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Short Review

RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate, CAS Registry Number 2206-94-2

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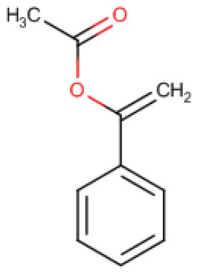
Version: 121918. This version replaces any previous versions.

Name: Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate CAS Registry Number: 2206–94–2



Abbreviation/Definition List:

2-Box Model - A RIFM, Inc. proprietary *in silico* tool used to calculate fragrance air exposure concentration
AF - Assessment Factor
BCF - Bioconcentration Factor
Creme RIFM Model - The Creme RIFM Model uses probabilistic (Monte Carlo) simulations to allow full distributions of data sets, providing a more realistic estimate of aggregate exposure to individuals across a population (Comiskey et al., 2015, 2017; Safford et al., 2015a; Safford et al., 2017) compared to a deterministic aggregate approach
DEREK - Derek Nexus is an *in silico* tool used to identify structural alerts
DST - Dermal Sensitization Threshold
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
EU - Europe/European Union
GLP - Good Laboratory Practice
IFRA - The International Fragrance Association
LOEL - Lowest Observable Effect Level
MOE - Margin of Exposure
MPPD - Multiple-Path Particle Dosimetry. An *in silico* model for inhaled vapors used to simulate fragrance lung deposition
NA - North America
NESIL - No Expected Sensitization Induction Level
NOAEC - No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL - No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL - No Observed Effect Level
OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD TG - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Testing Guidelines
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic

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PEC/PNEC - Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration
QRA - Quantitative Risk Assessment
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals
RfD - Reference Dose
RIFM - Research Institute for Fragrance Materials
RQ - Risk Quotient
Statistically Significant - Statistically significant difference in reported results as compared to controls with a $p < 0.05$ using appropriate statistical test
TTC - Threshold of Toxicological Concern
UV/Vis spectra - Ultraviolet/Visible spectra
VCF - Volatile Compounds in Food
VoU - Volume of Use vPvB - (very) Persistent, (very) Bioaccumulative
WoE - Weight of Evidence

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety* concludes that this material is safe as described in this safety assessment.

This safety assessment is based on the RIFM Criteria Document (Api et al., 2015), which should be referred to for clarifications.

Each endpoint discussed in this safety assessment includes the relevant data that were available at the time of writing (version number in the top box is indicative of the date of approval based on a 2-digit month/day/year), both in the RIFM Database (consisting of publicly available and proprietary data) and through publicly available information sources (e.g., SciFinder and PubMed). Studies selected for this safety assessment were based on appropriate test criteria, such as acceptable guidelines, sample size, study duration, route of exposure, relevant animal species, most relevant testing endpoints, etc. A key study for each endpoint was selected based on the most conservative endpoint value (e.g., PNEC, NOAEL, LOEL, and NESIL).

*The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety is an independent body that selects its own members and establishes its own operating procedures. The Expert Panel is comprised of internationally known scientists that provide RIFM with guidance relevant to human health and environmental protection.

Summary: The existing information supports the use of this material as described in this safety assessment.

Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data from the target material and read-across analog styryl acetate (CAS # 10521-96-7) show that benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is not expected to be genotoxic. The repeated dose, reproductive, and local respiratory toxicity endpoints were evaluated using the TTC for a Cramer Class I material, and the exposure to benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is below the TTC (0.03 mg/kg/day, 0.03 mg/kg/day, and 1.4 mg/day, respectively). Available data show that there are no safety concerns for benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate for skin sensitization under the current declared levels of use. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on data and UV spectra; benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate was found not to be PBT as per the IFRA Environmental Standards, and its risk quotients, based on its current volume of use in Europe and North America (i.e., PEC/PNEC), are < 1.

