 mg/L (nominal) with a 95 % confidence interval of 10 to 42 mg/L NOE _r C (72 h) = 1.82 mg/L (nominal)	--	Smyth, D.V., Kent, S.J., Morris, D.S., Shearing, J.M., Shillabeer, N. (1996)
Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to blue-green alga <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i> OECD 201 Static exposure	E _r C ₅₀ (72 h) = 22 mg/L (nominal) with a 95 % confidence interval of 8.8 to >96 mg/L NOE _r C (72 h) = 12 mg/L (nominal)	--	Smyth, D.V., Shillabeer, N., Morris, D.S., Wallace, S.J. (1996)
Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>) EPA FIFRA Guideline 123-2 semi-static exposure	EC ₅₀ (14 d) = 12 mg/L (nominal) with a 95 % confidence interval of 11 to 14 mg/L for inhibition of frond number NOEC (14 d) = 3 mg/L (nominal) for inhibition of frond number	--	Smyth, D.V., Kent, S.J., Morris, D.S., Cornish, S.K., Shillabeer, N. (1996)

5.4.1 Fish

5.4.1.1 Short-term toxicity to fish

Study 1

Author:	Kent, S.J.,Caunter, J.E.,Morris, D.S., Johnson,P.A.
Title:	Glyphosate acid: Acute toxicity to Bluegill Sunfish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
Date:	21.12.1995
Doc ID:	2310926 /BL5553/B
Guidelines:	OECD 203/FIFRA Guideline 72-1
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item:	Glyphosate acid
Lot/Batch #:	P24
Purity:	95.6 % a.s.
Control:	Filtered and dechlorinated tap water
Species:	Bluegill sunfish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)
Age:	Juvenile
Size:	30 mm (mean)
Body weight:	0.54 g (mean)
Loading:	10 test individuals for 20 L test solution
Source:	Aquatic Research Organisms, Hampton, New Hampshire, USA
Diet/Food:	no feeding for 48 hours prior to test and during the total test period
Acclimation period:	19 days at 22 °C prior to the test initiation
Temperature:	22 ± 1 °C
Photoperiod:	16 hours with 20 min transition period
pH:	Control (start – 96 h): 7.3–6.8 10 mg/L (start – 96 h): 5.9 – 6.4 18 mg/L (start – 96 h): 5.2 – 5.8 32 mg/L (start – 96 h): 4.6 – 4.8 56 mg/L(start – 96 h): 3.8 – 3.9 100 mg/L (start – 24 h): 3.4 180 mg/L (start – 24 h): 3.1
Dissolved oxygen:	6.2 – 9.0 mg/L
Conductivity:	100 µS/cm
Hardness:	16.0 mg CaCO ₃ /L.
Methods:	The acute toxicity test was performed at nominal concentrations of 10, 18, 32, 56, 100 and 180 mg test item/L prepared using filtered and dechlorinated tap water treated with ultra violet steriliser. The test was conducted under static test conditions (no media renewal). A

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negative control group (dilution water only) was also prepared. A single vessel was prepared for the control and each test media group, each containing ten fish (27.5 L borosilicate glass vessels containing 20 L test medium).

Observations: All fish were observed for sublethal effects and mortality after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. Temperature, pH-value and oxygen saturation of test solutions were measured on a daily basis. Hardness and conductivity of the test water was measured at test initiation. Samples of test media were analysed for glyphosate acid content using HPLC analysis at test initiation and after 48 and 96 hours.

Statistical calculations: The 96 hour LC₅₀ values and 95 % confidence intervals were calculated using non-linear interpolation. The NOEC was determined by visual interpretation of the mortality and observation data.

Results

The measured concentrations of glyphosate acid in fresh media at test initiation ranged between 96.9 and 110 % of nominal. In aged test media at 96 hours, mean measured glyphosate acid concentrations ranged between 94.4 and 97.0 % of nominal. At 100 and 180 mg/L, no chemical analysis was performed at 48 and 96 hours, as all fish died within the first 24 hours following addition. As measured concentrations of glyphosate acid were between 80 and 120 % of nominal, the ecotoxicological endpoints were evaluated using nominal concentrations of the test item.

All validity criteria according to OECD 203 were fulfilled, as mortality in control group did not exceed 10 % (or one fish if less than ten are used), dissolved oxygen concentration was ≥ 60 % of air saturation and constant exposure conditions have been maintained.

There were no mortalities in the control or the 10, 18 and 32 mg /L treatments. At 56 mg test item/L, there was 90 % mortality. There was 100 % mortality at 100 mg/L and higher test concentrations that occurred after 24 hours. There was a strong negative correlation between pH value and test item concentrations observed. At 56 mg test item/L, the pH was reduced to 3.8 and lower.

Table 56: Effects of glyphosate acid on Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*)

Glyphosate acid (mg/L)	% of dead fish and observed symptoms			
	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
Control	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
18	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
32	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
56	40	80	90	90
100	100	100	100	100
180	100	100	100	100

RMS Conclusions

The 96 hour LC₅₀ value for bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) exposed to glyphosate acid was 47 mg glyphosate acid/L (nominal) with a 95 % confidence interval of 35 to 66 mg/L, with a 96 hour NOEC values of 32 mg glyphosate acid/L. The study is considered to be acceptable and valid.

5.4.1.2 Long-term toxicity to fish

Study 1

Author:	Dias Correa Tavares, C.M.
Title:	Chronic Toxicity of Glifosate Técnico Nufarm to zebra fish larvae (<i>Brachydanio rerio</i>)
Date:	13.01.2000
Doc ID:	2310938 /RF-D62.16/99
Guidelines:	OECD 212/ IBAMA 1990: Manual de testes para avaliacao da ecotoxicidade de agentes quimicos
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item:	Glyphosate acid
Lot/Batch #:	037-919-113
Purity:	954.9 g/kg acid equivalent
2. Vehicle and/or positive control:	Tap water; Potassium dichromate (K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇)
Species:	Zebra fish (<i>Danio rerio</i>) larvae
Age:	Larvae, approx. 48 hours old
Size:	Not stated
Loading:	1 L for 10 larvae
Source:	Eggs: in-house. Matrix fish: Peixe Vivo Aquicultura Ltda, Muriae, Brasil
Acclimation period:	48 hours prior to testing during embryo incubation and hatching
Temperature:	23.8-24.3 °C
Photoperiod:	16 hours light / 8 hours dark
Dissolved oxygen:	60-100%
Conductivity:	168 µS/cm
Hardness of test medium:	44.1 mg/L CaCO ₃
Methods:	<p>The fish early life-stage toxicity test was performed under semi-static exposure conditions renewing the test solution every 48 hours. Following a range finding test, the freshly hatched fry of <i>Danio rerio</i> was exposed to test concentrations of 0.32, 0.56, 1.0, 3.2, 5.6, 10 and 32 mg glyphosate acid/L for 168 hours. A control consisting of reconstituted water and five toxic reference concentrations (32, 56, 100, 140 and 180 mg K₂Cr₂O₇/L were maintained concurrently.</p> <p>Observations for mortality and sublethal responses were made every 24 hours. Dead individuals were removed at each observation. Temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH and conductivity were measured daily. The active ingredient analysis of stock solutions was performed by liquid chromatography.</p> <p>LC₅₀ and its confidence limits were determined using trimmed Spearman-Kärber method. Fisher's Exact test was used for determination of significant differences in survival between control and exposure.</p>

Results

The active ingredient concentration in each stock solution was at least 80 % of the nominal concentration. For the reference compound potassium dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) a 168 hour LC_{50} value of 124.66 mg a.s./L (95 % C.I. 112.08 – 138.67 mg a.s./L) was determined.

With regard to the validity criteria of the pertaining OECD guideline 212 survival of fertilised eggs on successive days was 100 %. Analysis of test item treatments was performed for the stock solutions, the test was carried out in a semi-static system, with renewal of the test solution each 48 h. The water temperature did not differ more than +/- 1.5 °C between test chambers on successive days at any time during the test at the recommended temperature, as well as pH remained constant. Mortality in control group did not exceed 10 %, dissolved oxygen concentration was between 60 and 100 % of air saturation. The present study is considered valid according to OECD guideline 212.

A significant increase of mortality was observed at a concentration of 5.6, 10 and 32 mg a.s./L, behavioural responses such as lethargy was observed at 3.2, 5.6, 10 and 32 mg a.s./L. The following observations for mortality were made every 24 h during the 168 h test period:

Table 57: Lethal effects of glyphosate acid for zebra fish

	Glyphosate acid (mg a.s./L)							
	0 (Control)	0.32	0.56	1.0	3.2	5.6	10	32
Introduced	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Survived (168 h)	30	30	30	30	27	25	22	13
Mortality (168 h) (%)	0	0	0	0	10	16.7*	26.7*	56.7*

*statistically significant different from control

RMS Conclusions

In the guideline OECD 212 it is recommended that the duration of the test should be 30 days post hatch. By contrast, the present study was performed for 168 h. It is also stated that the test is to be continued at least until all the fish in control treatment are free feeding. Moreover, the time of first feeding should start 6-7 days after spawning. In the current test it is not clear, if fish in the control treatment are free feeding totally. Nevertheless, significant increase of mortality was observed at a concentration of 5.6, 10 and 32 mg a.s./L. Despite these deficiencies, the study is considered to be valid and acceptable.

In the short term toxicity test on fish larvae, the LC_{50} after 168 hours was determined to be 24.71 mg a.s./L. The No-Observed-Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the Lowest-Observed-Effect Concentration (LOEC) for zebra fish (*Danio rerio*) exposed to glyphosate acid were determined by the author to be 3.2 mg a.s./L and 5.6 mg a.s./L, respectively, based on nominal concentrations. Nevertheless, the mortality effect in the study with *Danio rerio* followed a dose response relationship and in the treatment level at 3.2 mg/L a mortality of 10% was observed. Considering these biological effects as relevant, although not statistically significant, results in a NOEC of 1.0 mg/L.

5.4.2 Aquatic invertebrates

5.4.2.1 Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Author:	Wüthrich, V.
Title:	48-Hour Acute toxicity of Glyphosate techn. to <i>Daphnia magna</i> (OECD-Immobilisation Test)
Date:	09.11.1990
Doc ID:	2310947 /272968
Guidelines:	OECD 202 (1984)
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item:	Glyphosate acid
Lot/Batch #:	229-Jak-5-1
Purity:	98.9 %
Positive control:	Reconstituted water (EEC), Potassium dichromate (K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇)
Species:	<i>Daphnia magna</i>
Age:	Neonates (< 24 h old)
Loading:	10 daphnids per 20 mL test medium
Source:	In-house culture
Diet/Food:	Not fed during test or during the 24 hours preceding test initiation.
Acclimation period:	Approximately 24 hours
Temperature:	21.0 ± 0.5 °C
Photoperiod:	16 hours light
pH:	Control:8.4 – 7.9 62.5 mg test item/L:6.3 – 7.6 125 mg test item/L:4.8 – 5.2 250 mg test item/L:3.2 – 3.4 500 mg test item/L: 2.7 – 2.9 1000 mg test item/L:2.3 – 2.6
Dissolved oxygen:	8.3 – 8.1 mg O ₂ /L (mean)
Conductivity:	Not stated
Hardness:	250 mg CaCO ₃ /L(reconstituted water)
Methods:	The toxicity test was performed with five test nominal glyphosate acid concentrations of 62.5, 125, 250, 500 and 1000 mg glyphosate acid/L, prepared using reconstituted water (EEC). The test was conducted using a static test design (without media renewal) over 48 hours, in duplicate 50 mL beakers each containing 20 mL of the appropriate test or control (reconstituted water only) solution. Juvenile Daphnid (<24 hours old) were added impartially to the test vessels until all contained 10 daphnia. In addition, a test item stability control without daphnids was also prepared at 1000 mg glyphosate acid/L.

The number of immobile *Daphnia magna* in each vessel was recorded at 24 h and 48 h after test initiation. The pH-values and oxygen saturation were measured in each test vessel at test initiation and termination. Samples of control and test media were taken at the start – 0 hours (freshly prepared – before animal addition) and end – 48 hours (pooled replicates according to treatment) and analysed for glyphosate content using an HPLC method of analysis.

The EC₅₀ (immobilisation) was estimated by the authors using the Logit-model, NOEC, EC₅₀ and EC₁₀₀ values were determined by linear regression.

EC₅₀ values were recalculate by RMS via ToXRatPro Version 2.10 using Probit analysis using linear max. likelihood regression and Multiple testing to find the NOEC (Bonferroni-Fisher Test).

Results

All validity criteria according to the OECD 202 were fulfilled, as no immobility of daphnids was observed in control groups and dissolved oxygen concentration was ≥ 3 mg/L. Measured concentrations of glyphosate acid in the test media at 62.5, 125, 250 and 500 mg glyphosate acid/L were in the range of 69.7 – 95.2 % of nominal. Authors reported results based on nominal glyphosate acid concentrations. According to the actual criteria in this case results should be based on measured concentrations. Therefore endpoints were recalculated by RMS. Results of the probit analysis using linear max. likelihood regression proposed an EC₅₀ value of 74.0 (95 % CL: 16.96 - 130.34). A NOEC of 53.2 mg glyphosate/L is calculated.

