

# Verbena oil and absolute (Lippia citriodora Kunth.)

CAS-No.:	8024-12-2 85116-63-8 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.
Synonyms:	Prohibition of Verbena oils:  Lippia citriodora oils  Restriction of Verbena absolutes:  Lippia citriodora absolute  Verbena absolute  Aloysia triphylla absolute  Lippia triphylla absolute  Verbena triphylla absolute  Verbena triphylla absolute  Zappania citrodora absolute

History:	Publication date:	2020 (Amendment 49)	Previous	1987
			Publications:	2010

Implementation	For new creation*:	February 10, 2021
dates:	For existing creation*:	February 10, 2022
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtu	res (formulas) only, not to the
	finished consumer products in the marketplace.	

RECOMMENDATION:	RESTRICTION / PROHIBITION

FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT PROHIBITION:

Verbena oils from Lippia citriodora Kunth. should not be used as a fragrance ingredient, based on its sensitizing and phototoxic potential.

MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE FINISHED PRODUCT (%):			
Category 1	0.12 %	Category 7A	1.4 %
Category 2	0.037 %	Category 7B	1.4 %
Category 3	0.74 %	Category 8	0.072 %
Category 4	0.69 %	Category 9	1.3 %



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Category 5A	0.17 %	Category 10A	4.8 %
Category 5B	0.17 %	Category 10B	4.8 %
Category 5C	0.17 %	Category 11A	2.7 %
Category 5D	0.17 %	Category 11B	2.7 %
Category 6	0.40 %	Category 12	No Restriction

### **Fragrance ingredient restriction - Note box**

The Standard is set due to the phototoxic effects of Verbena oil and absolute (Lippia citriodora Kunth.). For more detailed information on the application of this Standard, please refer to the note on phototoxic ingredients in chapter 1 of the Guidance for the use of IFRA Standards.

Only Verbena absolutes from Lippia citriodora Kunth. can be used as a fragrance ingredient.

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 Practice (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 BEYOND TRACES (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 DERMAL SENSITIZATION, PHOTOTOXICITY MANAGEMENT:

#### **RIFM SUMMARIES:**

Recommended concentration levels of Verbena absolute 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 Verbena absolute, which can be downloaded from the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database: http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/.

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



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The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Verbena absolute and recommends the limits for the 12 different product categories, which provide the acceptable use levels of Verbena absolute in the various product categories.

In addition, they recommend not to use Verbena oil in any finished product application.

#### **REFERENCES:**

The IFRA Standard on Verbena oil and absolute (Lippia citriodora Kunth.) is based on at least one of the following publications:

- The RIFM Safety Assessment on Verbena oil and absolute (Lippia citriodora Kunth.) if available at the RIFM Fragrance Material Safety Assessment Center: http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com
- 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).
- 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.