

CANADA

SUPERIOR COURT  
(Class Action)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC

NO: 200-06-000230-196

LILIANE PAQUETTE

-and-

M. A.

Plaintiffs

v.

MONSANTO CANADA ULC

-and-

MONSANTO COMPANY

-and-

BAYER INC

Defendants

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**RE-AMENDED APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO INSTITUTE A CLASS ACTION AND TO OBTAIN THE STATUS OF REPRESENTATIVE (2020-12-01)**  
(Articles 574 and following of the *Code of Civil Procedure*)

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**TO ONE OF THE HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, SITTING IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, THE PLAINTIFFS RESPECTFULLY STATE THE FOLLOWING:**

1. The Plaintiffs seek from this Honourable Court authorization to institute a class action on behalf of all people forming part of the Class hereinafter described and of which the Plaintiffs are members, namely:

All individuals resident in Quebec who were diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma after having used and/or been exposed significantly to Roundup® between 1976 and the

date of the judgment authorizing this class action, their successors and the members of their family, including all individuals who are a living spouse, common-law spouse, [...], child, grandchild, parent, grandparent or sibling of these individuals ("Class Members").

- 1.1 As used in this Application, "Significantly" or "Significant" means use of or exposure to Roundup on two or more occasions in a 12-month period, where the total volume of Roundup exceeded 500 millilitres during at least one of those occasions.
2. The facts on which the Plaintiffs' personal claims against the Defendants are based, are as follows:
- 2.1 The Plaintiffs are before this Honourable Court because the Defendants have breached their obligations, particularly (i) by misrepresenting the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, and, (ii) by failing to properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks of using and/or being exposed to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, as well the magnitude of these risks.

#### A. THE DEFENDANTS

- 2.2 The Defendant Monsanto Company is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in St Louis, Missouri.
- 2.3 The Defendant Monsanto Canada ULC is an Alberta corporation with its registered office in Edmonton, Alberta. It is the Canadian division of the Defendant Monsanto Company.
- 2.4 The Defendant Bayer Inc is a federal corporation with its registered office in Mississauga, Ontario. It is the Canadian subsidiary of Bayer AG.
- 2.5 On or around June 7, 2018, Bayer AG acquired the Defendants Monsanto Company and Monsanto Canada ULC.
- 2.6 At all material times, one or more of the Defendants, including their affiliated corporations, were (i) the entity that discovered the herbicidal properties of glyphosate; (ii) the manufacturer of Roundup®; and, (iii) the world's leading producer of glyphosate.
- 2.7 At all material times, the Defendants were engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, developing the formula for, preparing, processing, inspecting, testing, packaging, promoting, marketing, distributing, labelling,

and/or selling for a profit, either directly or indirectly through an agent, affiliate, predecessor or subsidiary, Roundup® in Canada.

## B. GLYPHOSATE

- 2.8 Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum, non-selective herbicide that is used worldwide in a wide variety of herbicidal products. It was first synthesized in 1950 as a potential pharmaceutical compound; its herbicidal properties were not discovered until it was re-synthesized and tested in 1970.
- 2.9 Plants that are treated with glyphosate absorb the systemic herbicide through their leaves. Once absorbed, glyphosate interferes with a plant's ability to form the aromatic amino acids necessary for protein synthesis, typically killing the plant within two to three days. Due to the fact that plants absorb glyphosate, it cannot be completely removed by washing or peeling produce or milling, baking or brewing grains.

## C. THE DISCOVERY OF GLYPHOSATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ROUNDUP®

- 2.10 After discovering the herbicidal properties of glyphosate in 1970, the Defendants began marketing it in products in 1974 under the brand name Roundup®.
- 2.11 As the first glyphosate-based herbicide introduced to the market, Roundup® was touted as a technological breakthrough: it could kill almost every weed without causing harm to people or to the environment. Within a few years of its launch, the Defendants were marketing Roundup® in 115 countries.
- 2.12 From the outset, the Defendants marketed Roundup® as a "safe" general-purpose herbicide for widespread commercial and consumer use. The Defendants continue to market Roundup® as a "safe" herbicide today.

## D. REGISTRATION OF ROUNDUP® WITH HEALTH CANADA'S PEST MANAGEMENT REGULATORY AGENCY

- 2.13 In Canada, the manufacture, possession, handling, storage, transportation, importation, distribution, and use of herbicides, such as Roundup®, are regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, SC 2002, c 28. The *Pest Control Products Act* requires that all herbicides be registered with Health

Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (the "Agency") prior to their manufacture, possession, handling, storage, transportation, importation, distribution, and/or use, except as otherwise authorized under the Act.

- 2.14 Herbicides, such as Roundup®, are stringently regulated in Canada to ensure that they pose no more than a minimal risk to human health and the environment. For this reason, as part of its registration process, the Agency requires, among other things, a variety of tests to evaluate the health and environmental risks and the value of the herbicide product. The *Pest Control Products Act* thus requires the Agency to conduct a risk-benefit analysis in determining whether an application for registration should be allowed.
- 2.15 Registration with the Agency is not an assurance or finding of safety. The determination that the Agency must make when registering or re-evaluating a herbicide product is not that the product is "safe," but rather that the health and environmental risks as well as the value of the herbicide product are acceptable. Pursuant to s 2(2) of the *Pest Control Products Act*, the health or environmental risks of a herbicide product are "acceptable" if there is reasonable certainty that no harm to human health, future generations or the environment will result from exposure to or use of the product, taking into account its conditions or proposed conditions of registration.
- 2.16 Roundup® has been registered for manufacture, possession, handling, storage, transportation, importation, distribution, and use in Canada since 1976. In 2017, after a regular re-evaluation process, the Agency reapproved Roundup® for manufacture, possession, handling, storage, transportation, importation, distribution, and use in Canada.
- 2.17 The *Pest Control Products Regulations*, SOR/2006-124, generally require that applicants for registration, the Defendants in the case of Roundup®, provide to the Agency, among other things, any information that the Agency may require to evaluate the health and environmental risks and the value of the herbicide product, including the results of any relevant scientific investigations.
- 2.18 In order to secure registration for Roundup® with the Agency, both initially and during regular re-evaluation processes, the Defendants led a prolonged campaign of misinformation and scientific fraud and deception to convince the Agency that Roundup® was "safe." The Defendants championed falsified data, attacked legitimate studies revealing the dangers of glyphosate, and improperly influenced the evidence that the Agency relied on to approve and reapprove the registration of Roundup®.