The pH in test medium was decreasing due to increasing test concentrations, as the test item is an acid.

Immobilisation of daphnids was observed beginning with 62.5 mg/L test item and all daphnids were immobilised after 48 h at the next higher concentration of 125 mg/L test item.

Table 58: Effects of glyphosate on *Daphnia magna*

	Glyphosate acid (mg/L)										
	Control	62.5		125		250		500		1000	
Mean measured concentrations (mg/L) (% nominal)	-	53.2 (85)		97.6 (78)		232.3 (93)		475.1 (95)		775.2 (78)	
% immobile daphnids after 24 h	0	10	0	30	60	100	100	100	100	100	100
% immobile daphnids after 48 h	0	10	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
pH after 24 h	8.4	6.3		4.8		3.2		2.7		2.3	
pH after 48 h	7.9	7.6		5.2		3.4		2.9		2.6	

RMS Conclusions

The authors concluded that the 48 hour EC₅₀ (immobilisation) value for *Daphnia magna* exposed to glyphosate acid was 84.0 mg glyphosate/L with a 95 % CL of 73.3 to 110.1 mg/L. The 48 hour NOEC value was 60.3 mg glyphosate /L based on nominal concentrations.

These values were recalculated by the RMS. Results of the probit analysis using linear max. likelihood regression proposed and EC₅₀ value of 74 mg/L (95 % CL: 16.966 - 130.338). A NOEC of 53 mg glyphosate/L is suggested by the program.

The study is considered to be acceptable and valid. Nevertheless to address actual criteria recalculation of the endpoints was necessary.

5.4.2.2 Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Author:	Magor, S.E., Shillabeer, N.
Title:	Glyphosate acid: Chronic toxicity to <i>Daphnia magna</i>
Date:	29.06.1999
Doc ID:	2310962 /BL6535/B
Guidelines:	OECD 202, Part II, Reproduction Test (1984)
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item:	Glyphosate acid
Lot/Batch #:	P30
Purity:	97.6 %
2. Vehicle and/or positive control:	Elendt M4
Species:	<i>Daphnia magna</i>
Age:	Neonates (< 24 h old)
Loading:	1 organism per vessel (glass beakers containing 80 mL test solution)
Source:	Continuous laboratory cultures
Temperature:	19.4 to 20.2 °C
pH:	3.67-8.02 (new solutions) ; 3.46-8.00 (old solutions)
Dissolved oxygen:	9.2-9.2 mg O ₂ /L (dilution water, new); 8.8-9.2 mg O ₂ /L (test solutions, old)
Conductivity:	572-617 mg/L µS/cm (test solutions)
Hardness:	202.7-218.3 mg CaCO ₃
Photoperiod:	16 hours light /8 hours dark, 20 minute dawn and dusk transition period; 480 lux
Methods:	<p>The lethal and sub lethal effects of glyphosate acid on <i>Daphnia magna</i> were evaluated in a 21-day toxicity test performed under semi-static conditions. Ten replicates of one daphnia per concentration were exposed to 12.5, 25, 50, 100, and 200 mg a.s./L nominal concentrations. In addition, 10 x 1 daphnia were exposed to test medium without test substance (blank control). The daphnia were randomly placed into the test beaker and exposed to the test item for 21 days. The test daphnia were fed daily with cultured algae (<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>).</p> <p>A primary stock solution of 200 mg a.s./L was prepared on day 0 by dissolving 400 mg test item in 2000 mL of dilution water. On days 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, and 18 a primary stock solution of 100 mg a.s./L was prepared by dissolving 200 mg test item in 2000 mL dilution water. The test solutions were prepared by the addition of appropriate aliquots of the stock solutions to dilution water. At each renewal of the test solutions, the surviving P0 generation of daphnia were transferred to the new solutions. The F1 generation of daphnia were removed from each vessel and counted. The numbers of alive and dead F1 daphnia were recorded.</p> <p>Mortality of P0 generation of daphnia and observation for the presence of alive and dead offspring (termed F1 generation) were recorded daily in each test vessel. At the end of the test, the length of each surviving P0 daphnia was measured.</p> <p>The pH was measured in each newly prepared test solution. The pH and dissolved oxygen concentration of two of the replicates of the old test solutions were measured after transfer of</p>

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the P0 generation of daphnids. Temperature measurements were recorded daily by means of a thermometer and hourly automatically. The concentration of glyphosate acid in the test solutions was determined on days 0, 2, 7, 9, 14, and 16. Old solutions were analysed on days 2, 7, 9, 14, and 21.

The reproduction and length data for each individual P0 generation daphnid were entered into electronic data files and analysed using statistical procedures contained in the Brixham Environmental Laboratory computer programs 'STATS' (version 4.10) and 'EPA' (version 1.04).

Results

The validity criteria according to OECD 202 were fulfilled, as immobility of daphnids was < 20 % in control groups and mean offspring number at day 21 was > 60.

The effects of glyphosate acid on *Daphnia magna* mortality and reproduction are shown in the following table.

Table 59: Offspring per day and female of *Daphnia magna*

Nominal concentration (mg a.s./L)	Mean adult mortality (%)	Total offsprings per parent (No.)	Total offsprings (No.)
Control	10	108± 20	1028
12.5	0	100±21	1003
25	0	84±12*	840
50	0	91±18	912
100	50	105±23	763

* Statistically significant difference

At the nominal concentration of 25 mg/L the total number of offspring per parent was significantly lower when compared to control. Even though the results of this study do not show a classical dose response relation, significant effects were observed and it is proposed to consider these effects. The relevant and accepted long term endpoint for invertebrates established in the EU evaluation of glyphosate in 2001 is in the same order of magnitude.

RMS Conclusions

The study was performed according to OECD 202, Part II. According to current criteria, the OECD 211 would be the relevant directive. Since daphnids were held individually in the test vessel, it is possible to determine the exact number of offspring per parent and therefore a statistical evaluation according to the criteria of OECD 211 is possible. RMS proposes to consider significant effects at 25 mg/L and recommends an NOEC for reproduction 12.5 mg a.s./L based on nominal concentration.

The overall 21-day NOEC for the reproduction of *Daphnia magna* exposed to glyphosate acid is 12.5 mg a.s./L based on nominal concentration.

5.4.3 Algae and aquatic plants

Study 1

Author:	Smyth, D.V., Kent, S.J., Morris, D.S., Shearing, J.M., Shillabeer, N.
Title:	Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to the marine alga <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>
Date:	08.11.1996
Doc ID:	2310972 /BL5684/B
Guidelines:	OECD 201 (1984), US EPA Guideline 540/09-82-020 (1982)
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item::	Glyphosate acid
Lot/Batch #:	P24
Purity:	95.6 %
Cell growth medium	Cell growth medium (Walsh & Alexander 1980)
Species:	Marine alga <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> , strain CCAP 1077/IC
Source:	Culture centre of algae and protozoa, Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory, Oban, Argyll, UK
Initial cell concentration	1.00 x 10 ⁴ cells/mL
Temperature:	20.0-20.1°C (measured by thermometer). The hourly temperature measured automatically remained within 20±1 °C.
Photoperiod:	16 h light
Light intensity:	4340 lux
pH:	7.1 – 8.1 at the start of the test, 8.1 – 8.8 at the end of the test
Methods:	<p>The toxicity of glyphosate acid to the marine alga <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> was determined in a 120-hour, static test. The test incorporated 8 nominal concentrations of glyphosate acid (1.0, 1.8, 3.2, 5.6, 10, 18, 32, and 56 mg a.s./L) and a control consisting of culture medium without test item. The test vessels were conical glass flasks of 250 mL nominal capacity containing 100 mL of test solution. A stock solution of nominal concentration of 56 mg a.s./L was prepared by adding glyphosate acid directly to 2000 mL sterile culture medium. Appropriate aliquots of this stock solution were diluted to prepare the lower test concentrations of 1.0, 1.8, 3.2, 5.6, 10, 18, and 32 mg a.s./L. 100 mL of the appropriate test solution were dispensed to each test and blank vessel.</p> <p>The test was performed in 6 replicates cultures for control and 3 replicates for each concentration of glyphosate acid. Each replicate was inoculated with 1.250 mL of the inoculum culture to give a nominal cell density of 1.00 x 10⁴ cells/mL. The culture vessels were incubated at 20±1°C for 120 h. During incubation, the cells were kept in suspension by continuous shaking.</p> <p>The cell densities were determined by electronic particle counting, using a Coulter counter. After 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 days, samples were removed from each test and blank vessel. The appropriate blank particle count was subtracted from that of the test culture to obtain the cell density. The pH-values were determined in the test media at the beginning and at the end of the test. The temperature in the incubator was measured daily with a thermometer, and hourly with an automatic recording system. The</p>

concentrations of glyphosate acid in the test solutions were measured at the start and at the end of the test.
 One-way analysis of variance, and Dunnett's procedure. Median effective concentrations and its 95% confidence limits were determined by linear regression against log concentration.

Results

The biomass in the control cultures increased by a factor of > 16, the coefficient of variance for section specific growth rates was ≤ 35 %, for the whole test period it was ≤ 7 %. The validity criteria according to guideline OECD 201 were therefore fulfilled.

The mean measured concentrations of glyphosate acid ranged from 94 to 106 % of the nominal values. On the basis of the analytical results being with 80 and 120 % of the nominal test concentration, ecotoxicological endpoints were evaluated using the nominal concentrations.

Table 60: Mean cell densities and percentage of inhibition of cell growth of *Skeletonema costatum* exposed for 72 and 96 hours to glyphosate

Nominal concentration (mg a.s./L)	Mean growth rates 72h		Mean areas under the growth curve 72h		Mean growth rates 96h		Mean areas under the growth curve 96h	
	Mean growth rate	% of control	Mean areas under the growth curve	% of control	Mean growth rate	% of control	Mean areas under the growth curve	% of control
Control	1.423		37.4		1.113		97.6	
1.0	1.423	101	38.0	102	1.112	100	99.0	101
1.8	1.433	101	38.9	104	1.113	100	100.8	103
3.2	1.443	93	29.5*	79	1.128	101	84.5	87
5.6	1.322*	97	34.2	92	1.121	101	92.6	95
10.0	1.387	78	17.9*	48	1.122	101	62.6	64
18.0	1.111*	25	2.8*	8	0.317*	28	4.6	5
32.0	0.362*	21	2.3*	6	0.190*	17	3.3	3
56.0	0.295*	13	1.5*	4	0.087*	8	1.9	2

* Significant difference from the culture control ($\alpha = 0.05$)

RMS Conclusions

The 72 h E_bC_{50} for *Skeletonema costatum* exposed to glyphosate acid was 11 mg/L (95 % C.I. 7.1 to 20 mg a.s./L) and the 96 h E_bC_{50} was 11 mg/L (95 % C.I. 7.2 to 19 mg a.s./L); the 72 h E_rC_{50} was 18 mg/L (95 % C.I. 10 to 42 mg a.s./L) and the 96 h E_rC_{50} was 29 mg/L (95 % C.I. 16 to > 56 mg a.s./L) (nominal). The 72-hour NOE_bC and NOE_rC values were 1.82 mg/L (nominal), respectively.

The study is considered to be valid and acceptable.

Study 2

Author:	Smyth, D.V., Shillabeer, N., Morris, D.S., Wallace, S.J.
Title:	Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to blue-green alga <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>
Date:	08.11.1996
Doc ID:	2310970 /BL5698/B
Guidelines:	OECD 201 (1984), US EPA Guideline 540/09-82-020 (1982)
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item:	Glyphosate acid
Lot/Batch #:	P24
Purity:	95.6 %
Medium	acc. to Miller et al. (1978)
Species:	Blue-green alga <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>
Source:	Brixham Environmental Laboratory culture from strain CCAP 1403/13A, Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, Institute of Freshwater Ecology. Windermere Laboratory, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Cumbria, UK
Initial cell concentration	2.05 x 10 ⁴ cells/mL
Temperature:	24.1-24.2 °C (measured by thermometer) The hourly temperature measured automatically remained within 24±1°C
Photoperiod:	Continuous illumination
Light intensity:	3600 lux
pH:	3.5 – 7.2 at the start of the test, 3.6 – 8.2 at the end of the test
Methods:	<p>The toxicity of glyphosate acid to <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i> was determined in a 120-hour, static toxicity test. The test incorporated 8 nominal concentrations of glyphosate acid (0.75, 1.5, 3.0, 6.0, 12, 24, 48, 96 mg a.s./L) and a negative control consisting of culture medium without test item. The test vessels were conical glass flasks of 250 mL nominal capacity containing 100 mL of test solution.</p> <p>A stock solution at a nominal concentration of 96 mg glyphosate/L was prepared by adding glyphosate acid directly to 2000 mL sterile culture medium. Appropriate aliquots of this stock solution were diluted to prepare the lower test concentrations of 0.75, 1.5, 3.0, 6.0, 12, 24, and 48 mg a.s./L. 100 mL of the appropriate test solution were dispensed to each test and blank vessel.</p> <p>The test was performed in 6 replicates for the control group and 3 replicates for each concentration of glyphosate acid. Each replicate was inoculated with 1.120 mL of the inoculum culture to give a nominal cell density of 2.05 x 10⁴ cells/mL. Single blank vessels were prepared for the control and each test concentration without algal cells. The culture vessels were incubated at 24±1°C under continuous illumination for 120 h. During incubation, the algal cells were kept in suspension by continuous shaking. The algal cell densities were determined by spectrophotometric absorbance, using a Uvikon 860 UV/visible spectrophotometer. After 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 days, samples were removed from each control, test and blank vessel. The appropriate blank solution absorbance was subtracted from that of the test culture to obtain the algal absorbance reading. The pH-values were determined in the test media at the beginning and at the end of the test. The temperature in the incubator was measured daily and hourly. The</p>

concentrations of glyphosate acid in the test solutions were measured at the start and at the end of the test.
 One-way analysis of variance, and Dunnett's procedure. Median effective concentrations and its 95% confidence limits were determined by linear regression against log concentration.

