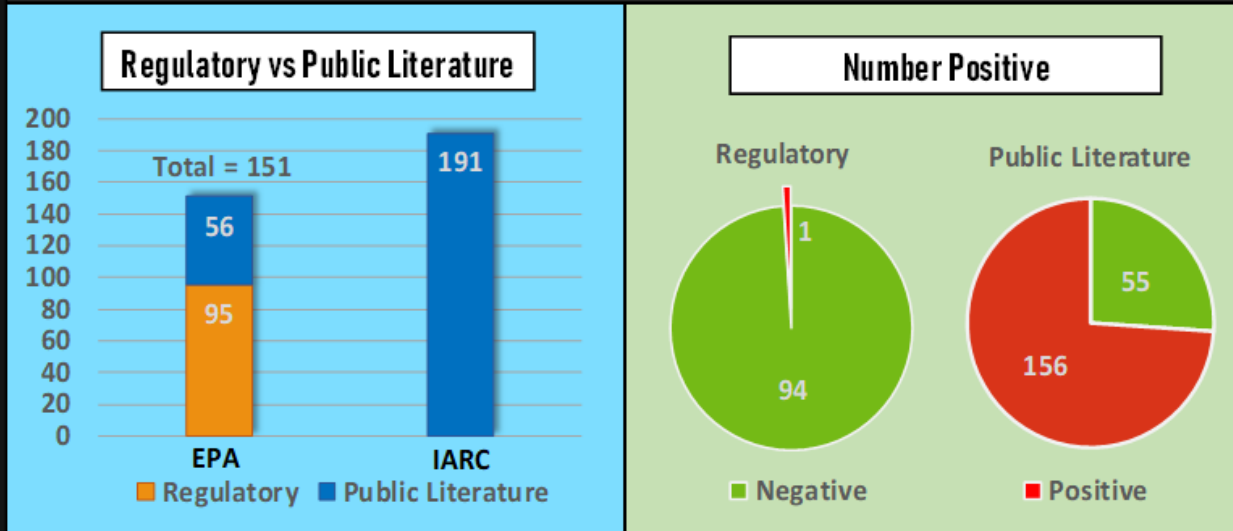
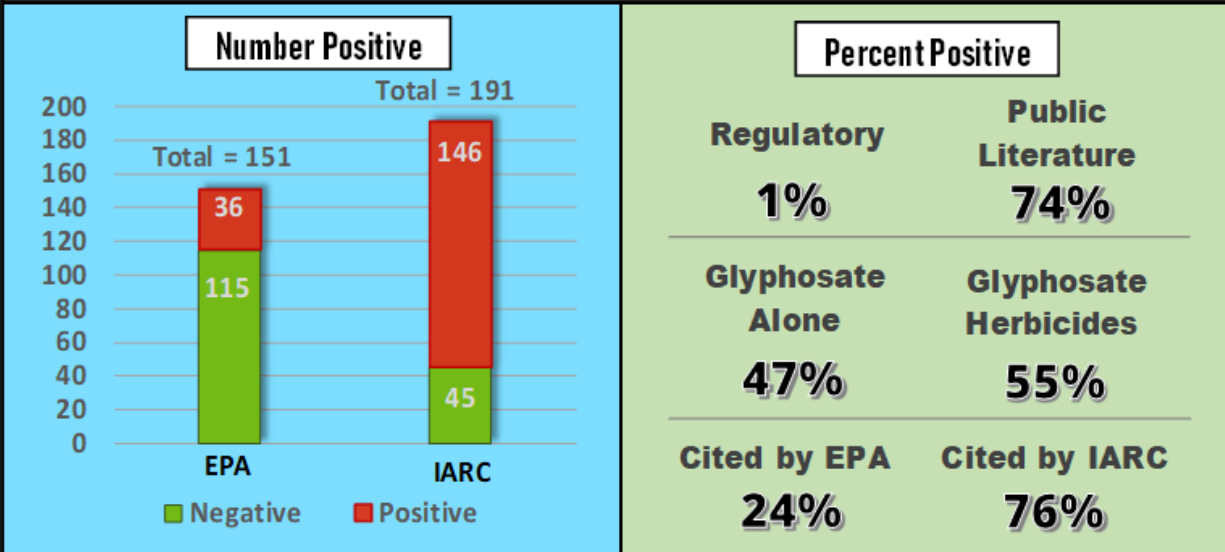


