

This is provisional English translation of an excerpt from the original full report.

Risk Assessment Report

Monocaprin (Exempted Substances)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)
January 2018

SUMMARY

FSCJ conducted a risk assessment necessary for designating monocaprin (CAS No. 26402-22-2), an insect-fungicide, as Exempted Substances¹ based on various documents.

Toxicity studies including acute toxicity, irritation to eyes and skin, sensitivity to skin and genotoxicity showed no adverse effects of exposure to monocaprin through food consumption.

A possibility that dietary intakes monocaprin as used for a food additive through ordinary meals is affected by the residue levels of monocaprin in crops as pesticide was considered very low.,

On the basis of the consideration mentioned above, FSCJ concluded that a risk of monocaprin on human health through residues in foods is negligible as long as normally used as a pesticide.

¹ On May 29, 2006 the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) introduced the positive list system for agricultural chemicals remaining in foods to prohibit the distribution of foods that contain agricultural chemicals above a certain level if maximum residue limits (MRLs) have not been established. Exempted Substances are designated as substances having no potential to cause damage to human health by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, based on the provision of Paragraph 3, Article 11 of the Food Sanitation Act, and these substances are not subjected to the positive list system.