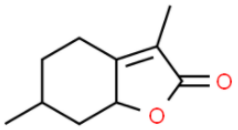
Mintlactone

CAS-No.:	13341-72-5 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.	**Structure:**	
Synonyms:	2(4H)-Benzofuranone, 5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-3,6-dimethyl- 3,6-Dimethyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-1-benzofuran-2(4H)-one 3,6-Dimethyl-5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-2(4H)benzo-furanone 5,6,7,7a-Tetrahydro-3,6-dimethyl-(4H)-benzofuran-2-one Dehydroxymenthofurolactone Menthalactone Mint furanone		

History:	Publication date:	June 30, 2021	Previous Publications:	Not applicable

Implementation dates:	For new submissions*:	August 30, 2021
	For existing fragrance compounds*:	July 30, 2022
	*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:	Mintlactone 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)**

Mintlactone

INTRINSIC PROPERTY DRIVING RISK MANAGEMENT:	GENOTOXICITY

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The material Mintlactone has been reviewed by the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety with the conclusion that it cannot be safely used as a fragrance ingredient. If the substance is found as an impurity in other fragrance ingredients, please check the latest version of the Guidance to the IFRA Standards for the respective IFRA procedure.

REFERENCES:

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

• The RIFM Safety Assessment on Mintlactone if 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 (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).

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.