[redacted]

From: ECHA EO
Sent: 05 July 2016 13:50
To: ECHA Mail Registration
Cc: ECHA EO
Subject: FW: ODG Case 2134 Reply: Is the formulation of Glyphosate from the Amino Acid Glycine a fundamentally flawed hazardous pesticide for use on food crops? - #AGPMD

Categories: For green folder

Dear mail registration,
Please register for information and place in the green folder.
Thanks and best regards,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: 10 June 2016 22:07
To: [redacted]
[redacted]o.org>;
[redacted]
Subject: Re: ODG Case 2134 Reply: Is the formulation of Glyphosate from the Amino Acid Glycine a fundamentally flawed hazardous pesticide for use on food crops? - #AGPMD

[redacted]
Director, Plant Production and Protection Division
FAO of the UN
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome
Italy

Dear [redacted]

Is the formulation of Glyphosate from the Amino Acid Glycine a fundamentally flawed hazardous pesticide for use on food crops?

Thank you for your reply today on behalf of the FAO to my letter of 18 May 2016.

I addressed three particular concerns regarding glyphosate in my letter, they were that glyphosate penetrates the placenta, accumulates in the bone and damages cytochrome P450 enzymes. Although the FAO combines with the WHO to form the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) these key questions continue to be unaddressed.

You state that the JMPR's evaluation of glyphosate is based on a large number of scientific studies, but not that they are published studies. This is indicative of the problem here in the EU, where the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) seeks European Commission approval for its Review (1) on glyphosate, where

total anonymity is given to both authors and papers, marking the end of scientific advancement through transparency and debate.

It is fair criticism that all such scientific studies in recent times that involve rodents and animals are corrupt; because they have been born and bred on feed contaminated with chemicals – particularly glyphosate.

There is a further issue in that the Glyphosate Task Force (GTF) has been closely involved in the Glyphosate review and has been allowed to become a law unto itself, clearly exerting undue influence.

You will be well aware that glyphosate stimulates pathogenic growth on cereal crops (2). In 1998 it was estimated that mycotoxins contaminated 25% of cereal crops (3).

I suggest that glyphosate residues have the same stimulating effect on spore-forming bacterium/pathogens in the human gut, where Samsel and Seneff have postulated glyphosate residues have destroyed protective bacteria (4). This is probably why clostridium difficile (C diff) is now such a problem and why glyphosate's antibacterial effects could be the primary reason as to why the efficacy of antibiotics is now being threatened. I note with concern that Kristine Krueger estimates that C diff now colonizes a majority of infants in the US (5).

Glyphosate residues in food are clearly injurious to human health. The FAO should act to ensure their exclusion.

Yours Sincerely

10 June 2016

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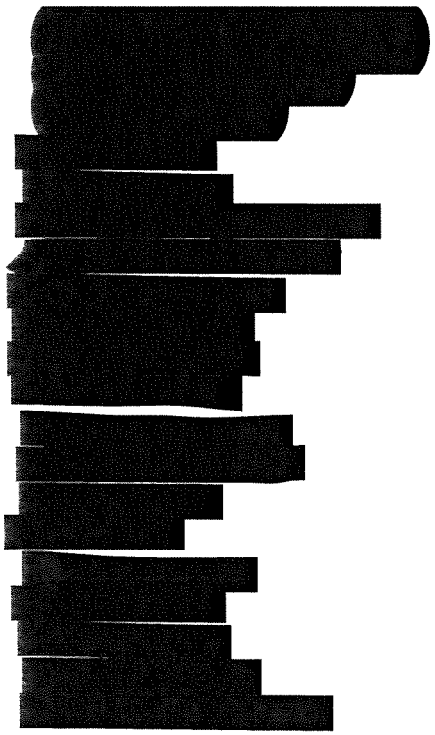


[redacted]

References and Notes:

1. EFSA 2015: Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance glyphosate.
2. Bithell et al 2009: Effect of glyphosate application to grass weeds on levels of 'gaeumannomyces gramis'Var. 'tritici' Inoculum. Commonly known as 'Take All' A further eleven more pathogens stimulated by glyphosate are observed by DM Huber 2012: AG Chemical and Crop Nutrient Interactions – Current Update.
3. Bhat et al 2010: Mycotoxins in Food and Feed. Present Status and Future Concerns.
4. Antony Samsel & Stephanie Seneff 2013: Glyphosate's suppression of cytochrome P450 enzymes and amino acid biosynthesis by the gut micro biome: Pathways to modern diseases.
5. Kristine Krueger 2015: Fecal microbial transplant for C.difficile.

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Registry [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 10 June 2016, 9:06
Subject: ODG Case 2134 Reply: Is the formulation of Glyphosate from the Amino Acid Glycine a fundamentally flawed hazardous pesticide for use on food crops? - #AGPMD

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your message of 18 May 2016 concerning Glyphosate. Your interest in the work of FAO is appreciated.

FAO's work aims to end hunger, achieve food security and food safety. FAO, jointly with WHO implements a programme on setting international standards for food safety and for facilitating trade.

Glyphosate was recently evaluated by the FAO and WHO "**Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues**" (JMPR), which is an expert ad hoc scientific advisory body for conducting risk assessment on pesticide residues in food. The conclusion of the latest JMPR on the dietary risk assessment of Glyphosate was based on a comprehensive evaluation of a large number of scientific studies and published literature that were submitted to the JMPR. It is noted that a paper by Anthony Samsel on the toxicity of Glyphosate is to be published in June 2016. FAO welcomes any new studies or research papers on the toxicity of Glyphosate, which can be provided to the JMPR for consideration through its procedure.

