



Re-Evaluation of Glyphosate

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Re-Evaluation of Glyphosate

Presentation Outline

- Regulatory Requirement
- Acceptable Risk
- Re-Evaluation Program
- The Risk Assessment
- Glyphosate Proposed Re-Evaluation Decision PRVD2015-01
- References where to find them

Regulatory Requirement

- The PMRA is responsible for administering the *Pest Control Products Act* (June, 2006) on behalf of the Minister of Health.
- Primary mandate of PMRA: "to prevent unacceptable risks to people and the environment from the use of pest control products."
- Registered products will be re-evaluated (scientific re-assessment) every 15 years

What is "Acceptable" Risk?

Acceptable risk: Reasonable certainty of no harm

- to health, future generations and environment
- from use or exposure
- when used according to label directions

[As defined in PCPA s. 2(2)]

Purpose of Re-evaluation

- Scientific standards change with time
 - New study protocols improved methodology
 - Improved analytical techniques
 - New data for use in assessment
 - Risk assessment methodologies and theories evolve
- Confirm uses, supported by the Registrant
- Bring active ingredient and uses up to modern requirements/standards
- Risks from old products are mitigated to current standards or removed from the market

The Risk Assessment

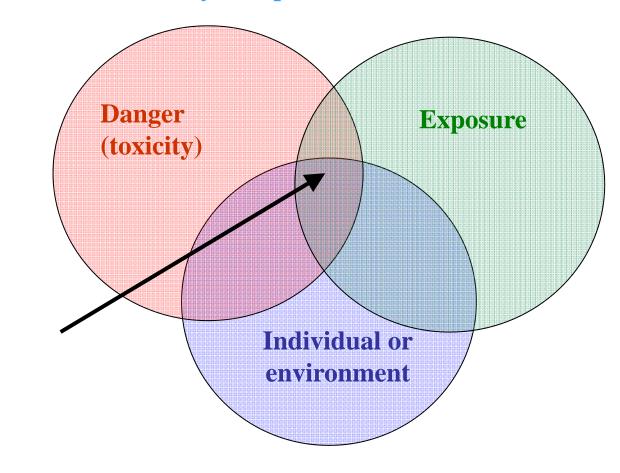
Hazard (toxicity) & exposure must be integrated to understand risk

- Most substances have the potential to cause an adverse effect at high enough doses, but there is usually a lower dose where no harmful effect will occur
- Generally, as the amount of exposure increases, so does the risk of a toxic effect
- Health risk assessment puts a strong emphasis on determining both the amount and duration of people's exposures, including sensitive populations
- Risk assessment approach ensures that the level of human exposure is well below the lowest dose at which effects occurred in animal tests

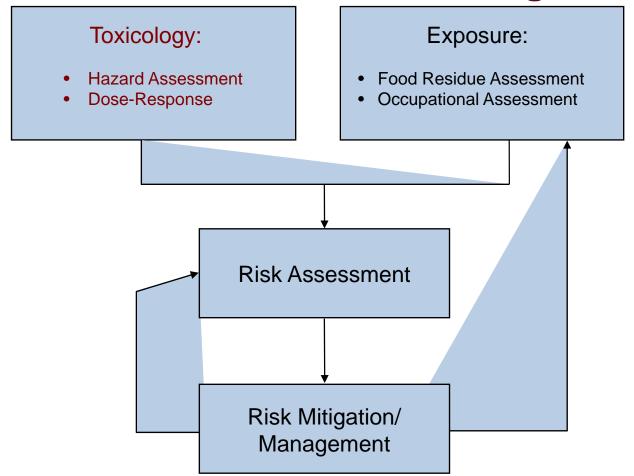
Definition of Risk

Risk

Toxicity + **Exposure** = **Risk**



Risk Assessment Paradigm



Risk From Pesticide Use

- Formulation concentrate, granules, powders
- Method of application
- Application rate
- Duration and frequency of application
- Use of PPE
- Knowledge/attitudes of applicator

Occupational Exposure: Risk Management

- Limit number or rate of applications
- Packaging modifications
 - (water soluble package)
- Label improvement
- Restrict uses (chlorpyrifos, diazinon)
- Cancel / discontinue or amend uses

ZP TRACKING POWDER

KILLS HOUSE MICE

REGISTRATION NO.: 15368 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

RESTRICTED

DANGER



GUARANTEE:

Zinc Phosphide.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

NET CONTENTS: 11.36 kg (25 lbs.)

Manufactured by: Bell Laboratories, Inc., 3699 Kinsman Blvd., Madison, WI 53704 USA Tel. 608-241-0202

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

NATURE OF RESTRICTION: Only to be used by certified pest control operators, farmers and persons authorized in government-approved pest control programs.

SELECTION OF TREATMENT AREAS: Determine dry, acid-free areas where mice will most likely pick up ZP Tracking Powder on their feet or fur and ingest it during grooming. Generally, these areas are along walls, by gnawed openings, in or beside burrows, in corners and concealed places, in spaces between floors and walls, or in locations where rodents or their signs have been observed. Remove goods piled directly on floor and place on skids. Use boxes or other obstacles to force rodents to travel through constricted areas.