Glyphosate Genotoxicity Assays Cited by EPA or IARC: Regulatory vs. Public Literature Sources



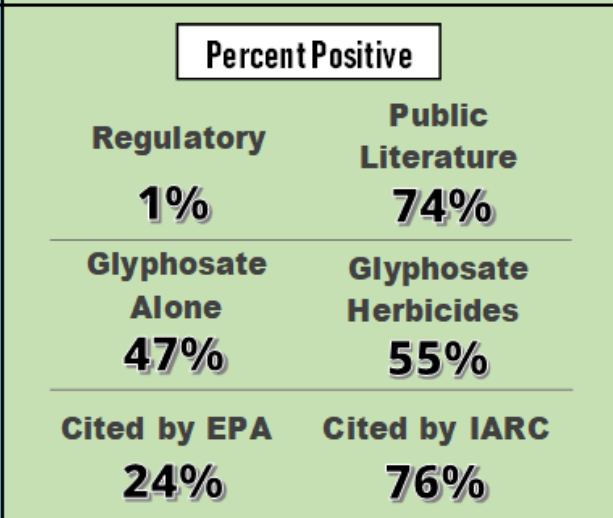
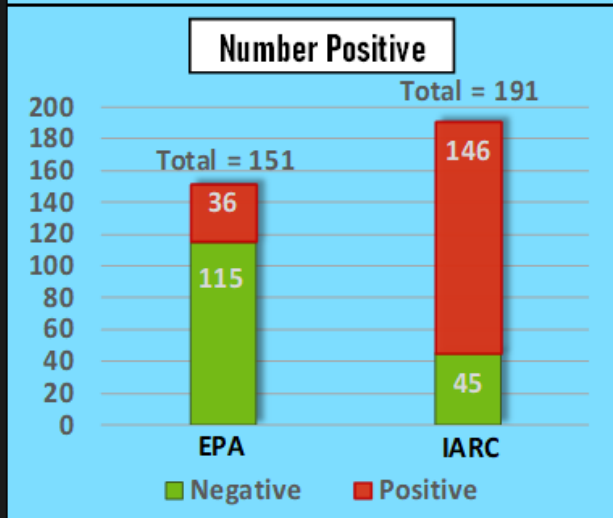
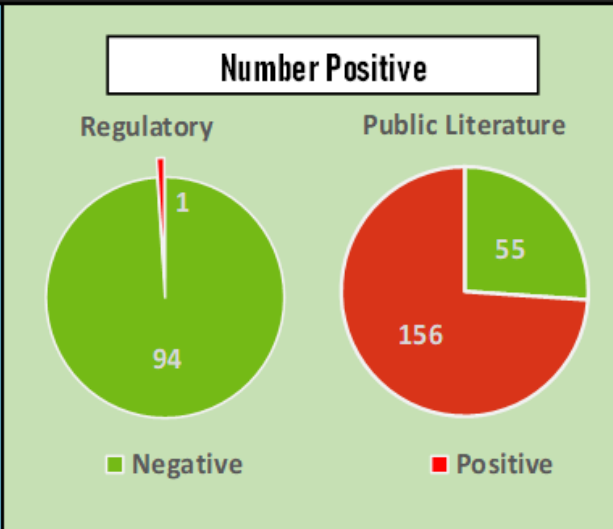
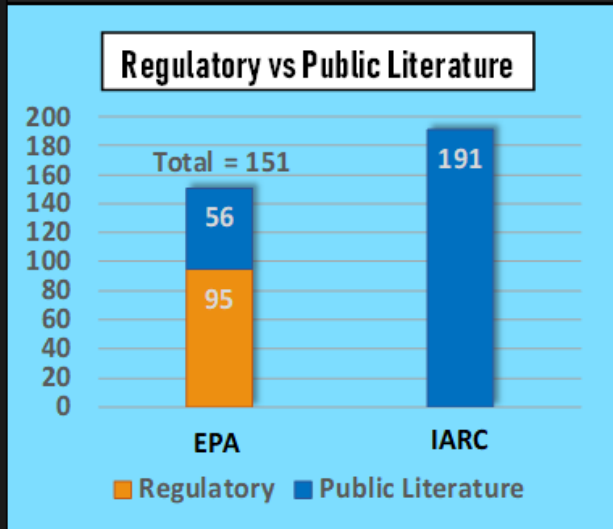
Data from Table S10 in Benbrook, C, "How Did the U.S. EPA and IARC Reach Diametrically Opposed Conclusions on the Genotoxicity of Glyphosate-based Herbicides?," 2018, *Environmental Sciences Europe*

