

## Overview nicotine

### Available health-based guidance values

Table. Overview of health-based guidance values for nicotine derived by (inter)national scientific organizations

| Reference                | Health-based guidance value       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>INHALATION</b>        |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| ACGIH (1994)*            | TLV: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8h TWA | Derivation not fully detailed:<br>"A TLV-TWA of 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> is recommended based on the above animal and human exposure data. At this concentration, the 8-hour intake of nicotine received by inhalation has been calculated as 0.07 mg/kg/day; <sup>(3)</sup> based on the metabolism and controlled dosing of human volunteers <sup>(3,29)</sup> and on the no observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) of 1.14 mg/kg/day found in chronic studies in rodents, <sup>(8)</sup> the recommended TLV should minimize the potential for significant ill effects." |
| Gezondheidsraad (2004) * | OEL: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8h TWA | Based on the available data, the committee could not establish a critical effect.<br><br>Based on a NOAEL of 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> from a 2-year inhalation rat study with exposure for 20 h/day, 5 days/week (study included only one concentration level)<br><br>Converted to 8h/day: $\times 20/8 = 1.25 \text{ mg/m}^3$<br><br>AF: 9 (inter- and intraspecies extrapolation, not further specified)<br><br>Resultant value rounded according to the 'preferred value approach'                                                                                      |
| NIWL (2005)              | An OEL could not be derived       | Available scientific material is not sufficient to identify a critical effect of occupational exposure to nicotine.<br><br>Based on 66 µg/kg bw/day from a study with 4 month old mice with sc injection (2/day) during day 10-15<br><br>Recalculated to job-related inhalation exposure assuming a body weight of 70 kg, a caloric factor of 7, 50% absorption in the lungs, and an inhaled air volume of 10 m <sup>3</sup> during 8 hours. This dose correspond to an air level of about 0.1 mg nicotine/m <sup>3</sup> .                                             |
| COT (2020)               | HBGV: 2.5 µg/kg bw                | Based on a NOAEL of 0.007 mg/kg bw per day for EEG changes from a human volunteer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

**Met opmerkingen 1.2e2]:** Discrepancie COT vs EFSA t.a.v. de studie van Lindgren et al 1999 (0,3.5, 7, 14, 28 microg/kg bw/dl):  
COT stelt dat 7 ug/kg bw een NOAEL (en dus 14 ug/kg bw de LOAEL) is  
EFSA stelt dat 3.5 ug/kg bw een LOAEL is  
Daar zitten 2 stappen verschil tussen

**Met opmerkingen 1.2e1]:** Dit is dus een HBGV voor inhalatieblootstelling, uitgedrukt per kg bw, uitgaande van de acceptabele totale geabsorbeerde dosis, betreft extern

|                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                      | for acute inhalation exposure to nicotine of users switching to ENDS from CC smoking                                                                                                                                                | study with short-term intravenous exposure (Lindgren et al. 1999)<br><br>AF: 5 (intraspecies)<br><br>Inhalation bioavailability: 55%                                                                                                         |
| <b>ORAL</b>                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| UK (2007; as cited by EFSA (2009)) * | ARfD: 0.0001 mg/kg bw, ADI: 0.0001 mg/kg bw per day                                                                                                                                                                                 | Based on a LOEL of 0.01 mg/kg bw per day from post-marketing surveillance data (i.e. lowest estimated systemic exposures of nicotine associated with adverse effects)<br><br>AF: 10 (intraspecies) × 10 (limitations database)               |
| BfR (2009)                           | ARfD: 0.0008 mg/kg bw                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Based on a LOAEL of 0.0035 mg/kg bw for heart rate changes from a human volunteer study with short-term intravenous exposure (Lindgren et al. 1999)<br><br>Oral bioavailability: 44%<br><br>AF: 10 (intraspecies)                            |
| EFSA (2009)                          | ARfD: 0.0008 mg/kg bw                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Based on a LOAEL of 0.0035 mg/kg bw for heart rate changes from a human volunteer study with short-term intravenous exposure (Lindgren et al. 1999)<br><br>Oral bioavailability: 44%<br><br>AF: 10 (intraspecies, LOAEL-NOAEL extrapolation) |
|                                      | ADI: 0.0008 mg/kg bw per day                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Based on a LOAEL of 0.0035 mg/kg bw for heart rate changes from a human volunteer study with short-term intravenous exposure (Lindgren et al. 1999)<br><br>Oral bioavailability: 44%<br><br>AF: 10 (intraspecies, LOAEL-NOAEL extrapolation) |
| <b>OTHER</b>                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| US EPA (2008)*                       | No HBGV derived, but MOE-approach applied for the assessment of short- and intermediate-term human health risks associated with the current nicotine (pesticide) use pattern and resultant inhalation and dermal operator exposure. | Point of departure: NOAEL of 1.25 mg/kg bw per day for hepatotoxicity from a 10-day oral (drinking water) study in the rat<br><br>Minimal MOE determined by total AF of 1000 (inter- and intraspecies, limitations of database)              |

