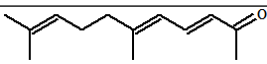


Pseudoionone

CAS-No.:	141-10-6 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 this fragrance ingredient should be considered in scope as well.	Molecular formula:	C ₁₃ H ₂₀ O
		Structure:	
Synonyms:	Citrylideneacetone 2,6-Dimethylundeca-2,6,8-trien-10-one 6,10-Dimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one 3,5,9-Undecatrien-2-one, 6,10-dimethyl-		

History:	Publication date:	2006 (Amendment 40)	Previous Publications:	1979 1987 1989
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Implementation dates:	For new submissions*:	Not applicable.
	For existing fragrance compounds*:	Not applicable.
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtures (formulas) only, not to the finished consumer products in the marketplace.	

RECOMMENDATION:	PROHIBITION / SPECIFICATION
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FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT PROHIBITION:	Pseudoionone should not be used as a fragrance ingredient.
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FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT SPECIFICATION:	Pseudoionone should not be used as fragrance ingredient as such, but a level of up to 2% as an impurity in Ionones is accepted.
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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES:	NONE TO CONSIDER (SEE ALSO THE
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Pseudoionone

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

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Pseudoionone and recommends not to use Pseudoionone as or in fragrance ingredients in any finished product application other than described in the above fragrance ingredient specification.

REFERENCES:

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

- The RIFM Safety Assessment on Pseudoionone is available at the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database: <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 (doi: 10.1016/j.fct.2014.11.014). (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>).
- Opdyke D.L.J. (1975), *Food and Cosmetics Toxicology* 13, 549.
- Ford R.A. et al. (1988), *Food and Chemical Toxicology* 26, 311.

Pseudoionone

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.