Glyphosate Genotoxicity Assays Cited by EPA or IARC: Number and Percent Positive



Data from Table S10 in Benbrook, C, "How Did the U.S. EPA and IARC Reach Diametrically Opposed Conclusions on the Genotoxicity of Glyphosate-based Herbicides?," 2018, *Environmental Sciences Europe*

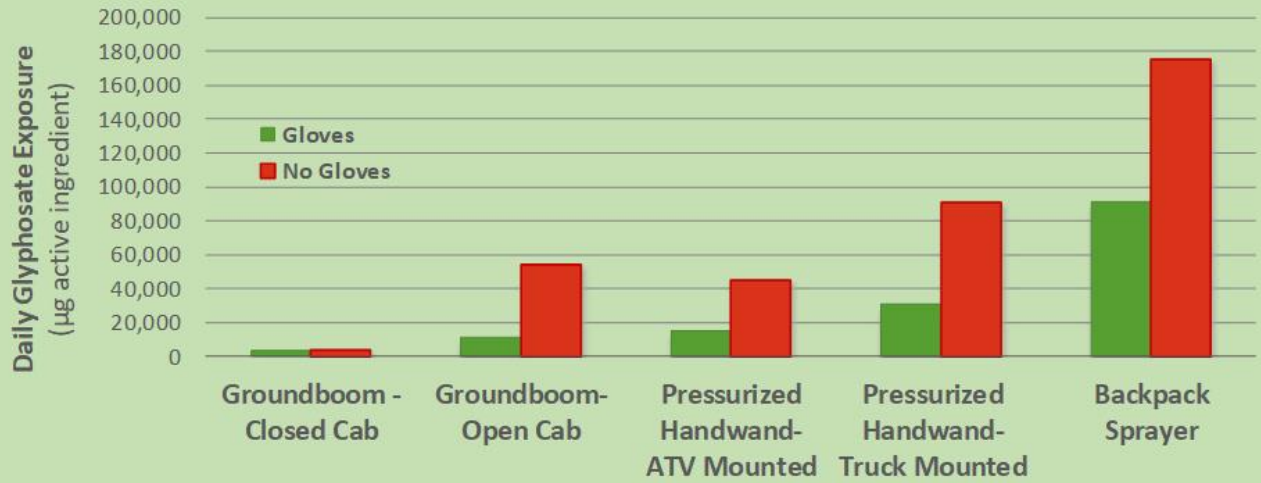
Glyphosate Genotoxicity Assays Cited by EPA or IARC



Data from Table S10 in Benbrook, C., "How Did the U.S. EPA and IARC Reach Diametrically Opposed Conclusions on the Genotoxicity of Glyphosate-based Herbicides?," 2018, *Environmental Sciences Europe*

