

**Evaluation of
Cinnamyl isovalerate
for Use as a Cigarette Ingredient**

December 2005

INTRODUCTION

Cinnamyl isovalerate (CAS # 140-27-2) is used worldwide at levels up to **5 ppm** by Philip Morris International in roll your own or conventional cigarettes. This document is a review of the published toxicology information on cinnamyl isovalerate abstracted from online toxicity databases.

TOXICITY DATA ON UN-BURNED MATERIAL

The following information was generated from the MICROMEDEX database tool <http://csi.micromedex.com> on December 7th 2005, unless otherwise indicated.

Overview

Cinnamyl isovalerate, a cinnamyl ester of cinnamyl alcohol¹ is claimed to be found in chestnut flowers. It is commonly used in candy, gelatin, puddings and chewing gum².

As a food flavouring additive, the material has been assessed under the provisions of the *Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, section 201 (s)*, by the Expert Committee of the USA Flavour and Extract manufacturer's Association (FEMA), to be generally recognized as safe (GRAS) under current conditions of use.

The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives has assessed cinnamyl isovalerate as presenting no safety concerns at current levels of intake when used as a flavouring agent. The daily intake is estimated at 0.14 µg/kg bw/day in the USA and 0.08 µg/kg bw/day in Europe². It has also been defined as a flavouring substance which may be used as foodstuffs by the *Council of Europe* Committee of Experts on Flavouring Substances at an upper level of 10 mg/kg in foods.

Cinnamyl isovalerate is a common cosmetic ingredient.

This material appears on the list of "Permitted Additives to Tobacco Products in the United Kingdom" (Department of Health, 2003) at a maximum level permitted for inclusion in cigarettes of 0.15 % w/w tobacco.

The following information was generated from the RTECS – Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, a database of MICROMEDEX Systems (<http://csi.micromedex.com>) on December 7th 2005.

¹ Safety evaluations of certain food additives and contaminants, WHO Food Additive Series 46: Cinnamyl alcohol and related substances <http://www.inchem.org/documents/jecfa/jecmono/v46je07.htm>

² Tobacco Documents Online: http://tobaccodocuments.org/profiles/cinnamyl_isovalerate.html

Health hazard data

Acute toxicity

LD50/LC50 - LETHAL DOSE/CONC 50% KILL

Rat

LD50 - ROUTE: Oral; DOSE: 5 gm/kg [Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. (London, UK) V.1-19, 1963-81. For publisher information, see FCTOD7. (12,857,1974)]

Rabbit

LD50 - ROUTE: Skin; DOSE: >5 gm/kg [Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. (London, UK) V.1-19, 1963-81. For publisher information, see FCTOD7. (12,857,1974)]

TOXICITY DATA ON BURNT MATERIAL

Data on the toxicity of cinnamyl isovalerate after combustion has been evaluated in a series of studies. The results of these studies may be found in the following references:

E.L. Carmines, 2002, "Evaluation of the Potential Effects of Ingredients Added to Cigarettes. Part I: Cigarette Design, Testing Approach and Review of Results" Food and Chemical Toxicology, 40:77-91. **PEER REVIEWED**

K. Rustemeier et al, 2002 "Evaluation of the Potential Effects of Ingredients Added to Cigarettes Part II. Chemical Smoke Composition" Food and Chemical Toxicology, 40:93 - 104. **PEER REVIEWED**

Roemer et al., 2002 " Evaluation of the Potential Effects of Flavor Ingredients Added to Cigarettes. Part 3. In Vitro Genotoxicity and Cytotoxicity" Food and Chemical Toxicology, 40:105-111. **PEER REVIEWED**

P.M. Vanscheeuwijck et al, 2002 " Toxicological Evaluation of Cigarettes without and with the Addition of Flavor Ingredients to the Tobacco. Part 4. Subchronic Inhalation Toxicity" Food and Chemical Toxicology, 40:113-131. **PEER REVIEWED**

These studies indicate that chemicals used in the production of cigarettes do not increase the overall toxicity of cigarette smoke.

CONCLUSION

Cigarette smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema and other serious diseases in smokers. Smokers are far more likely to develop serious diseases, like lung cancer, than non-smokers. There is no "safe" cigarette. Government health warnings about smoking apply to all cigarettes, regardless of the ingredients added, including those containing only tobacco and paper.

While Philip Morris International has not conducted human studies on the health effects of ingredients used in cigarette manufacture, studies have been conducted using scientifically accepted in vitro and in vivo toxicity assays with various ingredient mixtures (see Toxicity Data on Burnt Material above). These studies show there is no meaningful difference in the composition or toxicity of smoke when the smoke from cigarettes with added ingredients is compared to the smoke from cigarettes without added ingredients. These findings are supported by similar studies from the published literature. It is our scientific judgement, based on the best available data, that cinnamyl isovalerate used in our cigarettes does not increase the overall toxicity of cigarette smoke.