Results

The biomass in the control cultures increased by a factor of > 16, the coefficient of variance for section specific growth rates was ≤ 35 %, for the whole test period it was ≤ 7 %. The validity criteria according to guideline OECD 201 are therefore fulfilled.

The mean measured concentrations of glyphosate acid ranged from 98 to 110 % of the nominal values. On the basis of the analytical results being with 80 and 120 % of the nominal test concentration, ecotoxicological endpoints were evaluated using the nominal concentrations.

Table 61: Mean growth rates and mean areas under the growth curve of *Anabaena flos-aquae* exposed for 72 and 96 hours to glyphosate acid

Nominal concentration (mg a.s./L)	Mean growth rates 72h		Mean areas under the growth curve 72h		Mean growth rates 96h		Mean areas under the growth curve 96h	
	Mean growth rate	% of control	Mean areas under the growth curve	% of control	Mean growth rate	% of control	Mean areas under the growth curve	% of control
Control	1.392	-	1.331	-	1.331		1.5	-
0.75	1.365	91	1.357	98	1.357	102	1.5	103
1.5	1.336	85	1.355	96	1.355	102	1.5	99
3.0	1.328	80	1.344	95	1.344	101	1.4	94
6.0	1.321	82	1.342	95	1.342	101	1.4	94
12	1.299	76	1.321	93	1.321	99	1.3	87
24	1.231*	6	0.216*	17	0.216*	16	0.0*	2
48	0.231*	5	0.173*	17	0.173*	13	0.0*	2
96	0.231*	5	0.173*	17	0.173*	13	0.0*	2

* Significant difference from the culture control ($\alpha = 0.05$)

RMS Conclusions

The 72 h E_bC₅₀ for *Anabaena flos-aquae* exposed to glyphosate acid was 8.5 mg a.s./L (95 % CL 2.6 to 28 mg a.s./L), the 72 h E_rC₅₀ was 22 mg/L (95 % CL 8.8 to >96 mg a.s./L) and the 72-hour NOE_bC and NOE_rC values were 12 mg/L (nominal), respectively.

The study is considered to be valid and acceptable.

Study 3

Author:	Smyth, D.V., Kent, S.J., Morris, D.S., Cornish, S.K., Shillabeer, N
Title:	GLYPHOSATE ACID: Toxicity to duckweed (<i>Lemna gibba</i>)
Date:	31.01.1996
Doc ID:	2310988 /BL5662/B
Guidelines:	EPA FIFRA Subdivision J Guideline 123-2
GLP:	YES
Validity:	YES

Materials and Methods

Test item:	Glyphosate acid	
Description:	White solid	
Lot/Batch #:	P24	
Purity:	95.6 %	
2. Vehicle and/or positive control:	Hoaglands M medium	
Species:	<i>Lemna gibba</i> , Strain G3	
Source:	In-house culture originally obtained from University of Waterloo, Canada	
Temperature:	24.6 – 25.0 °C	
Photoperiod:	24 h illumination	
Light intensity	5000 lux	
pH:	Freshly prepared test media: Control: 4.7 – 4.9 0.75 mg/L: 4.7 – 4.8 1.5 mg/L: 4.6 – 4.7 3.0 mg/L: 4.6 6.0 mg/L: 4.5 12 mg/L: 4.4 24 mg/L: 4.2 – 4.3 48 mg/L: 3.9 – 4.0 96 mg/L: 3.5 – 3.6	Old test media: Control: 5.3 – 5.7 0.75 mg/L: 5.3 – 5.8 1.5 mg/L: 5.2 – 5.8 3.0 mg/L: 5.2 – 5.8 6.0 mg/L: 5.1 – 5.7 12 mg/L: 4.8 – 5.6 24 mg/L: 4.6 – 5.0 48 mg/L: 4.0 – 4.2 96 mg/L: 3.6 – 3.7
Methods	<p>The toxicity test on <i>Lemna gibba</i> was performed with eight concentration levels, 0.75, 1.5, 3.0, 6.0, 12, 24, 48 and 96 mg glyphosate acid/L with 3 replicates per test concentration. Three control replicates (without test substance) were tested under the same conditions as the test groups. The plants were placed in 400 mL beakers (test vessels), containing 160 mL of Hoagland's M-medium prepared according to Hillman (1961). The test was conducted under semi-static conditions with renewal of the test medium after 5 and 9 days. Three uniform healthy-looking plants with 4 fronds each were added to each control and test vessel.</p> <p>The number of plants and fronds were counted after 2, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 14 days. Also symptoms of toxicity were recorded on these dates. At test end the weight of the dried plant tissue (at 60 °C) was recorded. The pH was measured in the old and the new test medium (new= day 0, 5 and 9, old = day 5, 9 and 14). Temperature in the test chamber was recorded daily and light intensity was recorded once a week.</p> <p>Analytical measurements of glyphosate acid were performed by means of HPLC analysis at test start and after 5 and 9 d (after test medium renewal). Fresh media was analysed on days 0, 5 and 9. Old media were analysed on days 5, 9 and 14.</p> <p>The EC₅₀ and its 95% confidence interval were calculated by moving average angle method. The</p>	

NOEC values were determined by calculation of statistical significance using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Dunnett's test for inhibition of frond number and biomass dry weight, respectively, at $p = 0.05$.

Results

Analytical measurements were performed in the freshly prepared (day 0, 5 and 9) and the old (day 5, 9 and 14) test media. The measured concentrations in the fresh media ranged from 90 – 108 % of nominal and in the old media from 87 – 102 % of nominal (overall mean measured: 93 – 100 % of nominal).

All validity criteria according to OECD 221 were fulfilled, as the doubling time of frond numbers in the control were less than 2.4/d. According to EPA FIFRA Subdivision J Guideline 123-2, endpoints were determined after 14 days.

The increase in frond number was significantly inhibited at nominal test concentration of 6.0 mg test item/L and higher, when compared to the control. The growth of the plant in terms of tissue dry weight was significantly reduced at 12 mg test item/L and higher. At 24, 48 and 96 mg test item/L dose related symptoms like pale frond colouration, emergence of stunted new frond growth, reduced root growth and unnatural floating on the solution surface were observed from day 2 onwards. Visually observed effects were apparent at concentrations of 3.0 mg/L and above.

Table 62: Frond numbers, increase in frond numbers and inhibition compared to the control

Test item rate (mg a.s./L)	Number of fronds						Increase in frond numbers	Inhibition (%)
	Day 2	Day 5	Day 7	Day 9	Day 12	Day 14	(Day 0 – 14)	
Control	21	48	85	134	222	327	315	-
0.75	23	47	79	125	232	343	331	0
1.5	23	45	78	113	220	323	311	1
3.0	21	48	78	120	206	300	288	9
6.0	21	49	81	116	198	269	257	18*
12	20	44	74	105	148	173	161	49*
24	16	28	44	59	82	91	79	75*
48	15	21	24	28	28	30	18	94*
96	13	14	15	16	18	17	5	98*

* significant at p = 0.05

Table 63: Mean dry weight of plant tissue after 14 d, main increase in dry weight and inhibition compared to the control

Test item rate (mg a.s./L)	Mean tissue dry weight after 14 day (mg)	Mean increase (mg)	Inhibition (%)
Control	40.7	39.2	-
0.75	51.3	49.8	0
1.5	49.8	48.3	0
3.0	44.0	42.5	0
6.0	40.3	38.8	1
12	29.8	28.3	28*
24	16.5	15.0	62*
48	6.0	4.5	89*
96	1.4	> 0.1	100*

* significant at p = 0.05

RMS Conclusions

Glyphosate acid was found to significantly inhibit the growth of *Lemna gibba* after 14 days at or above a nominal concentration of 6 mg a.s./L. The 14-d EC₅₀ value for inhibition of frond number was 12 mg a.s./L (95% CL = 11 - 14 mg a.s./L) and for tissue dry weight 20 mg a.s./L (95% CL = 18 – 22 mg a.s./L). The NOEC was determined to be 3.0 and 6.0 mg a.s./L for frond number and weight increase, respectively.

The study is considered to be valid and acceptable

5.4.4 Other aquatic organisms (including sediment)

No data available.

5.5 Comparison with criteria for environmental hazards (sections 5.1 – 5.4)

Glyphosat produces acute L(E)C₅₀ values in concentrations 18 - 22 mg/L for algae, 12 mg/L for aquatic plants, 84 mg/L for crustaceans and 47 mg/L for fish. Chronic NOEC values in concentrations of > 1 mg/L for algae and aquatic plants, > 10 mg/L for invertebrates and 1 mg/L for fish were determined.

The results of the test on the biodegradation of glyphosat in the water/sediment system show that glyphosat is considered not rapidly degradable (a degradation > 70 % within 28 days) for purposes of classification and labelling.

Glyphosat has a log K_{ow} of - 3.2. The experimentally derived kinetic BCF of 1.1 for glyphosat related to total radioactivity, whole fish is lower than the trigger of 500 (criterion for bioaccumulation potential conform Regulation EC 1272/2008).

CLP- Acute aquatic hazards

According to the criteria of the CLP Regulation, a substance is classified for aquatic acute toxicity if in an aquatic acute toxicity study, an L(E)C₅₀ of ≤ 1 mg/l is obtained for any of the three trophic levels fish, invertebrates and algae/aquatic plants.

The lowest L(E)C₅₀ obtained for glyphosat are 18, 12, 84 and 47 mg/L in algae, aquatic plants, invertebrates and fish, respectively. Glyphosat therefore do not fulfil the criteria for classification as Aquatic Acute Cat. 1.

CLP - Aquatic chronic hazards

According to the criteria of the 2nd ATP to the CLP Regulation, when NOEC values are available for all trophic levels, a substance is classified for aquatic chronic hazards if a NOEC or EC₁₀ of ≤ 1 mg/L is obtained in a long-term aquatic toxicity study. The assignment of a hazard category depends on the NOEC value and whether the substance is rapidly degradable or not.

Glyphosat is considered not rapidly degradable (see section 5.1.3). NOEC values for glyphosat are available for all trophic levels. The lowest NOEC is 1 mg/L obtained for fish. Glyphosat therefore fulfils criteria for classification as Aquatic Chronic Cat. 2.

5.6 Conclusions on classification and labelling for environmental hazards (sections 5.1 – 5.4)

Glyphosat fulfils the criteria for classification as Aquatic Chronic 2.

