**Botanical Source Synonyms** Rosin Size, Aqueous dispersion of modified rosin size **IUPAC Name CAS** Reference 65997-04-8 **E Number Food Legislation** Council of Europe (CoE) Number Comment **US Food and Drug Administration** Number Comment Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Number ADI Comment **FEMA** FEMA No. Comment **Natural Occurrence and Use in Food Estimated Intake From Food and Drink** Daily Intake mg/kg/day FEMA Possible Average Daily

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## **Tobacco Legislation**

Tobacco					
Country	Cigarettes	RYO	Cigars	Pipe	
Afghanistan					
Algeria					
Argentina					
Australia					
Bahrain					
Brazil					
Burundi					
Canada					
Comoros					
Djibouti					
EEC					
Egypt					
Eritrea					
EU TPD2					
Fiji					
France					
GCC (Bahrain,					
Germany					
Hong Kong					
Hungary					
Iceland					
Iran					
Iraq					
Jordan					
Kazakhstan					
Kuwait					
Latvia					
Libya					
Macedonia					
Madagascar					

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Malaysia		
Maldives		
Mexico		
Moldova		
Montenegro		
New Zealand		
Nigeria		
Norway		
Pakistan		
Palestine		
Papua New Guinea		
Rwanda		
Samoa		
Saudi Arabia		
Serbia		
Solomon Island		
Somalia		
Somaliland		
South Sudan		
Sri Lanka		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
Syria		
Taiwan		
Tunisia		
Turkey		
UK		
United Arab		
Uzbekistan		
Vietnam		

Y=Permitted for use in tobacco products. If use is limited, the maximum permitted level is given.

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# **Tobacco Product related Chemical and Biological Studies**

Smoke Chemistry			
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment	
Ames Activity			
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment	
Micronucleus			
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment	
Neutral red			
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment	
Inhalation			
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment	
Mouse Skin Painting			
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment	

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<u>Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Added in a Mixture</u>

No studies identified

<u>Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Tested</u>
<u>Singly</u>

No studies identified

### **Toxicological Data on the Unburnt Ingredient**

[+ve positive; -ve, negative; ? equivocal

With, with metabolic activation; without, without metabolic activation]

#### In vitro

Test System	Test Conditions	Endpoint	Activation Status	Results	Reference
Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.	Chromosome aberration test in which rosin, fumarated was tested with and without metabolic activation. The study was conducted to OECD test guideline 472 and was GLP compliant.  Dose: Up to 0.08 mg/ml (+S9). Up to 0.12 mg/ml (-S9).	Chromosome damage	With and without	Negative.  The top concentration tested was limited by cytotoxicity. Polyploidy was induced at the toxic concentration (0.12 mg/ml).	EPA, 2015
Mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells.	Mammalian cell gene mutation assay in which rosin, fumarated was tested in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9). Study conducted to OECD test guideline 476 under GLP compliant conditions.  Dose: 0.005 – 0.16 mg/ml (+S9). 0.0025 – 0.08 mg/ml (-S9).	Mutation	With and without	Negative.  The top concentration tested was limited due to toxicity.	ECHA, 2014
Salmonella typhimurium, strains TA98, TA100, TA102, TA1535 and TA1537; Escherichia coli, WP2uvrA.	Bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay in which "fumarated rosin" was tested with and without metabolic activation. Study conducted to OECD test guideline 471 and GLP compliant.  Dose: 0.017, 0.05, 0.167, 0.5, 1.67 and 5 mg/plate.	Mutation	With and without	Negative.	EPA, 2015
Salmonella typhimurium .	Bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay in which fumarated rosin was tested with and without metabolic activation. Study conducted to OECD test guideline 471 and under GLP conditions.  Dose: Not specified.	Mutation	With and without	Negative.	IUCLID, 2000