Human Health Safety Assessment	
Genotoxicity: Not expected to be genotoxic	(RIFM, 2014c; RIFM, 2014a)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.	
Reproductive Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.	
Skin Sensitization: Not a concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use	(ECHA REACH Dossier: α-Methylenebenzyl acetate; ECHA, 2016a; RIFM, 2003a; RIFM, 2003c)
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not phototoxic/not expected to be photoallergenic	(UV Spectra, RIFM Database; RIFM, 2004)
Local Respiratory Toxicity: No NOAEC available. Exposure is below the TTC.	
Environmental Safety Assessment	
Hazard Assessment:	
Persistence:	
Critical Measured Value: 83% (OECD 301C)	RIFM (2014b)
Bioaccumulation:	
Screening-level: 20.47 L/kg	(EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Ecotoxicity:	
Screening-level: Fish LC50: 214.44 mg/L	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
Conclusion: Not PBT or vPvB as per IFRA Environmental Standards	
Risk Assessment:	
Screening-level: PEC/PNEC (North America and Europe) < 1	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
Critical Ecotoxicity Endpoint: Fish LC50: 214.44 mg/L	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
RIFM PNEC is: 0.21444 μg/L	
• Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU): North America and Europe: not applicable; cleared at screening-level	

1. Identification

1. **Chemical Name:** Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate
2. **CAS Registry Number:** 2206-94-2
3. **Synonyms:** α-Methylenebenzyl acetate; α-Acetoxystyrene; 1-Acetoxy-1-phenylethene; 1-Phenylethenyl acetate; 1-Phenylvinyl acetate; Benzyl alcohol, α-methylene-, acetate; Ethenol, 1-phenyl-, acetate; Indoclore; Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate
4. **Molecular Formula:** $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$
5. **Molecular Weight:** 162.18
6. **RIFM Number:** 6447
7. **Stereochemistry:** No stereocenter present and no stereoisomer possible.

2. Physical data

1. **Boiling Point:** 229 ± 0.5 °C (502 ± 0.5 K) (RIFM, 2002), 502 ± 0.5 K (229 ± 0.5 °C) (RIFM, 2012)
2. **Flash Point:** 107 ± 2 °C (RIFM, 2002), 107 ± 2 °C (RIFM, 2012)
3. **Log K_{ow}:** log Pow = 2.010 ± 0.004 (RIFM, 2015)
4. **Melting Point**: Not Available
5. **Water Solubility:** Not Available
6. **Specific Gravity:** Not Available
7. **Vapor Pressure:** Not Available
8. **UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L $mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$)
9. **Appearance/Organoleptic:** Not Available

3. Exposure to fragrance ingredient

1. **Volume of Use (Worldwide Band):** 1–10 metric tons per year (IFRA, 2015)
2. **95th Percentile Concentration in Hydroalcoholics:** 0.012% (RIFM, 2017)
3. **Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.000066 mg/kg/day or 0.0048 mg/day (RIFM, 2017)
4. **Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.00021 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2017)

*95th percentile calculated exposure derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model (Comiskey et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2017; and Comiskey et al., 2017).

**95th percentile calculated exposure; assumes 100% absorption unless modified by dermal absorption data as reported in Section IV. It is derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model and includes exposure via dermal, oral, and inhalation routes whenever the fragrance ingredient is used in products that include these routes of exposure (Comiskey et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2017; and Comiskey et al., 2017).

4. Derivation of systemic absorption

1. **Dermal:** Assumed 100%
2. **Oral:** Assumed 100%
3. **Inhalation:** Assumed 100%

5. Computational toxicology evaluation

1. **Cramer Classification:** Class I, Low* (Expert Judgment)

Expert Judgment	Toxtree v 2.6	OECD QSAR Toolbox v 3.2
I	II	I

*Due to potential discrepancies with the current *in silico* tools (Bhatia et al., 2015), the Cramer Class of the target material was determined using expert judgment based on the Cramer decision tree (Cramer et al., 1978). See Appendix below for further details.

2. Analogs Selected:
   a. **Genotoxicity:** Styryl acetate (CAS # 10521-96-7)
   b. **Repeated Dose Toxicity:** None
   c. **Reproductive Toxicity:** None
   d. **Skin Sensitization:** None
   e. **Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity:** None
   f. **Local Respiratory Toxicity:** None
   g. **Environmental Toxicity**: None
3. **Read-across Justification: See Appendix below**

6. Metabolism

No relevant data available for inclusion in this safety assessment.
Additional References: None.