6 OTHER INFORMATION

None

7 REFERENCES

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6	Alavanja, M.C., Samanic, C., Dosemecci, M., Lubin, J., Tarone, R., Lynch, C.F., Knott, C., Thomas, K., Hoppin, J.A., Barker, J., Coble, J., Sandler, D.P., Blair, A.	2003	Use of agricultural pesticides and prostate cancer risk in the Agricultural Health Study cohort Am J Epidemiol vol.157, 9 (2003) 800-814 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309554, ASB2012-11535	No	LIT
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9	Andreotti, G., Freeman, L.E.B., Hou, L., Coble, J., Rusiecki, J., Hoppin, J.A., Silverman, D.T., Alavanja, M.C.R.	2009	Agricultural pesticide use and pancreatic cancer risk in the Agricultural Health Study Cohort International Journal of Cancer vol.124, 10 (2009) 2495-2500 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309572, ASB2012-11544	No	LIT
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11	Antal, A.	1981	Teratological investigation of Glyphosate in rats and rabbits GLP: No (5) Open (7) Published: No (6) Open (6) BVL-2331368, TOX9650160	Yes	ALK
12	Antoniou, M.; Habib, M.E.M.; Howard, C.V.; Jennings, R.C.; Leifert, C.; Nodari, R.O.; Robinson, C.J.; Fagan, J.	2012	Teratogenic effects of Glyphosate-Based herbicides: Divergence of regulatory decisions from scientific evidence Journal of Environmental and Analytical Toxicology, 2012; S4:006. GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716227, ASB2012-15927	No	LIT
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16	Arcelin, G.	2007	Glyphosate Technical material: Primary skin irritation study in rabbits (4-hour semi-occlusive application) B02777 (T007037-05) GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309193, ASB2012-11426	Yes	SYN
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26	Bhide, M. B.	1988	Carcinogenicity and chronic toxicity study of Glyphosate (technical) of Excel Industries Ltd., Bombay BVL-2327344, TOX9551831	Yes	BCL LUX
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41	Brett, M. G.	1990	Acute dermal toxicity study in the rat: Glyphosate technical AGC-900823A ! AGC-301 ! R232 BVL-2146638, TOX9551793	Yes	AGC GTT
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56	Carter, L.	2009	Glyphosate - Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study in Rats 12107-08 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309155, ASB2012-11411	Yes	HAG
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69	Costa, K.C.	2008	Evaluation of the mutagenic potential of Glyphosate technical by micronucleus assay in mice RF - 3996.402.395.07 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309333, ASB2012-11481	Yes	HAG
70	Cuthbert, J. A.; Jackson, D.	1989	Glyphosate technical: Acute dermal toxicity (limit) test in rats 243268/5884 BVL-2309119, TOX9300328	Yes	CHE DOW
71	Cuthbert, J. A.; Jackson, D.	1989	Glyphosate technical: Acute oral toxicity (limit) test in rats 5883 ! IRI 243268 BVL-1344956, TOX9552319	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
72	Cuthbert, J. A.; Jackson, D.	1989	Glyphosate technical: Magnusson-Kligman maximisation test in guinea pigs 5887 ! IRI 243268 BVL-1344980, TOX9552343	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
73	Dallegrave, E., Mantese, F.D., Coelho, R.S., Pereira, J.D., Dalsenter, P.R., Langeloh, A.	2003	The teratogenic potential of the herbicide glyphosate-Roundup (R) in Wistar rats page 45-52 Toxicology Letters 142 (2003) 45-52 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309692, ASB2012-11600		LIT
74	Dallegrave, E.; Mantese, F.D.; Oliveira, R.T.; Andrade A.J.; Dalsenter, P.R.; Langeloh, A.	2007	Glyphosat: Pre-and postnatal toxicity of the commercial glyphosate formulation in Wistar rats page 665-673 Arch Toxicol (2007) 81:665-673 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309694, ASB2012-2721		LIT
75	Davies, D. J.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Excretion and tissue retention of a single oral dose (10 mg/kg) in the rat CTL/P/4940 GLP: Open (1) Yes (3) Published: No BVL-2154302, TOX2000-1977	Yes	SYD SYN
76	Davies, D. J.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Excretion and tissue retention of a single oral dose (1000 mg/kg) in the rat CTL/P/4942 BVL-2154303, TOX2000-1978	Yes	SYD SYN
77	Davies, D. J.	1996	Glyphosat acid: Whole body autoradiography in the rat (10 mg/kg) CTL/P/4943 ! UR 0509 BVL-2154300, TOX2000-1980	Yes	SYD SYN

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78	Davies, D. J.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Excretion and tissue retention of a single oral dose (10 mg/kg) in the rat following repeat dosing CTL/P/4944 BVL-2154304, TOX2000-1979	Yes	SYD SYN
79	De Roos, A.J., Blair, A., Rusiecki, J.A., et al.	2005	Cancer incidence among glyphosate-exposed pesticide applicators in the agricultural health study page 49-54 Environmental Health Perspectives, VOLUME 113, NUMBER 1 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309704, ASB2012-11605	No	LIT
80	De Roos, A.J., Zahm, S.H., Cantor, K.P., Weisenburger, D.D., Holmes, F.F., Burmeister, L.F., Blair, A.	2003	Integrative assessment of multiple pesticides as risk factors for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among men Occupational and Environmental Medicine vol.60, 9 (2003) GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309706, ASB2012-11606	No	LIT
81	Decker, U.	2007	Glyphosate Technical (NUP05068) : 4-Hour acute inhalation toxicity study in rats B02327 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309161, ASB2012-11414	Yes	NUF
82	Dhinsa, N.K., Watson, P., Brooks, P.N	2007	Glyphosate technical: Dietary Two Generation Reproduction Study in the Rat 2060/0013 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309418, ASB2012-11494	Yes	NUF
83	Dideriksen, L. H.; Skydsgaard, K.	1991	Assessment of acute oral toxicity of "Glyphosate technical" to mice - incl. Addendum 12321 BVL-1344955, TOX9552320	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
84	Do Amaral Guimaraes, S. P.	2008	Acute oral toxicity study in Wistar Hannover rats for Glyphosate technical RF-3996.305.475.07 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309100, ASB2012-11389	Yes	HAG
85	Do Amaral Guimaraes, S.P.	2008	Acute Dermal Toxicity in Wistar Hannover Rats for Glyphosate Technical RF-3996.310.456.07 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309135, ASB2012-11402	Yes	HAG
86	Doyle, C. E.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Acute oral toxicity study in rats CTL/P/4660 ! AR 5959 BVL-2154305, TOX2000-1982	Yes	SYD SYN
87	Doyle, C. E.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Acute dermale toxicity study in the rats CTL/P/4664 ! CR 3236 BVL-2154306, TOX2000-1983	Yes	SYD SYN
88	Doyle, C. E.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Skin irritation to the rabbit CTL/P/4695 ! EB 4365 BVL-2154308, TOX2000-1985	Yes	SYD SYN

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89	Doyle, C. E.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Skin sensitisation to the guinea pig CTL/P/4699 ! GG 6427 BVL-2154310, TOX2000-1987	Yes	SYD SYN
90	Durward, R.	2006	Glyphosate Technical: Micronucleus Test In The Mouse 2060/014 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309327, ASB2012-11478	Yes	NUF
91	Eadie, A.; Barrins, C.; Cleere, W. F. et al.	1989	Glyphosate technical: 90 day oral toxicity study in the rats - incl. Amendment to Protocol BY-401 BY-891002 ! BY-401 BVL-2331648, TOX9551821	Yes	BCL
92	EFSA	2012	Final review of the Séralini et al. (2012a) publication on a 2-year rodent feeding study with Glyphosate formulations and GM maize NK603 as published online on 19 September 2012 in Food and Chemical Toxicology EFSA Journal 2012;10(11):2986 ! EFSA-Q-2012-00842 EFSA Journal 2012; 10(11): 2986. vol.10, 11 (2012) 2986-2996 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716077, ASB2012-15513	Yes	LIT
93	EFSA	2015	Peer Review Report on Glyphosate ASB2015-12200		
94	El-Zaemey, S.; Heyworth, J.	2013	Noticing pesticide spray drift from agricultural pesticide application areas and breast cancer: a case-control study Aust NZ J Public Health. 2013 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716417, ASB2014-9473	Yes	LIT
95	Engel, L.S., Hill, D.A., Hoppin, J.A., Lubin, J.H., Lynch, C.F., Pierce, J., Samanic, C., Sandler, D.P., Blair, A., Alavanja, M.C.	2005	Pesticide use and breast cancer risk among farmers' wives in the agricultural health study American Journal of Epidemiology vol.161, 2 (2005) 121-135 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309720, ASB2012-11613	No	MOD
96	Enomoto, A.	1997	HR-001: 24-Month Oral Chronic Toxicity and Oncogenicity Study in Rats, Vol. 1 (Seite 1-500) IET 94-0150 Vol.1 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309360, ASB2012-11484	Yes	ALS
97	Eriksson, M., Hardell, L., Carlberg, M., Akerman, M.	2008	Pesticide exposure as risk factor for non-Hodgkin lymphoma including histopathological subgroup analysis Int J Cancer vol.123, 7 (2008) 1657-1663 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309722, ASB2012-11614	No	LIT
98	Flower, K.B., Hoppin, J.A., Lynch, C.F., Blair, A., Knott, C., Shore, D.L., Sandler, D.P.	2004	Cancer risk and parental pesticide application in children of agricultural health study participants Environmental Health Perspectives vol.112, 5 (2004) 361-635 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309734, ASB2012-11620	No	LIT

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99	Flügge, C.	2009	Mutagenicity study of glyphosate TC in the salmonella typhimurium reverse mutation assay (in vitro) LPT 23916 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309303, ASB2012-11468	No	HAG
100	Flügge, C.	2009	Micronucleus Test of Glyphosate TC in Bone Marrow Cells of the CD Rat by oral administration LPT 23917 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309329, ASB2012-11479	Yes	HAG
101	Flügge, C.	2010	Mutagenicity study of Glyphosate TC in the salmonella typhimurium reverse mutation assay (in vitro) LPT 24880 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309305, ASB2012-11469	No	HAG
102	Fox, V.	1998	Glyphosate acid: In vitro cytogenetic assay in human lymphocytes CTL/P/6050 ! SV 0777 BVL-2154314, TOX2000-1995	No	SYD SYN
103	Fox, V.; Mackay, J. M.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Mouse bone marrow micronucleus test CTL/P/4954 ! SM 0796 BVL-2154317, TOX2000-1996	Yes	SYD SYN
104	Freeman, L.B.	2009	Evaluation of agricultural exposures: the agricultural health study and the agricultural cohort consortium Reviews on Environmental Health vol.24, 4 (2009) 311-318 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309740, ASB2012-11623	No	MOD
105	Fritschi, L., Benke, G., Hughes, A.M., Krickler, A., Turner, J., Vajdic, C.M., Grulich, A., Milliken, S., Kaldor, J., Armstrong, B.K.	2005	Occupational exposure to pesticides and risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma American Journal of Epidemiology vol.162, 9 (2005) 849-857 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309746, ASB2012-11624	No	LIT
106	Gaou, I.	2007	Glyphosate Technical: 13-Week Toxicity Study By Oral Route (Capsule) In Beagle Dogs 29646 TCC GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309262, ASB2012-11454	Yes	NUF
107	Garry, V.F., Harkins, M.E., Erickson, L.L., Long-Simpson, L.K., Holland, S.E., Burroughs, B.L.	2002	Birth defects, season of conception, and sex of children born to pesticide applicators living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA Environmental Health Perspectives 110:441-449 vol.110 (2002) 441-449 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309750, ASB2012-11626	No	LIT
108	George, J., Prasad, S., Mahmood, Z.,	2010	Studies on glyphosate-induced carcinogenicity in mouse skin: a proteomic approach J Proteomics vol.73, 5 (2010) 951-964	No	LIT

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	Shukla, Y.		GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309766, ASB2012-11829		
109	Germany	1998	glyphosate (Monograph) 11 Dezember 1998 GLP: Open Published: Yes ASB2010-10302	Open	
110	Giknis, M. L. A.; Clifford, C. B.;	2005	Spontaneous neoplastic lesions in the CrI:CD1 (ICR) mouse in control groups from 18 month to 2 year studies ASB2007-5200	Yes	DOW
111	Goburdhun, R.	1990	Glyphosate: 52 week oral toxicity study in dogs 7502 ! IRI 642675 BVL-1344992, TOX9552384	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
112	Goburdhun, R.; Oshodi, R. O.	1989	Glyphosate: Oral maximum tolerated dose study in dogs 5660 ! IRI 640683 BVL-1344982, TOX9552352	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
113	Griffith, D.R.	2009	Glyphosate Tech: Acute Inhalation Toxicity (Nose only) Study in the Rat 2743/0001 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309149, ASB2012-11408	Yes	EXC
114	Haag, V.	2007	Glyphosate technical: 52-week Toxicity Study by Oral Route (Capsule)in Beagle Dogs 29647 TCC GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309274, ASB2012-11457	Yes	NUF
115	Hadfield, N.	2012	Glyphosate acid - In Vitro Absorption through Abraded Rabbit Skin using [14C]-glyphosate JV2182-REG GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309282, ASB2012-11459	No	EGT
116	Haferkorn, J.	2009	Acute oral toxicity study of Glyphosate TC in rats 23910 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309092, ASB2012-11385	Yes	HAG
117	Haferkorn, J.	2009	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study of Glyphosate TC in Rats LPT 23911 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309151, ASB2012-11409	Yes	HAG
118	Haferkorn, J.	2009	Acute Dermal Toxicity Study of Glyphosate TC in CD Rats LPT 23912 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309127, ASB2012-11398	Yes	HAG
119	Haferkorn, J.	2009	Examination of Glyphosate TC in Skin Sensitisation Test in Guinea Pigs according to Magnusson and Kligman (Maximisation Test) LPT 23915	Yes	HAG