#### In vivo

Test System	Test Conditions	Endpoint	Results	Reference
Rabbit	Rosin, fumarated was tested in a study conducted to OECD test guideline 404 and GLP compliant. Dose not specified.	Skin irritation.	Not irritation.	IUCLID, 2000
Rabbit, New Zealand White.	100% Rosin, fumarated was applied to the clipped skin of 6 rabbits (males and females), under semi-occluded contact, for 4 hours. Observations were made up to 72 hours. This study was conducted to OECD test guideline 404 and was GLP compliant.	Skin irritation.	No irritation was observed. On the basis of these results, rosin, fumarated is not classifiable according to the EU criteria.	ECHA, 2014
Rabbit	Rosin, fumarated was tested in a study conducted to OECD test guideline 405 and under GLP compliant conditions.  Dose not specified.	Eve irritation.	Highly irritating	IUCLID, 2000
- votate no 14	A maximization test with rosin, fumarated, conducted according to "Directive 84/449/EEC, B.6" and under GLP conditions . [The test procedure typically involves an initial induction phase of five 48-hour covered patch tests, followed 10-14 days later by a 48-hour covered challenge			IUCLID, 2000
Guinea pig	Local lymph node assay (LLNA) conducted in accordance with OECD test guideline 429. The test substance was described as a "reaction product of gum rosin with 9% fumaric acid" [CAS RN not specified].	Skin sensitization.	Sensitizing  Moderate sensitizer.  Stimulation indices (SI) were 1.2, 7 and 12.8 with increased concentration. The EC3 was reported to be 5%, indicating positive sensitization.  [OECD test guideline 429 defines stimulation index (SI) as the ratio of lymphocyte proliferation in a treated group to that in the vehicle control group. An SI of ≥3 is considered positive and the estimated concentration three (EC3) is the estimated concentration of a test substance needed to produce an SI	
Mouse	Dose: 0.5, 5 or 50%.  Rosin, fumarated was administered by oral gavage to 5 females per dose and observations were made for up to 14 days. The study was conducted to OECD test guideline 425 and was GLP	Skin sensitization.	of 3.]	Illing et al, 2009
Rat, Sprague-Dawley	compliant.  Dose: Up to 2000 mg/kg bw  Fumarated rosin in	Mortality, body weight, clinical signs of toxicity, necropsy examination.	LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw. No adverse effects were noted; there were no findings at necropsy.	EPA, 2015
Rat, Sprague-Dawley.	methylcellulose, was administered to 5 males and 5 females (top dose only, lower doses were administered to groups of 1 male and 1 female) by oral gavage and animals were observed for 14 days. This study was conducted to OECD test guideline 401 under GLP compliance.  Dose: 200, 400, 800 and 2000 mg/kg bw	Mortality, body weight, clinical signs of toxicity, gross pathology.	LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw. Staggered gait, piloerection, ungroomed appearance, hunched position and a single case of diarrhoea was observed at 2000 mg/kg bw. All animals were normal by day 4 and there were no deaths. Gross pathology examination revealed large mandibular lymph nodes in 2 females at the top dose.	ECHA, 2014

Rat, Sprague-Dawley.	Rosin, fumarated was applied to the clipped skin of 5 males and 5 females under semi-occlusive cover for 24 hours, observations were made up to day 14. Study was conducted to OECD test guideline 402 and GLP compliant.  Dose: 2000 mg/kg bw	Mortality, clinical signs of toxicity, behavioural effects, body weight, gross and microscopic examination.	LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw.  No deaths occurred in the study, no toxic signs were reported except erythema and yellow colour at the test site 24 hours after dosing (normal by day 8).	ECHA, 2014
			General Systemic Effects – Repeated Exposure NOAEL 86 mg/kg bw/day (paternal). NOAEL 94 mg/kg bw/day (maternal). Abnormal coloured urine was observed. In the mid and high dose groups soft faeces were observed as well as decreased body weight gain and food consumption. In the highest dose groups, total bilirubin was "significantly increased" and haemoglobin, red blood cell count and haematocrit (% red blood cells in the blood) was slightly decreased. In high dose females there was a "significant decrease" in adrenal gland weight and thymic atrophy was seen at histopathological examination (considered by the investigators to be possibly due to the condition of the animals rather than any specific toxic effect).	
Rat, Sprague-Dawley.	Groups of 10 rats (both male and female) were administered a diet containing "rosin, fumarated" for 28-38 days; the study started 2 weeks prior to mating with females dosed until at least day 4 of lactation. Study conducted to OECD test guideline 422 and GLP compliant.  Dose: 0, 1000, 3000 or 10,000 ppm (approximately 90, 260 or 900 mg/kg bw/day, respectively).	General Systemic Effects – Repeated Exposure Clinical signs of toxicity, body weight, food consumption, haematology, necropsy examination, organ weights, histopathology examination.  Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity Reproductive toxicity: mating and litter performance.	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity NOAEL 260 mg/kg bw/day (reproductive/developmental). At the highest dose level, there were slight effects on mating performance and duration of gestation. The mean number of implants per pregnancy was slightly decreased, and the litter size and litter weight was slightly reduced; the effects likely to be secondary to the maternal toxicity. There were no effects on mating performance, duration of gestation, litter size and pup weight at 260 mg/kg bw/day or below.	EPA, 2015

#### References

ECHA. 2014

European Chemicals Agency. Information on Chemicals. Dossier on rosin, fumarated (CAS RN 65997-04-8). First published 28 December 2010. Last modified 28 October 2014. Registrants/suppliers: Akzo Nobel Chemicals GmbH et al. Available at: <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/">http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/</a>

#### EPA, 2015

US Environmental Protection Agency. High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS). Detailed chemical results for "Rosin, fumarated" CAS RN 65997-04-8. Last updated 25 September 2015. Available at: <a href="http://ofmpub.epa.gov/oppthpv/quicksearch.display?pChem=100067">http://ofmpub.epa.gov/oppthpv/quicksearch.display?pChem=100067</a>

Illing, H.P.A., Malmfors, T., Rodenburg, L., 2009

Skin sensitization and possible groupings for 'read across' for rosin based substances. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, 54, 234-241.

#### **IUCLID**, 2000

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