Substance Information Document

Chamomile flower, hungarian, oil

1. Substance identity

Name	Chamomile flower, hungarian, oil
Synonyms	Blue chamomile oil Camomile oil german Caswell No. 167E Chamomile Chamomile Blue oil Chamomile flower, Hungarian, oil (Matricaria chamomilla L.) Chamomile oil, Hungarian German chamomile oil
UIPAC Name	N/A*
CAS	8002-66-2

*Non answered, IUPAC Name was not found.

2. Toxicological information

Chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil did not induce acute toxicity when administered orally to mice or rats. The acute oral toxicity of chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil (dose = 5 g/kg) was evaluated in rats. Dosing was followed by a 14-day observation period. None of the animals died, and an LD_{50} of > 5 g/kg was reported. Acute oral LD50 values of 8,560 mg/kg and 10,000 mg/kg in rats have also been reported for chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil. In an acute toxicity study, doses of chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil extract (10, 100, 1000, 1600, 2900, 4300, and 5600 mg/kg) were administered orally to mice. None of the animals died.

Chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil was classified as non-irritating to the skin of hairless mice. The acute dermal toxicity of chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil (dose = 5 g/kg) was evaluated using 6 rabbits. None of the animals died, and an LD50 of > 5 g/kg was reported. The following skin reactions were observed after dosing with 5 g/kg: slight redness (1 rabbit), moderate redness (2 rabbits), and moderate edema (4 rabbits). In another study, chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil was applied (under occlusion) to intact or abraded skin of rabbits for 24 h. The oil was classified as moderately irritating. In human predictive patch tests, chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil (4%) was not skin irritant in subjects tested or skin sensitizers in maximization tests involving 25 subjects. Chamomile essential oil did not have skin irritation or sensitization potential in the 2 human repeated insult patch tests involving 110 and 104 subjects. Provocative testing yielded patch test reactions to chamomilla recutita flower oil, a doubtful positive reaction in 1 of 14 patients (4% concentration) and a ++ reaction to 4% and 1% in a second patient. Patch testing resulted in a low incidence of skin sensitization to chamomilla recutita (matricaria) flower oil in 3 of 74 patients (2% in yellow soft paraffin), 2 of 200 patients, and 2 of 86 patients. The 86 patients were also sensitive to a perfume mixture.

The potential for chamomile recutita (flower) oil-induced inhibition of genotoxicity produced by daunorubicin (DAU, mutagen) was evaluated using the following groups of 5 male NIH mice using chamomile recutita (flower) oil (5, 50, and 500 mg/kg). Specifically, the effect of the 3 doses of essential oil on the rate of sister chromatid exchange (SCE) induced by DAU in spermatogonia was studied. Chamomile recutita (flower) oil was not genotoxic. However, dosing with this essential oil resulted in inhibition of SCE induced by DAU, and % inhibition was as follows at administered doses of the oil: 5 mg/kg (47.5% inhibition), 50 mg/kg (61.9% inhibition), and 500 mg/kg (93.5% inhibition).

JECFA	3. GRAS Substances(2001-3124)_0.pdf (femaflavor.org)
FEMA	CHAMOMILE FLOWER HUNGARIAN OIL (MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA L.) | FEMA (femaflavor.org)
EFSA	-
ECHA – REACH dossier	-
PUBCHEM	-
CIR	chamom022013slr.pdf (cir-safety.org)
OSHA	-

3. Addictiveness and attractiveness

Substance-related data are not available.

SCENIHR	-
EMA	-
PUBMED	-