E. SCIENTIFIC FRAUD AND DECEPTION UNDERLYING THE MARKETING AND SALE OF ROUNDUP®

- 2.19 The Agency is not the only target of the Defendants' prolonged campaign of misinformation and scientific fraud and deception. The Defendants have led this campaign of misinformation and scientific fraud and deception worldwide to convince consumers, farmers, businesses, and government agencies everywhere that Roundup® is safe.
- 2.20 Relying on early studies that glyphosate could cause cancer in laboratory animals, the US Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") originally classified glyphosate as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" in 1986. After pressure from the Defendant Monsanto Company, including contrary studies it provided to the EPA, the EPA changed its classification to "evidence of non-carcinogenicity in humans" in 1991. In so classifying glyphosate, however, the EPA emphasized that the classification was based on the evidence available at the time of evaluation and should not be interpreted as a definitive conclusion that glyphosate would not be a carcinogen under any circumstances.
- 2.21 In addition to pressuring government agencies, the Defendants also concealed the results of relevant scientific investigations from government agencies. For example, the Defendant Monsanto Company led a study titled "Lifetime Carcinogenicity Study in Mice" and dated December 26, 1984. This study demonstrated a statistically significant increase in malignant lymphomas in male mice exposed to glyphosate. No evidence suggests that this study was ever submitted to a government agency.
- 2.22 On two occasions, the EPA found that the laboratories hired by the Defendant Monsanto Company to test the toxicity of its Roundup® products for US registration purposes (Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories and Craven Laboratories) committed fraud. In the first instance, in 1976, the EPA and the United States Food and Drug Administration found discrepancies between the raw data and the final report relating to the toxicological impacts of glyphosate; invalid toxicology studies; and, "routine falsification of data." In the second instance, in 1991, the EPA found further data falsification.
- 2.23 In order to convince consumers, farmers, businesses, and government agencies everywhere that Roundup® is safe, the Defendants have also relied on ghostwritten studies. Since 2000, the Defendants have ghostwritten and/or published multiple studies through companies such as Exponent, Inc and the Canadian firm Intertek Group PLC, minimizing any safety concerns related to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate. These studies include Williams (2000); Williams (2012); Kier & Kirkland (2013); Kier (2015); Bus

(2015); Chang (2016); and, the Intertek “independent expert panel” papers. These studies were submitted to and relied upon by the public and government agencies, including the Agency, in assessing the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate. Through these ghostwritten studies, the Defendants have fraudulently represented that independent experts have concluded that Roundup® and glyphosate are safe. In fact, these “independent” experts were paid by the Defendants and failed to disclose the Defendants’ significant role in creating the studies.

- 2.24 In addition to the ghostwritten studies, the Defendants have also (i) ghostwritten editorials for experts such as Robert Tarone and Henry Miller to advocate for the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate in newspapers and magazines; and, (ii) ghostwritten letters by “independent” experts to submit to government agencies reviewing the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate.
- 2.25 Where the Defendants have not been able to falsify or ghostwrite studies, editorials and letters to misrepresent the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate, they have exercised improper influence. For example, in 2011, Germany’s Federal Institute for Risk Assessment began preparing a study on the safety of glyphosate. The Glyphosate Task Force, a consortium of companies that have joined resources and efforts to renew European glyphosate registration, was solely responsible for preparing and submitting the summaries of studies relied upon by Germany’s Federal Institute for Risk Assessment. Through the Glyphosate Task Force, the Defendants were able to coopt this study, becoming the sole providers of data and ultimately writing the report, which was rubber-stamped by Germany’s Federal Institute for Risk Assessment. The Defendants have used this report, which they wrote, to falsely proclaim the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate.

#### F. THE IMPORTANCE OF ROUNDUP® TO THE DEFENDANTS’ MARKET DOMINANCE

- 2.26 The success of Roundup® has been essential to the Defendants’ market dominance. From the launch of Roundup® in 1974, Roundup® sales were successful and were increasing yearly. To maintain their market dominance and to ward off competition, in advance of their US patent for glyphosate expiring in 2000, the Defendants began the development and sale of genetically engineered Roundup Ready® seeds in 1996. As Roundup Ready® crops are resistant to glyphosate, farmers can apply Roundup® to their fields during the growing season without harming the crops.

- 2.27 The development and sale of Roundup Ready® seeds allowed the Defendants to expand the market for Roundup® even further. By 2000, the Defendant's biotech Roundup Ready® seeds were planted on more than 80 million acres worldwide.
- 2.28 Through a strategy of decreased prices, increased production, and the coupling of proprietary Roundup Ready® seeds with Roundup® herbicide, Roundup® became the Defendants' most profitable product and the Defendants secured their dominant share of the glyphosate market. In 2000, Roundup® accounted for nearly \$2.8 billion in sales, outselling other herbicides by a margin of five to one and accounting for almost half of the Defendants' revenue.
- 2.29 Since 2007, Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides have consistently had the highest sales volume of all herbicides sold in Canada, with over 25,000,000 kg of active ingredients sold per year. In 2011, the global consumption of Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides was estimated at 650,000,000 kg of active ingredients per year and increasing. By 2013, Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides were the most widely used herbicides worldwide. Today, glyphosate remains one of the world's largest herbicides in terms of sales volume.

