7-Methoxycoumarin

CAS N°: 531-59-9 **Empirical formula:** $C_{10}H_8O_3$

Synonyms: 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 7-methoxy-
Herniarin

History:

Initial reviews:	June 1979, April 1989	
Current revision date:	2008	
Implementation date:	For new submissions*:	August 16, 2008
	For existing fragrance compounds*:	August 16, 2009
Next review date:	2013	

* This date applies to the supply of fragrance compounds (formulas) only, not to the finished products in the marketplace.

Standard: PROHIBITED

RESTRICTIONS:

Limits in the finished product:

Skin contact products:

Leave-on products: NA Rinse-off products: NA

Including household cleaning products

Non skin contact products: NA

Note box:
The material as such should not be used as a fragrance ingredient for any application.

On the basis of established maximum levels of this substance in commercially available natural sources (like essential oils, extracts and absolutes), exposure to this substance from the use of these oils and extracts is regarded acceptable as long as the level of 7-Methoxy-coumarin in the finished product **does not exceed 100 ppm**.
Furthermore, these natural extracts should not be used as substitutes for his substance.

Examples for potential natural sources (with indicative maximum levels) of 7-Methoxy-coumarin are:

Camomilla matricaria EO 0,1 %

Camomilla matricaria absolute (volatile part) : 5 %

Lavandin absolute: 5 % (on the total absolute).

Lavander and lavandin essential oils : <0,02 %

Lavender absolute: 5 % (on the total absolute).

Lime cold pressed oil: 0,1 %

Tarragon absolute: volatile part: 5 %

Tarragon essential oil : <0,1 %

Fragrance material specification: N/A

7-Methoxycoumarin

Contribution from other sources: N/A

Critical effect: Sentitization / Photo Sensitization

REXPAN Rationale / Conclusion:

Based on the findings of RIFM on the potential for this material to induce allergic and photoallergic reactions (R.A. Ford et al. (1988), Fd. Chem. Toxic 26,375) **the material as such is prohibited for use in fragrance compounds.**

References:

R.A. Ford et al. (1988), *Fd. Chem. Toxic.* 26, 375