In response to your suggestion to withdraw FAO approval of glyphosate, please be kindly reminded that FAO is not the organization for approval of any specific pesticide. FAO provides

guidance and assistance to national regulatory authorities to make their own decisions on registration and use of pesticides.

Thank you once again for your interest in the FAO of work and your updated information on Glyphosate.

Best regards,

[redacted]
Director
Plant Production and Protection Division

From: [redacted]
Sent: 18 May 2016 11:34
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Is the formulation of Glyphosate from the Amino Acid Glycine a fundamentally flawed hazardous pesticide for use on food crops?

Director General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome Italy

Dear [redacted]

Is the formulation of Glyphosate from the Amino Acid Glycine a fundamentally flawed hazardous pesticide for use on food crops?

Food security and healthy lives, I am sure you will agree are the prime objectives of your organization's work? That being so, it is very difficult to understand why your eminent scientists have not questioned the basic premise 'is it safe to make a pesticide for use on food crops formulated from glycine – an amino acid essential for human metabolism ?'

Anthony Samsel and Stephanie Seneff drew attention to the apparent adverse effects of glyphosate ingested residues on cytochrome P450 enzymes (1), not just cancer but a range of modern diseases. However your scientists appear dismissive? Could the reason for this be that such harm is regarded a result of glyphosate formulation chemicals and not its active principal? If so, I would suggest this is both wrong and a dereliction of responsibility.

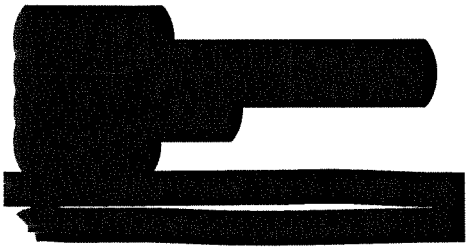
From the published extract of the Joint /FAO WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues 9-13 May on glyphosate it would appear that the implications/concerns of glyphosate penetrating the placenta (2), accumulating in the bone (3) and damaging cytochrome P450 enzymes (4) have been ignored.

Anthony Samsel informs me that their latest paper; A Samson & S Seneff 2016: 'Glyphosate Pathways to Modern Diseases: Glyphosate Amino Acid Analogues of Glycine and Diverse Proteins', is due publication in June 2016. In a note to me he gives a simple explanation of harm:

Ingested residues of glyphosate and glufosinate form peptoids which incorporate into proteins causing mis-folding and apoptosis of cells in all glands, organs and tissues, randomly and chaotically'. There are, he writes, no safe levels of either of these two chemicals.

The inference is that glyphosate and glufosinate will have to be withdrawn from the market. It would make a great deal of sense to withdraw FAO approval to (the relicensing of) glyphosate until your scientists have had time to evaluate this latest paper from Samson and Seneff.

Yours Sincerely



18 May 2016

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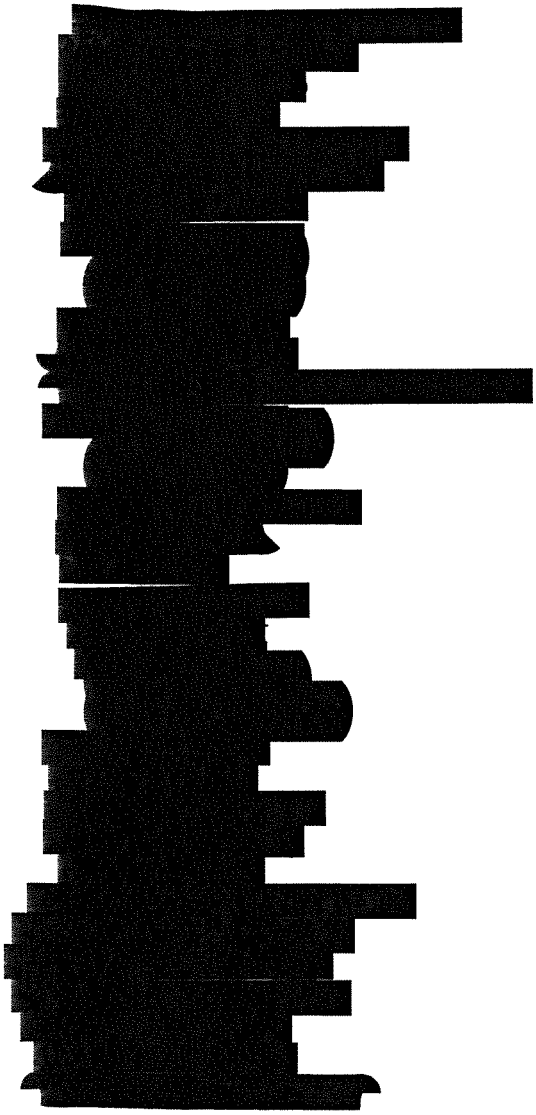

References and Notes:

1. Antony Samsel & Stephanie Seneff 2013: Glyphosate's suppression of cytochrome P450 enzymes and amino acid biosynthesis by the gut micro biome: Pathways to modern diseases.
2. Krueger et al 2014: Detection of Glyphosate in Malformed Piglets
3. See GLYPHOSATE 95-169 JMPR 2004 p98 and Prassad et al: Clastogenic Effects of Glyphosate in Bone Marrow of Swiss Albino Mice.
4. Heitanen et al 1983: Effects of phenoxyherbicides and glyphosate on the hepatic and intestinal biotransformation activities in the rat.