#### G. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER'S REASSESSMENT OF GLYPHOSATE

- 2.30 The International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") is an intergovernmental agency forming part of the World Health Organization. Its role is to conduct and coordinate research into the causes of cancer. Its Monographs Programme identifies and publishes information about carcinogenic hazards to humans.
- 2.31 To date, the IARC Monograph Program has reviewed 980 agents. Of the 980 agents it has reviewed, the IARC has classified 116 agents as known human carcinogens (Group 1); 73 agents as probable human carcinogens (Group 2A); 287 agents as possible human carcinogens (Group 2B); 503 agents as not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3); and, one agent as probably not carcinogenic to humans (Group 4).
- 2.32 The IARC's assessments of agents are performed by panels of international experts (i.e., Working Groups), selected on the basis of their expertise and the absence of actual or apparent conflicts of interest.

- 2.33 In assessing an agent, the IARC Working Group reviews and considers the following information:
- (a) human, experimental, and mechanistic data;
  - (b) all pertinent epidemiological studies and cancer bioassays; and,
  - (c) representative mechanistic data.
- 2.34 The IARC Working Group generally only reviews and considers studies that have been published or accepted for publication in openly available scientific literature. Under some circumstances, the IARC Working Group may review materials that are publicly available and whose content is final if there is sufficient information to permit an evaluation of the quality of the methods and results of the studies (for example, government reports and databases, doctoral theses, etc.).
- 2.35 In March 2015, a Working Group of 17 independent experts from 11 countries met over the course of eight days at the IARC to reassess the carcinogenicity of several herbicides, including glyphosate. This meeting culminated several months of comprehensive review of the latest available scientific evidence, including studies related to occupational exposure of farmers, tree nursery workers, forestry workers, and municipal weed-control workers and para-occupational exposure of farming families.
- 2.36. In its assessment of glyphosate, the Working Group identified several case-control studies – American, Canadian, and Swedish – showing statistically significant increased risks of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in association with occupational exposure to glyphosate – even after adjustment for other pesticides.
- 2.37 The Working Group also identified several studies that detected glyphosate in the urine of agricultural workers and in human blood, indicating absorption.
- 2.38 The Working Group noted strong evidence that glyphosate causes genotoxicity, including several studies linking glyphosate to DNA and chromosomal damage.
- 2.39 A summary of the Working Group’s findings was published in *The Lancet Oncology*. The summary states that glyphosate is a probable human carcinogen (Group 2A).
- 2.40 On July 29, 2015, the IARC issued its monograph for glyphosate, Monograph 112. This monograph states (i) that there is limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate; (ii) that there is a positive association between



glyphosate and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; (iii) that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate; and, (iv) that glyphosate is probably carcinogenic to humans.

#### H. THE DEFENDANTS' CONDUCT AFTER THE IARC'S 2015 REASSESSMENT

- 2.41 Despite the IARC's 2015 findings with respect to glyphosate, the Defendants continue to falsely proclaim the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate.
- 2.42 Since the publication of the IARC's 2015 findings with respect to glyphosate, the Defendants have strengthened their efforts to defend Roundup® and glyphosate, and undermine the IARC reassessment. These efforts include:
- (i) directing the Joint Glyphosate Task Force to issue a press release sharply criticizing the IARC's reassessment, stating that the IARC's conclusion was "baffling" and falsely claiming that the IARC "did not consider any new or unique research findings when making its decision," excluded certain available scientific information, and adopted a different approach to interpreting the studies;
  - (ii) writing to the state of California in October 2015 to stop it from warning the public about the carcinogenicity of glyphosate, arguing that the IARC reassessment is mistaken; and,
  - (iii) ghostwriting and/or publishing multiple studies through Canadian firm Intertek Group PLC that ultimately defended Roundup® and glyphosate.
- 2.43 Through Intertek Group PLC, the Defendants improperly influenced and/or ghostwrote five studies published in 2016, including a review article. Intertek Group PLC set and coordinated four "independent expert panels" to publish these papers in the journal *Critical Reviews in Toxicology*.
- 2.44 Each of these five papers published in 2016 claims to have been written by independent experts and states that none of the Defendants' employees or lawyers reviewed the papers prior to publication. However, the Defendants closely followed and controlled the evolution of these articles and even wrote and/or edited passages. The panels put together by Intertek Group PLC did not have the level of independence that the Defendants claimed.
- 2.45 Ultimately, the 15 researchers making up the four "independent expert panels" put together by Intertek Group PLC unanimously concluded that glyphosate

was not a carcinogen. Twelve of these 15 researchers had previously worked as consultants for the Defendants, and two have now admitted that they were paid directly by the Defendants.

- 2.46 The five papers published in 2016 were noticed and relied upon by government agencies. For example, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency cited the papers in its references when it re-approved glyphosate in 2017 – a decision based in large part on studies influenced or written by the Defendants.

I. THE DEFENDANTS HAVE KNOWN FOR DECADES THAT THEY ARE FALSELY PROCLAIMING THE SAFETY OF ROUNDUP®

- 2.47 The Defendants have known for decades that they are falsely proclaiming the safety of Roundup® and glyphosate.
- 2.48 In 1996, the New York Attorney General filed a lawsuit against the Defendant Monsanto Company with respect to its false and misleading advertising of Roundup®. Specifically, the lawsuit challenged the Defendant Monsanto Company's general representations that its spray-on glyphosate-based herbicides, including Roundup®, were "safer than table salt" and "practically non-toxic" to mammals, birds, and fish. The New York Attorney General found that the following representations with respect to the human and environmental safety of Roundup®, among others, were deceptive and misleading:
- (a) that Roundup® is environmentally friendly, biodegradable, and will not build up in the soil;
  - (b) that Roundup® biodegrades into naturally occurring elements;
  - (c) that Roundup® stays where it is applied and does not wash or leach to harm customers' desirable vegetation;
  - (d) that Roundup® bonds tightly to soil particles, staying where it is applied, and biodegrades into natural products soon after application;
  - (e) that glyphosate is less toxic to rats than table salt following acute oral ingestion;
  - (f) that glyphosate's safety margin is much greater than required;
  - (g) that the Defendants' herbicides carry a toxicity category rating of "practically non-toxic" as it pertains to mammals, birds, and fish; and,

- (h) that Roundup® can be used “where kids and pets will play and breaks down into natural material.”

