

## 10 Legal actions

Roundup was manufactured by Monsanto, which was bought by Bayer in 2018. Bayer is now being sued by thousands of people who believe that glyphosate caused them to develop non-Hodgkin lymphoma, leukemia, or myeloma. In 2020 Bayer announced it will pay over \$10 billion to settle Roundup claims.



## 11 Roundup still sold everywhere

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has failed to find glyphosate harmful to humans. However, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) published a report that found farmers who used glyphosate were more likely to suffer from various forms of cancer. Even with all the research on the dangers of Roundup and products containing glyphosate, these products are still sold everywhere.



## 12 Roundup/glyphosate should become a “Restricted Use Pesticide”

Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) can only be applied by state-certified pesticide applicators. This would allow the product to be used on residential properties, but only by certified applicators. It would remove glyphosate from retail stores, and thus protect the health of the public, who often use it without proper precautions.



## EHHI BOARD MEMBERS

**Susan S. Addiss, MPH, MUR.S.** Past Commissioner of Health for the State of Connecticut; Past President of the American Public Health Association; Past member of the Pew Environmental Health Commission.

**Nancy O. Alderman, MES.** President of Environment and Human Health, Inc.; Past member of the National Board of Environmental Defense Fund; Recipient of the Connecticut Bar Association, Environmental Law Section’s Clyde Fisher Award; and the New England Public Health Association’s Robert C. Huestis/Eric Mood Award for outstanding contributions to public health in the environmental health area.

**Gaboury Benoit, PhD.** Grinstein Professor of Environmental Chemistry at Yale University’s School of the Environment; Director of the Hixon Center for Urban Ecology. Co-author of *The Land and Natural Development (L.A.N.D.) Code* and *New Strategies for America’s Watersheds*.

**D. Barry Boyd, MD.** Clinical Professor of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine; Oncologist at Greenwich Hospital and Affiliate Member of the Yale Cancer Center; Founder and Director of Integrative Medicine at Greenwich Hospital – Yale Health System.

**David R. Brown, Sc.D.** Public Health Toxicologist and Director of Public Health Toxicology for Environment and Human Health, Inc.; Past Chief of Environmental Epidemiology and Occupational Health at Connecticut’s Department of Health; Past Deputy Director of The Public Health Practice Group of ATSDR at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

**Thomas F. Harrison, Esq.** Connecticut Environmental Lawyer; Past Assistant Attorney General in the New York State’s Attorney General’s office; Past Regional Counsel in the largest U.S. EPA Office, Region 5; Past Senior Corporate Counsel to the B.F. Goodrich Company; Past Partner at the Hartford law firm of Day Pitney LLP; Past Chairman of the Environmental Law Section of the Connecticut Bar Association.

**Pinar H. Kodaman, MD, PhD.** Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility, Yale University School of Medicine; Director of the Early Recurrent Pregnancy Loss Program at the Yale Fertility Center.

**Barbara S. Miller, Esq.** Senior Counsel and past partner at the Southport, Connecticut law firm of Brody Wilkinson PC; Past member of the Executive Committee of the Environmental Law Section of the Connecticut Bar Association; Member, Board of Directors of the Connecticut Zoological Society, Inc.; Past Vice-President of the Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Inc.; Past Chair of the Connecticut Audubon Society Coastal Center Board of Directors.

**Sarah S. Mougalian, MD.** Assistant Professor of Medical Oncology with a focus on Breast Medical Oncology, Smilow Cancer Center, Yale University School of Medicine. Recipient of many awards, including the Clifton Howe Award given for clinical excellence to a medical oncology fellow.

**Hugh S. Taylor, M.D.** Anita O’Keeffe Young Professor and Chair of the Dept. of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Sciences and Dept. of Molecular, Cellular, and Developmental Biology, Yale School of Medicine; Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

**John P. Wargo, Ph.D.** Tweedy-Ordway Professor of Environmental Health and Politics at Yale University’s School of the Environment. Author of two award-winning books, *Green Intelligence* and *Our Children’s Toxic Legacy*.

*This brochure was made possible by the  
Forrest & Frances Lattner Foundation.*

# Roundup

## WHY IS IT DANGEROUS?



ROUNDUP PHOTOS BY EHHI © 2021

**ENVIRONMENT & HUMAN HEALTH, INC.**

1191 Ridge Road

North Haven, Connecticut 06473

Phone: (203) 248-6582 Email: [info@ehhi.org](mailto:info@ehhi.org)

[www.ehhi.org](http://www.ehhi.org)

## 1 What is Roundup?

Roundup is the trade name for the original Monsanto product that contained its own herbicide, glyphosate. Glyphosate is now in a number of products used to kill weeds, under a number of different names and labels. Glyphosate has been categorized as a probable carcinogen by the World Health Organization (WHO).

## 2 How is Roundup used?

Roundup is used to kill weeds around homes, on lawns, patios, and gardens. It is used by landscapers and by individual homeowners. There are no product instructions about how many times it can be applied, or how much can be used at each application. Roundup is used by homeowners without any warnings about exposures.



## 3 Insufficient labeling

The instructions on the label for how people should use Roundup are inadequate. There are usually no instructions about the importance of wearing protective clothing when applying the herbicide. The instructions for commercial applicators are slightly better, but are not



always in the language of the applicator. Many commercial applicators are from minority populations and do not speak English. Commercial applicators apply Roundup often and therefore are unequally exposed to the pesticide.

## 4 Protective gear not mentioned

In warmer months when weeds grow, people wear less clothing to stay cool. They often apply Roundup to patios, lawns, and gardens wearing short sleeve shirts and sandals, thus exposing the skin to the toxic pesticide.



The label usually does not mention the need to wear protective gear on hands, feet, or eyes. Companies should provide labeling that protects pesticide users.

## 5 Many products contain glyphosate

The patent for glyphosate has expired, so it can now be used in many other herbicide products. Glyphosate is a toxin. Roundup and other products that contain glyphosate are sold everywhere – which is why people assume these products are safe.



## 6 Packaging issues

Roundup and other glyphosate products are packaged in containers that make the weed killer easy to apply. Some packaging includes spray guns so the herbicide can be applied immediately after purchase.



## 7 Frequent exposures

User-friendly product packaging promotes frequent exposures to glyphosate. Toxic exposures can take place over many years, leading to serious health consequences, including cancer.



## 8 Cancer warnings

The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Roundup with glyphosate to be a Group 2A probable carcinogen. In 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) found that glyphosate should be classified as “probably carcinogenic to humans.” The cancer most commonly associated with Roundup and glyphosate is non-Hodgkin lymphoma.



## 9 Scientific research

A study by researchers at the University of Washington concluded that glyphosate is a likely carcinogen. They also found that exposure to products containing glyphosate increase a person's risk of cancer by as much as 40%.