7. Natural occurrence (Discrete chemical) or composition (NCS)

Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is not reported to occur in foods by the VCF*.

*VCF Volatile Compounds in Food: Database/Nijssen, L.M.; Ingen-Visscher, C.A. van; Donders, J.J.H. (eds). – Version 15.1 – Zeist (The Netherlands): TNO Triskelion, 1963–2014. A continually updated database containing information on published volatile compounds that have been found in natural (processed) food products. Includes FEMA GRAS and EU-Flavis data.

8. IFRA standard

None.

9. REACH Dossier

Available; accessed 12/19/18.

10. Summary

10.1. Human health endpoint summaries

10.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

10.1.1.1. Risk assessment. The mutagenic activity of benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 471 using the standard plate incorporation and preincubation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2uvrA were treated with benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at concentrations up to 5000 μg/plate. Evidence of mutagenic activity was seen in strain TA1535 at 5000 μg/plate in the absence of S9 mix. In further testing, cytotoxicity (observed as thinning and/or absence of the background lawn of non-revertant colonies together with a reduction in revertant colony numbers) was seen at 1000, 1500, 3000, 4000, and 5000 μg/plate. Additionally, a slight increase in revertant colony numbers was also seen in the second test with strain TA1537 at 5000 μg/plate in the absence of S9 mix. This increase was not sufficient to fulfill the acceptance criteria and was not observed in additional testing. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested concentration in the presence or absence of S9 (RIFM, 2014c). Under the conditions of the study, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate was not mutagenic in the Ames test.

There are no studies assessing the clastogenic activity of benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate; however, read-across can be made to styryl acetate (CAS # 10521-96-7; see Section V). The clastogenic activity of styryl acetate was evaluated in an *in vitro* micronucleus test conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 487. Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were treated with styryl acetate in dimethylformamide (DMF) at concentrations up to 1622 μg/mL in a dose range finding (DRF) study. Micronuclei analysis was conducted at 280 μg/mL in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9) for 3 h and in the absence of metabolic activation for 24 h. A statistically significant increase in the frequency of binucleated cells with micronuclei (BNMN) was observed at 186 μg/mL in the 3-h treatment without S9. However, the BNMN frequency (1.40%) observed at this concentration is within the vehicle control historical data for this treatment condition. Therefore, this significant increase is considered biologically non-relevant. Styryl acetate did not induce binucleated cells with micronuclei when tested up to cytotoxic levels in either the presence or absence of an S9 activation system (RIFM, 2014a). Under the conditions of the study, styryl acetate was considered to be non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* micronucleus test, and this can be extended to benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate.

Based on the data available, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate does not present a concern for genotoxic potential.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/29/19.

10.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

There are insufficient repeated dose toxicity data on benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate or any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is below the TTC for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

10.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data on benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate (0.21 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007) for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/31/19.

10.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

There are no reproductive toxicity data on benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate or on any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is below the TTC for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

10.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are no reproductive toxicity data on benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity

endpoint. The total systemic exposure to benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate (0.21 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007; Laufersweiler et al., 2012) for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/08/19.

10.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on weight of evidence (WoE) from structural analysis and animal and human studies, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate does not present a concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

10.1.4.1. Risk assessment. Based on the existing data, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate does not present a concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree 3.1.0). However, in a Buehler test, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate did not present reactions indicative of sensitization at 100% (ECHA, 2016a; RIFM, 2003a; RIFM, 2003c). In a confirmatory human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT) with 1% or 500 μg/cm^2 of benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate in diethyl phthalate (DEP), no reactions indicative of sensitization were observed in any of the 106 volunteers (RIFM, 2003b).

Based on WoE from structural analysis and animal and human studies, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate does not present a concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/24/19.

10.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV/Vis spectra and a human phototoxicity study, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate would not be expected to present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

10.1.5.1. Risk assessment. UV/Vis absorption spectra indicate no significant absorption between 290 and 700 nm. The corresponding molar absorption coefficient is well below the benchmark of concern for phototoxicity and photoallergenicity (Henry et al., 2009). In a human phototoxicity study, application of undiluted benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate did not result in phototoxic reactions (RIFM, 2004). Based on the lack of absorbance and human study data, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

10.1.5.2. UV spectra analysis. UV/Vis absorption spectra (OECD TG 101) were obtained. The spectra indicate no significant absorbance in the range of 290–700 nm. The molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark of concern for phototoxic effects, 1000 L mol^{-1} · cm^{-1} (Henry et al., 2009).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 02/06/19.

