

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

## **Risk Assessment Report**

### **S-abscisic acid (ABA)** (Exempted Substances <sup>1</sup>)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)  
November 2021

#### **ABSTRACT**

The FSCJ conducted a risk assessment of a plant growth regulator, S-abscisic acid (ABA) (CAS No. 21293-29-8) referring to various documents. The purpose of this assessment is to apply for a designated exempted substance defined by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). This substance does not have adverse effects on human health in accordance with the provision of Article 13 paragraph 3 of the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of February 24, 1947).

As the results of the various toxicity studies, no significant toxicological effects were observed from dietary exposure to ABA. ABA is a naturally occurring plant hormone. It is widely distributed in plant body and is generally ingested via plant foods.

Considering the above facts, the FSCJ has determined a reasonable certainty that no adverse effects will occur in human health from dietary exposure to the residues of ABS as long as the substance is normally used assuming as a general pesticide product.

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<sup>1</sup> On May 29, 2006 the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) introduced the positive list system for agricultural chemicals remaining in foods- the system 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 defined by the MHLW as substances having no potential to cause damage to human health, based on the provision of Article 13, paragraph 3 of the Food Sanitation Act. These substances are not subject to the positive list system.