**Met opmerkingen 1.2e31:** Niet duidelijk waar deze op gebaseerd is. De gebruikte referentie Hukkanen geeft juist aan

*About 80 to 90% of inhaled nicotine is absorbed during smoking as assessed using <sup>14</sup>C-nicotine (Armitage et al., 1975). The efficacy of absorption of nicotine from environmental smoke in nonsmoking women has been measured to be 60 to 80% (Iwase et al., 1991)."*  
En 0.55 wordt gepresenteerd bij nicotine kauwgom

AF: assessment factor, ARfD: acute reference dose, ADI: acceptable daily intake, cc: conventional cigarette, ENDS: electronic nicotine delivery systems, HBGV: health-based guidance value, OEL: occupational exposure limit, TLV: threshold limit value, TWA: time weighted average

\* Lindgren et al. (1999) study was not considered

Previous RIVM evaluation of nicotine pouches (RIVM 2021)

Table. Overview of limit values for nicotine derived by RIVM

| Reference   | Limit value                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ORAL        |                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| RIVM (2021) | De ARfD van EFSA (2009) wordt niet overschreden bij de consumptie van één nicotinezakje door een volwassene (van 60 kg) indien het nicotinezakje minder dan 0,035 mg nicotine bevat. | Cf. EFSA's ARfD, i.e.:<br><br>LOAEL of 0.0035 mg/kg bw per day for EEG and heart rate changes from a human volunteer study with short-term intravenous exposure (Lindgren et al. 1999)<br><br>AF: 10 (intraspecies, LOAEL-NOAEL extrapolation)<br><br>Orobuccal absorption: 100%<br><br>Release from nicotine pouch (during 1 hour): 60%<br><br>Adult: 60 kg bw |
| RIVM (2024) | 6-methylnicotine                                                                                                                                                                     | Obv MW omgerekend                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

Previous RIVM evaluation of nicotine in e-cigarettes (RIVM 2014)

"De beschikbare toxicologische (inhalatie)data voor nicotine zijn erg beperkt. Een geschikte PoD om levenslange inhalatoire blootstelling te evalueren is niet beschikbaar. Daarom kan de MOE-benadering niet toegepast worden en zal een weight-of-evidence beoordeling worden toegepast."

Zie tabel hieronder met de beschikbare tox-data dier en humaan (gekopieerd uit RIVM (2014)



