

6 Commerce Drive • Danbury, CT 06810 • ph (203) 830-4000 • fax (203) 830-4010

November 6th, 2023

Re: BRI#324 HYDROXY CITRONELLAL DIETHYL ACETAL

This product contains Hydrocycitronellal. Hydroxycitronellal has an IFRA standard associated with it. The amount of Hydroxycitronellal is as follows: up to 1%.

There are restriction limits for Hydroxycitronellal in finished products. A copy of the IFRA standard is attached to this letter for your convenience.

I hope this statement is satisfactory. If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,
Joseph Bania
Regulatory Affairs Manager
(203) 830-4000
jbania@bedoukian.com



Hydroxycitronellal

CAS-No.:	107-75-5 The scope of this Standard includes, but is not limited to the CAS number(s) indicated above; any other CAS number(s) used to identify this fragrance ingredient should be considered in scope as well.
Synonyms:	Hydroxycitronellal Citronellalhydrate 7-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethyloctanal 3,7-Dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctanal Octanal, 7-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl- Oxydihydrocitronellal Laurinal (commercial name) Laurine (commercial name)

History:	Publication date:	2023 (Amendment 51)	Previous	1987
			Publications:	2000
				2005
				2007
				2008
				2013
				2020

	For new creation*:	March 30, 2024
dates:	For existing creation*:	October 30, 2025
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtu	res (formulas) only, not to the
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RECOMMENDATION:	RESTRICTION

MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE FINISHED PRODUCT (%):						
Category 1	0.38 %	Category 7A	1.6 %			
Category 2	0.11 %	Category 7B	1.6 %			
Category 3	2.3 %	Category 8	0.18 %			
Category 4	2.1 %	Category 9	4.1 %			
Category 5A	0.53 %	Category 10A	0.78 %			
Category 5B	0.53 %	Category 10B	7.8 %			
Category 5C	0.53 %	Category 11A	0.18 %			



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Category 5D	0.18 %	Category 11B	0.18 %
Category 6	1.2 %	Category 12	No restriction

FLAVOR REQUIREMENTS:	Due to the possible ingestion of small amounts of
TEATOR REGUINEMENTS.	fragrance ingredients from their use in products in
	Categories 1 and 6, materials must not only comply
	with IFRA Standards but must also be recognized
	as safe as a flavoring ingredient as defined by the
	IOFI Code of Practice (www.iofi.org). For more
	details see chapter 1 of the Guidance for the use of
	IFRA Standards.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES:	SEE	ANNEX	ON	CONTRIBUTIONS	FROM
	OTHE	R SOURC	ES		

INTRINSIC	PROPERTY	DRIVING	RISK	DERMAL SENSITIZATION AND SYSTEMIC
MANAGEME	NT:			TOXICITY

RIFM SUMMARIES:

Maximum acceptable concentrations are based on a comprehensive safety assessment, considering various endpoints. Depending on the outcome of the safety assessment, it might be one or more endpoint(s) that will drive the derivation of the concentration levels. If more than one endpoint is of relevance, the maximum acceptable concentrations for each product category are derived from comparing maximum permitted level per endpoint consideration (e.g. dermal sensitization and/or systemic toxicity). Such maximum acceptable concentrations correspond to the lowest level obtained per category.

Additional information is available in the RIFM safety assessment for Hydroxycitronellal, which can be downloaded from the RIFM Fragrance Material Safety Assessment Center: http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/.

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Hydroxycitronellal and recommends the concentrations for the 12 different product categories, which are the maximum acceptable concentrations of Hydroxycitronellal in the various product categories.

REFERENCES:

The IFRA Standard on Hydroxycitronellal is based on at least one of the following publications:

- The RIFM Safety Assessment on Hydroxycitronellal if available at the RIFM Fragrance Material Safety Assessment Center: http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com
- Api A.M., Belsito D., Bruze M., Cadby P., Calow P., Dagli M. L., Dekant W., Dent M., Ellis G., Fryer A. D., Fukayama M., Griem P., Hickey C., Kromidas L., Lalko J., Liebler D.C., Miyachi Y., Politano V.T., Renskers K., Ritacco G., Salvito D., Schultz T.W., Sipes I. G., Smith B., Vitale D., Wilcox D.K. (2015). Criteria for the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc. (RIFM) safety evaluation process for fragrance ingredients.



Hydroxycitronellal

Food Chem Toxicol. 2015 Aug;82 Suppl:S1-S19 (http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/sites/default/files/Criteria_Document_Final.pdf).

• Salvito D.T., Senna R. J., Federle T.W. (2002). A framework for prioritizing fragrance materials for aquatic risk assessment. Environ Toxicol Chem. 2002;21:1301-1308 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12069318).

Additional information on the application of IFRA Standards is available in the Guidance for the use of IFRA Standards, publicly available at www.ifrafragrance.org.