2.49 On November 19, 1996, the Defendant Monsanto Company entered into an Assurance of Discontinue with the New York Attorney General in which it agreed, among other things, “to cease and desist from publishing or broadcasting any advertisements [in New York] that represent, directly or by implication” that:

- (a) its glyphosate-based herbicide products or any component thereof are safe, non-toxic, harmless or free from risk;
- (b) its glyphosate-based herbicide products or any component thereof are biodegradable;
- (c) its glyphosate-based herbicide products or any component thereof stay where they are applied under all circumstances and will not move through the environment by any means;
- (d) its glyphosate-based herbicide products or any component thereof are “good” for the environment or are “known for their environmental characteristics”;
- (e) its glyphosate-based herbicide products or any component thereof are safer or less toxic than common consumer products other than herbicides; and,
- (f) its glyphosate-based herbicide products or any component thereof might be classified as “practically non-toxic.”

2.50 Outside of the state of New York, the Defendants did not alter its advertising in the same manner.

2.51 In 2009, France’s highest court ruled that the Defendant Monsanto Company had not been truthful about the safety of Roundup®, affirming an earlier judgment that the Defendant Monsanto Company had falsely advertised Roundup® as “biodegradable” and as leaving “the soil clean.”

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| <b>J. RECENT WORLDWIDE BANS ON THE SALE AND USE OF ROUNDUP®/<br/>GLYPHOSATE</b> |
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2.52 A number of cities, counties, states, and countries around the world have taken steps to either restrict or ban the sale and/or use of Roundup® and other

glyphosate-based herbicides, both before and since the IARC first announced its assessment for glyphosate in March 2015. More cities, counties, states, and countries will likely follow suit as the dangers of using and being exposed to Roundup® become more widely known.

- 2.53 In April 2014, the Netherlands issued a ban on all glyphosate-based herbicides, including Roundup®. In issuing this ban, Esther Ouwehand, the Dutch Parliamentarian responsible for introducing the successful legislation, stated, "In garden centres, Roundup® is promoted as harmless, but unsuspecting customers have no idea what the risks of this product are. Especially children are sensitive to toxic substances and should therefore not be exposed to it."
- 2.54 Following the IARC assessment for glyphosate, France banned the private sale of Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides and committed to banning Roundup® and glyphosate-based herbicides for 85 percent of uses.
- 2.55 Other cities, counties, states, and countries around the world that have taken steps to either restrict or ban the sale and/or use of Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides include more than 400 towns and cities in Argentina; Bermuda; Brussels; Vancouver; the Czech Republic; Denmark; El Salvador; the Indian states of Punjab and Kerala; Italy; Portugal; and, Miami.

#### K. THE FAULT OF THE DEFENDANTS

- 2.56 The Defendants, directly or indirectly, caused Roundup® products to be sold, distributed, packaged, labelled, marketed, promoted, used and/or handled, causing the Plaintiff Liliane Paquette and the Class Members (victims and successors) to be significantly exposed to the product.
- 2.57 At all material times, the Defendants had a legal obligation to:
- (a) exercise reasonable care in the design, research, manufacture, marketing, advertisement, supply, promotion, packaging, sale, and distribution of Roundup® products;
  - (b) take all reasonable steps necessary to manufacture, promote, sell, and/or distribute a product that was not unreasonably dangerous to those who use it and/or are exposed to it;
  - (c) ensure that their Roundup® products were safe and fit for intended and/or reasonably foreseeable use;
  - (d) conduct appropriate testing to determine that their Roundup® products were fit for intended and/or reasonably foreseeable use;

- (e) provide accurate, true, and correct information concerning the risks of using and/or being exposed to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate;
- (f) properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks of using and/or being exposed significantly to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, as well as the magnitude of these risks;
- (g) ensure that users of Roundup® as well as the general public were kept fully and completely informed of all defects and risks associated with Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, in a timely manner;
- (h) monitor, investigate, evaluate and follow up on reports of possible risks associated with Roundup® and/or its active ingredient, glyphosate;
- (i) not withhold from government agencies and the general public information relevant to the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate; and,
- (j) not misrepresent or falsely proclaim to government agencies and the general public the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate.

2.58 The Defendants breached the above-mentioned legal obligation.

2.59 At all material times, the Defendants knew or ought to have known of the dangers, hazards and risks of Roundup® and specifically, the carcinogenic properties of glyphosate.

2.60 At all material times, the Defendants knew or ought to have known that significant use of or exposure to Roundup® products could cause or be associated with the injuries and damages suffered by the Plaintiffs and the Class Members and thus created a dangerous and unreasonable risk of injury and damages to those who use or are exposed significantly to these products and the members of their family, including the Plaintiffs.

2.61 The Defendants knew or ought to have known that users of Roundup® as well as the general public were unaware of the risks and the magnitude of the risks associated with the significant use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides.

2.62 By manufacturing, marketing, promoting, selling, and distributing their defective glyphosate-based herbicide products while (i) knowing or having reason to know of the defects inherent in these products, (ii) knowing or having reason to know that significant use of and/or exposure to these products

creates a significant risk of harm, and (iii) failing to prevent or adequately warn of these defects and risks, the Defendants failed to exercise the standard of care required in the design, research, development, manufacture, testing, marketing, supply, promotion, advertisement, packaging, sale, and distribution of their Roundup® products.

2.63 Despite the Defendants' ability and means to investigate, study, and test their Roundup® products and to provide adequate warnings of the risks associated with them, the Defendants have failed to do so. Instead, the Defendants have wrongfully concealed information and have made further false and/or misleading statements with respect to the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate.