| Species + geslacht | Blootstellings route    | Blootstellings duur                                             | Dosis/concentratie                                                             | Beschrijving effecten                                                                                                                                                                                                | Referentie                                              |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| rat (v)            | subcutaan               | GD 4-20                                                         | 6 mg/kg lg/dag                                                                 | Verlaagd lichaamsgewicht moederdieren en pups<br>Verminderde ontwikkeling hersenen bij pups<br>Maternale toxiciteit niet beschreven                                                                                  | Slotkin <i>et al.</i> , 1986; via ACGIH, 1994           |
| rat (v)            | dermaal (via pleisters) | Gedurende dag 2-19 of dag 2-7 van de dracht                     | 0, 1,75 en 3,5 mg/dag                                                          | Afgebroken dracht bij beide doseringsgroepen<br>Foetussen niet beoordeeld<br>Geen informatie over maternale toxiciteit                                                                                               | Witschi <i>et al.</i> , 1994; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005 |
| rat (v)            | oraal (via drinkwater)  | 6 weken vóór voortplanting en gedurende de dracht               | Nicotinedosering langzaam verhoogd gedurende eerste 3 weken tot 6 mg/kg lg/dag | Verlaagd aantal mannetjes pups<br>Verlaagd lichaamsgewicht mannetjes pups<br>Verminderde locomotorische activiteit in mannetjes pups<br>Geen effecten in vrouwtjes pups<br>Geen informatie over maternale toxiciteit | Peters en Tang, 1982; via Gezondheidsraad (2005)        |
| rat (v)            | oraal (via drinkwater)  | 1 week vóór de voortplanting en gedurende de dracht en lactatie | 0 - 2,4 - 4,5 mg/kg lg/dag                                                     | Verminderd lichaamsgewicht en waterconsumptie gedurende lactatieperiode bij moederdieren<br>Minder pups per nest<br>Verminderd lichaamsgewicht gedurende dag 20, 30 en 40 na de geboorte bij de pups                 | Carr <i>et al.</i> , 1985; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005    |
| rat (v)            | oraal (gavage)          | dag 1-21 van dracht                                             | 0 en 3 mg/kg lg/dag                                                            | Verminderd lichaamsgewicht en voerinnname bij moederdieren<br>Verlaagd geboortegewicht pups en kleinere nesten (echter niet statistisch significant)                                                                 | Leichter, 1991; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005               |

| Species + geslacht | Blootstellings route                 | Blootstellings duur                                                  | Dosis/concentratie                                                                                     | Beschrijving effecten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Referentie                                                 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| muis (v)           | Oraal (via drinkwater)               | Gedurende minimaal 2 weken vóór voortplanting en gedurende de dracht | 0 – 5,7 – 17,2 – 28,6 mg/kg lg/dag                                                                     | Afname gewicht placenta<br>Afname lichaamsgewicht foetus<br>Geen informatie over maternale toxiciteit                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rowell en Clark, 1982; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005           |
| muis (v)           | oraal (gavage)                       | Dag 8-12 van de dracht                                               | 0 en 35 mg/kg lg/dag                                                                                   | Letaliteit in 10/26 behandelde moederdieren Duidelijke toxiciteit en verminderd lichaamsgewicht bij moederdieren<br>Aantal pups per nest, aantal levende pups op dag 1-3 na geboorte, en pupgewicht op dag 1 en 3 licht verhoogd (niet statistisch significant) vergeleken met controle | Seidenberg <i>et al.</i> , 1986; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005 |
| rat (v)            | subcutaan                            | Dag 1-20 van de dracht                                               | 0 en 0,5 mg/kg lg/dag                                                                                  | Verminderd lichaamsgewicht pups<br>Vertraagde opening van de ogen na geboorte bij de pups<br>Verminderde sensorisch motorische reflexen,<br>stimulatie motorische activiteit                                                                                                            | Ajarem <i>et al.</i> , 1998; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005     |
| rat (v)            | subcutaan (via mini-osmotische pomp) | Dag 6-12 van de dracht                                               | 0 en 3,6 mg/dag Zowel 'pair-fed' als onbehandelde controle-dieren waren meegenomen in deze studie      | Verhoogde incidentie van beenvorming van borstbeen en schedel vergeleken met 'pair-fed' controles<br>Geen informatie over maternale toxiciteit                                                                                                                                          | Nash en Persaud, 1989; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005           |
| rat (v)            | Subcutaan (via mini-osmotische pomp) | Dag 6-12 van de dracht                                               | 0, 1,8 en 3,6 mg/dag Zowel 'pair-fed' als onbehandelde controle-dieren waren meegenomen in deze studie | Vertraagde ontwikkeling foetussen (hart, hersenen, oor en ogen, achterpoten) bij hoge dosis nicotine<br>Geen informatie over maternale toxiciteit                                                                                                                                       | Daeninck <i>et al.</i> , 1991; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005   |



