

**Oakmoss extracts**

<b>CAS-No.:</b>	90028-68-5 68917-10-2 9000-50-4 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 these fragrance ingredients should be considered in scope as well.	<b>Molecular formula:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Oakmoss absolute Evernia absolute Evernia prunastri, ext. Mousse de Chêne absolute Oakmoss absolute (Evernia prunastri) Evernia prunastri (Oakmoss) extract		

<b>History:</b>	<b>Publication date:</b>	2020 (Amendment 49)	<b>Previous Publications:</b>	1991 2001 2008
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<b>Implementation dates:</b>	<b>For new submissions*:</b>	February 10, 2021
	<b>For existing fragrance compounds*:</b>	February 10, 2022
*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtures (formulas) only, not to the finished consumer products in the marketplace.		

<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b>	<b>RESTRICTION / SPECIFICATION</b>
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RESTRICTION LIMITS IN THE FINISHED PRODUCT (%):			
Category 1	0.020 %	Category 7A	0.10 %
Category 2	0.016 %	Category 7B	0.10 %
Category 3	0.10 %	Category 8	0.032 %
Category 4	0.10 %	Category 9	0.10 %

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Category 5A	0.076 %	Category 10A	0.10 %
Category 5B	0.076 %	Category 10B	0.10 %
Category 5C	0.076 %	Category 11A	0.10 %
Category 5D	0.076 %	Category 11B	0.10 %
Category 6	0.18 %	Category 12	No Restriction

**Fragrance ingredient restriction - Note box**

For Oakmoss and Treemoss extracts, the restrictions in the Standards are directly linked to the presence of Atranol and Chloroatranol in the finished products. To ensure that those remain below trace levels, the upper concentration levels have not been increased (compared its last publication in the Amendment 43 (2008)).

In the presence of Treemoss extracts, the level of Oakmoss in the respective category has to be reduced accordingly, such that the total amount of both extracts does not exceed the maximum permitted level in each category as listed in the table above.

If the same fragrance mixture is intended to be used in more than one IFRA Category, then the most restrictive limitation (based on foreseen use concentrations and maximum permitted level) will apply.

**FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT SPECIFICATION:**

Oakmoss extracts must not contain added Treemoss, which is a source of resin acids. Traces of resin acids may be carried over to commercial qualities of Oakmoss in the manufacturing process. These traces must not exceed 0.1% (1000 ppm) of Dehydroabietic acid (DHA) in the extract. The concentration of resin acids in Oakmoss can be measured with an High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Reverse Phase – Spectrofluorometry method. Further, levels of Atranol and Chloroatranol should each be below 100 ppm in Oakmoss extracts.

**FLAVOR REQUIREMENTS:**

Due to the possible ingestion of small amounts of fragrance ingredients from their use in products in Categories 1 and 6, materials must not only comply with IFRA Standards but must also be recognized as safe as a flavoring ingredient as defined by the IOFI Code of

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Practice ([www.iofi.org](http://www.iofi.org)). For more details see chapter 1 of the Guidance for the use of IFRA Standards.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES:**

**NONE TO CONSIDER (SEE ALSO THE SECTION ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES IN CHAPTER 1 OF THE GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF IFRA STANDARDS)**

**INTRINSIC PROPERTY DRIVING RISK MANAGEMENT:**

**DERMAL SENSITIZATION**

**RIFM SUMMARIES:**

Recommended concentration levels are based on a comprehensive safety assessment, considering various endpoints. Depending on the outcome of the safety assessment, it might be one or more endpoint(s) that will drive the derivation of the concentration levels. If more than one endpoint is of relevance, the recommended concentration levels for each product category is derived from comparing maximum permitted level per endpoint consideration (dermal sensitization and/or systemic toxicity). Such recommended concentration levels correspond to the lowest level obtained per category.

Additional information is available in the RIFM safety assessment for Oakmoss extracts, which can be downloaded from the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database: <http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/>.

**EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:**

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Oakmoss extracts and recommends the limits for the 12 different product categories, which are the acceptable use levels of Oakmoss extracts in the various product categories. In addition, they recommend to use Oakmoss extracts according to the specification above mentioned.

**REFERENCES:**

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

- The RIFM Safety Assessment on Oakmoss extracts if available at the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database: <http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com>

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- 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](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](http://www.ifrafragrance.org).