

## Peru balsam extracts and distillates

<b>CAS N°:</b>	8007-00-9	<b>Empirical formula:</b>	N/A
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Balsam oil, Peru ( <i>Myroxylon pereirae</i> Klotzsch) Balsams, Peru <i>Myroxylon pereirae</i> (Balsam Peru) oil <i>Myroxylon pereirae</i> (Balsam Peru) resin <i>Myroxylon pereirae</i> oil Peru balsam absolute Peru balsam anhydrol		

<b>History:</b>	Initial reviews:	October 1974, December 1991, May 2007		
	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.

### RECOMMENDATION:

### RESTRICTED

## RESTRICTIONS:

Limits in the finished product:			
Category 1 See Note box (1)	0.03 %	Category 7	0.07 %
Category 2	0.04 %	Category 8	0.4 %
Category 3	0.1 %	Category 9	0.4 %
Category 4	0.4 %	Category 10	0.4 %
Category 5	0.2 %	Category 11	See Note Box (2)
Category 6	0.7 %		
<b>Note box:</b>			
<p>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.</p> <p><b>The use of <a href="#">Peru balsam crude</a> is <b>PROHIBITED</b> in a separate Standard.</b></p> <p>(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) (<a href="http://www.iofiorg.org/">http://www.iofiorg.org/</a>).</p> <p>(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.</p>			
<b>Fragrance material specifications:</b>	N/A		

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**CONTRIBUTION FROM OTHER SOURCES:**

See **Annex I**

**CRITICAL EFFECT: SENSITIZATION**

**RIFM SUMMARIES:**

LLNA weighted mean EC3 values (µg/cm <sup>2</sup> ) [no. studies]	Potency Classification Based on Animal Data <sup>2</sup>	Human Data			WoE NESIL <sup>3</sup> (µg/cm <sup>2</sup> )
		NOEL – HRIPT (induction) (µg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	NOEL – HMT (induction) (µg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	LOEL <sup>1</sup> (induction) (µg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	
<b>Balsam oil, Peru (Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch)</b>					
987	Moderate	950	NA	NA	950
<b>Peru balsam absolute</b>					
625	Moderate	NA	NA	NA	950
<b>Peru balsam anhydrol</b>					
NA	Moderate	NA	NA	NA	950

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

LOEL = lowest observed effect level; NA = Not Available

<sup>1</sup> Data derived from HRIPT or Human Max tests

<sup>2</sup> Gerberick *et al.*, 2001

<sup>3</sup> WoE NESIL limited to two significant figures

**REXPAN RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:**

The RIFM Expert Panel reviewed the critical effect data for Peru balsam extracts and distillates and, based on the weight of evidence, established the No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (NESIL) as 950 µg/cm<sup>2</sup>. They recommend the limits for the 11 different product categories, which are the acceptable use levels of Peru balsam extracts and distillates 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>.

**Peru balsam (myroxylon pereirae klotzch)**

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2004. Local Lymph Node Assay on Peru balsam (Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch). RIFM report number 44372, February 16 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2005. Repeated insult patch test with balsam, Peru (Myroxylon pereirae Klotzsch). RIFM report number 47380, January 20 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

**Peru balsam absolute**

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2004. Local Lymph Node Assay on Peru balsam absolute. RIFM report number 44371, February 16 (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).