Peru balsam

CAS-No.:	8007-00-9 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:	Prohibition of Peru balsam crude: Exudation of Myroxylon pereirae Klotsch Restriction of Peru balsam extracts and distillates: Balsam oil, Peru (Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch) Myroxylon pereirae (Balsam Peru) oil Myroxylon pereirae (Balsam Peru) resin Myroxylon pereirae oil Peru balsam absolute Peru balsam anhydrol

History:	Publication date:	2020 (Amendment 49)	Previous Publications:	1974 1991 2007 2008

Implementation dates:	For new creation*:	February 10, 2021
	For existing creation*:	February 10, 2022
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtures (formulas) only, not to the finished consumer products in the marketplace.	

RECOMMENDATION:	**RESTRICTION / PROHIBITION**

FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT PROHIBITION:	Peru balsam crude should not be used as a fragrance ingredient for any finished product application.

MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE FINISHED PRODUCT (%):			
Category 1	0.073 %	Category 7A	0.83 %
Category 2	0.022 %	Category 7B	0.83 %
Category 3	0.44 %	Category 8	0.034 %
Category 4	0.41 %	Category 9	0.80 %
Category 5A	0.10 %	Category 10A	0.80 %

Peru balsam

Category 5B	0.10 %	Category 10B	2.9 %
Category 5C	0.10 %	Category 11A	0.034 %
Category 5D	0.034 %	Category 11B	0.034 %
Category 6	0.24 %	Category 12	No Restriction

Fragrance ingredient restriction - Note box

The restriction only applies to Peru balsam extracts and distillates (Peru balsam oil, absolute and anhydrol).

FLAVOR REQUIREMENTS:	Due to the possible ingestion of small amounts of 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:	**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 AND SYSTEMIC TOXICITY**

RIFM SUMMARIES:

Recommended concentration levels of Peru balsam extracts and distillates 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 recommended concentration levels for each product category is derived from comparing maximum permitted level per endpoint consideration (dermal sensitization and/or systemic toxicity). Such recommended concentration levels correspond to the lowest level obtained per category.
Additional information is available in the RIFM safety assessment for Peru balsam extracts and distillates, which can be downloaded from the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database: http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/.

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Peru balsam extracts and distillates and recommends the limits for the 12 different product categories, which provide the acceptable use levels of Peru balsam extracts and distillates in the various product categories.
In addition, they recommend not to use Peru balsam crude in any finished product application.

Peru balsam

REFERENCES:

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

• The RIFM Safety Assessment on Peru balsam 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. 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.