

Hexyl acetate

Botanical Source

Synonyms HEXYL ETHANOATE;
 HEXANYL ACETATE

IUPAC Name

CAS Reference 142-92-7

E Number

Food Legislation

Council of Europe (CoE)

Number	Comment
196	Listed by the Council of Europe as acceptable for use in food at up to 100 ppm.

US Food and Drug Administration

Number	Comment
172.515	Approved by the US FDA. FDA 21 CFR 172.515

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

Number	ADI	Comment
128	3200	No safety concern at current levels of intake when used as a flavouring agent.

FEMA

FEMA No.	Comment
2565	-

Natural Occurrence and Use in Food

Found in apples, bananas, beer, apricot, beef, blackcurrants, blackberry, blueberry, brandy, cantaloupe, capers, coffee; used in candy, baked goods, meat products.

Estimated Intake from Food and Drink

Daily Intake mg/kg/day	FEMA Possible Average Daily Intake mg
0.002612	3.197

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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	0.00120	At maximum application level this ingredient is not associated with significant increases in levels of Hoffmann analytes in smoke.
Philip Morris	0.00140	An overall assessment of the data suggests that this ingredient did not add to the toxicity of smoke.

Ames Activity		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00120	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.
Philip Morris	0.00140	Within the sensitivity and specificity of the system the Ames activity of the cigarette smoke was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Micronucleus		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00120	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	0.00120	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.
Philip Morris	0.00140	Within the sensitivity of the test system the in vitro cytotoxicity of the cigarette smoke 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.
Philip Morris	0.00140	The data indicate that the addition of the ingredient, when added with one of three groups, did not increase the inhalation toxicity of the smoke.

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.

Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 1: cigarette design, testing approach, and review of results. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 77-91.

Rustemeier K, Stabbert R, Haussmann HJ, Roemer E, Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 2: chemical composition of mainstream smoke. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 93-104.

Roemer E, Tewes FJ, Meisgen TJ, Veltel DJ, Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 3: in vitro genotoxicity and cytotoxicity. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 105-111.

Vanscheeuwijck PM, Teredesai A, Terpstra PM, Verbeeck J, Kuhl P, Gerstenberg B, Gebel S, Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 4: subchronic inhalation toxicity. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 113-131.

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Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Tested Singly

References
Baker RR, Bishop LJ. The pyrolysis of non-volatile tobacco ingredients using a system that simulates cigarette combustion conditions. J. Anal. Appl. Pyrolysis 2005, 74, 145-170.

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Toxicological Data on the Unburnt Ingredient

Rat oral LD₅₀ 41.58 ml/kg. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (1974), **28**, 313.

Rabbit dermal LD₅₀ >5000 mg/kg. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology (1974), **12**, 913.