

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

November 2015

Discussions from the 583rd to 585th Meetings of the Commission held on the 10th, 17th and 24th of November 2015 are summarized as follows:

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

Food additives	• Sodium selenite
Pesticides	• Imidacloprid • Fenazaquin
Feed additives	• Bacillus subtilis

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

Additives

Item	Conclusion
Hypobromous acid water	FSCJ conclusion: FSCJ specified an ADI of 1 mg/kg bw per day for 5,5-dimethylhydantoin and an ADI of 0.9 mg/kg bw per day as bromide ions for bromide. FSCJ considered hydrobromous acid water to be of no concern for the food safety as long as used appropriately as a food additive.
Sodium selenite	FSCJ conclusion: FSCJ determined, for infants of 0 to 2 years old, an upper level of intake (UL) of 5.9 µg/kg bw per day (as selenium) for selenium.

Pesticides

Item	ADI	ARfD
Mandestrobin	0.19 mg/kg bw per day	Not required
Isopyrazam	0.055 mg/kg bw per day	0.3 mg/kg bw
Quinomethionate	0.0064 mg/kg bw per day	1.5 mg/kg bw
Bicyclopyrone	0.00028 mg/kg bw per day	2 mg/kg bw for ordinal people. 0.01 mg/kg bw for pregnant women and women expected to be pregnant

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

Microorganisms and Viruses

Item	Conclusion
Kudoa septempunctata in flounder	FSCJ conclusion: It is important to prevent the infection of flounder with Kudoa septempunctata to reduce the risk to human health. DALY's preliminary calculation suggests that the disease burden is extremely low. Therefore, risk management organizations are expected to consider possible measures for the said prevention taking into account the outcome of the DALY's preliminary calculation.