2.64 The Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' damages were caused by the acts, omissions and/or faults of the Defendants. Such acts, omissions and/or faults include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) the Defendants failed to undertake sufficient studies and conduct the necessary tests to determine whether Roundup® products and glyphosate-based herbicides were safe to those using them and/or exposed to them significantly, fit for their intended purpose in agriculture and horticulture, and of merchantable quality;
- (b) the Defendants manufactured, produced, promoted, formulated, created, developed, designed, sold, and/or distributed their Roundup® products without thorough and adequate pre- and post-market testing;
- (c) the Defendants failed to adequately test their Roundup® products in a manner that would fully disclose the magnitude of the risks associated with their significant use and exposure, including, but not limited to, the increased risk of developing injuries;
- (d) the Defendants manufactured, produced, promoted, formulated, created, developed, designed, sold, and/or distributed their Roundup® products while negligently and/or intentionally concealing and failing to disclose the results of trials, tests, and studies of exposure to glyphosate, and, consequently, the risk of serious harm associated with significant use of and exposure to the Defendants' Roundup® products;
- (e) the Defendants failed to use reasonable and prudent care in the design, research, manufacture, and development of their Roundup® products so as to avoid the risk of serious harm associated with the [...] significant use of and/or exposure to Roundup®/glyphosate as a herbicide;

- (f) the Defendants failed to design and manufacture their Roundup® products so as to ensure they were at least as safe and effective as other herbicides on the market;
- (g) the Defendants failed to provide adequate instructions, guidelines, and safety precautions to those persons who the Defendants could reasonably foresee would use and/or be exposed significantly to their Roundup® products;
- (h) the Defendants, both before and after their Roundup® products were approved by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency, failed to give the Agency complete and accurate information as it became available;
- (i) the Defendants failed to disclose to the Plaintiffs, the Class Members, users of their Roundup® products, consumers, and the general public the increased risks associated with significant use of and exposure to their Roundup® products and their active ingredient, glyphosate, including, but not limited to, the increased risk of developing injuries;
- (j) the Defendants failed to provide the Plaintiffs, the Class Members, and the Agency with proper, adequate, and/or fair warning of the increased risks associated with significant use of and exposure to their Roundup® products and their active ingredient, glyphosate, including, but not limited to, the increased risk of developing injuries;
- (k) the Defendants failed to warn the Plaintiffs, the Class Members, users of their Roundup® products, consumers, and the general public that their Roundup® products' risk of harm was unreasonable and that there were safer and effective alternative herbicides available to the Plaintiffs, the Class Members, and other consumers;
- (l) the Defendants failed to adequately monitor, investigate, evaluate and follow up on reports of possible risks associated with Roundup® and/or its active ingredient, glyphosate;
- (m) the Defendants failed to provide any or any adequate updated and/or current information to the Plaintiffs, the Class Members, and/or the Agency with respect to the increased risks associated with Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, as such information became available from time to time;

- (n) the Defendants failed to provide adequate warnings of the increased risks associated with their Roundup® products and their active ingredient, glyphosate, on their Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);
- (o) the Defendants, after becoming aware of the increased risks associated with their Roundup® products and their active ingredient, glyphosate, failed to issue adequate warnings, timely recall their Roundup® products, publicize the problems, and otherwise act properly and in a timely manner to alert the public;
- (p) the Defendants systematically suppressed or downplayed contrary evidence about the risks associated with their Roundup® products and other glyphosate-based herbicides;
- (q) the Defendants made false and/or misleading statements concerning the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate;
- (r) the Defendants represented that their Roundup® products were safe and fit for their intended use when, in fact, the Defendants knew or ought to have known that their products were not safe or fit for their intended purpose;
- (s) the Defendants declined to make any changes to Roundup® products' labelling or other promotional materials that would alert users, consumers, and the general public of the risks associated with significant use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate;
- (t) the Defendants advertised, marketed, and recommended the use of their Roundup® products while concealing and failing to disclose or warn of the dangers they knew to be associated with or caused by the significant use of or exposure to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate;
- (u) the Defendants misrepresented the state of research, opinion and medical literature pertaining to the safety of Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides;
- (v) the Defendants continued to disseminate information to its consumers that indicated or implied that the Defendants' Roundup® products were safe for use in the agricultural and horticultural industries; and,
- (w) the Defendants failed to timely cease the manufacture, marketing, sale and/or distribution of their Roundup® products when they knew or ought



to have known that these products were associated with an increased risk of developing injuries.

2.65 The Defendants knew or ought to have known that it was foreseeable that those using and/or exposed significantly to their Roundup® products and the members of their family would suffer injuries and damages as a result of the Defendants' failure to exercise the standard of care required in the manufacturing, marketing, promotion, labelling, distribution, and sale of their Roundup® products.

#### L. THE PLAINTIFFS' EXPERIENCE AND DAMAGES

2.66 The Plaintiff Liliane Paquette was significantly exposed to Roundup® from approximately 1998 to 2005 in l'Assomption, Quebec while working and living on a dairy farm where Roundup® was used to eradicate weeds when sowing.

2.67 Although Liliane Paquette did not apply Roundup® to the fields (her ex-boyfriend applied the Roundup®), in her work on the farm, she frequently handled Roundup® and/or came into physical contact with crops that had been sprayed with Roundup®.

2.68 Liliane Paquette was also exposed to Roundup® by living on the farm. The fields surrounding the farm house were sprayed with Roundup®. When the windows of the farm house were open, Liliane Paquette would frequently breathe in Roundup®.

2.68.1 The Roundup® was applied at least two times a year on the farm for approximately two weeks each time.

2.68.2 The volume of Roundup used each day on the farm during these periods was always more than 500 milliliters.

2.69 In October 2005, Liliane Paquette was diagnosed with stage four chronic lymphocytic leukemia, a type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

2.70 Since her diagnosis in 2005, Liliane Paquette has not been able to work and has had to undergo several rounds of chemotherapy – some that worked, some that did not work, and some that caused her serious side effects.

2.71 The Plaintiffs did not know the nature and extent of the injuries that could result from the intended significant use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate.