10.1.6. Local Respiratory Toxicity

The MOE could not be calculated due to a lack of appropriate data. The exposure level for benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate is below the Cramer Class I TTC value for inhalation exposure local effects.

10.1.6.1. Risk assessment. There are no inhalation data available on benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.0048 mg/day. This exposure is 291.7 times lower than the Cramer Class I TTC value of 1.4 mg/day (based on human lung weight of 650 g; Carthew et al., 2009); therefore, the exposure at the current level of use is deemed safe.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/29/19.

10.2. Environmental endpoint summary

10.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate was performed following the RIFM Environmental Framework (Salvito et al., 2002), which provides 3 tiered levels of screening for aquatic risk. In Tier 1, only the material's regional VoU, its log K_{OW}, and its molecular weight are needed to estimate a conservative risk quotient (RQ), expressed as the ratio Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration (PEC/PNEC). A general QSAR with a high uncertainty factor applied is used to predict fish toxicity, as discussed in Salvito et al. (2002). In Tier 2, the RQ is refined by applying a lower uncertainty factor to the PNEC using the ECOSAR model (US EPA, 2012b), which provides chemical class-specific ecotoxicity estimates. Finally, if necessary, Tier 3 is conducted using measured biodegradation and ecotoxicity data to refine the RQ, thus allowing for lower PNEC uncertainty factors. The data for calculating the PEC and PNEC for this safety assessment are provided in the table below. For the PEC, the range from the most recent IFRA Volume of Use Survey is reviewed. The PEC is then calculated using the actual regional tonnage, not the extremes of the range. Following the RIFM Environmental Framework, benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate was identified as a fragrance material with no potential to present a possible risk to the aquatic environment (i.e., its screening-level PEC/PNEC < 1).

A screening-level hazard assessment using EPI Suite v4.11 (US EPA, 2012a) did not identify benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate as persistent or bioaccumulative based on its structure and physical–chemical properties. This screening-level hazard assessment considers the potential for a material to be persistent *and* bioaccumulative *and* toxic, or very persistent *and* very bioaccumulative as defined in the Criteria Document (Api et al., 2015). As noted in the Criteria Document, the screening criteria applied are the same as those used in the EU for REACH (ECHA, 2012). For persistence, if the EPI Suite model BIOWIN 3 predicts a value < 2.2 and either BIOWIN 2 or BIOWIN 6 predicts a value < 0.5, then the material is considered potentially persistent. A material would be considered potentially bioaccumulative if the EPI Suite model BCFBAF predicts a fish BCF ≥2000 L/kg. Ecotoxicity is determined in the above screening-level risk assessment. If, based on these model outputs (Step 1), additional assessment is required, a WoE-based review is then performed (Step 2). This review considers available data on the material's physical–chemical properties, environmental fate (e.g., OECD Guideline biodegradation studies or die-away studies), fish bioaccumulation, and higher-tier model outputs (e.g., US EPA's BIOWIN and BCFBAF found in EPI Suite v4.11). Data on persistence and bioaccumulation are reported below and summarized in the Environmental Safety Assessment section prior to Section 1.

10.2.2. Risk assessment

Based on the current Volume of Use (2015), benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate presents no risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

*10.2.2.1. Key studies***Biodegradation**

RIFM, 2014b: The ready biodegradability of the test material was evaluated according to the OECD 301 C (Modified MITI) method. After 28 days, biodegradation of 83% was observed.

Ecotoxicity

RIFM, 2016b: A *Daphnia magna* immobilization test was conducted

according to the OECD 202 method under static conditions. The 48-h EC50 value was reported to be 24 mg/L (95% confidence interval: 20–31 mg/L).

