

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

Risk Assessment Report

Pyroxasulfone

(Pesticides)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) August 2019

ABSTRACT

FSCJ established health based guidance values of pyroxasulfone (CAS No.447399-55-5), an isoxazoline herbicide, based on results from various studies in the risk assessment.

The data used in the assessment include fate in animals (rats, goats and others), fate in plants (corns, soybeans and others), residue in crops, subacute toxicity (rats, mice and dogs), subacute neurotoxicity (rats), chronic toxicity (rats and dogs), carcinogenicity (rats and mice), two-generation reproductive toxicity (rats), developmental neurotoxicity (rats), genotoxcity, immunotoxicity (rats and mice), and Major adverse effects of pyroxasulfone were neurotoxicities in central and peripheral nervous system such as axonal/myelin degeneration, myocardial degeneration/necrosis in rats and mice, inflammation, degeneration or necrosis of the skeletal muscle in rats and dogs, decreased kidney weight, retrograde (ascending) nephropathy in mice and urinary bladder mucosal hyperplasia in rats.

No reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, developmental neurotoxicity, genotoxicity relevant to human health or immunotoxicity was observed.

Increased incidences of transitional cell papillomas in the urinary bladder in males and adrenal pheochromocytomas in females were observed in a two-year carcinogenicity study in rats, however, a genotoxic mechanism was unlikely to be involved in the tumor induction and it was considered possible to establish a threshold dose in the assessment.

Based on various studies, pyroxasulfone (parent compound only) was identified as a relevant substance for residue definition for dietary risk assessment in agricultural products.

The overall no-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) of a 90-day toxicity study and its additional study in dogs were 2 mg/kg bw/day. The value was the same as one-year chronic toxicity study in dogs. Taken together, 2 mg/kg bw was the lowest NOAEL in all tests. FSCJ specified an acceptable daily intake (ADI) of 0.02 mg/kg bw/day by applying a safety factor of 100 to the NOAEL.



FSCJ judged it unnecessary to specify an acute reference dose (ARfD), since no adverse effects would be likely to be elicited by a single oral administration of pyroxasulfone.



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Species	Study	Dose (mg/kgbw/day)	NOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	LOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	Critical endpoint ¹⁾
Rat	90-day subacute toxicity study (the 1 st study)	0, 100, 500, 2 500, 5 000 ppm M: 0, 8.9, 43.9, 221, 451 F: 0, 10.2, 48.9, 256, 514	M: 43.9 F: 48.9	M: 221 F: 256	FM: Myocardial degeneration/necrosis and others
	90-day subacute toxicity study (the 2 nd study)	0, 25, 250, 2 500 ppm M: 0, 1.7, 16.4, 171 F: 0, 2.0, 20.6, 205	M: 16.4 F: 20.6	M: 171 F: 205	FM: Myocardial degeneration/inflammation and others
	Overall evaluation of 90-day subacute toxicity study (the 1 st and 2 nd study)		M: 43.9 F: 48.9		
	90 day-subacute toxicity study	0, 25, 250, 2 500 ppm M: 0, 1.56, 15.9, 161 F: 0, 1.92, 19.6, 200	M: 161 F: 200	M: — F: —	FM: No toxicological effect (Not subacute neurotoxic)
	One-year chronic toxicity study	0, 5, 50, 1 000, 2 000 ppm M: 0, 0.22, 2.22, 46.2, 91.9 F: 0, 0.30, 3.12, 60.8, 121	M: 2.22 F: 3.12	M: 46.2 F: 60.8	M: Urinary bladder mucosal hyperplasia (local/multifocal/diffuse) and others F: Cardiomyopathy (multifocal myocardial degeneration /inflammation/fibrosis)
	Two-year carcinogenicity study	0, 5, 50, 1 000, 2 000 ppm M: 0, 0.21, 2.05, 42.6, 84.6 F: 0, 0.28, 2.69, 54.3, 107	M: 2.05 F: 2.69	M: 42.6 F: 54.3	FM:Cardiomyopathy (myocardial degeneration/inflammation/ fibrosis) and others(M:Transitional cell papillomas in the urinary bladderF:Adrenal pheochromocytomas)
	Two-generation reproductive toxicity study	0, 5, 100, 2 000 ppm PM: 0, 0.29, 5.75, 114 PF: 0, 0.36, 6.94, 135 F ₁ M: 0, 0.43, 8.72, 173 F ₁ F: 0, 0.48, 9.93, 195	Parent PM: 5.75 PF: 6.94 F ₁ M: 8.72 F ₁ F: 9.93 Offspring PM: 5.75 PF: 6.94 F ₁ M: 8.72 F ₁ F: 9.93	Parent: PM: 114 PF: 135 F ₁ M: 173 F ₁ F: 195 Offspring PM: 114 PF: 135 F ₁ M: 173 F ₁ F: 195	Parent FM: Diffuse mucosal epithelial hyperplasiain the urinary bladder and others Offspring FM: Suppressed body weight (No effect on reproduction)