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			GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309231, ASB2012-11443		
120	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Acute oral toxicity study of Glyphosate TC in rats 24602 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309096, ASB2012-11387	Yes	HAG
121	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study of Glyphosate TC In Rats 24603 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309145, ASB2012-11406	No	HAG
122	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Acute oral toxicity study of Glyphosate TC in rats 24874 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309094, ASB2012-11386	Yes	HAG
123	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Examination Of Glyphosate TC In The Skin Sensitisation Test In Guinea Pigs According To Magnusson And Kligman (Maximisation Test) 24879 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309225, ASB2012-11440	Yes	HAG
124	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Acute Dermal Toxicity Study of Glyphosate TC in CD Rats LPT 24604 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309131, ASB2012-11400	Yes	HAG
125	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Examination of Glyphosate TC in Skin Sensitisation Test in Guinea Pigs according to Magnusson and Kligman (Maximisation Test) LPT 24607 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309233, ASB2012-11444	Yes	HAG
126	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study of Glyphosate TC in Rats LPT 24875 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309153, ASB2012-11410	Yes	HAG
127	Haferkorn, J.	2010	Acute Dermal Toxicity Study of Glyphosate TC in CD Rats LPT 24876 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309129, ASB2012-11399	Yes	HAG
128	Hardell, L., Eriksson, M.	1999	A case-control study of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and exposure to pesticides Cancer vol.85, 6 (1999) 1353-1360 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309788, ASB2012-11838	No	MOD
129	Hardell, L., Eriksson, M., Nordstrom, M.	2002	Exposure to pesticides as risk factor for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and hairy cell leukemia: Pooled analysis of two Swedish case-control studies page 1043-1049	No	LIT

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			Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2002 Vol. 43 5), pp. 1043-1049 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309790, ASB2012-11839		
130	Hatakenaka	1995	HR-001: Teratogenicity Study in Rats IET 94-0152 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309444, ASB2012-11497	Yes	ALS
131	Heath, J.; Strutt, A.; Hudson, P.; Iswariah, V.	1993	Glyphosate: 3 week toxicity study in rats with dermal administration 7839 ! IRI 450881 BVL-1344993, TOX9552367	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
132	Heenehan, P. R.; Braun, W. G.; Rinchart, W. E.; Oleson, F. B.	1978	Acute oral LD50 of Glyphosate in rats 4-5438 ! 4880-77 ! BDN-77-428 BVL-2309107, Z35541	Yes	MON
133	Hideo, U.	1995	HR-001: Primary Eye Irritation study in rabbits IET 95-0034 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309201, ASB2012-11430	Yes	ALS
134	Hideo, U.	1995	HR-001: Primary Dermal irritation study in rabbits IET 95-0035 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309175, ASB2012-11420	Yes	ALS
135	Hideo, U.	1995	HR-001: Dermal sensitisation study in Guinea pigs IET 95-0036 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309227, ASB2012-11441	Yes	ALS
136	Hodge, M. C. E.	1996	First revision to Glyphosate acid: 90 day feeding study in dogs CTL/P/1802 ! PD 0674 BVL-2154312, TOX2000-1991	Yes	SYD SYN
137	Hojo, H.	1995	HR-001: A Teratogenicity Study in Rabbits IET 94-0153 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309446, ASB2012-11498	Yes	ALS
138	Honarvar, N.	2008	Glyphosate Technical - Micronucleus Assay in Bone Marrow Cells of the Mouse 1158500 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309339, ASB2012-11483	Yes	SYN
139	Horner, S.A	1996	Glyphosate acid: Acute neurotoxicity study in rats CTL/P/4866 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309464, ASB2012-11500	Yes	SYN
140	Howe, R. K.; Chott, R. C.; McClanahan, R. H.	1988	The metabolism of glyphosate in Sprague/Dawley rats. Part II. Identification, characterization, and quantitation of Glyphosate and its metabolites after intravenous and oral administration MSL-7206 ! 206300	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD

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			BVL-1344949, TOX9552357		
141	IARC	2015	Glyphosate. IARC Monographs - 112 ASB2015-8421		
142	Jensen, J. C.	1991	Mutagenicity test: Ames salmonella assay with Glyphosate, batch 206-JaK-25-1 12323 BVL-1345005, TOX9552371	No	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
143	Jensen, J. C.	1991	Mutagenicity test: Micronucleus test with Glyphosate, batch 206-JaK-25-1 12324 BVL-1345016, TOX9552374	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW EGT MOD MOT NUD
144	Jensen, J. C.	1991	Mutagenicity test: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test with Glyphosate, batch 206-JaK-25-1 12325 BVL-1345007, TOX9552372	No	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
145	JMPR;	2004	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION and FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Rome: Pesticide residues in food – 2004; Report of the Joint Meeting of the FAO Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the WHO Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues Rome, Italy, 20–29 September 2004 ASB2008-6266		
146	Johnson, D. E.	1982	21-day dermal toxicity study in rabbits IR-81-195 ! 401-168 BVL-1344994, TOX9552366	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
147	Johnson, I. R.	1997	Glyphosate acid: Eye irritation to the rabbit CTL/P/5138 ! FB 5378 BVL-2154309, TOX2000-1986	Yes	SYD SYN
148	Kachuri, L.; Demers, P. A.; Blair, A. et al.	2013	Multiple pesticide exposures and the risk of multiple myeloma in Canadian men DOI: 10.1002/ijc.28191 ! page 1846-1858 Int. J. Cancer: 133, 1846–1858 (2013) GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716322, ASB2014-8030	Yes	LIT
149	Karunanyake, C.P., Spinelli, J.J., McLaughlin, J.R., Dosman, J.A., Pahwa, P., McDuffie, H.H.	2011	Hodgkin Lymphoma and Pesticides Exposure in Men: A Canadian Case-Control Study Journal of Agromedicine vol.17, 1 (2011) 30-39 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309844, ASB2012-11865	No	LIT
150	Kimmel, G.L.; Kimmel, C.A.; Williams, A.L.; DeSesso, J.M.;	2013	Evaluation of developmental toxicity studies of Glyphosate with attention to cardiovascular development page 79-95 Critical Reviews in Toxicology 2013; 43(2): 79-95. GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716230, ASB2013-3462	Yes	LIT
151	Kinoshita, M.	1995	HR-001: 13-week Subchronic Oral Toxicity Study in Rats IET 94-0138 GLP: Yes Published: No	Yes	ALS

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			BVL-2309258, ASB2012-11452		
152	Kitazawa, T.	2013	IET historical control data on malignant lymphoma incidence in control ICR (Crj:CD-1) mice HR-001: Carcinogenicity study in mice (IET 94-0151) 13-C015 Institute of Environmental Toxicology GLP: No Published: No BVL-2716297, ASB2014-9146	No	EGT
153	Knezevich, A. L.; Hogan, G. K.	1983	A chronic feeding study of Glyphosate (Roundup technical) in mice 77-2061 ! (BDN-77-420) BVL-1345024, TOX9552381	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MONMOT NUD
154	Knowles, S. L.; Mookherjee, C. R.	1996	[14C]-Glyphosate: Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion following oral administration to the rat 1413/2-1011 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309072, ASB2012-11380	Yes	NUF
155	Koichi, E.	1995	HR-001: Acute inhalation toxicity study in rats IET 94-0155 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309147, ASB2012-11407	Yes	ALS
156	Koller, V. J.; Fürhacker, M.; Nersesyan, A. et al.	2012	Cytotoxic and DNA-damaging properties of Glyphosate and Roundup in human-derived buccal epithelial cells DOI 10.1007/s00204-012-0804-8 Arch Toxicol (2012) 86: 805–813 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716316, ASB2014-7618	Yes	LIT
157	Komura, H.	1995	HR-001: Acute oral toxicity study in mice IET 94-0133 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309088, ASB2012-11383	Yes	ALS
158	Komura, H.	1995	HR-001: Acute oral toxicity study in rats IET 94-0134 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309086, ASB2012-11382	Yes	ALS
159	Komura, Hitoshi	1995	HR-001: Acute dermal toxicity study in rats IET 94-0154 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309123, ASB2012-11396	Yes	ALS
160	Koutros, S.; Andreotti, G.; Berndt, S. I. et al.	2011	Xenobiotic-metabolizing gene variants, pesticide use, and the risk of prostate cancer page 615-623 Pharmacogenetics and Genomics 2011, Vol 21 No 10 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716382, ASB2014-9594	No	LIT
161	Krüger, M.; Schrödl, W.; Pedersen, I; Shehata, A. A.	2014	Detection of Glyphosate in malformed piglets 10.4172/2161-0525.1000230 ! ISSN: 2161-0525 JEAT Environmental & Analytical Toxicology vol. Volume 4, Issue 5 (2014) ASB2014-8935		

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162	Kuhn, J. O.; Harrison, L. V.	1996	CHA 440: Primary eye irritation study in rabbits 2981-96 ! S9-FF81-4.C41 STILLMEADOW, Inc. BVL-1344970, TOX1999-881	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
163	Kumar, D.P.S.	2001	Carcinogenicity Study with Glyphosate Technical in Swiss Albino Mice Toxi: 1559.CARCI-M GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309396, ASB2012-11491	Yes	FSG
164	Kuwahara	1995	HR-001: 13-week Oral Subchronic Toxicity Study in Mice IET 94-0136 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309260, ASB2012-11453	Yes	ALS
165	Kyomu, M.	1995	HR-001: In vitro cytogenetics test IET 94-0143 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309317, ASB2012-11475	No	ALS
166	Landgren, O., Kyle, R.A., Hoppin, J.A., Freeman, L.E.B., Cerhan, J.R., Katzmann, J.A., Rajkumar, S.V., Alavanja, M.C.	2009	Pesticide exposure and risk of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance in the Agricultural Health Study DOI 10.1182/blood-2009-02-203471 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309874, ASB2012-11875	No	LIT
167	Lankas, G. P.	1981	A lifetime feeding study of Glyphosate in rats - Data evaluation report 77-2062 BVL-2154319, TOX2000-1997		SYD
168	Lankas, G. R.	1981	Lifetime feeding study of Glyphosate (Roundup technical) in rats 77-2062 ! BDN-77-416 BVL-2309378, TOX2000-595		CAD DOW MON MOT
169	Lee, H-L., Chen, K.-W., Chi, C.-H., Huang, J.-J., Tsai, L.-M.	2000	Clinical presentations and prognostic factors of a glyphosate-surfactant herbicide intoxication: a review of 131 cases Academic Emergency Medicine (paper) vol.7, 8 (2000) 906-910 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309492, ASB2012-11512	No	LIT
170	Lee, W.J., Colt, J.S., Heineman, E.F., McComb, R., Weisenburger, D.D., Lijinsky, W., Ward, M.H.	2005	Agricultural pesticide use and risk of glioma in Nebraska, United States Occupational and Environmental Medicine vol.62 (2005) 786-792 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309886, ASB2012-11882	No	LIT
171	Lee, W.J., Lijinsky, W., Heineman, E.F., Markin, R.S., Weisenburger, D.D., Ward, M.H.	2004	Agricultural pesticide use and adenocarcinomas of the stomach and oesophagus Occupational and Environmental Medicine 61 (9):743- 749 vol.61, 9 (2004) 743-749 GLP: No Published: Yes	No	LIT

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			BVL-2309888, ASB2012-11883		
172	Leuschner, J.	1995	Metabolism study of 14C-labelled glyphosate after single oral and intravenous administration to Sprague-Dawley rats 9202/95 BVL-2332809, TOX9650071	Yes	FSG
173	Leuschner, J.	2009	Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion Test (Patch Test) of Glyphosate TC in Rabbits 24877 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309173, ASB2012-11419	Yes	HAG
174	Leuschner, J.	2009	Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion Test Of Glyphosate TC In Rabbits 24878 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309199, ASB2012-11429	Yes	HAG
175	Leuschner, J.	2009	Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion Test (Patch Test) of Glyphosate TC in Rabbits LPT 23913 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309177, ASB2012-11421	Yes	HAG
176	Leuschner, J.	2009	Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion Test of Glyphosate TC in Rabbits LPT 23914 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309205, ASB2012-11432	Yes	HAG
177	Leuschner, J.	2010	Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion Test (Patch Test) of Glyphosate TC in Rabbits LPT 24605 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309179, ASB2012-11422	Yes	HAG
178	Leuschner, J.	2010	Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion Test of Glyphosate TC in Rabbits LPT 24606 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309207, ASB2012-11433	Yes	HAG
179	Levine, S.	2012	EDSP assays and regulatory safety studies provide a weight of evidence that Glyphosate is not an endocrine disruptor page 128 ASB2014-9609		
180	Li, A. P.	1983	CHO/HGPRT gene mutation assay with Glyphosate ML-83-155 ! 830079 BVL-1345008, TOX9552369	No	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
181	Li, A. P.	1983	In vivo bone marrow cytogenetics study of Glyphosate in Sprague-Dawley rats ML-83-236 ! 830083 BVL-1345015, TOX9552375	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD

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182	Li, A. P.; Long, T. J.	1988	An evaluation of the genotoxic potential of Glyphosate Page: 537-546 ! L 361 BVL-2146649, TOX9500253	Yes	BCL GTT LIT
183	Lioi, M. B.; Scarfi, M. R.; Santoro, A. et al.	1998	Genotoxicity and oxidative stress induced by pesticide exposure in bovine lymphocyte cultures in vitro Page: 13-20 Mutation Research 403 1998. 13-20. GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716170, ASB2013-9836	No	LIT
184	Lioi, M. B.; Scarfi, M. R.; Santoro, A. et al.	1998	Cytogenetic damage and induction of pro-oxidant state in human lymphocytes exposed in vitro to Glyphosate, Vinclozolin, Atrazine and DPX-E9636 Page: 39-46 Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis 32: 39-46 (1998). GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716169, ASB2013-9837	No	LIT
185	Lopez, S. L.; Aiassa, D.; Benitez-Leite, S.; Lajmanovich, R.; Manas, F.; Poletta, G.; Sanchez, N.; Simoniello, M. F.; Carrasco, A. E.;	2012	Pesticides used in South American GMO-based agriculture: A review of their effects on humans and animal models doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-59389-4.00002-1 ! page 41-75 Advances in Molecular Toxicology Volume 6. GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716286, ASB2013-10534	Yes	LIT
186	Macpherson, D.	1996	Glyphosat acid: Biotransformation in the rat CTL/P/5058 GLP: Open (1) Yes (3) Published: No BVL-2154301, TOX2000-1981	Yes	SYD SYN
187	Manas, F.; Peralta, L.; Raviolo, J.; Ovando, H. G.; Weyers, A.; Ugnia, L.; Gonzalez Cid, M.; Larripa, I.; Gorla, N.	2009	Genotoxicity of Glyphosate assessed by the comet assay and cytogenetic tests page 37-41 Genotoxicity of glyphosate assessed by the comet assay and cytogenetic tests GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309908, ASB2012-11892	No	LIT
188	Mañas, F.; Peralta, L.; Ugnia, L. et al.	2013	Oxidative stress and comet assay in tissues of mice administered Glyphosate and Ampa in drinking water for 14 days page 67-75 Journal of Basic & Applied Genetics GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716300, ASB2014-6909	No	LIT
189	McDonald, P.; Anderson, B. T.	1989	Glyphosate technical: Acute inhalation toxicity study in rats (limit test) 5993 ! IRI 642062 BVL-1344964, TOX9552329	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
190	McDuffie, H.H., Pahwa, P., McLaughlin, J.R., Spinelli, J.J., Fincham, S.,	2001	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and specific pesticide exposures in men: cross Canada study of pesticides and health CanEpi 10:1155-1163 Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev vol.10, 11 (2001)	No	LIT

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	Dosman, J.A., Robson, D., Skinnider, L.F., Ch		1155-1163 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2009742, ASB2011-364		
191	McEwen, A. B.	1995	HR-001: Metabolism in the rat SNY 332/951256 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309070, ASB2012-11379	Yes	ALS
192	McQueen, H., Callan, A.C., Hinwood, A.L.	2012	Estimating maternal and prenatal exposure to glyphosate in the community setting. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health (2012) GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309926, ASB2012-11898	No	LIT
193	Merkel, D.	2005	Glyphosate Acid Technical: Acute oral toxicity up and down procedure in rats PSL 15274 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309098, ASB2012-11388	Yes	HAG
194	Merkel, D.	2005	Glyphosate Acid Technical: Acute Dermal Toxicity Study in Rats - Limit Test PSL 15275 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309133, ASB2012-11401	Yes	HAG
195	Merkel, D.	2005	Glyphosate Acid Technical: Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study in Rats - Limit Test PSL 15276 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309157, ASB2012-11412	Yes	HAG
196	Merkel, D.	2005	Eye Irritation/Corrosion Effects in rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) of Glyphosate 95 TC PSL 15277 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309211, ASB2012-11435	Yes	HAG
197	Merkel, D.	2005	Glyphosate Acid Technical - Primary Skin Irritation Study in Rabbits PSL 15278 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309183, ASB2012-11424	Yes	HAG
198	Meyer-Carrive, I.; Bolt, A. G.	1994	Acute dermal toxicity of Glyphosate technical in the rat T1586.3.A BVL-2332616TOX9500378	Yes	MAR SIN
199	Milburn, G. M.	1996	Glyphosate acid: One year dietary toxicity study in rats CTL/P/5143 ! PR 1012 BVL-2154318, TOX2000-1998	Yes	SYD SYN
200	Mink, P. J.; Mandel, J. S.; Scurman, B. K. et al.	2012	Epidemiologic studies of Gyphosate and cancer: A review page 440-452 Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 63 (2012) 440-452 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716296, ASB2014-9617	No	LIT

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
201	Mink, P.J., Mandel, J.S., Lundin, J.I., Sceurman, B.K.	2011	Epidemiologic studies of glyphosate and non-cancer health outcomes: A review Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology vol.61, 2 (2011) 172-184 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309938, ASB2012-11904	No	LIT
202	Mladinic, M., Berend, S., Vrdoljak, A.L., Kopjar, N., Radic, B., Zeljezic, D.	2009	Evaluation of genome damage and its relation to oxidative stress induced by glyphosate in human lymphocytes in vitro Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis vol.50, 9 (2009) 800-807 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309942, ASB2012-11906	No	LIT
203	Mladinic, M., Perkovic, P., Zeljezic, D.	2009	Characterization of chromatin instabilities induced by glyphosate, terbuthylazine and carbofuran using cytome FISH assay Toxicol Lett vol.189, 2 (2009) 130-137 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309944, ASB2012-11907	No	LIT
204	Monge, P., Wesseling, C., Guardado, J., Lundberg, I., Ahlbom, A., Cantor, K.P., Weideroass, E., Partanen, T.	2007	Parental occupational exposure to pesticides and the risk of childhood leukemia in Costa Rica Scandinavian Journal of Work Environment & Health vol.33, 4 (2007) 293-303 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309948, ASB2012-11909	No	LIT
205	Monroy, C.; Cortes, A.; Sicard, D. et al.	2005	Cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of human cells exposed in vitro to glyphosate page 335-345 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309950, ASB2012-11910		LIT
206	Mose, T.; Kjaerstad, M. B.; Mathiesen, L. et al.	2008	Placental passage of benzoic acid, caffeine, and glyphosate in an ex vivo human perfusion system page 984-991 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309958, ASB2012-11914		LIT
207	Moxon, M. E.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Developmental toxicity study in the rabbits CTL/P/5009 ! RB 0709 BVL-2154323, TOX2000-2002	Yes	SYD SYN
208	Moxon, M. E.	2000	Glyphosate acid: Multigeneration reproduction toxicity study in rats CTL/P/6332 ! RR 0784 BVL-2154321, TOX2000-2000	Yes	SYD SYN
209	Moxon, M. E.	2002	Glyphosate acid: Developmental toxicity study in the rat - Amendment - 001 CTL/P/4819 ! RR0690 Central Toxicology Laboratory GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2154322, ASB2012-10080	Yes	EGT SYD SYN Syngenta Agro
210	Multigner, L., Ndong, J.R.,	2008	Environmental pollutants and prostate cancer: epidemiological data	No	LIT

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
	Oliva, A., Blanchet, P.		Gynecol Obstet Fertil vol.36, 9 (2008) 848-856 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309964, ASB2012-11917		
211	Nagy, K.	2011	Glyphosate Technical - Acute inhalation Toxicity Study (Nose-only) in the Rat 11/054-004P GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309165, ASB2012-11415	Yes	SYN
212	Nakashima, N.	1997	HR-001: 12-Month Oral Chronic Toxicity Study in Dogs IET 94-0157 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309276, ASB2012-11458	Yes	ALS
213	Ndong, J.R., Blanchet, P., Multigner, L.	2009	Pesticides and prostate cancer: epidemiological data Bulletin Du Cancer vol.96, 2 (2011) 171-180 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309974, ASB2012-11922	No	LIT
214	Nordström, M.; Hardell, L.; Magnuson, A.; Hagberg, H.; Rask-Andersen, A.	1998	Occupational exposures, animal exposure and smoking as risk factors for hairy cell leukaemia evaluated in a case-control study Page: 2048-2052 British Journal of Cancer (1998) 77(11), 2048-2052. GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716207, TOX1999-687		BVL DOW LIT
215	Pahwa, P. P.; Karunanayak, C. P.; Dosman, J. A. et al.	2011	Soft-tissue sarcoma and pesticides exposure in men results of a canadian case-control study page 1279-1286 JOEM, Volume 53, Number 11, November 2011 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716393, ASB2014-9625	Yes	LIT
216	Pahwa, P., Karunanayake, C.P., Dosman, J.A., Spinelli, J.J., McDuffie, H.H., McLaughlin, J.R.	2011	Multiple Myeloma and Exposure to Pesticides: A Canadian Case-Control Study Journal of Agromedicine vol.17, 1 (2012) 40-50 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2309996, ASB2012-11987	No	LIT
217	Parker, R. M.	1993	90 day range finding study of glyphosate in rats TSI 011-0001 BVL-2309252, TOX9650149	Yes	ALK
218	Patel, N. N.	2012	Micronucleus test of Glyphosate TGAI in mice 120709 ! 485-1-06-4696 ! DR-0112-6927-003 ! 10001701-27-1 JAI Research Foundation (JRF) GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2715972, ASB2014-9277	Yes	DOW
219	Paumgarten, F. J. R.	2012	Pesticide exposure and poor pregnancy outcomes: weaknesses of the evidence // Exposição a agrotóxicos e resultados adversos da gravidez: a fragilidade da evidência Cad. Saúde Pública, Rio de Janeiro, 28(10):2009-2012. GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716287, ASB2013-10538	No	LIT

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
220	Peluso, M.; Munnia, A.; Bolognesi, C.; Parodi, S.	1997	32P-Postlabeling detection of DNA adducts in mice treated with the herbicide Roundup page 55-59 Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis 31:55±59 (1998) BVL-2310014, TOX1999-318		BVL DOW LIT
221	Perry, C. J.; Atkinson, C.; Strutt, A.; Henderson, W.; Hudson, P.	1991	Glyphosate: 13 week dietary toxicity study in rats 7136 ! IRI 437876 BVL-1344987, TOX9552364	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
222	Perry, C. J.; Atkinson, C.; Strutt, A.; Hudson, P.; Jones, M.	1991	Glyphosate: 13 week dietary toxicity study in mice 7024 ! IRI 437918 BVL-1344988, TOX9552363	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
223	Pinto, P.J.	1996	Glyphosate acid: 21-day dermal toxicity study in rats CTL/P/4985 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309288, ASB2012-11461	Yes	SYN
224	Pooles, A.	2014	Glyphosate: Acute oral toxicity in the rat - fixed dose method 41401853 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2715934, ASB2014-9147	Yes	Albaugh
225	Pore, M. P.; Bhide, M. B.; Naik, P. Y.	1993	Skin sensitisation test in guinea-pigs with Glyphosate technical 95% min of Excel Industries Ltd., Bombay. IIT 1230 TOX9650652	Yes	LUX
226	Powles, P.; Hopkins, R.	1992	(14C)-glyphosate: Absorption and distribution in the rat - preliminary study 6365-676/1 BVL-1344948, TOX9552358	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
227	Powles, P.; Hopkins, R.	1992	(14C)-glyphosate: Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion in the rat 7006-676/2 BVL-2005461, TOX9300343	Yes	CHE DOW GTT MOD
228	Prakash, P.J.	1999	Subchronic (90 Day) Oral Toxicity Study With Glyphosate Technical In Beagle Dogs AND Test compound stability in experimental diet (dog feed) 1816 / 1817-RFST GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309264, ASB2012-11455	Yes	FSG
229	Rank, J.; Jensen, A. G.; Skov, B. et al.	1992	Genotoxicity testing of the herbicide roundup and its active ingredient glyphosate isopropylamine using the mouse bone marrow micronucleus test, Salmonella mutagenicity test, and Allium anaphase-telephase test Mutat. Res. (1992) 29-36 GLP: Open Published: Open Z82234	Yes	
230	Ratray, N. J.	1996	Glyphosate acid: 4-hour acute inhalation toxicity study in rats	Yes	SYD SYN