| Species + geslacht | Blootstellings route                 | Blootstellings duur                                       | Dosis/concentratie                             | Beschrijving effecten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Referentie                                             |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                    |                                      |                                                           | studie                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                        |
| resusaap (v)       | Subcutaan (via mini-osmotische pomp) | Dag 26-134 van de dracht                                  | 0 en 1 mg/kg lg/dag                            | Effecten bij foetussen:<br>Verminderd (8%) lichaamsgewicht<br>Verminderd orgaangewicht hart, pancreas, (bij)nieren, hersenen.<br>Verlaagde bipariëtale diameter en lichaamslengte<br>Verlaagd gewicht en volume van longen (niet significant)<br>Veranderde longstructuur waaronder long hypoplasie | Sekhon <i>et al.</i> , 1999; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005 |
| muis (m)           | oraal (via drinkwater)               | 7 weken vóór voortplanting<br>20 weken vóór voortplanting | 0 en 2,7 mg/kg lg/dag<br>0 en 2,3 mg/kg lg/dag | Verhoogde incidentie van afwijkingen van ledematen in foetussen afkomstig van voortplanting gedurende post-treatment week 1 en 2 van mannetjes die gedurende 20 weken vóór de voortplanting behandeld zijn                                                                                          | Reddy <i>et al.</i> , 1998; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005  |
| muis (m)           | Intraperitoneaal                     | 15 dagen                                                  | 0, 2, 4, 6 mg/kg lg/dag                        | Afname relatieve gewicht van testis, epididymis, zaadblaasjes, prostaat en zaadleiders<br>Afname aantal spermatocten en spermatiden                                                                                                                                                                 | Hemsworth, 1981; via Gezondheidsraad, 2005             |
| ratten             | Osmotic minipumps                    | Throughout gestation                                      | 6 mg/kg bw.day                                 | no relevant adverse effects in the offspring                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Hussein <i>et al.</i> , 2007; via EFSA, 2009           |
| ratten             | sc                                   | Daily, during GD14-end of pregnancy                       | 0.1 and 1 mg/kg bw/day                         | 1 mg/kg bw/day: reduced litter size and increased the number of still births                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | UK DAR 2007; via EFSA, 2009                            |

| Species +<br>geslacht | Blootstellings<br>route | Blootstellings<br>duur                                                     | Dosis/concentratie                                                        | Beschrijving effecten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Referentie                                          |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Rat (m+f)             | inhalation              | 28 dagen<br>6uur/d,<br>5d/week                                             | 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>                                                      | Decreased BW gain, increased liver weight, increased neutrophil count, decreased lymphocyte count, ALP and ALAT increased, cholesterol and glucose decreased. Increased liver vacuolation and glycogen content. In the respiratory tract, some nicotine exposure-related changes in the larynx were observed, which were considered by the authors to be adaptive changes. Gene expression changes in the lung and liver were described by the authors as 'very weak'. Upregulation of Cyp1a1 gene. Other changes were predominantly related to energy metabolism and fatty acid metabolism but were not considered to indicate an obvious toxicity-related response. Nicotine lowered plasma lipids, including cholesteryl ester and free cholesterol and, in the liver, phospholipids and sphingolipids. Nic, Pyr and Nic/Pyr decreased hepatic triacylglycerol and cholesteryl ester. In the lung, Nic and Nic/Pyr increased cholesteryl ester levels | Philip Morris<br>Check reach<br>dossier<br>OECD 412 |
| Rat (m+f)             | inhalation              | 6 h/d, 7 d/wk,<br>for up to 5<br>weeks (males)<br>or 10 weeks<br>(females) | 0 (sham-exposed<br>controls exposed to<br>room air), 10, 15 or 20<br>µg/L | The male and female parental systemic NOAEL (NOAELsystemic, F0) could not be determined because adverse effects were seen at all exposure levels in the parental animals, thus a LOAEL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Unnamed<br>study report<br>2018<br>OECD 422         |



| Species +<br>geslacht | Blootstellings<br>route | Blootstellings<br>duur                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Dosis/concentratie | Beschrijving effecten                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Referentie |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
|                       |                         | The F0 males were exposed during the pre-cohabitation, cohabitation and post-mating periods (approximately 35 days) and then euthanized and necropsied. The F0 females were exposed during the pre-cohabitation and cohabitation periods and during gestation (gestation day (GD) 0 to GD 19) and lactation (lactation day (LD) 5 to LD 13) for approximately 70 days and then euthanized and necropsied |                    | (LOAELsystemic, F0) was determined to be 10 µg/L [10 mg/m3].<br><br>A reproductive NOAEL (NOAELreproductive, F0) was determined to be ≥ 20 µg/L nicotine based on no adverse effects on no adverse effects at the highest concentration.<br><br>The F1 NOAEL for growth and developmental toxicity (NOAELdevelopmental, F1) was determined to be ≥ 20 µg/L nicotine based on no adverse effects at the top concentration. |            |

