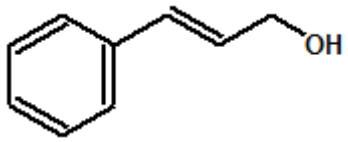
Cinnamic alcohol

CAS N°:	104-54-1	**Empirical formula:** **Structure:**	$C_9H_{10}O$ 
Synonyms:	Cinnamyl alcohol 3-Phenylallyl alcohol 3-Phenyl-2-propen-1-ol 2-Propen-1-ol, 3-phenyl- Styrone Styryl alcohol Zimtalcohol Styryl carbinol		

History:	Initial reviews:	October 1987, June 1992, September 2002, 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.

RECOMMENDATION:	**RESTRICTED**

RESTRICTIONS:

Limits in the finished product:			
Category 1 See Note box (1)	0.09 %	Category 7	0.2 %
Category 2	0.1 %	Category 8	0.4 %
Category 3	0.4 %	Category 9	0.4 %
Category 4	0.4 %	Category 10	0.4 %
Category 5	0.4 %	Category 11	Not Restricted (2)
Category 6	2.2 %		

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.
There is also a separate Standard for **Styrax** that should be taken into account.

Fragrance material specifications:	N/A

Cinnamic alcohol

CONTRIBUTION FROM OTHER SOURCES:

See **Annex I**

CRITICAL EFFECT: SENSITIZATION

RIFM SUMMARIES:

Cinnamic alcohol - Sensitization Potency Estimation Based on Weight of Evidence

LLNA weighted mean EC3 values (µg/cm^2) [no. studies]	Potency Classification Based on Animal Data[2]	Human Data			WoE NESIL[3] (µg/cm^2)
		NOEL – HRIPT (induction) (µg/cm^2)	NOEL – HMT (induction) (µg/cm^2)	LOEL[1] (induction) (µg/cm^2)	
5250 [1]	Weak	3000	2759	4724	3000

NOEL = No observed effect level; HRIPT = Human Repeat Insult Patch Test; HMT = Human Maximization Test; LOEL = lowest observed effect level; NA = Not Available.

[1]Data derived from HRIPT or HMT.
[2]Gerberick *et al.*, 2001
[3]WoE NESIL limited to three significant figures.

REXPAN RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The RIFM Expert Panel reviewed the critical effect data for cinnamic alcohol and, based on the weight of evidence, established the No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (NESIL) as 3000 µg/cm². They recommend the limits for the 11 different product categories, which are the acceptable use levels of cinnamic alcohol 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:

Basketter, D.A., Wright, Z., Gilmour, N.J., Ryan, C.A., Gerberick, G.F., Robinson, M.K., Dearman, R.J., Kimber, I., 2002. Prediction of human sensitization potency using local lymph node assay EC3 values. *The Toxicologist*, 66(1-S), 240.

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

Greif, N., 1967. Cutaneous safety of fragrance materials as measured by the maximization test. *American Perfumer and Cosmetics*, 82, 54.

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1979. Human Maximization Test on Cinnamyl Alcohol. RIFM report number 1697, July 6a. (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

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.), 2001a. Repeated Insult Patch Test on Cinnamyl Alcohol. RIFM report number 40696, August 20. (RIFM, WoodcliffLake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2001b. Repeated Insult Patch Test on Cinnamyl Alcohol. RIFM report number 40695, August 20. (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2002. Repeated Insult Patch Test on Cinnamyl Alcohol. RIFM report number 40697, March 5. (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2004. Repeated Insult Patch Test on Cinnamyl Alcohol. RIFM report number 47241, December 16. (RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA).