

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 7 July 2017 8:06 AM
To: submissions
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: David MacClement, Submission To FSANZ, on Application A1139

Submission To FSANZ, on Application A1139 (GMO potatoes)

- from:

David MacClement
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- I request that FSANZ decline the approval of application A1139
- Food derived from Potato Lines E56, F10, J3, W8, X17 & Y9:
<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1139.aspx>

- I object to the inclusion of food from such modified potatoes because there is no comprehensive data showing evidence that unintended effects of the transgenic potato lines is present or absent.

This makes it mandatory for FSANZ to decline the approval.

- The best evidence available for effective safety assessment also requires long-term toxicity studies in established animal model systems.

In the absence of these data to inform FSANZ, there can be no legal approval of A1139 The APHIS documentation shows that these GE potato lines offer no nutritional advantage, as there are non-GE potato varieties that are naturally low in the desired profiles. This demonstrates that there is no need for approval of the GE potatoes.

- If acceptance is likely, FSANZ must require sequencing using molecular profiling analyses or "-omics":

- transcriptomics - gene expression profiling,
- proteomics - protein composition profiling,
- metabolomics - profiling of metabolites,
- miR-omics - microRNA profiling

- Instead of approving this application, FSANZ could instead recommend non-GE potato varieties that have naturally-occurring low levels of compounds responsible for acrylamide production. They could also educate food businesses on storing and cooking procedures that minimize acrylamide production.

· The FSANZ assessment is compromised with respect to rigorous scientific procedure. These GE potato lines cannot be approved for the human or animal consumption, without the provision of _comprehensive_ information regarding compositional differences to their non-GE counterparts. Compositional analysis is very limited in that it can only assay for known compounds. Any novel compounds would not be detected in such analysis.

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David MacClement, [REDACTED] I'm on Kawau Island Auckland NZ