**B- humane studies**

| Personen            | Blootstel-<br>lingsroute | Dosis of<br>concentratie                                                                                                                                                                                               | Blootstellings<br>- duur                                                   | Beschrijving effecten                                                             | referentie                   |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| niet-rokers         | inhalatie                | Eenmalige inademing van 0,01 ml van een vernevelde nicotine- oplossing (0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 of 64 mg/ml)                                                                                                             | Eenmalige inademing                                                        | Concentratieafhankelijke hoestreactie en vernauwing van de luchtwegen             | Hansson <i>et al.</i> , 1994 |
| niet-rokers         | inhalatie                | Een inademing van 0,01 ml van een vernevelde nicotine- oplossing (0, 2, 4, 8 mg/ml) per 15 seconden gedurende totaal 5 minuten (21 inademingen resulterend in een dosis van 0, 0,4, 0,8, of 1,7 mg nicotine/5 minuten) | Een inademing van 15 seconden, 21 maal herhaald gedurende totaal 5 minuten | Concentratieafhankelijke toename in hartfrequentie en systolische bloeddruk       | Hansson <i>et al.</i> , 1994 |
| niet gespecificeerd | intraveneus              | 0,6 mg                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | -                                                                          | Kleine tot matige toename in ademfrequentie, hartslag en bloeddruk; misselijkheid | Ray 1991; via ACGIH 1994     |

| Personen               | Blootstel-<br>lingsroute | Dosis of<br>concentratie | Blootstellers<br>- duur | Beschrijving effecten                                                                                                               | referentie                                                  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| niet<br>gespecificeerd | intraveneus              | 3 mg                     | -                       | Toename bloeddruk en hartslag in<br>8 vrijwilligers; een initiële<br>verlaging van de hartslag in 4<br>vrijwilligers; misselijkheid | Henningfield<br><i>et al.</i> , 1985;<br>via ACGIH,<br>1994 |

Aanvullende humane data uit EFSA (2009):  
Lindgren *et al.* (1999) investigated the dose-response relationship for electroencephalographic (EEG) parameters and heart rate frequency over a wide range of intravenously infused nicotine doses in human volunteers. Fourteen regular smokers who had abstained from nicotine for at least 12 h were given intravenous infusions of 0, 3.5, 7, 14 and 28 µg/kg bw nicotine over 10 min in a single-blind randomized cross-over design and they were monitored for 120 minutes. Parallel recordings of spontaneous EEG, auditory P300 and heart rate, as well as venous blood sampling were made before, during and after nicotine administration. Findings showed linear dose-related changes in EEG measures indicative of arousal, i.e., decrease in EEG delta and theta power, and increase in the alpha<sub>2</sub> power, at all doses tested, markedly at 14 and 28 µg/kg bw. Nicotine infusion caused heart rate acceleration (ranging from 8% to 20% of the baseline), with a highly significant linear trend contrast. The nicotine x time interaction was significant, with pronounced heart rate acceleration after infusion of the 14 and 28 µg/kg bw nicotine dose. Heart rate frequency returned back to a level comparable to the baseline within 2 hours from the end of the intravenous infusion. The study by Lindgren *et al.* was considered by EFSA (2009) as pivotal, as it has a single-blind randomized cross-over design, and is performed in adults under controlled conditions. Nicotine is applied intravenously and the dose definition is clear and monitored throughout the study. All effects including subclinical effects are recorded carefully. A LOAEL of 3.5 µg/kg bw nicotine was derived.

