

Rose oxide

Botanical Source

Synonyms METHYL-1-PROPENYL]-4-METHYL TETRAHYDRO PYRAN (2-[2-); TETRAHYDRO-4-METHYL-2-(2-METHYLPROPEN-1-YL) PYRAN; 2-(2'-METHYL-1'-PROPENYL)-4-METHYLTETRAHYDROPYRAN; ROSENOXIDE; ROSOXIDE; 4-METHYL-2-(2-METHYL-1-PROPENYL)-TETRAHYDROPYRAN; 2-ISOBUTENYL-4-METHYLTETRAHYDROPYRAN; CIS-ROSE OXIDE

IUPAC Name

CAS Reference 16409-43-1

E Number

Food Legislation

Council of Europe (CoE)

Number	Comment
2269	Listed by the Council of Europe as acceptable for use in food at up to 3 ppm.

US Food and Drug Administration

Number	Comment
-	-

Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)

Number	ADI	Comment
1237	4	No safety concern at current levels of intake when used as a flavouring agent

FEMA

FEMA No.	Comment
3236	Generally recognised as safe as a flavour ingredient:GRAS List Number 3

Natural Occurrence and Use in Food

Used in baked goods, dairy products, puddings.

Estimated Intake from Food and Drink

Daily Intake mg/kg/day	FEMA Possible Average Daily Intake mg
0.00000098	0.463

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Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Added in a Mixture

Smoke Chemistry		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00100	At maximum application level this ingredient is not associated with significant increases in levels of Hoffmann analytes in smoke.

Ames Activity		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00100	Within the sensitivity and specificity of the system the Ames activity of the cigarette smoke condensate was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Micronucleus		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00100	Within the sensitivity of the in vitro micronucleus assay the activity of the cigarette smoke condensate was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Neutral Red		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00100	Within the sensitivity of the test system the in vitro cytotoxicity of the cigarette smoke condensate was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Inhalation		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00100	The results indicate that the addition of the ingredient had no discernible effect on the inhalation toxicity of mainstream smoke.

Mouse Skin Painting		
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Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment

References
Baker RR, Pereira da Silva JR, Smith G. The effect of tobacco ingredients on smoke chemistry. Part I: Flavourings and additives. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004; 42 Suppl:S3-37.
Baker RR, Pereira da Silva JR, Smith G. The effect of tobacco ingredients on smoke chemistry. Part II: casing ingredients. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004; 42 Suppl:S39-52.
Baker RR, Massey ED, Smith G. An overview of the effects of tobacco ingredients on smoke chemistry and toxicity. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004; 42 Suppl:S53-83.

Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Tested Singly

References
Baker RR, Bishop LJ. The pyrolysis of tobacco ingredients. J. Anal. Appl. Pyrolysis 2004, 71, 223-311.

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Toxicological Data on the Unburnt Ingredient

In a maximization test with 2% rose oxide in petrolatum performed on 25 volunteers, no sensitization responses were recorded (Kligman, 1973).

Organism	Test Type	Route	Reported Dose	Reference
rat	LD ₅₀	oral	4300 mg/kg	Food and Cosmetics Toxicology. Vol. 14, Pg. 855, 1976

References

Kligman A M (1973). Reports to RIFM, 11 October & 11 December [cited in Opdyke, 1976]

Opdyke D L J (1976). Monographs on Fragrance Raw Materials: Rose oxide levo. Food and Cosmetic Toxicology, 14, 855.