# 1-Octen-3-yl acetate

**CAS N°:** 2442-10-6

**Empirical formula:** $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$
$CH_3$-$[CH_2]_4$-CH(OOC-$CH_3$)-CH=$CH_2$

**Synonyms:** 3-Acetoxyoctene
Amyl crotonyl acetate
Amyl vinyl carbinyl acetate
1-Octen-3-ol, acetate
Octenyl acetate
beta-Octenyl acetate
n-Pentyl vinyl carbinol acetate

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**History:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Initial reviews: | July 1989, July 1994, May 2007 (42nd Amendment) | |
| Current revision date: | 2008 | |
| Implementation date: | For new submissions*: | August 16, 2008 |
| | For existing fragrance compounds*: | August 16, 2010 |
| Next review date: | 2013 | |

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

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**Standard:** **RESTRICTED**

**RESTRICTIONS:**

**Limits in the finished product:**
For a description of the categories, refer to the QRA Informational Booklet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category 1: See Note box (1) | 0.1 % | Category 7: | 0.3 % |
| Category 2: | 0.1 % | Category 8: | 0.3 % |
| Category 3: | 0.3 % | Category 9: | 0.3 % |
| Category 4: | 0.3 % | Category 10: | 0.3 % |
| Category 5: | 0.3 % | Category 11: Not Restricted (2) | |
| Category 6: See Note box (1) | 2.5 % | | |

**Note box:**
For this material, for pragmatic reasons, restrictive levels allowed by the QRA for certain categories but actually being higher than those already in place before applying the QRA, will temporarily not be implemented until the end of a 5 year monitoring phase. At the end of the 5 years the position will be reevaluated again.
(1) IFRA would recommend that any material used to impart perfume or flavour in products intended for human ingestion should consist of ingredients that are in compliance with appropriate regulations for foods and food flavourings in the countries of planned distribution and, where these are lacking, with the recommendations laid down in the Code of Practice of IOFI (International Organisation of the Flavor Industry) www.iofiorg.org.

(2) Category 11 includes all non-skin contact or incidental skin contact products. Due to the negligible skin contact from these types of products there is no justification for a restriction of the concentration of this fragrance ingredient in the finished product.

**Fragrance material specification:** N/A

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**Contribution from other sources:** See **Annex 1**

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**Critical effect:** **Sensitization**

## RIFM Summaries:

1-Octen-3-yl acetate - Sensitization Potency Estimation Based on Weight of Evidence

| LLNA weighted mean EC3 values ($mg/cm^2$) [no. studies] | Human Data | | | Potency Classification[2] | WOE NESIL[3] ($\mu g/cm^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NOEL – HRIPT (induction) ($\mu g/cm^2$) | NOEL – MAX (induction) ($\mu g/cm^2$) | LOEL[1] (induction) ($\mu g/cm^2$) | | |
| >7500 [1] | 3543 | NA | 6900 | Extremely weak | 3500 |

NOEL = No observed effect level; HRIPT = Human Repeat Insult Patch Test; MAX = Human Maximization Test;

LOEL = lowest observed effect level; NA = Not Available

[1]Data derived from HRIPT or Human Max tests

[2]Gerberick *et al*., 2001

[3]WoE NESIL limited to two significant figures

## REXPAN Rationale / Conclusion:

The RIFM Expert Panel reviewed the critical effect data for 1-octen-3-yl acetate and, based on the weight of evidence, established the No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (NESIL) as 3500 µg/cm². They recommend the limits for the 11 different product categories, which are the acceptable use levels of 1-octen-3-yl acetate in the various product categories. These were derived from the application of the exposure-based quantitative risk assessment approach for fragrance ingredients, which is detailed in the QRA Expert Group Technical Dossier of June 22, 2006.

## References:

Gerberick, GF. et. al. (2001) Contact allergenic potency: Correlation of human and local lymph node assay data. American Journal of Contact Dermatitis, 12(3), 156-161.

QRA Expert Group (AM Api, DA Basketter, PA Cadby, M-F Cano, G Ellis, GF Gerberick, P Griem, PM McNamee, CA Ryan and R Safford), Dermal Sensitization Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) for Fragrance Ingredients, Technical Dossier, March 15, 2006, http://www.rifm.org/pub/publications.asp.

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1974a. Report on human maximization studies. Report to RIFM. RIFM report number 1779, June 06 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1974b. Report on human maximization studies. Report to RIFM. RIFM report number 1779, August 20 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1985. Report on human maximization studies. Report to RIFM. RIFM report number 1779, January 7a (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1988. Repeat insult patch test of 1-

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octen-3-yl acetate in human subjects. RIFM report number 8516, December 07 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2004. 1-Octen-3-yl acetate: Local Lymph Node Assay. Unpublished report from International Flavors and Fragrances, 13 December. Report number 47816 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).