In a semi-blinded, within-subject, crossover study with inhaled nicotine, Benowitz *et al.* (2006a) examined plasma nicotine and cardiovascular responses in 12 healthy smokers receiving cigarettes with 5 graded nicotine contents (between 0.6 and 10.1 mg/cigarette). Non-abstinent smokers were asked to smoke on five subsequent occasions a research cigarette, each with a different nicotine content. Systemic nicotine exposure (0.26-1.47 mg per cigarette) varied linearly with the nicotine content of the cigarette (average intake of 13-43% of the cigarette's nicotine content). Cigarette smoking increased heart rate and decreased skin temperature, but the nicotine dose-response curve showed a flattening at higher doses, with a maximal response being observed from 8 mg of nicotine per cigarette. An increase in the heart rate was observed after a systemic dose of approximately 0.004 mg/kg b.w. equal to 0.26 mg in a 60 kg b.w. person (BfR, 2009). The effects on the blood pressure were not significant. The flat nicotine dose-cardiovascular response curve may be consistent with the tolerance of smokers to the cardiovascular effects of nicotine. In non-smokers stronger effects would possibly be observed (Benowitz *et al.*, 2006a).

**Samenvattend**

Op basis van bovenstaande kan gesteld worden dat nicotine na inhalatie vooral systemische toxiciteit kan veroorzaken waaronder effecten op EEG, hart, en repro. Daarnaast kan nicotine mogelijk ook lokale effecten in de luchtwegen (lichte irritatie) veroorzaken.

Systemische toxiciteit:

EFSA (2009) beschouwt effecten op EEG en hartfrequentie als meest kritisch, en heeft daar haar gezondheidskundige grenswaarden voor zowel kortdurende als langdurende orale blootstelling op gebaseerd.

Ook de COT (2020) heeft t.b.v. beoordeling inhalatie (e-sigaret) haar gezondheidskundige grenswaarde gebaseerd op effecten op EEG

## Kinetic data

GR (2005):

The respiratory absorption of nicotine was 60-80% (mean  $71.3 \pm 10.2\%$ ) and was independent of the nicotine air concentration (Iwa91).

The metabolism of nicotine was studied in 12 male individuals following inhalation or dermal exposure.

Inhalation exposure took place by smoking of cigarettes for 2 days, and dermal exposure by treatment with a nicotine transdermal system for 5 days, without smoking. Most of the absorbed doses of nicotine (98% and 88%, in case of inhalation or dermal treatment, respectively) was excreted as unchanged nicotine and 8 of its metabolites in 24-hour urine, collected during day 2 of inhalation exposure, or day 5 of dermal application. Following inhalation or dermal exposure, unchanged nicotine accounted for 10.4% and 11.1% of total urinary excretion products, respectively. The major metabolites were *trans*-3'-hydroxycotinine (39.1% and 37.0% of total urinary excretion products, respectively), followed by cotinine glucuronide (15.8% and 15.4%, respectively), and unconjugated cotinine (13.3 and 14.9%, respectively). Minor metabolites (less than 10% of total urinary excretion products) were *trans*-3'-hydroxycotinine glucuronide, nicotine glucuronide, cotinine-*N*-oxide, nicotine-1'-*N*-oxide, and norcotinine (see Annex I). Benowitz and Henningfield concluded that the metabolic profile in man is generally similar when nicotine is inhaled or absorbed dermally (Ben94).

COT (2020) gebruikt een estimate (0.55) taken from data presented in Hukkanen et al. (2005).

Hukkanen et al. (2005): "About 80 to 90% of inhaled nicotine is absorbed during smoking as assessed using  $^{14}\text{C}$ -nicotine (Armitage et al., 1975). The efficacy of absorption of nicotine from environmental smoke in nonsmoking women has been measured to be 60 to 80% (Iwase et al., 1991)."

"Nicotine is a weak base with a  $\text{pK}_a$  of 8.0 (Fowler, 1954). In its ionized state, such as in acidic environments, nicotine does not rapidly cross membranes. The pH of smoke from flue-cured tobaccos, found in most cigarettes, is acidic (pH 5.5–6.0) (Sensabaugh and Cundiff, 1967; Brunnemann and Hoffmann, 1974). At this pH, nicotine is primarily ionized. As a consequence, there is little buccal absorption of nicotine from flue-cured tobacco smoke, even when it is held in the mouth (Gori et al., 1986). Smoke from air-cured tobaccos, the predominant tobacco used in pipes, cigars, and some European cigarettes, is more alkaline (pH 6.5 or higher), and considerable nicotine is unionized (Sensabaugh and Cundiff, 1967). Smoke from these products is well absorbed through the mouth (Armitage et al., 1978)."