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			CTL/P/4882 ! HR 2284 BVL-2154307, TOX2000-1984		
231	Reagan, E. L.; Laveglia, J.	1988	Acute oral toxicity of Glyphosate Batch/lot/nbr no. XLI-55 in Sprague/Dawley rats 88.2053.007 ! FD-88-29 BVL-2309105, Z35389	Yes	MON
232	Reagan, E. L.; Laveglia, J.	1988	Acute dermal toxicity of Glyphosate Batch/lot/nbr no. XLI-55 in new zealand white rabbits 88.2053.008 ! FD-88-29 BVL-1344960, TOX9552325	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
233	Reagan, E. L.; Laveglia, J.	1988	Primary eye irritation study of Glyphosate Batch/lot/nbr no. XLI-55 in new zealand white rabbits 88.2053.009 ! FD-88-29 BVL-2309215, Z35395	Yes	MON
234	Reyna, M. S.	1990	Two generation reproduction feeding study with Glyphosate in sprague-dawley rats + Appendices 1-6 MSL-10387 BVL-1345027, TOX9552387	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MOT NUD
235	Riberri do Val, R.	2007	Bacterial reverse mutation test (Ames Test) for Glifosato Técnico Helm 3393/2007-2.0AM-B GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309299, ASB2012-11466	No	HAG
236	Richeux, F.	2006	Glyphosate Technical: Skin Sensitisation in the Guinea Pig - Magnusson and Kligman Maximisation method 2060/009 (SMK-PH-05- GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309241, ASB2012-11448	Yes	NUF
237	Ridley, W.P.; Mirly, K.	1988	The metabolism of Glyphosate in Sprague/Dawley rats. I. Excretion and tissue distribution of Glyphosate and its metabolites following intravenous and oral administration MSL-7215 ! EHL 86139 ! ML-86-438 BVL-1344950, TOX9552356	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
238	Roe, F. J. C.; Tucker, M. J.;	1974	Recent developments in the design of carcinogenicity tests on laboratory animals Proc. Europ. Soc. Stud. Drug Tox., 15:171-177 (1974) ASB2015-2534		
239	Rossberger, St.	1994	Glyphosat: DNA repair test with primary rat hepatocytes 931564 ! 94-03-28 ro GLP: Open (4) Yes (7) Published: No (6) Open (5) BVL-2327069, TOX9400697		FSG
240	Roth, M.	2012	Glyphosate technical - Micronucleus assay in bone marrow cells of the mouse 1479200 ! TK0112981 Harlan Cytotest Cell Research GmbH (Harlan-CCR) GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2716029, ASB2014-9333	Yes	Syngenta Agro
241	Schimasi, L.; Leon, M. E.;	2014	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and occupational exposure to agricultural pesticide chemical groups and active ingredients: A systematic review and meta-analysis		

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			doi:10.3390/ijerph110404449 ASB2014-4819		
242	Schreib, G.	2012	Reverse mutation assay using Bacteria (Salmonella typhimurium) with Glyphosate tech. 126159 BSL Bioservice Scientific Laboratories GmbH GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2715924, ASB2014-9133	No	INA
243	Schroeder, R. E.; Hogan, G. K.	1981	Three generation reproduction study in rats with Glyphosate 77-2063 ! (BDN 77-417) BVL-1345029, TOX9552385	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
244	Séralini, G. E.; Clair, E.; Mesnage, R.; Gress, S.; Defarge, N.; Malatesta, M.; Hennequin, D.; Spiroux de Vendomois, J.	2012	Long term toxicity of a Roundup herbicide and a Roundup-tolerant genetically modified maize Page: 4221-4231 Food and Chemical Toxicology 50 (2012) 4221–4231 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716397, ASB2012-15514	No	LIT
245	Sharp, V. M.	1995	Final report for oral and dermal LD 50 tests with Sanachem Glyphosate acid technical in rats, limit test 00917 BVL-2333109, TOX9650909	Yes	DOE SLE
246	Sharp, V. M.	1995	Final report for oral and dermal LD 50 tests with Sanachem Glyphosate 62 % IPA in rats, limit test 00926 BVL-2333108, TOX9650910	Yes	DOE SLE
247	Sher, S. P.	1974	Review article - Tumors in control mice: Literature tabulation Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 30(1974)337-359 GLP: Open Published: Open Z22020	Yes	
248	Shirasu, Y.; Moriya, M.; Ota, T.; Ohta, T.	1978	Glyphosate: The report of mutagenic study with bacteria for CP 67573 - Microbial mutagenicity testing on CP67573 ET-78-241 BVL-1345064, TOX9552368	No	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
249	Simon, C.	2009	Glyphosate Technical: Acute oral toxicity study in rat C22864 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309090, ASB2012-11384	Yes	EXC
250	Simon, C.	2009	Glyphosate Technical: Contact Hypersensitivity in albino guinea pigs - Maximization-Test C22908 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309229, ASB2012-11442	Yes	EXC
251	Snell, K.	1994	Glyphosate: Acute oral toxicity (limit test) in the rat 710/14 BVL-2332785, TOX9500245	Yes	HPQ

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252	Snell, K.	1994	Glyphosate: Acute dermal toxicity (limit test) in the rat 710/15 BVL-2332786, TOX9500246	Yes	HPQ
253	Snell, K.	1994	Glyphosate: Magnusson & Kligman maximisation study in the guinea pig 710/19 BVL-2332789, TOX9500250	Yes	HPQ
254	Sokolowski, A.	2007	Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli Reverse mutation assay with Glyphosate technical (NUP-05068) 1061401 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309293, ASB2012-11463	No	NUF
255	Sokolowski, A.	2007	Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli Reverse mutation assay with Glyphosate technical (NUP-05070) 1061402 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309295, ASB2012-11464	No	NUF
256	Sokolowski, A.	2007	Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli Reverse mutation assay with Glyphosate technical (NUP-05067) 1061403 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309297, ASB2012-11465	No	NUF
257	Sokolowski, A.	2009	Glyphosate technical - Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli Reverse Mutation Assay 1264500 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309315, ASB2012-11474	No	SYN
258	Sokolowski, A.	2010	Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli Reverse Mutation Assay with Solution of Glyphosate TC spiked with Glyphosine 1332300 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309307, ASB2012-11470	No	HAG
259	Son, W.-C.; Gopinath, C.;	2004	Early occurrence of spontaneous tumors in CD-1 mice and Sprague-Dawley rats DOI: 10.1080/01926230490440871 Toxicologic Pathology, 32:371-374, 2004 ASB2015-2533		
260	Sribanditmongkol, P.; Jutavijittum, P.; Pongraveevongsa, P.; Wunnapak, K.; Durongkadech, P.	2012	Pathological and toxicological findings in Glyphosate- surfactant herbicide fatality Page: 234-237 Am J Forensic Med Pathol 2012;33: 234Y237 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716398, ASB2014-9731	No	LIT
261	Stout, L. D.; Johnson, C. W.	1987	90 day study of Glyphosate administered in feed to Sprague-Dawley rats MSL-7375 ! ML-86-351 ! EHL 86128 BVL-1344989, TOX9552362	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
262	Stout, L. D.; Ruecker, F. A.	1990	Chronic study of Glyphosate administered in feed to albino rats - Appendix 1-6	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW

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			MSL 10495 ! ML-87-148 BVL-1345021, TOX9300244		MOD MON MOT NUD
263	Sugimoto, K.	1997	HR-001: 18-Month Oral Oncogenicity Study in Mice IET 940151 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309415, ASB2012-11493	Yes	ALS
264	Suresh, T. P.	1991	Acute oral toxicity study with Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 march 90) in Wistar rats ES.874.AOR ! ES-GPT-AOR ! TOXI-874/1990 BVL-2323967, TOX9551088	Yes	FSG
265	Suresh, T. P.	1991	Acute oral toxicity study with Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 march 90) in swiss albino mice ES.875.AOM ! ES-GPT-AOM ! TOXI-875/1990 BVL-2324773, TOX9551089	Yes	FSG
266	Suresh, T. P.	1991	Acute dermal toxicity study with Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 march 90) in Wistar rats ES.876.ADR ! ES-GPT-ARD ! TOXI-876/1990 BVL-2332810, TOX9551090	Yes	FSG
267	Suresh, T. P.	1991	Glyphosat techn. (FSG 03090 H/05 March 1990): Teratogenicity study in Wistar rats ES.883.TER-R ! TOXI-883/1991 ! ES-GPT-TER-R BVL-2328595, TOX9551105	Yes	FSG
268	Suresh, T. P.	1992	Glyphosat techn. (FSG 03090 H/05 March 1990): 90 day oral toxicity study in wistar rats TOXI-882/1991 ! ES-GPT-90 OR ! ES-882 90 OR BVL-2326328, TOX9551096	Yes	FSG
269	Suresh, T. P.	1996	Combined chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study with Glyphosate technical in Wistar rats TOXI-886/1996 ! ES-GPT-C.C-R ! TOXI 886.C.C-R BVL-2309343, TOX9651587	Yes	FSG
270	Suresh, T. P. et al.	1991	28-day dietary study in rats on Glyphosate technical ES.881.28 DDR ! TOXI-881/1991 ! ES-GPT-28 DDR BVL-2326272, TOX9551095	Yes	FSG MOD
271	Suresh, T. P. et al.	1992	Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05, March 1990): Dominant lethal test in wistar rats 888-DLT ! TOXI-888/1992 ! ES-GPT-DLT BVL-2327264, TOX9551102	Yes	FSG
272	Suresh, T. P. et al.	1993	Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 March 1990): Teratogenicity study in rabbits 884-TER-RB ! TOXI-884/1992 ! ES-GPT-TER-RB BVL-2309457, TOX9551106	Yes	FSG
273	Suresh, T. P. et al.	1994	28-day dietary study in rats on glyphosate technical - Amendment ES.881.28 DDR ! TOXI-881/1991 ! ES-GPT-28 DDR GLP: Open Published: No Z102035	Yes	
274	Suresh, T. P. et al.	1994	28-day dietary study in rats on glyphosate technical - Second amendment	Yes	

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			ES.881.28 DDR ! TOXI-881/1991 ! ES-GPT-28 DDR GLP: Open Published: No Z102043		
275	Suresh, T. P.; Ponnanna, D.; Asha, M. et al.	1994	Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 March 1990): Genetic toxicology - In vivo mammalian bone marrow cytogenetic test 890-MUT-CHAB ! TOXI-890/1993 ! ES-GPT-MUT- CHAB BVL-2327261, TOX9400323	Yes	FSG
276	Suresh, T. P.; Rajendran, S.; Shivakumar S.Hosamath et al.	1993	Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 March 1990): Two generation reproduction study in wistar rats 885-RP-G2 ! TOXI-885/1993 ! ES-GPT-RP-G2 BVL-2309427, TOX9300009	Yes	FSG
277	Suresh, T.P.	1993	Glyphosate technical (FSG 03090 H/05 March 1990): Mutagenicity-micronucleus test in swiss albino mice 889-MUT.MN ! TOXI-889/1993 ! ES-GPT-MUT-MN BVL-2327258, TOX9551100	Yes	FSG
278	Taddesse-Heath, L.; Chattopadhyay, S. K.; Dillehay, D. L.; et al.;	2000	Lymphomas and high-level expression of murine leukemia viruses in CFW mice J. Virol. 74(2000)15:6832-6837 ASB2015-2535		
279	Takahashi, K.	1997	HR-001: A two-generation reproduction study in rats IET 96-0031 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309425, ASB2012-11495	Yes	ALS
280	Talvioja, K.	2007	GLYPHOSATE TECHNICAL (NUP05068): Acute dermal toxicity study in rats B02283 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309137, ASB2012-11403	Yes	NUF
281	Talvioja, K.	2007	Glyphosate Technical (NUP 05068): Primary Skin Irritation Study in Rabbits (4-Hour Semi-Occlusive Application) B02294 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309171, ASB2012-11418	Yes	NUF
282	Talvioja, K.	2007	Glyphosate Technical (NUP 05068): Primary Eye Irritation Study In Rabbits B02305 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309197, ASB2012-11428	Yes	NUF
283	Talvioja, K.	2007	Glyphosate Technical (NUP 05068): Contact Hypersensitivity in Albino Guinea Pigs, Maximisation Test B02316 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309223, ASB2012-11439	Yes	NUF
284	Talvioja, K.	2007	GLYPHOSATE TECHNICAL (NUP05068) : Acute oral toxicity study in rats BO2272 GLP: Yes Published: No	Yes	NUF

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			BVL-2309103, ASB2012-11390		
285	Tasker, E. J.; Rodwell, D. E.; Jessup, D. C.	1980	Glyphosate: Teratology study in rats 401-054 ! IR-79-016 BVL-1345031, TOX9552392	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
286	Tasker, E. J.; Rodwell, D. E.; Jessup, D. C.	1980	Glyphosate: Teratology study in rabbits 401-056 ! IR-79-018 BVL-1345033, TOX9552390	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
287	Tavaszi, J.	2011	Glyphosate technical: Acute oral toxicity study in the rat (up and down procedure) 10/218-001P GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309113, ASB2012-11392	Yes	SYN
288	Tavaszi, J.	2011	Glyphosate Technical: Acute eye irritation study in rabbits 10/218-005N GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309221, ASB2012-11438	Yes	SYN
289	Thompson, P.	2014	Glyphosate: Reverse mutation assay 'Ames test' using Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli 41401854 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2715935, ASB2014-9148	Yes	Albaugh
290	Thompson, P.W.	1996	Technical glyphosate: Reverse mutation assay "Ames test" using Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli 434/014 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309311, ASB2012-11472	No	NUF
291	Tornai, A.	1994	Repeated dose 28-day dermal toxicity study with Glyphosate in rabbits GLY-94-410/N ! MÜF 214/94 BVL-2309284, TOX9650151	Yes	ALK MON
292	Tornai, A.; Kovacs, C.; Rozsnyoi, F. et al.	1994	Glyphosate (Alkaloida, Tiszavasvari): Acute inhalation toxicity in rats GHA-94-403/R BVL-2331355, TOX9650144	Yes	ALK
293	Tornai, A.; Rozsnyoi, F. Turezer, K. et al.	1994	Glyphosate (Alkaloida, Tiszavasvari): Acute oral toxicity in rats GHA-94-401/R BVL-2331353, TOX9650142	Yes	ALK
294	Tornai, A.; Rozsnyoi, F. Turezer, K. et al.	1994	Glyphosate (Alkaloida, Tiszavasvari): Acute dermal toxicity in rats GHA-94-402/R BVL-2331354, TOX9650143	Yes	ALK
295	Török-Bathó, M.	2011	Glyphosate technical - Local lymph node assay in the mouse - Final report amendment 2 10/218-037E GLP: Yes Published: No	Yes	SYN

