



EPA concludes Endocrine Disruption Screening Program Weight of Evidence Assessment for 2,4-D

## **Source Document**

http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/24-d-030001\_2015-06-29\_txr0057151.pdf

## **EPA**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the national regulator for pesticides and other chemicals in commerce. The EPA has more than 15 000 experts who review the relevant research in coming to conclusions about chemical safety. The stated mission of the EPA is to ensure that "all Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn and work."

## **Synopsis**

The EPA reviewed thousands of test results for the first 52 pesticides in the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) which included 2,4-D. The EPA found no convincing evidence of potential interaction between 2,4-D and the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone functions. This is an important stage in a multi-step process to protect public health and the environment. The review ensures that exposure to compounds does not result in adverse effects that could occur from the disruption of hormones.

When evaluating a compound's potential for hormone disruption, the EPA performs a number of different tests (assays), and also considers other scientifically relevant information (OSRI) such as studies on general toxicity. 2,4-D was evaluated both in lab settings and in animal studies. There was no convincing evidence that 2,4-D interacts with or disrupts the functions of estrogen, androgen, and their related hormones. Collectively, the data does not present convincing evidence of hormone disruption.

Based on weight of evidence considerations, there is no convincing evidence that 2,4-D is an endocrine disruptor. The original document is available at this link and below.

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