Table 1. Levels relevant of toxicological evaluation of pyroxasulfone



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Species	Study	Dose (mg/kgbw/day)	NOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	LOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	Critical endpoint ¹⁾
	Developmental toxicity study	0, 100, 500, 1 000	Maternal: 500 Embryo/fetus: 1 000	Maternal: 1 000 Embryo/fetus: —	Maternal: Suppressed body weight Embryo/fetus: No toxicological effect (Not teratogenic)
	Developmental neurotoxicity study	0, 100, 300, 900	M: 900 F: 900	M: — F: —	FM: No toxicological effect (Not developmental neurotoxic)
	90-day subacute toxicity study (the 1 st study)	0, 500, 1 000, 5 000, 10 000/7 500 ppm M: 0, 103, 206, 1 420, 2490 F: 0, 96, 202, 1 230, 1 940	M: — F: 96	M: 103 F: 202	M: Decrease in TG F: Glycogen vacuolation in the liver and others
Mouse	90-day subacute toxicity study (the 2 nd study)	0, 25, 250, 2 500 ppm M: 0, 4.0, 39.8, 394 F: 0, 5.4, 51.2, 531	M: 394 F: 531	M: — F: —	FM: No toxicological effect
	78-week carcinogenicity study	0, 5, 150, 2 000/1 000 (M), 2 000/500 (F) ppm M: 0, 0.61, 18.3, 255 F: 0, 0.71, 22.4, 76.5	M: 18.3 F: 22.4	M: 255 F: 76.5	FM: Sciatic nerve, dorsal funiculus of spinal cord, nasal trigeminal nerve, axonal/myelin degeneration and others (Not carcinogenic)
Rabbit	Developmental toxicity study	0, 250, 500, 1 000	Maternal: 500 Embryo/fetus: 500	Maternal: 1000 Embryo/fetus: 1000	Maternal: Miscarriage and decreased feed consumption Embryo/fetus: Increase in the early resorption rate and lowered body weight (Not teratogenic)
Dog	90-day subacute toxicity study (the 1 st study)	0, 0.2, 2, 10	M: 2 F: 10	M: 10 F: —	M: Skeletal muscle satellite cell proliferation, myofiber degeneration in the diaphragm and sciatic nerve fiber degeneration F: No toxicological effect
	90-day subacute toxicity study (the 2 nd study)	0, 15	FM: —	FM: 15	FM: Sciatic nerve, axonal/myelin degeneration (vacuolation) and others
	Overall evaluation of 90-day subacute toxicity study (the 1 st and 2 nd study)		M: 2 F: 10		

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Species	Study	Dose (mg/kgbw/day)	NOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	LOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	Critical endpoint ¹⁾	
	One-year chronic toxicity study	0, 0.2, 2, 10	FM: 2	FM: 10	FM: Sciatic nerve, (cervical/thoracic/lumbar) spinal cord, axonal/myelin degeneration and others	
ADI			NOAEL: 2 SF: 100 ADI: 0.02			
The critical study for setting the ADI			Overall evaluation of 90-day subacute toxicity study (the 1 st and 2 nd study) in dogs One-year chronic toxicity study in dogs			

ADI, Acceptable daily intake; NOAEL, No-observed-adverse effect level; SF, Safety factor /: No test described

-: NOAEL or lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) was not derived

¹⁾The adverse effect observed at LOAEL