**Met opmerkingen 5.1.2e5]:** Dit is een paper over discussie over addiction-threshold. Ik zie voorgaande getallen tav absorptie hier niet in terug.

**Met opmerkingen 5.1.2e5R5]:** Kyerematen et al 1990/1991 opgevraagd bij bieb. Idem Iwase

**Met opmerkingen 5.1.2e7]:** Ik kan die 0.55 niet koppelen aan wat in Hukkanen staat vermeld over inhalatie-absorptie, zie hieronder in italic en ook de snapshot van de table.

**Met opmerkingen 5.1.2e3R7]:** Papers opgevraagd  
Ze zijn misschien uitgegaan van 50-56% voor een inhaler, en daarvoor 55 gebruikt? Geen idee.  
Voor e-sigaret hebben we eerder aangenomen dat er 100% absorptie is.  
Plus we moeten ook iets met dood volume.

TABLE 1  
Nicotine absorption pharmacokinetics of different forms of nicotine administration in single doses

| Type of Nicotine Administration <sup>a</sup>                      | $C_{max}$ <sup>b</sup><br>ng/ml    | $T_{max}$ <sup>b,c</sup><br>min  | Bioavailability<br>%           | References                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Smoking (one cigarette, 5 min)<br>(~2 mg/cigarette <sup>d</sup> ) | 15–30 (venous)<br>20–60 (arterial) | 5–8 (venous)<br>3–5 (arterial)   | 80–90 (of inhaled<br>nicotine) | Armitage et al., 1975; Russell et al.,<br>1983; Benowitz et al., 1988;<br>Henningfield et al., 1993; Rose et<br>al., 1999; Lunell et al., 2000<br>Gourlay and Benowitz, 1997 |
| Intravenous ~5.1 mg (60 µg/kg, 30 min)                            | 30 (venous)<br>50 (arterial)       | 30 (venous)<br>30 (arterial)     | 100                            | Johansson et al., 1991; Gourlay and<br>Benowitz, 1997; Guthrie et al.,<br>1999                                                                                               |
| Nasal spray 1 mg                                                  | 5–8 (venous)<br>10–15 (arterial)   | 11–18 (venous)<br>4–6 (arterial) | 60–80                          | Russell et al., 1980b, 1983<br>Benowitz et al., 1988<br>Stevens, 1994<br>Molander et al., 1996; Schneider et<br>al., 2001<br>Choi et al., 2003                               |
| Gum (30 min, total dose in gum)                                   |                                    |                                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 2 mg                                                              | 6–9                                | 30                               | 78                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4 mg                                                              | 10–17                              | 30                               | 55                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Inhaler 4 mg released (one 10 mg cartridge,<br>20 min)            | 8.1                                | 30                               | 51–56                          |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Lozenge (20–30 min)                                               |                                    |                                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 2 mg                                                              | 4.4                                | 60                               | 50                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4 mg                                                              | 10.8                               | 66                               | 79                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Sublingual tablet 2 mg (20–30 min)                                | 3.8                                | ~60                              | 65                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Tooth patch 2 mg                                                  | ~3.2                               | ~120                             |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Transdermal patch (labeled dose)                                  |                                    |                                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 15 mg/16 h (Nicotrol)                                             | 11–14                              | 6–9 h                            | 75–100                         |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 14 mg/24 h (Nicoderm)                                             | 11–16                              | 4–7 h                            |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 21 mg/24 h (Nicoderm)                                             | 18–23                              | 3–7 h                            | 68                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 21 mg/24 h (Habitrol)                                             | 12–21                              | 9–12 h                           | 82                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Subcutaneous injection 2.4 mg                                     | 15                                 | 25                               | 100                            |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Oral capsule 3–4 mg                                               | 6–8                                | 90                               | 44                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Oral slow-release capsule (colonic absorption)<br>6 mg            | 2.2                                | 7.5 h                            |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Oral solution                                                     |                                    |                                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 2 mg                                                              | 4.7                                | 51                               |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| ~3.0 mg (45 µg/kg)                                                | 2.9                                | 66                               | 20                             |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Enema                                                             |                                    |                                  |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| ~3.5 mg (45 µg/kg)                                                | 2.3–3.1                            | 20–80                            | 15–25                          |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 6 mg                                                              | 6–9                                | 45                               |                                |                                                                                                                                                                              |

