

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



GLYPHOSATE / TOX

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 24 1986



RELEASABLE

## MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Roundup; EPA Reg. No. 524-308; 6(a)(2) Letter from Monsanto  
Caswell No. 661A  
Project No. 1772  
Record No. 174112

OFFICE OF  
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TO: Robert Taylor  
Product Manager (25)  
Registration Division (TS-767)

THRU: Edwin Budd, Section Head  
Review Section II  
Toxicology Branch  
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

Budd  
6/20/86

FROM: William Dykstra  
Toxicology Branch  
Hazard Evaluation Division (TS-769)

William Dykstra 6/20/86  
Hep a/bb  
6/20/86Request Action:

Review letter containing 6 (a)(2) information from Monsanto.

Conclusion:

The significance of the reported finding that intravenous injection of Roundup produced lethality in dogs should be considered after a complete final report of the study is submitted. In the interim, no adverse regulatory action is recommended. It is noted that the route of administration (intravenous) used in the study is not one by which humans will be exposed and that the dosage levels employed (3 to 10 ml/kg) are relatively large.

Review:

1. In the April 29, 1986 letter from Frank S. Serdy of Monsanto to Robert Taylor of EPA, Monsanto reports the "preliminary results of a study with Roundup herbicide conducted by Dr. Makino of the Tokyo Medical University. Three anesthetized dogs were administered Roundup herbicide by intravenous injection at dosage levels of 3, 5, and 10 milliliters per kilogram of body weight. All three dogs died. The death at 3 mL/kg was considered accidental, due to failure of the anesthesia equipment. The two higher dosage level dogs died in apparent metabolic acidosis. Samples of blood serum, organs, and excrement were collected and will be analyzed. At this time, no additional information is available. These results are preliminary and have not been completely reviewed to assess their accuracy or toxicological significance."