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The long-anticipated draft biological evaluation released by the EPA found that 1,676 endangered species are likely to be harmed by glyphosate, the active ingredient in Monsanto's Roundup, the world's most-used pesticide.

by [Center for Biological Diversity](#)

sourced from [The Defender](#), [Children's Health Defense](#)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a [draft biological evaluation](#) last week finding that glyphosate is likely to injure or kill 93% of the plants and animals protected under the Endangered Species Act.

The long-anticipated draft biological evaluation released by the agency's pesticide office found that 1,676 endangered species are likely to be harmed by [glyphosate](#), the active ingredient in Roundup and the world's most-used pesticide.

The draft biological opinion also found that glyphosate adversely modifies critical habitat for 759 endangered species, or 96% of all species for which critical habitat has been designated.

"The hideous impacts of glyphosate on the nation's most endangered species are impossible to ignore now," said Lori

Ann Burd, environmental health director at the Center for Biological Diversity. "Glyphosate use is so widespread that even the EPA's notoriously industry-friendly pesticide office had to conclude that there are hardly any endangered species that can manage to evade its toxic impacts.

Hundreds of millions of pounds of glyphosate are used each year in the U.S., mostly in agriculture but also on lawns, gardens, landscaping, roadsides, schoolyards, national forests, rangelands, power lines and more.

[According to](#) the EPA, 280 million pounds of glyphosate are used just in agriculture, and glyphosate is sprayed on 298 million acres of crop land each year. 84% of glyphosate pounds applied in agriculture are applied to soy, corn and cotton, commodity crops that are genetically engineered to tolerate being drenched with quantities of glyphosate that would normally kill a plant.

Glyphosate is also widely used in fruit and vegetable production.

"As we prepare to feast on our favorite Thanksgiving dishes, the ugly truth of how harmful industrial-scale agriculture has become in the U.S. has never been so apparent," said Burd. "If we want to stop the extinction of amazing creatures like monarch butterflies, we need the EPA to take action to stop the out-of-control spraying of deadly poisons."

The EPA has, for decades, steadfastly refused to comply with its obligation under the Endangered Species Act to assess the harms of pesticides to protected plants and animals. But it was finally forced to do this evaluation under the terms of a 2016 [legal agreement](#) with the Center for Biological Diversity.

Emails obtained in litigation brought against [Monsanto/Bayer](#) by cancer victims and their families have uncovered a disturbingly cozy relationship between the agency and the company on matters involving the glyphosate

risk assessment.

In one example, when the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced it would be reviewing glyphosate's safety, an EPA official assured Monsanto he would work to [thwart](#) the review, saying, "If I can kill this, I should get a medal." The Health and Human Services review was delayed for three years.

Monsanto/Bayer has also enjoyed broad support from the Trump White House. A domestic policy advisor in the Trump administration [stated](#), "We have Monsanto's back on pesticides regulation."

Earlier this year, relying on confidential industry research, the EPA reapproved glyphosate. The EPA's assessment contradicts a 2015 World Health Organization [analysis](#) of published research that determined glyphosate is a probable carcinogen.

President-elect Joe Biden has already tapped Michael McCabe, a former consultant to chemical giant DuPont, to join his Environmental Protection Agency transition board, drawing broad outrage, including from [Erin Brockovich](#).