2.71.1 The Plaintiff M.A. is the common-law spouse of Liliane Paquette since June 2005.

- 2.71.2 The Plaintiff M.A. is identified only with the initials of his name to protect the confidentiality of the Plaintiff Liliane Paquette.
- 2.71.3 Since his spouse's injury, M.A. has to take a lot of responsibilities, affecting his financial and personal life.
- 2.71.4 Among other things, M.A. has to take care of the maintenance of the house, but also of the rented part of it and the interactions with the tenants, which were done by Ms. Paquette before her diagnosis.
- 2.71.5 M.A. has to take Ms. Paquette to a lot of her appointments and, thus, has incurred expenses regarding his car to transport Ms. Paquette and parking between her time in the hospital and for follow up appointments;
- 2.71.6 All the damages suffered by the Plaintiff Liliane Paquette had an adverse effect on their couple life and had a significant impact on their quality of life;
- 2.71.7 In addition, his spouse's health problems caused to M.A. significant emotional stress and major inconvenience;
- 2.72 The injuries, harm and economic losses suffered by the Plaintiffs and the Class Members were caused by the acts, omissions and/or faults of the Defendants, their servants, their agents and their mandataries.
- 2.73 In all of the circumstances of this case, the Defendants applied callous and reckless disregard for the health and safety of the Plaintiff Liliane Paquette and the Class Members (victims and successors). The Defendants regularly risked the lives of those who used and/or were exposed significantly to their Roundup® products, including the Plaintiff Liliane Paquette and the Class Members (victims and successors), with full knowledge of the dangers of these products. The Defendants made conscious decisions not to redesign, relabel, warn or inform the unsuspecting public, including the Plaintiffs and the Class Members. The Defendants' conduct therefore warrants an award of punitive damages.
- 2.74 As a proximate result of the Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions in placing their defective Roundup® products on the market without adequate warnings of the risks associated with them and of the carcinogenic nature of glyphosate, the Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered, and continue to suffer, serious personal injuries and pain and suffering. The Plaintiffs and the Class Members have also suffered, and continues to suffer, pecuniary damages of a nature and amount to be particularized prior to trial.

- 2.75 As a proximate result of the Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions in placing their defective Roundup® products on the market without adequate warnings of the risks associated with them and of the carcinogenic nature of glyphosate, the Class Members (family members) have suffered, and continue to suffer, damages, including loss of care, guidance and companionship as well as financial expenses and damages of a nature and amount to be particularized prior to trial.
3. The facts giving rise to personal claims by each Class Member against the Defendants are:
- 3.1 Each Class Member is entitled to claim from the Defendants solidarily the reimbursement of the damages he/she suffered as well as punitive damages for the grounds alleged in paragraph 2 of this Application.
4. The composition of the Class makes it difficult or impracticable to apply the rules for mandates to take part in judicial proceedings on behalf of others or for consolidation of proceedings:
- 4.1 The Class is composed of an indeterminate number of people resident in Quebec who were diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma after having used and/or been exposed significantly to Roundup® between 1976 and the date of the judgment authorizing this class action, of successors of these persons and of members of their family.
- 4.2 As Roundup® and other glyphosate-based herbicides are the most widely used herbicides worldwide, the size of the Class in this action is likely very large. The Class Members are so numerous that the consolidation of proceedings into one action would simply not be practical.
- 4.3 The Class Members are located all across the province of Quebec.
- 4.4 Given that medical diagnoses are confidential, the Plaintiffs do not know the identity of the Class Members.
- 4.5 It would be difficult – if not impossible – to obtain a mandate from each Class Member and to consolidate all of the proceedings into one action.
- 4.6 Deterrence of the Defendants in order for them to modify their behaviours, policies, and procedures also militates in favour of a class action here.
- 4.7 A class action is the appropriate means for resolving efficiently and equitably the current litigation without excessively bogging down the Court and the

justice system with a multitude of individual actions as well as to avoid the risk of contradictory decisions on the same facts and questions.

- 4.7.1 It would also not be practical and contrary to the interests of a proper administration of justice and to the spirit of the *Code of Civil Procedure* for each of the members to institute an individual action against the defendants.
- 4.8 All of the Class Members have in common the fact that they suffered damages resulting from the fault of the Defendants: (i) misrepresenting the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate; and, (ii) failing to properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks of using and/or being exposed significantly to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, as well as the magnitude of these risks.
- 4.9 The determination of the identical, similar or related issues of law or fact presented in this Application will allow for the advancement of this action even if individual questions should remain to be decided.
- 4.10 Thus, the condition provided at paragraph 575(3) of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, regarding the composition of the Class in order for the Court to authorize the class action, is met.
5. The identical, similar or related questions of law or fact between each Class Member and the Defendants that the Plaintiffs wish to have decided by the class action are:
  - 5.1 Does the Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, offer the security that the public is normally entitled to expect?
    - 5.1.1 Can a significant use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, cause non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?
  - 5.2 Did the Defendants misrepresent the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate?
  - 5.3 Did the Defendants fail to properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks of using and/or being exposed significantly to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, as well as the magnitude of these risks?
  - 5.4 If the answer to the question in paragraph 5.2 is "yes," does this misrepresentation constitute a fault resulting in the Defendants' solidary liability towards the Class Members?

- 5.5 If the answer to the question in paragraph 5.3 is “yes,” does this failure to properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks constitute a fault resulting in the Defendants’ solidary liability towards the Class Members?
- 5.6 Is there a causal link between the fault and the damages?
- 5.7 If the Defendants are liable towards the Class Members (victims and successors), are the Class Members entitled:
- (a) to receive compensation for their physical injuries?
  - (b) to receive compensation for their economic injuries?
  - (c) to receive moral damages?
  - (d) to receive punitive damages? If yes, what is the appropriate amount of punitive damages to which the Class Members are entitled?
- 5.8 If the Defendants are liable towards the Class Members (family members), are the Class Members entitled:
- (a) to receive compensation for loss of care, guidance and companionship?
  - (b) to receive compensation for stress and major inconvenience?
  - (c) to receive compensation for financial expenses?
- 5.9 What is the amount to be granted to the Class Members in compensation for their damages?
- 5.10 What is the amount to be granted to the Class Members as punitive damages?
6. The questions of law or fact that are particular to each of the Class Members consist of:
- 6.1 Identifying the physical and economic injuries as well as the moral damages suffered by each Class Member and determining the quantum of compensation to which each Class Member is entitled.
7. It is expedient that the bringing of a class action for the benefit of the Class Members be authorized.
8. The nature of the recourse which the Plaintiffs wish to exercise on behalf of the Class Members is:

An action for damages based on the responsibility of a manufacturer of a herbicide product.