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			BVL-2309247, ASB2012-11450		
296	Tos, E. G.; Maraschin, R.; Orlando, L.	1994	Glyphosate technical: Acute oral toxicity study in mice 940020 ! PRO629 BVL-2331271, TOX9551624	Yes	IPC
297	Tucker, M. J.	1979	The effect of long-term food restriction on tumours in rodents Int. J. Cancer: 23, 803-807 (1979) GLP: Open Published: Open Z83266	Yes	
298	van de Waart, E. J.	1995	Evaluation of the ability of Glyphosaat to induce chromosome aberrations in cultured peripheral human lymphocytes (with independent repeat) 141918 BVL-2146653, TOX9651525	No	GTT
299	Vereczkey,L.; Csanyi, E.	1992	18 month carcinogenicity study of Glyphosate in mice 24 151/92 ! 8010 BVL-2331365, TOX9650154	Yes	ALK
300	Walker, D. J.; Jones, J. R.	1992	Glyphosate technical: Acute oral toxicity (limit test) in the rat 134/37 BVL-2331643, TOX9551810	Yes	BCL
301	Walker, D. J.; Jones, J. R.	1992	Glyphosate technical: Acute dermal toxicity (limit test) in the rat 134/38 BVL-2331645, TOX9551813	Yes	BCL
302	Walker, D. J.; Pateman, J. R.; Jones, J. R.	1991	Luxan Glyphosate techn.: Magnusson & Kligman maximisation study in the guinea pig 349/11 BVL-2142260, TOX9551796	Yes	AGC GTT LUX UPL
303	Wallner, B.	2010	Reverse Mutation Assay using Bacteria (Salmonella typhimurium) with Glyphosate TC BSL 101268 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309309, ASB2012-11471	No	HAG HEL
304	Weichenthal, S., Moase, C., Chan, P.	2010	A review of pesticide exposure and cancer incidence in the Agricultural Health Study cohort Environ Health Perspect vol.118, 8 (2010) 1117-1125 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2310122, ASB2012-12048	No	LIT
305	Wood, E., Dunster, J., Watson, P., Brooks, P.	2009	Glyphosate Technical: Dietary combined chronic toxicity / carcinogenicity study in the rat SPL2060-0012 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309391, ASB2012-11490	Yes	NUF
306	Wood, E., Dunster, J., Watson, P., Brooks, P.	2009	Glyphosate Technical: Dietary carcinogenicity study in the mouse SPL 2060-0011 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309412, ASB2012-11492	Yes	NUF

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
307	Wood, E.;	2010	Historical Incidence of Malignant lymphoma in CD-1 Mouse ASB2015-2531		
308	Wrenn, J. M.; Rodwell, D. E.; Jessup, D. C.	1980	Dominant lethal mutagenicity assay with technical Glyphosate in mice 401-064 ! IR-79-014 BVL-1345017, TOX9552377	Yes	BAY CAD CHE DOW MOD MON MOT NUD
309	Wright, N.P.	1996	Technical glyphosate: Chromosome aberration test in CHL cells in vitro 434/015 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309319, ASB2012-11476	No	NUF
310	Yang, W.; Carmichael, S. L.; Roberts, E. M. et al.	2013	Residential agricultural pesticide exposures and risk of neural tube defects and orofacial clefts among offspring in the San Joaquin Valley of California page 1-9 American Journal of Epidemiology Advance Access published February 18, 2014 GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716461, ASB2014-9644	No	LIT
311	Yoshida, A.	1996	HR-001: 13-week Oral Subchronic Toxicity Study in Dogs IET 94-0158 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309269, ASB2012-11456	Yes	ALS
312	You, J.	2009	Glyphosate: Acute oral toxicity study (UDP) in rats 12170-08 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309084, ASB2012-11381	Yes	HAG
313	You, J.	2009	Glyphosate - Acute Dermal Toxicity Study in Rats 12171-08 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309121, ASB2012-11395	Yes	HAG
314	You, J.	2009	Glyphosate - Acute Eye Irritation Study in Rabbits 12172-08 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309209, ASB2012-11434	Yes	HAG
315	You, J.	2009	Glyphosate - Acute Dermal Irritation Study in Rabbits 12173-08 GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309181, ASB2012-11423	Yes	HAG
316	Zelenak	2011	Glyphosate Technical - Acute Dermal Toxicity Study in Rats - Final Report Amendmend 1 10/218-002P GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309143, ASB2012-11405	Yes	SYN
317	Zelenák, V.	2011	Glyphosate Technical - Primary skin irritation study in rabbits - Final report Amendment 1 10/218-006N GLP: Yes Published: No	Yes	SYN

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			BVL-2309195, ASB2012-11427		
318	Zoriki Hosomi, R.	2007	Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test for Glifosato Técnico Helm 3393/2007-3.0MN-B GLP: Yes Published: No BVL-2309331, ASB2012-11480	Yes	HAG
319	Zouaoui, K.; Dulaurent, S.; Gaulier, J. M. et al.	2012	Determination of Glyphosate and AMPA in blood and urine from humans: About 13 cases of acute intoxication page e1-e6 Forensic Science International xxx (2012) xxx-xxx GLP: No Published: Yes BVL-2716400, ASB2014-9734	Yes	LIT
320	Alavanja, M.C.R.; Sandler, D.P.; McMaster, S.B. et al.	1996	The agricultural health study page 362-369 Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 104, No 4 Published: Yes ASB2015-7849		
321	Blair, A.; Thomas, K.; Coble, J. et al.	2011	Impact of pesticide exposure misclassification on estimates of relative risks in the agricultural health study page 537-541 Occup. Environ. Med. 68(7) doi:10.1136/oem.2010.059469 Published: Yes ASB2015-7868		
322	Dennis, L.K.; Lynch, C.F.; Sandler, D.P. et al.	2010	Pesticide use and cutaneous melanoma in pesticide applicators in the Agricultural Health Study page 812-817 Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 118, No 6 doi:10.1289/ehp.0901518 ! PMID:20164001 Published: Yes ASB2015-8439		
323	De Roos, A.J.; Svec, M.A.; Blair, A. et al.	2005	Glyphosate results revisited: De Roos et al. respond page A366-A367 Environmental Health Perspectives, Vol. 113, No 6 doi:10.1289/ehp.113-a366 Published: Yes ASB2015-8437		
324	Lee, W.J.; Sandler, D.P.; Blair, A. et al.	2007	Pesticide use and colorectal cancer risk in the Agricultural Health Study page 339-346 Int. J. Cancer. 121(2) doi:10.1002/ijc.22635 Published: Yes ASB2015-8228		
325	Sorahan, T.	2015	Multiple myeloma and Glyphosate use: A re-analysis of US Agricultural Health Study (AHS) data page 1548-1559 Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health, Vol. 12 doi:10.3390/ijerph120201548 ASB2015-2284		
326	Brown, L.M.;	1990	Pesticide exposures and other agricultural risk factors for		

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
	Blair, A.; Gibson, R. et al.		leukemia among men in Iowa and Minnesota Page 6585-6591 Cancer Res. 50(20) PMID: 2208120 Published: Yes TOX2003-999		
327	Brown, L. M.; Burmeister, L. F.; Everett, G. D. et al.	1993	Pesticide exposures and multiple myeloma in Iowa men Page 153-156 Cancer Causes and Control, Vol. 4 Published: Yes BVL-1968123, TOX2002-1000		
328	Cantor, K.P.; Blair, A.; Everett, G. et al.	1992	Pesticides and Other Agricultural Risk Factors for Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma among Men in Iowa and Minnesota Page 2447-2455 Cancer Research, Vol. 52 Published: Yes ASB2015-7885		
329	Lee, W.J.; Cantor, K.P.; Berzofsky, J.A. et al.	2004	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among asthmatics exposed to pesticides page 298-302 Int. J. Cancer, Vol. 111 doi 10.1002/ijc.20273 Published: Yes ASB2015-8238		
330	Orsi, L., Delabre, L., Monnereau, A., et al.	2009	Occupational exposure to pesticides and lymphoid neoplasms among men: results of a French case-control study page 291-298 Occup. Environ. Med., Vol. 66 doi:10.1136/oem.2008.040972 Published: Yes BVL-2309992, ASB2012-11985		
331	Waddell, B.L.; Zahm, S.H.; Baris, D. et al.	2001	Agricultural use of organophosphate pesticides and the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among male farmers (United States) page 509-517 Cancer Causes & Control, Vol. 12, No 6 doi:10.1023/A:1011293208949 PMID:11519759 Published: Yes ASB2015-8037		
332	Hoar Zahm, S.; Weisenburger, D. D.; Babbitt, P. A. et al.	1990	A case control study of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and the herbicide 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) in Eastern Nebraska Page 349-356 Epidemiology, Vol. 1, No 5 Published: Yes ASB2013-11501		
333	Ruder, A.M.; Waters, M.A.; Butler, M.A. et al.	2010	Gliomas and farm pesticide exposure in men: The upper midwest health study page 650-657 Archives of Environmental Health, Vol. 59, No 12 doi: 10.1080/00039890409602949		

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			Published: Yes ASB2015-8078		
334	JMPR	2016	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, Geneva, 9–13 May 2016, Summary Report pages: 6 http://www.who.int/foodsafety/jmprsummary2016.pdf?ua=1 Published: Yes ASB2016-4292		
335	EFSA	2015	Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance glyphosate. EFSA Journal 2015;13(11):4302 Published: Yes ASB2015-11412		
336	Burgener, A.	1990	Hydrolyses determination of 14C-glyphosate (PMG) at different pH values RCC238500 GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2442046	No	MON
337	Van Dijk, A.	1992	Photodegradation study of 14C-Glyphosate in water at pH 5,7 and 9 RCC250751 GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2252558	No	MON
338	Wüthrich, V.	1990	Glyphosate technical: Inherent biodegradability, "Modified Zahn-Wellens test" RCC271653 GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-1934369	No	MON
339	Carrick, T.R.	1991	A study to evaluate ready biodegradability of Glyphosate technical FH-OECD-09RB GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2325628	No	MON
340	Feil, J.	2009	Ready biodegradability of glyphosate in a monometric respirometry test Report No. 53981163 GLP: Yes, published: No	Yes	NUF
341	Kent, S.J., Caunter, J.E., Morris, D.S., Johnson, P.A.	1995	Glyphosate acid: Acute toxicity to Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) BL5553/B SYN GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2310926	Yes	SYN
342	Dias Correa Tavares, C.M.	2000	Chronic Toxicity of Glifosate Técnico Nufarm to Zebrafish larvae (Brachydanio rerio) RF-D62.16/99 NUF GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2310938	Yes	NUF
343	Wüthrich, V.	1990	48-Hour Acute toxicity of Glyphosate techn. to Daphnia magna (OECD-Immobilization Test) 272968 CHE	No	CHE

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Number	Author(s)	Year	Title Company Report No. Source (where different from company) GLP or GEP status Published or not	Vertebrate study Y/N	Owner
			GLP: Y, published: N BVL-2310947		
344	Magor, S.E., Shillabeer, N.	1999	Glyphosate acid: Chronic toxicity to Daphnia magna BL6535/B SYN GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2310962	No	SYN
345	Smyth, D.V., Shillabeer, N., Morris, D.S., Wallace, S.J.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae BL5698/B SYN GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2310970	No	SYN
346	Smyth, D.V., Kent, S.J., Morris, D.S., Shearing, J.M., Shillabeer, N.	1996	Glyphosate acid: Toxicity to the marine alga Skeletonema costatum BL5684/B SYN GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2310972	No	SYN
347	Smyth, D.V., Kent, S.J., Morris, D.S., Comish, S.K., Shillabeer, N	1996	GLYPHOSATE ACID: Toxicity to duckweed (Lemna gibba) BL5662/B SYN GLP: Yes, published: No BVL-2310988	No	SYN

8 ANNEXES

- Final Addendum to the Renewal Assessment Report on Glyphosate (containing the public version of the RAR on glyphosate, Addendum 1 to RAR on glyphosate (“Assessment of IARC Monographs Volume 112 (2015): Glyphosate”) and Addendum 1 to RAR on glyphosate, Part Ecotoxicology (“Assessment of IARC Monographs Volume 112 (2015): Glyphosate))
- EFSA Conclusion on pesticide peer review, EFSA Journal 2015;13(11):4302
- Confidential Annex