

FACT SHEET

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL FOR RELEASE OF PRODUCTS OF MON 89034 MAIZE FOR SUPPLY OR OFFER TO SUPPLY FOR SALE OR PLACING IN THE MARKET

NBB REF NO: JBK(S) 602-1/1/18

The objective of the Biosafety Act is to protect human, plant and animal health, the environment and biological diversity. Under the Biosafety Act, the National Biosafety Board (NBB) is currently assessing an application for approval submitted by Monsanto Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

1. What is the application for?

This application is to import and release products of MON 89034 maize and its products.

2. What is the purpose of the import and release?

The purpose of the import and release is to supply or offer for sale/ placing on the market- for direct use as food, feed and for processing (FFP) of MON 89034 maize.

3. How has MON 89034 maize been modified?

MON 89034 maize has been genetically modified to have protection against lepidopteran insect pests. MON 89034 was produced by incorporation of the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* coding sequence derived from the common soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*. The Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins are active against lepidopteran insect pests.

4. Characteristics of MON 89034 maize

a. Details of the parent organism

The recipient or parental plant is *Zea mays* (maize) also known as corn. The maize has been genetically modified to have protection against lepidopteran insect pests.

Maize is grown in nearly all areas of the globe, and is the largest cultivated crop in the world followed by wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) in total global metric ton production. However, unlike wheat and rice, the majority of maize produced. is consumed as animal feed in the form of grain, forage, or silage.

Today, the high yield of maize makes it one of the most economical sources of metabolizable energy for food, feed and industrial products. Little whole kernel maize is consumed by humans when compared to maize-based food ingredients, in spite of its great value as a source of energy. Therefore, indirect consumption is much greater than direct consumption by humans. Approximately two-thirds of the maize produced is fed to livestock, either as silage, grain, or by the use of processed feeds in the animal diet. Maize is valued for feed and food uses as it does not produce significant quantities of toxins or anti-nutritional factors that warrant analytical or toxicological tests.

MON 89034 may enter Malaysia as grain, food ingredients for processing or packaging or as finished products ready for distribution, or as feed meal for animals.

b. Donor organism

Bacillus thuringiensis is the source of the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* genes. The Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins are active against lepidopteran insect pests.

c. Description of the trait(s) and characteristics which have been introduced or modified

MON 89034 maize and all maize lines/ varieties derived from this event contain the *cry1A.105* and *cry2Ab2* coding sequences derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* which is a common soil bacterium. The Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins are active against lepidopteran insect pests.

d. Safety of the Expressed Proteins

Information and data from studies also support the safety of the Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins and demonstrate that this protein is unlikely to be an allergen or toxin. This is based on the assessment of the donor organism, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, which is not a known human or animal pathogen and there are no reports of allergies derived from the organism. Furthermore, Cry proteins have been used as components of topical *B.t.* microbial pesticides for over 45 years. The Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins are structurally and functionally related to Cry proteins that have a history of safe use as the active ingredients either in *B.t.* microbial pesticides and/or in biotechnology-derived food and feed crops. Examination of the Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 amino acid sequences against a bioinformatics database showed a lack of significant structural similarity between the Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins and known allergens or pharmacologically active proteins. In addition, studies using the Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins have demonstrated that the proteins were digested rapidly in simulated gastric fluid, and ingestion of the protein did not cause acute toxicity in mice. These data are consistent with the conclusion of safety for Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins. Furthermore, Cry proteins have been used as components of topical *B.t.* microbial pesticides for over 45 years. The Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 proteins are structurally and functionally related to Cry proteins that have a history of safe use as the active ingredients either in *B.t.* microbial pesticides and/or in biotechnology-derived food and feed crops.

5. Assessment of Risks to Human Health

No significant health hazards are currently associated with this product. MON 89034 is substantially equivalent to conventional maize, which have no specific detrimental health effects.

a. Toxicological Information

There are no known health hazards associated with the product. It is not known to be capable of causing allergic sensitization. Studies have shown no toxicity toward mammals. Additionally, there are no amino acid sequence similarities to known toxins.

b. Pathogenicity

Bacillus thuringiensis has no known pathogenicity and allergenicity to humans, animals and non-target organisms.

6. Assessment of Risks to the Environment

a. Environmental Assessment

The application does not cover an environmental release. The application is intended only to cover the import of MON 89034 maize products from countries where maize is already approved and commercially grown, and that may enter Malaysia as foodstuffs or as feed or grain for further processing.

b. Nutritional Composition (Compositional Analysis)

Maize grain and forage derived from MON 89034 are compositionally and nutritionally equivalent to those of the conventional maize.

c. Anti-Nutritional Factors

Maize grain contains several well-described anti-nutritional factors, which include: phytic acid, 2,4-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3(4H)-one (DIMBOA), raffinose, and trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitors. The OECD does not recommend analysis of DIMBOA due to the variable levels found across maize hybrids. Similarly, analysis of trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitors is not recommended because they occur at low levels in maize and are not considered nutritionally significant. Compositional analyses of the grain indicated that phytic acid and raffinose were present at similar levels in MON 89034 and control maize, and no statistical differences were observed for all comparisons.

7. What is the Emergency Response Plan?

MON 89034 maize and food and feed products derived from it have been assessed as being as safe as its conventional non-GM counterparts and there are no reports of adverse effects since its commercialization. Should adverse effects be reported and verified, appropriate follow up action would be taken to investigate these, and if verified, appropriate action taken.

a. First Aid Measures

No special first aid measures are required in response for exposure to this product.

b. Accidental Release Measure

No special measures are required in response to an accidental release. Spilled seed should be swept, scooped or vacuumed in a manner that avoids dust generation and dust-related hazards.

c. Handling and Storage

No special handling procedures are required for this product. Handle as any maize seed product. No special storage procedures are required for this product. Store as any maize seed product.

d. Disposal Consideration

MON 89034 is equivalent to conventional maize with the exception of insect protection. Waste from MON 89034 can be treated similar to conventional maize waste.

8. How can I comment on this application?

Any member of the public may submit their comments or queries on publicly notified information about the application. Before submission of comments or queries, the person should review the information provided. Your comments and queries on any possible impacts/risks to the health and safety of the people and the environment that may be posed by the proposed release are appreciated. The submission to the comments or queries should be prepared carefully as it will be given the same scrutiny as the application by the NBB. The submission of comments and clarifications of queries should contribute to the NBB's assessment. Even if the submission is not science-based, and focuses on cultural or other values, it should still be developed in the form of a well-founded argument.

Please note that the consultation period closes on **29 October 2014** and written submissions are required by that date. Submissions must be addressed to:

Director General, Department of Biosafety

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Level 1, Podium 2, Wisma Sumber Asli

No. 25, Periaran Perdana, Presinct 4, 62574

Putrajaya, MALAYSIA.

E-mail: biosafety@nre.gov.my.

Fax: 03-88904935.

Please include your full name, address and contact details in your submission.