9. The conclusions sought by the Plaintiffs against the Defendants are as follows:

**GRANT** the Plaintiffs' class action against the Defendants for all Class Members;

**DECLARE** the Defendants jointly and severally liable for the damages suffered by the Plaintiff and each Class Member;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Plaintiffs an amount for non-pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Plaintiffs an amount for pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Class Member an amount for non-pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Class Member an amount for pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay to the Plaintiffs and the Class Members the amount of \$10,000,000 as punitive damages as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**ORDER** collective recovery of the claims for non-pecuniary and punitive damages for all Class Members and individual liquidation of the claims of Class Members in accordance with articles 595 to 598 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*;

**ORDER** collective recovery of the claims for pecuniary damages for all Class Members and individual liquidation of the claims of Class Members in accordance with articles 595 to 598 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, and, alternatively, order the individual recovery of claims for pecuniary damages for all Class Members in accordance with articles 599 to 601 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*;

**THE WHOLE** with judicial costs, including fees for notices and experts.

10. The Plaintiffs request that they be ascribed the status of Representative.
11. The Plaintiffs are in a position to properly represent the Class Members for the following reasons:
  - 11.1 The Plaintiffs are members of the Class.
    - 11.1.1 The Plaintiffs have personal knowledge of the facts on which this recourse is based and they have the physical and intellectual resources to properly perform their task of representative.
    - 11.1.2 The Plaintiffs have sustained part of the damages alleged in this claim.
    - 11.1.3 The Plaintiffs are able to ensure proper representation of the Class Members and are not in a conflict of interest.
    - 11.1.4 The Plaintiffs intend to honestly and loyally represent the interests of the Class Members.
  - 11.2 The Plaintiffs are prepared to pursue this action in the interest of the Class Members they seek to represent and are determined to see this action through to its conclusion.
  - 11.3 The Plaintiffs mandated the undersigned lawyers who have significant experience in class action matters.

- 11.4 The Plaintiffs, with the assistance of the undersigned lawyers, are available to invest all the time and effort required in order to accomplish all of the formalities and tasks necessary for the advancement of this class action.
- 11.5 The Plaintiffs collaborated and are prepared to collaborate with the undersigned lawyers in all steps of the process. The Plaintiffs are also prepared to provide information necessary to ensure the advancement of this class action.
- 11.6 The Plaintiffs have mandated the undersigned lawyers to obtain all information relevant to this action and intends to keep themselves informed of developments.
- 11.7 The Plaintiffs have the capacity and interest to properly represent the Class Members.
- 11.8 While the Plaintiffs could have filed individual applications, they prefer to bring this class action in order to help the other Class Members.
- 11.9 The Plaintiffs seek to facilitate access to justice for the Class Members.
- 11.10 The Plaintiffs are acting in good faith for the sole objective of asserting their rights as well as those of the Class Members.
- 11.11 The Plaintiffs are thus able to ensure proper representation of the members in the sense of paragraph 575(4) of the *Code of Civil Procedure*.
12. The Plaintiffs propose that this class action be brought before the Superior Court of the district of Quebec for the following reasons:
- 12.1 None of the Defendants have a domicile or residence in the province of Quebec.
- 12.2 The district of Quebec is the most appropriate considering (i) that Class Members are located all over the province; and, (ii) that numerous Class Members reside in the district of Quebec.
- 12.3 The Plaintiffs' lawyers have their offices in the district of Quebec.



**FOR THESE REASONS, MAY IT PLEASE THIS HONOURABLE COURT TO:**

**GRANT** this Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**AUTHORIZE** this class action as follows:

An action for damages based on the responsibility of a manufacturer of a herbicide product;

**APPOINT** the Plaintiffs Liliane Paquette and M.A. as Representatives of the Class herein described as:

All individuals resident in Quebec who were diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma after having used and/or been exposed significantly to Roundup® between 1976 and the date of the judgment authorizing this class action, their successors and the members of their family, including all individuals who are a living spouse, common-law spouse, former spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or sibling of these individuals ("Class Members").

**IDENTIFY** the principal questions of law and fact to be dealt with collectively as follows:

- (1) Does the Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, offer the security that the public is normally entitled to expect?
- (2) Can a significant use of and/or exposure to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, cause non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?
- (3) Did the Defendants misrepresent the safety of Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate?
- (4) Did the Defendants fail to properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks of using and/or being exposed to Roundup® and its active ingredient, glyphosate, as well as the magnitude of these risks?
- (5) If the answer to the question in paragraph 3 is "yes," does this misrepresentation constitute a fault resulting in the Defendants' solidary liability towards the Class Members?
- (6) If the answer to the question in paragraph 4 is "yes," does this failure to properly, adequately, and fairly warn of the risks constitute a fault resulting in the Defendants' solidary liability towards the Class Members?

(7) Is there a causal link between the fault and the damages?

(8) If the Defendants are liable towards the Class Members (victims and successors), are the Class Members entitled:

(a) to receive compensation for their physical injuries?

(b) to receive compensation for their economic injuries?

(c) to receive moral damages?

(d) to receive punitive damages? If yes, what is the appropriate amount of punitive damages to which the Class Members are entitled?

(9) If the Defendants are liable towards the Class Members (family members), are the Class Members entitled:

(a) to receive compensation for loss of care, guidance and companionship?

(b) to receive compensation for stress and major inconvenience?

(c) to receive compensation for financial expenses?

(10) What is the amount to be granted to the Class Members in compensation for their damages?

(11) What is the amount to be granted to the Class Members as punitive damages?

