

Pinacea derivatives

CAS-No.:	Not applicable. 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:	Derivatives from the Pine Family

History:	Publication date:	1994 (Amendment 28)	Previous Publications:	1976
-----------------	-------------------	---------------------	------------------------	------

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:	SPECIFICATION
------------------------	----------------------

FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT SPECIFICATION:	Essential oils (e.g. Turpentine oil) and isolates (e.g. delta-3-Carene) derived from the Pinacea family, including Pinus and Abies genera, should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. Such products should have a peroxide value of less than 10 millimoles peroxide per liter, determined according to the IFRA analytical methodology for the determination of the peroxide value, which can be downloaded from the IFRA website (www.ifrafragrance.org).
--	---

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:	SEE FRAGRANCE MATERIAL SPECIFICATION
--	---

INTRINSIC PROPERTY DRIVING RISK MANAGEMENT:	DERMAL SENSITIZATION
--	-----------------------------

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

Pinacea derivatives

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Pinacea derivatives. Based on their expert judgement, they recommend to use the fragrance ingredient according to its specification mentioned above.

REFERENCES:

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

- The RIFM Safety Assessment on Pinacea derivatives 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>).
- *Fd. Cosmet. Toxicol.* 11, 1053 (1973); 16, 843 (1978); 16, 853 (1978).

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.