Pseudo methylionones

CAS-No.:	26651-96-7 72968-25-3 1117-41-5 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 these fragrance ingredients should be considered in scope as well.
Synonyms:	2,6-Dimethyldodeca-2,6,8-trien-10-one 7,11-Dimethyl-4,6,10-dodecatrien-3-one 7,11-Dimethyldodeca-4,6,10-trien-3-one 4,6,10-Dodecatrien-3-one, 7,11-dimethyl- 3,6,10-Trimethylundeca-3,5,9-trien-2-one

History:	Publication date:	2009 (Amendment 44)	Previous Publications:	1979 1989 2002 2006

Implementation dates:	For new creation*:	August 7, 2009
	For existing creation*:	August 7, 2010
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtures (formulas) only, not to the finished consumer products in the marketplace.	

RECOMMENDATION:	**PROHIBITION / SPECIFICATION**
FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT PROHIBITION:	Pseudo methylionones should not be used as a fragrance ingredient.
FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT SPECIFICATION:	Pseudo methylionones should not be used as fragrance ingredient as such, but a level of up to 2% as an impurity in Methylionones is accepted.
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:	**DERMAL SENSITIZATION**

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Pseudo methylionones and recommends not to use Pseudo methylionones as or in fragrance ingredients in any finished product application other than described in the above fragrance ingredient specification.

Pseudo methylionones

REFERENCES:

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

• The RIFM Safety Assessment on Pseudo methylionones 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).

• Opdyke, D.L.J. (1975), Food and Cosmetics Toxicology 13, 863.

• Ford R.A. et al. (1988), Food and Chemical Toxicology 26, 305 and 413.

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.