**IDENTIFY** the principal questions of law and fact to be dealt with each Class Members as follows:

Identifying the physical and economic injuries as well as the moral damages suffered by each Class Member and determining the quantum of compensation to which each Class Member is entitled.

**IDENTIFY** as follows the conclusions sought in relation to the above-mentioned questions of law and fact:

**GRANT** the Plaintiffs' class action against the Defendants for all Class Members;

**DECLARE** the Defendants jointly and severally liable for the damages suffered by the Plaintiffs and each Class Member;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Plaintiff an amount for non-pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Plaintiff an amount for pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Class Member an amount for non-pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay each Class Member an amount for pecuniary damages, to be determined at trial, as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**CONDEMN** the Defendants, solidarily, to pay to the Plaintiffs and the Class Members the amount of \$10,000,000 as punitive damages as well as interest at the legal rate and the additional indemnity provided for at article 1619 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, from the date of service of the Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative;

**ORDER** collective recovery of the claims for non-pecuniary and punitive damages for all Class Members and individual liquidation of the claims of Class Members in accordance with articles 595 to 598 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*;

**ORDER** collective recovery of the claims for pecuniary damages for all Class Members and individual liquidation of the claims of Class Members in accordance with articles 595 to 598 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, and, alternatively, order the individual recovery of claims for pecuniary damages for all Class Members in accordance with articles 599 to 601 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*;

**THE WHOLE** with judicial costs, including fees for notices and experts.

**DECLARE** that any Class Member who has not requested his/her exclusion from the Class be bound by any judgment to be rendered on the class action, in accordance with the law;

**FIX** the deadline for exclusion at thirty (30) days after the date of the notice to Class Members, at the expiry of which Class Members who have not requested their exclusion will be bound by any judgment to be rendered;

**ORDER** the publication of a notice to Class Members, in accordance with article 576 of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, in a manner and form to be determined by this Honourable Court;

**REFER** the record to the Chief Justice so that he may fix the district in which this class action is to be brought and the judge before whom it will be heard;

**ORDER** that in the event that this class action is to be brought in another district, the clerk of this Honourable Court shall, upon receiving the decision of the Chief Justice, transmit the present record to the clerk of the designated district;

**THE WHOLE** with judicial costs, including expert fees and notice publication fees.

QUEBEC, December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020



**DUSSAULT LEMAY BEAUCHESNE,  
AVOCATS S.E.N.C.R.L.**

**Me Éric Lemay**

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PROJET

## Elaine Labrecque

**De:** Elaine Labrecque  
**Envoyé:** 1 décembre 2020 14:49  
**À:** notifications-mtl@torys.com  
**Cc:** Eric Lemay; Jean-Francois Lachance; Marie-Pier Smith  
**Objet:** Notification Liliane Paquette and al. v. Monsanto Canada ULC and al. ND: 3119017  
**Pièces jointes:** Re-Amended Application for Authorization to Institute a Class Action 2020-12-01.pdf

| Suivi: | Destinataire                | Réception               | Lire                 |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|        | notifications-mtl@torys.com |                         |                      |
|        | Eric Lemay                  | Remis: 2020-12-01 14:49 |                      |
|        | Jean-Francois Lachance      | Remis: 2020-12-01 14:50 |                      |
|        | Marie-Pier Smith            | Remis: 2020-12-01 14:50 | Lu: 2020-12-01 14:52 |

| BORDEREAU D'ENVOI                                  |  |                               |  |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Notification par courriel (Art. 133 et 134 C.p.c.) |  |                               |  |
| Date   | 1er décembre 2020  | Heure / Time                  | Voir l'entête du courriel<br>See email header                                |
| Expéditeur / From                                  |  |                               |  |
| Nom / Name   | Me Éric Lemay  | Notre dossier /<br>Our File   | 3119017  |
| Adresse courriel                                   | <a href="mailto:elemay@dlblegal.ca">elemay@dlblegal.ca</a> | Autre adresse de notification | <a href="mailto:elabrecque@dlblegal.ca">elabrecque@dlblegal.ca</a>           |
| Télécopieur / Fax                                  | 418 657-3497   | Ligne directe / Direct line   | 418 657-2424   |
| Destinataire(s) / To                               |  |                               |  |
| Nom / Name   | Cabinet / Firm   | Votre dossier / Your file     | Adresse de courriel pour notification / Notification email address           |
| Me Sylvie Rodrigue,                                | Société d'avocats Torys                                    |                               | <a href="mailto:notifications-mtl@torys.com">notifications-mtl@torys.com</a> |
|  |  |                               |  |

| Nature du document notifié / Nature of the document notified |  |
|--|--|
| Numéro de Cour / Court Number                                | 200-06-000230-196  |
| Nom des parties / Name of parties                            | Liliane Paquette and al. v. Monsanto Canada ULC and al.  |
| Nature du document / Nature of document                      | Re-Amended Application for authorization to institute a class action and to obtain the status of representative (2020-12-01) |

| Information relative au document notifié   |     |
|--|-----|
| Format du fichier (PDF, JPEG, WAV, XLS ou autre)                                   | PDF |
| Taille du document (nombre de pages; d'onglets; de feuilles; durée enregistrement) | 30  |

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DUSSAULT LEMAY BEAUCHESNE

AVOCATS

*Elaine Labrecque*

Adjointe juridique de Me Éric Lemay  
et Me Jean-François Lachance

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PROJET

**SUPERIOR COURT (CLASS ACTION)  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC  
NO : 200-06-000230-196**

**LILIANE PAQUETTE AND AL.**

Plaintiffs

v.

**MONSANTO CANADA ULC  
and  
MONSANTO COMPANY  
and  
BAYER INC.**

Defendants

**RE-AMENDED APPLICATION FOR  
AUTHORIZATION TO INSTITUTE A  
CLASS ACTION AND TO OBTAIN THE  
STATUS OF REPRESENTATIVE  
(2020-12-01)  
(Arts 574 and following of the Code of  
Civil Procedure)**

**D  
L  
B**

**DUSSAULT LEMAY BEAUCHESNE**

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