Effect of Herbicide Application Method on Exposure

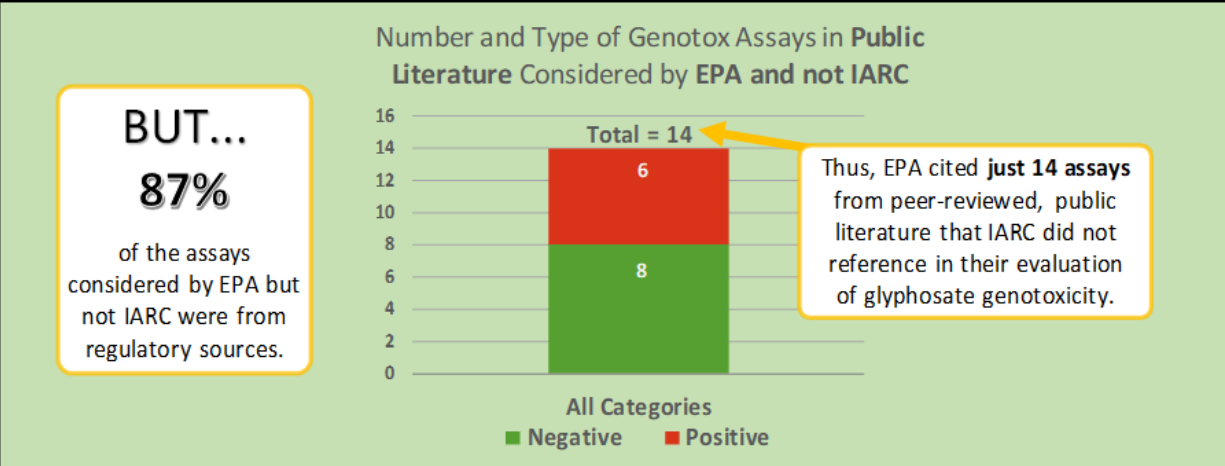
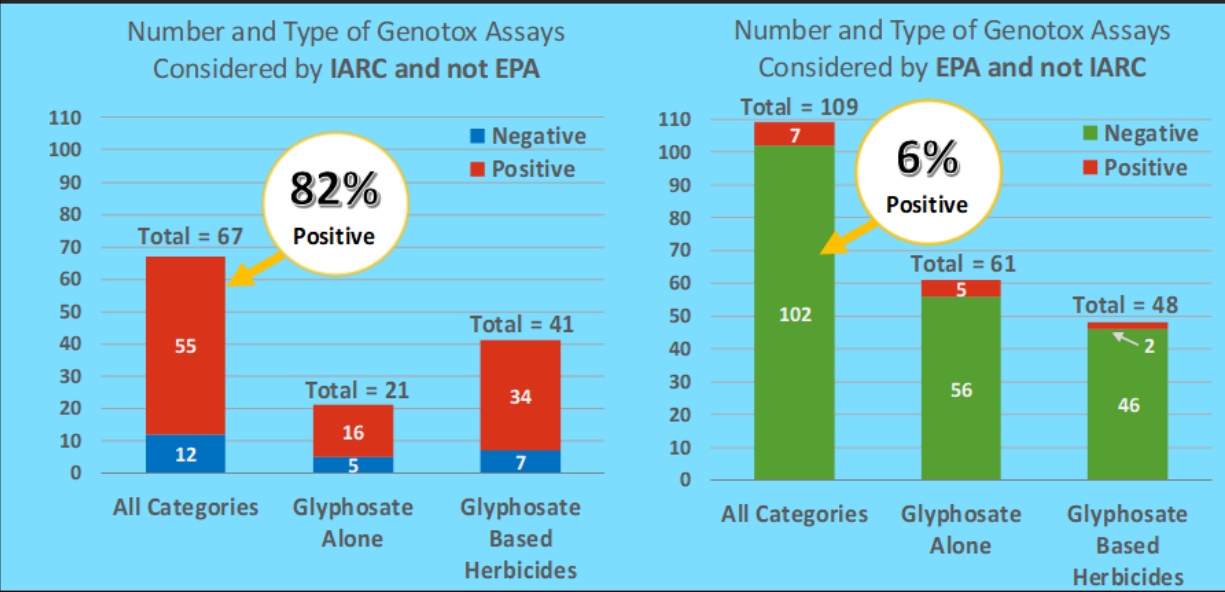
Range of Applicator Exposure to Glyphosate Per Eight-Hour Workday



Notes: Compiled by Benbrook Consulting Services. Calculations based on average area sprayed in an 8 hour day by application method; an average of 1.5 pounds of glyphosate technical applied per acre; and, typical dermal exposures as estimated by EPA.

Data Sources: Roundup Ultra Label (Monsanto, 2010), "Estimating the Field Capacity of Farm Machines" (Mark Hanna for ISU Extension, 2016), and "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (EPA, 2018)

Glyphosate Genotoxicity Assays Cited by Just One Agency



Data from Table S11 in Benbrook, C., "How Did the U.S. EPA and IARC Reach Diametrically Opposed Conclusions on the Genotoxicity of Glyphosate-based Herbicides?," 2018, *Environmental Sciences Europe*.