<sup>a</sup> Products in bold are currently marketed in the United States.

<sup>b</sup>  $C_{max}$  and  $T_{max}$  values are for peripheral venous blood unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>c</sup>  $T_{max}$  values are measured from the start of the administration.

<sup>d</sup> Estimated dose of 2 mg of nicotine per cigarette is higher than the usual 1 to 1.5 mg per cigarette since nicotine absorption from smoking a single cigarette was studied after at least overnight abstinence from smoking in these studies.

Een vergelijking van de studies van Lindgren et al. (1999) en Benowitz et al. (1982) (intraveneuze toedieningen gedurende respectievelijk 10 en 30 minuten) laat zien dat opname van een dosis nicotine in kortere tijd kan leiden tot hogere plasmasconcentraties en een grotere toename in hartslag dan opname van eenzelfde dosis verdeeld over een langere tijdsduur (82, 84). Dit wordt bevestigd door Jensen et al. (2020) die een dosis van 1 mg (ca. 14 µg/kg) intraveneus toedienden in een tijdsduur van 1, 5 of 10 minuten (85). Zij rapporteerden een sterker effect van nicotine op hartslagfrequentie en bloeddruk bij toediening in 1 minuut dan bij toediening in 5 of 10 minuten. Dit betekent dat, als eenzelfde dosis nicotine wordt opgenomen bij een relatief kort gebruik van een nicotinezakje met een hoog nicotinegehalte als bij langer gebruik van een nicotinezakje met een laag nicotinegehalte, in het eerste geval hogere plasma nicotineconcentraties worden bereikt en een groter effect op de hartslag en bloeddruk.

## Derivation of limit for amount nicotine inhaled

Target population: adult user and adolescents

Het gaat om kortdurende blootstelling, het oproken van één stick

Determine critical effect: local toxicity or systemic toxicity

**Met opmerking 9.1.2e.9:** Waar richt de tabaksindustrie zich op, is dat vooral ook de jeugd?

### Systemic toxicity

- Relevant dose metric: total absorbed dose
- Critical study: Lindgren et al. (1999) cf ESFA (food, oral exposure) and COT (e-cigarette, inhalation exposure)



- PoD: LOAEL 0.0035 mg/kg bw (cf. ARfD & ADI van EFSA, cf. FO (2021))
- Inhalation bioavailability: 90% (bovengrens Armitage et al 1975) of worst case uitgaan van 100%?
- BW:
  - Te Biesebeek et al. (2014):
    - adult P25 bw = 68.8 kg
    - child 11-16y P25 bw = 45.1 kg
    - child 16-18y P25 bw = 62.2 kg
- AF: cf. EFSA en dus cf. FO-vraag nicotinezakjes = 10 (intraspecies, LOAEL-NOAEL extrapolation)

#### Local toxicity

#### Nog doen:

- Kinetiekpapers t.a.v. inhalatoire absorptie % bekijken
- COT reviews 5x bekijken
  - eindconclusiedocument
  - Onderbouwing hbgv
  - Overzicht tox
  - Update risk assessment
  - Overzicht bestaande reviews
- Lindgren et al. (1999) lezen t.a.v. discrepantie COT vs. EFSA
- Check REACH voor nieuwe inhalatiestudies (OECD 412, 422)

#### Met opmerkingen 1.2e 0]: Hier verder

Voor lokale tox luchtwegen is de concentratie de relevante dosismaat  
Is lokale tox kritischer dan sytemische tox? Gezien de data waarschijnlijk niet. Ook COT richt zich voor inhalatie uiteindelijk op systemische tox

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