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Sent:
             6/16/2014 8:25:20 PM
             REYNOLDS, TRACEY L [AG/1000] [tracey.l.reynolds@monsanto.com]
To:
             GOLDSTEIN, DANIEL A [AG/1000] [daniel.a.goldstein@monsanto.com]
CC:
Subject:
             Re: New Paper
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 phenoxies are
>>> clearly associated with three distinct types of NHL, with Relative
>>> Risk Rations (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 4505, 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.
>>
>>
>>
>> Charles Benbrook, Research Professor and Program Leader "Measure to
```

SWARTHOUT, JOHN T [AG/1000] [john.t.swarthout@monsanto.com]

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>> David Friedberg
>> CEO, The Climate Corporation
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