

for agriculture, and you may use them less often, there is **GET INVOLVED** still risk. In the agriculture business, there are usually more Get involved rules in place to reduce exposure, such as training for people who apply pesticides to properly use equipment that Info in other languages protects them, plans to reduce residue levels and pesticide drift, and rules to limit access to sprayed areas. How we know Editorial policy Our position on non-cosmetic use of pesticides The Society believes that when pesticides are needed to protect our health, safety or food supply, they should be part of a plan that includes pest prevention, using pesticides in the lowest amounts possible and using safer choices. The risks and benefits of the non-cosmetic use of pesticides should be judged depending on each situation. Where pesticides are necessary to protect our food supply or against the spread of disease, the Society recommends that: The choice of chemicals should take into account their potential long-term health effects, like the risk of developing cancer in later years. Widespread chemical spraying should be used only as a last option to protect human health and safety. If chemical spraying is needed, people must be warned about the risks and helped to protect vulnerable family members such as infants, elderly people and people with weak immune systems. Guidelines that are based on evidence should be set up to help people decide which chemical treatments to use. Using pesticides in agriculture We encourage farming practices that reduce the use of pesticides. The Society strongly believes that efforts to reduce the use of pesticides in agriculture need to be carefully balanced with efforts to protect: food security (the safety, quality, availability and cost of food) the health of Canadians the environment the economic stability of farmers and other food producers Last modified on: 29 January 2013 Back to top Privacy | Site map | Glossary 2013 Canadian Cancer Society. All rights reserved.