

Summary of Expert Panel Reviews and Regulatory Decisions Pertaining to the Herbicide 2,4-D

As the expert review of 2,4-D prepared for the BC Ministry of Forests states in the first sentence, **“2,4-D is possibly the most extensively researched of all pesticides, and the data have been examined by an unusual number of advisory committees and work groups.”**¹ Listed below are most of these expert reviews – all have concluded that 2,4-D does not present an unacceptable risk when used according to product instructions.

Year	Regulatory Decision/Expert Panel Review
1990	Harvard University, School of Public Health Weight of the Evidence on the Human Carcinogenicity of 2,4-D (Ibrahim)
1991	Exposure Studies in the use of pesticides in the home garden and for landscape pest control, Ontario Ministry of the Environment (Solomon)
1992	Comprehensive Review of the Herbicide 2,4-D Journal of the American College of Toxicology, vol. II, No. 5 (Munro)
1994	United States Environmental Protection Agency SAB/SAP Special Joint Committee on the Carcinogenicity of 2,4-D
1996	World Health Organization/Food and Agricultural Organization Review of 2,4-D (toxicology)
1996	U.S. Department of Agriculture/NAPIAP Report on 2,4-D University of Minnesota, School of Public Health (Johnson)
1997	IARC sponsored review, Cancer mortality in workers exposed to phenoxy herbicides (Kogevinas)
1997	National Cancer Institute Mortality Study of ChemLawn Employees (Zahm)
1997	United States Environmental Protection Agency Carcinogenicity Peer Review of 2,4-D (4 th review)
2000	Cornell University, Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors in New York State. Critical Evaluation of Cancer Risk from 2,4-D (Gandhi)
2000	New Zealand Pesticides Board Report of the Pesticides Board Expert Panel on 2,4-D
2001	European Commission, Health & Consumer Protection Directorate-General Review Report on 2,4-D
2001	Handbook of Pesticide Toxicology Chapter 72 Phenoxy Herbicides (Kennepohl)
2001	University of Michigan School of Public Health Department of Environmental Health Sciences (Garabrant)
2001	State of Washington, Herbicide Risk Assessment for the Aquatic Plant Management, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement: 2,4-D
2003	National Cancer Institute review of Nebraska, Iowa & Minnesota and Kansas farmers (De Roos)
2003	National Cancer Institute, Agricultural Health Study Use of Agricultural Pesticides and Prostate Cancer Risk (Alavanja)
2003	BC Ministry of Forests, Forest Protection Branch Evaluation of Risk to Workers using 2,4-D Formulations (Dost)
2004	U.S. EPA Human Health Effects Division review of epidemiology published since 1997 review committee: “... there is no additional evidence that would implicate 2,4-D as a cause of cancer. ”
2005	Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA): “... the use of 2,4-D and its end-use products to treat lawns and turf does not entail an unacceptable risk of harm to human health or the environment. ”
2005	U.S. EPA Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED): 2,4-D does not present risks of concern to human health when users follow 2,4-D product instructions.
2006	Health Canada PMRA: “ The product label is the legal document that stipulates the conditions for safe use of a pest control product. PMRA scientists establish these conditions through the scientific review. This is why the PMRA specifies that 2,4-D can be used safely when label directions are followed. ”

¹ Source: <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/publications/00014/5-Dost-24D.pdf>