

**MENTHOL**

**MODULE 1**

**SUBSTANCE INFORMATION SHEET**

## L-MENTHOL

CAS number	2216-51-5 and 89-78-1
Natural Origin	Is a naturally occurring monocyclic terpene found in peppermint and other oils, or prepared synthetically.
Chemical Formula	C10-H20-O
Synonyms	Racemate, "D/L-Menthol pure". 3-p-Menthanol, (-)-Menthol; Menthol, (1R, 3R, 4S)-(-)-; Hexahydrothymol, Menthol, cis-1,3,trans-1,4-; Menthomenthol; 5-Methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexanol; p-Menthan-3-ol; Cyclohexanol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-, (1-alpha,2-beta,5-alpha)-; Cyclohexanol, 2-isopropyl-5-methyl-; Peppermint camphor
E number	N/A
FEMA GRAS number	2665

### General Information

#### Council of Europe (CoE)

Number	Comment
63	Category A - Approved

#### US Food & Drug Administration (FDA)

Number	Comment
21CFR172.515; 21CFR182.20	Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants; Essential oils, oleoresins (solvent-free), and natural extractives (including distillates)

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

Number	ADI	Comment
427	0-4.0 mg/kg/day	Also valid for CAS No. 2216-51-5, (l)-Menthol

#### European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Number	Comment
02.015	N/A

## Flavors &amp; Extracts Manufacturers Association (FEMA)

Number	Comment
2665	Generally Recognized as Safe as a flavor ingredient - GRAS 3

## Uses and Exposure

Both peppermint and spearmint have extensive use in foods as fresh and dried preparations of the leaves, for both flavoring and decorative purposes. The oils are the basis of many flavors and are predominant in many candies, chewing gums and liqueurs. Menthol is used as flavouring agent in toothpastes and mouthwashes, in pharmaceuticals (e.g. cough drops, inhalers used for relief of nasal congestion, headache or neuralgia), liqueurs, confectionary, perfumery; as principal flavouring agent in cigarettes; flavouring agent in room fresheners; and in cosmetic products such as aftershaves and shaving creams.

## Estimated Intake from Food and Drink

Daily Intake
Considering the possible means and routes of exposure to menthol there is a range from a possible 492 mg/day (8.2 mg/kg) to 4.99 mg/day (49.9 mg/day if the FDA assumption that 10% of the population entertains all exposure) (0.083-0.831 mg/kg). Undoubtedly, the actual exposure is somewhere between the two. <sup>(1,2,3)</sup>

## Summary of the Toxicological Investigations on the Use of the Substance in Tobacco Products

### Smoke Chemistry

Internal Studies	Level Tested ppm	Comment
Philip Morris	2, 5, 18,000	The effect of the addition of ingredient mixes containing menthol at concentrations up to 18,000 ppm on the inherent toxicity of the cigarette smoke was investigated.

### Neutral Red Uptake Assay (NRU)

Internal Studies	Level Tested ppm	Comment
Philip Morris	2, 5, 18,000	The effect of the addition of ingredient mixes containing menthol at concentrations up to 18,000 ppm on the cytotoxicity, as measured by the Neutral Red Uptake assay, was investigated.

### AMES Assay

Internal Studies	Level Tested ppm	Comment
Philip Morris	2, 5, 18,000	The effect of the addition of ingredient mixes containing menthol at concentrations up to 18,000 ppm on the mutagenic response, as measured by the Salmonella reverse mutation assay, was investigated.

### Mouse Lymphoma Assay (MLA)

Internal Studies	Level Tested ppm	Comment
N/A	N/A	N/A

### *In vivo* Micronucleus

Internal Studies	Level Tested ppm	Comment
N/A	N/A	N/A

## Inhalation studies

Internal Studies	Level Tested ppm	Comment
Philip Morris	2, 5, 18,000	The effect of the addition of ingredient mixes containing menthol at concentrations up to 18,000 ppm on the toxicity of cigarette smoke, as suggested in a 90-day inhalation study, was investigated.

**References**

1. FDA CFR - Code of Federal Regulations Title 21, key words > 172.515 and 182.20, website  
<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcr/CFRSearch.cfm>
2. The EFSA Journal (2006) 331, 1-77  
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/de/scdocs/doc/331.pdf>
3. WHO (1998) Evaluation of certain food additives. Fifty-first meeting of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. Geneva, 9-18 June 1998. WHO Technical Report Series, no. 891 [WHO Technical Report Series, No. 891, 2000](#).

