

Monthly Update on Activity of the Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) April 2014

Discussions from the 510th to 512nd Meetings of the Commission held on the 8th, 15th, 22nd of April 2014 are summarized as follows:

(1) Risk assessment requests on the following items were made by risk management organizations¹.

Additives	• Zinc gluconate
Pesticides	• Clothianidin
Veterinary medicinal products	• Amendment of the “Approach to setting use restriction period for animal vaccine”, and 97 components contained as additives in the already approved veterinary vaccines for which the use restriction period to be set.
Food for specified health uses	• Chousyoku-probiotics yogurt Bifix

(2) The Risk Assessment Reports on the following items were finalized and notified to the relevant risk management organizations concerned.

Pesticides

Item	ADI
Quisalofopethyl and quisalofop P tefuryl group	0.009 mg/kg bw per day
Propiconazole	0.019 mg/kg bw per day
Benzyladenine	0.062 mg/kg bw per day
Spiromesifen	0.022 mg/kg bw per day
Tebufloquin	0.041 mg/kg bw per day
Flufenoxuron	0.037 mg/kg bw per day
Penthiopyrad	0.081 mg/kg bw per day
Milbemectin	0.03 mg/kg bw per day
Lepimectin	0.02 mg/kg bw per day

¹ E.g. the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Consumer Affairs Agency (CAA).

Veterinary medicinal products

Item	Conclusion
Amendment of the “Approach to setting use restriction period for an animal vaccine”	FSCJ conclusion: Currently a use restriction period for veterinary vaccines is set based on the disappearance of foreign body from injection site. If use restriction period is set based on the human health effects from additives such as adjuvants after amendment of the current approach, appropriate measures will be taken depend on the adjuvants and thus the relevant amendment is considered to be of no concern for food safety. Therefore, FSCJ concludes that the assessed item falls under the category which is the case where the contents and degree of adverse effects on human health are clear ² .

Prions

Item	Conclusion
Cattle meat and offal imported from Poland.	<p>FSCJ conclusion:</p> <p>(1) Restriction of cattle age : A difference between “the ban on import” and setting the age threshold for import at “30 months” in the risk to human health that could arise from consumption of BSE prion in meat and offal would be extremely small. Therefore, the effects on human health of this change of the border measure are negligible.</p> <p>(2) Definition of SRMs : A difference between “the ban on import” and the import of meat and offal containing no SRMs defined as “tonsils and distal ileum (limited to the part of two meters from the junction to the caecum) from all ages and head (excluding the tongue and cheek meat), spinal cord and vertebral column from over 30 months age” in the risk to human health that could arise from consumption of BSE prion in meat and offal would be extremely small. Therefore, the effects on human health of this change of the border measures are negligible.</p>

² The case designated by item (ii) of paragraph (1) of article 11 of the Food Safety Basic Act.