Yes we have. The write up is complete.

John

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jun 16, 2014, at 3:17 PM, “REYNOLDS, TRACEY L [AG/1000]” <tracey.l.reynolds@monsanto.com> wrote:

> Dan/John,
> Have we assessed this paper?
> Tracey
>
> David et all --
>
> I wanted to bring to your attention a just-published meta-analysis of 44 papers exploring the impacts of pesticide exposure on non-Hogkin lymphoma (NHL) -- see attached. It was done by a team at the International Agency for Research on Cancer in France. These results will be taken seriously worldwide.
>
> This was a mammoth project that required a very significant time investment. The findings are pretty clear and consistent with my read of most of these studies over the last 20 years.
>
> The data in Table 2 on the phenoxy herbicides <including 2,4-D and dicamba< is particularly chilling given that use of these herbicides has already gone up several-fold since bottoming out in the early 2000s, and use will further explode if 2,4-D and dicamba herbicide tolerant crops are approved. The phenoxyes are clearly associated with three distinct types of NHL, with Relative Risk Ratios (RR) in the 1.8-2.0 range (pretty high).
>
> From reading the literature on phenoxy herbicide health impacts over many years, I actually feel the data is even more compelling on developmental and reproductive impacts, but when added to such clear evidence of heightened cancer risk, a chilly wind doth blow.
>
> The data on glyphosate is also worth looking over; Table 4, page 450S, summarizes six studies on glyphosate and NHL, 3 or 4 of which report significant increases in the risk ratio. The strongest evidence < a risk ratio of 2< is reported for glyphosate and B cell lymphoma. Again, these are old studies, mostly based on pre-GE crop use patterns that would not be producing the diversity or levels of exposure common today.
>
> The paper properly emphasizes the need for more research in developing countries, where NHL accounts for 37% of all cancers according to the WHO. The team suspects exposures will be much higher in many developing countries, likely leading to even stronger associations in this type of epi study.
>
> Chuck
>
> Charles Benbrook, Research Professor and Program Leader "Measure to