Hydroquinone monomethyl ether

CAS-No.:	150-76-5 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:	4-Hydroxyanisole p-Hydroxyanisole 4-Methoxyphenol p-Methoxyphenol Phenol, p-methoxy-

History:	Publication date:	2006 (Amendment 40)	Previous Publications:	1983 2002

Implementation dates:	For new creation*:	Not applicable.
	For existing creation*:	Not applicable.
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtures (formulas) only, not to the finished consumer products in the marketplace.	

RECOMMENDATION:	**PROHIBITION**

FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT PROHIBITION:	Hydroquinone monomethyl ether should not be used as a fragrance ingredient.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES:	**NONE TO CONSIDER BEYOND TRACES (SEE ALSO THE SECTION ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES IN CHAPTER 1 OF THE GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF IFRA STANDARDS)**

INTRINSIC PROPERTY DRIVING RISK MANAGEMENT:	**DEPIGMENTATION**

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Hydroquinone monomethyl ether and recommends not to use Hydroquinone monomethyl ether as or in fragrance ingredients in any finished product application.

REFERENCES:

The IFRA Standard on Hydroquinone monomethyl ether is based on at least one of the following publications:

Hydroquinone monomethyl ether

• The RIFM Safety Assessment on Hydroquinone monomethyl ether is available at the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database:
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. Food Chem Toxicol. 2015 Aug;82 Suppl:S1-S19 (doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2014.11.014).
(http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/sites/default/files/Criteria_Document_Final.pdf).

• IDEA project (International Dialogue for the Evaluation of Allergens) Final Report on the QRA2: Skin Sensitisation Quantitative Risk Assessment for Fragrance Ingredients, September 30, 2016 (http://www.ideaproject.info/uploads/Modules/Documents/qra2-dossier-final--september-2016.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).

• E. Frenk, (1969), Arch. Klin. Exp. Derm. 235, 16.

• E. Frenk (1970), Ann. Derm. Syph (Paris) 97, 287.

• E. Frenk & F. Ott (1971), Journal of Investigative Dermatology 56, 287.

• W. Wohlrab and R.P. Zaumseil (1976), Derm. Monatsschr. 162, 908.

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.