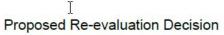
ZP Tracking Powder Kills House Mice, PMRA Reg. No. 15368, Container Label, 121507 Page 1 of 3 - English



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PRVD2015-01

Glyphosate

(publié aussi en français)

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Overview

- Proposed decision continued registration
- Does not pose unacceptable risk to human health or the environment when used according to the proposed label directions
- Extensive data used from registrant, published scientific reports, information from other regulatory agencies, and any other relevant information
- Glyphosate is a glycine amino acid derivative that disrupts an enzyme found only in plants

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Health Risk Assessment

- In lab animals, glyphosate was of low acute toxicity
- Severely irritating to the eyes PPE found in Precautions on the label mitigates this
- Glyphosate is poorly absorbed and mostly eliminated unchanged from the body
- Small amounts breakdown to AMPA aminomethyl phoshonic acid, which is of no greater toxicity than glyphosate
- Not genotoxic, not a reproductive toxin and not neurotoxic
- Overall weight of evidence indicates that glyphosate is unlikely to pose a human cancer risk – this is consistent with all other pesticide regulatory authorities world-wide
- Residential and bystander risk was not of concern
- Risk to workers was not a concern Read and follow the label directions

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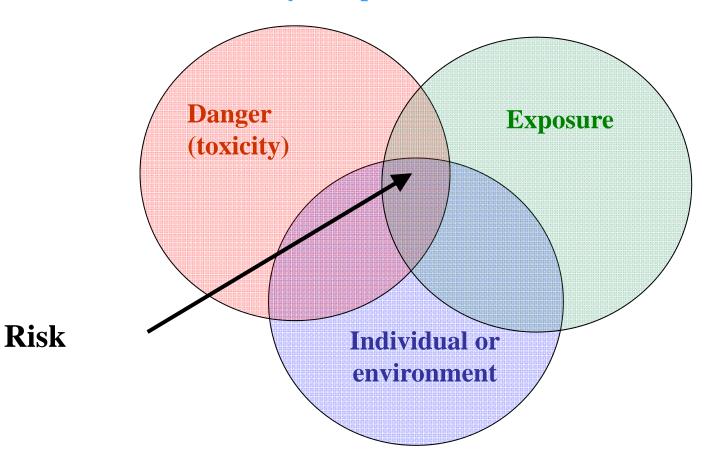
IARC (WHO)

- World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer
- Hazard classification of glyphosate probably carcinogenic March 2015
- Hazard classifications are not health risk assessments
- Levels of human exposure, which determines risk, were not taken into account
- Pesticides are registered for use in Canada only if the level of exposure to Canadians does not cause any harmful effects, including cancer
- Identification of a hazard may be offset by the fact that the potential for human exposure is considered to be sufficiently low so as not to pose a risk of concern to human health
- Currently, no pesticide regulatory authority in the world considers glyphosate to be a carcinogenic risk

PMRA factsheet, March 2105 Proposed Re-evaluation Decision – PRVD2015-01

Definition of Risk

Toxicity + **Exposure** = **Risk**



Environmental Risk Assessment

- When used according to label, no unacceptable risk to the environment
- Label mitigates risk posed to non-target plants and freshwater / marine / estuarine organisms – use of buffer zones
- Glyphosate breaks down (predominately microbial) in soil and water and is not expected to persist for long periods of time
- Adsorbs tightly to soil and is not expected to move downward in the soil and is unlikely to enter groundwater
- Negligible risk to fish and amphibians mitigated by buffers
- Not acutely toxic to bees contact or oral
- Risk to algae, plants mitigated by buffers

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POEA

- Polyethoxylated Tallow Amines
- A family of several compounds used as surfactants in many glyphosate products
- No human health concerns identified
- POEA, at high concentrations, is toxic to aquatic organisms but not persistent
- Assessment considered that any registered products contained no more than 20% POEA by weight
- Risks are mitigated by the amount of POEA in the product and and label directions – buffer zones

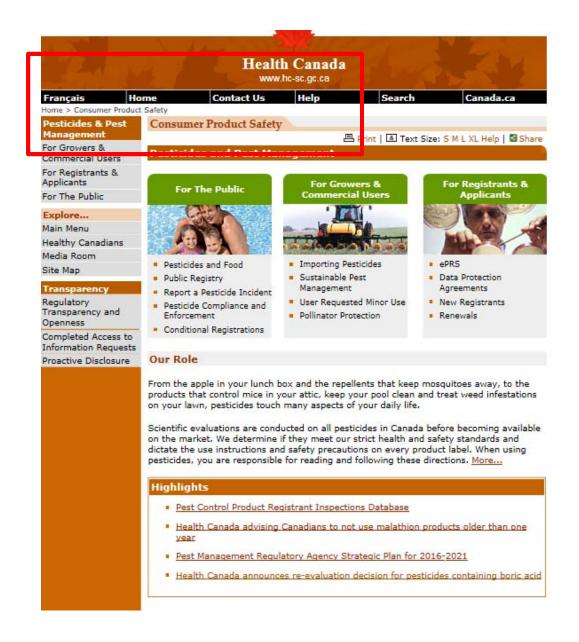
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Label Changes

- **Appendix XII**
- 12 hr REI
- Drift precautions
- Precautions re wind, rain, run-off
- **Buffer Zones**

Decision is expected March 2017

The decision document will have responses to the comments submitted in response to the PRVD2015-01



www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/index-eng.php

Resources

- Glyphosate Proposed Re-evaluation Decision PRVD2015-01
 http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/part/consultations/_prvd2015-01/prvd2015-01-eng.php
- Carcinogenicity Classification of Five Pesticides by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) March 2015

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pubs/pest/ fact-fiche/carcinogenicity-cancerogenicite-pesticides/index-eng.php

- EPA https://www.epa.gov/pesticides
- Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/glyphosate_issue_paper_evaluation_of_carcincogenic_potential.pdf

- IARC http://www.iarc.fr/
- NPIC National Pesticide Information Center

http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/glyphogen.html General Fact Sheet http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/archive/glyphotech.html Technical Fact Sheet

 Frontline: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) On the Use of Herbicides in Canadian Forestry – D.G Thompson, D.G. Pitt Technical Note No. 112



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