



## GLYPHOSATE

#

The human health impact of the herbicide glyphosate has been hotly debated in the news, among scientists and even within governments. In December 2017, after completing a human health risk assessment, the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#) concluded that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans. The Agency's scientific findings are consistent with the conclusions of science reviews by a number of other countries as well as the [2017 National Institute of Health Agricultural Health Survey](#).

Detectable levels of glyphosate can be found in air, rainwater and in many foods – mainstream to natural and organic.<sup>i</sup> It is used in agriculture, home gardening, and residential areas. Like all herbicides, any uses of glyphosate must be reviewed and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This FDA- and EPA-approved herbicide can be applied to fields before peanuts are planted; it is not applied to the plant nor to the nut. It also has what scientists call a short half-life, which means it breaks down or dissipates quickly.

Trace amounts of glyphosate on peanuts are extremely rare. For the most recent year that data is available, 2015, all peanut samples tested were below the EPA approved limit of 0.1 parts per million (ppm).<sup>ii</sup>

###

For further information, please contact the American Peanut Council office in Alexandria, Va. at:  
Tel: 703-838-9500.

---

<sup>i</sup> The Alliance for Natural Health USA. Glyphosate Levels in Breakfast Foods: What is safe? August 19, 2016.

<sup>ii</sup> Benjamin F. Blair and Marshall C. Lamb (2017) Evaluating Concentrations of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in the U.S. Peanut Crop in the Presence of Detection Limits. Peanut Science: July 2017, Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 124-133.