RIFM, 2016a: An algae growth inhibition study was conducted according to the OECD 201 method under static conditions. The 72-h ErC50 and NOEC based on the growth rate was 3.0 mg/L (95% confidence interval: 1.7–5.2 mg/L) and 0.32 mg/L, respectively.

Other available data

Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate has been registered for REACH with no additional data at this time.

10.2.3. Risk assessment refinement

Since benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate has passed the screening criteria, measured data is included for completeness only and has not been used in PNEC derivation.

Ecotoxicological data and PNEC derivation (all endpoints reported in mg/L; PNECs in μg/L).

Endpoints used to calculate PNEC are underlined.

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (*Daphnia*) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μg/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level **(Tier 1)**	214.44			1000000	0.21444	

Exposure information and PEC calculation (following RIFM Framework: Salvito et al., 2002).

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} Used	2.01	2.01
Biodegradation Factor Used	0	0
Dilution Factor	3	3
Regional Volume of Use Tonnage Band	< 1	< 1
Risk Characterization: PEC/PNEC	**< 1**	**< 1**

Based on available data, the RQ for this material is < 1. No further assessment is necessary.

The RIFM PNEC is 0.21444 μg/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and North America are: not applicable. The material was cleared at the screening-level; therefore, it does not present a risk to the aquatic environment at the current reported volumes of use.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/29/19.

11. Literature Search*

- **RIFM Database:** Target, Fragrance Structure-Activity Group materials, other references, JECFA, CIR, SIDS
- **ECHA:** https://echa.europa.eu/
- **NTP:** https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/
- **OECD Toolbox**
- **SciFinder:** https://scifinder.cas.org/scifinder/view/scifinder/scifinderExplore.jsf
- **PubMed:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed
- **TOXNET:** https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/
- **IARC:** https://monographs.iarc.fr
- **OECD SIDS:** https://hpvchemicals.oecd.org/ui/Default.aspx
- **EPA ACToR:** https://actor.epa.gov/actor/home.xhtml
- **US EPA HPVIS:** https://ofmpub.epa.gov/oppthpv/public_search.publicdetails?submission_id=24959241&ShowComments=Yes&sqlstr=null&recordcount=0&User_title=DetailQuery%20Results&EndPointRpt=Y#submission
- **Japanese NITE:** https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/chrip/chrip_search/systemTop
- **Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB):** http://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/jsp/SearchPageENG.jsp
- **Google:** https://www.google.com
- **ChemIDplus:** https://chem.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/

Search keywords: CAS number and/or material names.

*Information sources outside of RIFM's database are noted as appropriate in the safety assessment. This is not an exhaustive list. The links listed above were active as of 05/31/19.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper. We wish to confirm that there are no known conflicts of interest associated with this publication and there has been no significant financial support for this work that could have influenced its outcome. RIFM staff are employees of the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc. (RIFM). The Expert Panel receives a small honorarium for time spent reviewing the subject work.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2019.111104.

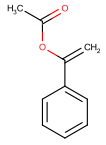
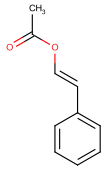
Appendix

Read-across Justification

Methods

The read-across analog was identified following the strategy for structuring and reporting a read-across prediction of toxicity as described in Schultz et al. (2015). The strategy is also consistent with the guidance provided by OECD within Integrated Approaches for Testing and Assessment (OECD, 2015) and the European Chemical Agency read-across assessment framework (ECHA, 2016b).

- First, materials were clustered based on their structural similarity. Second, data availability and data quality on the selected cluster were examined. Third, appropriate read-across analogs from the cluster were confirmed by expert judgment.
- Tanimoto structure similarity scores were calculated using FCFC4 fingerprints (Rogers and Hahn, 2010).
- The physical–chemical properties of the target material and the read-across analogs were calculated using EPI Suite v4.11 (US EPA, 2012a).
- J_{max} values were calculated using RIFM's Skin Absorption Model (SAM). The parameters were calculated using the consensus model (Shen et al., 2014).
- DNA binding, mutagenicity, genotoxicity alerts, and oncologic classification predictions were generated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).
- ER binding and repeat dose categorization were generated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).
- Developmental toxicity was predicted using CAESAR v2.1.7 (Cassano et al., 2010).
- Protein binding was predicted using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018), and skin sensitization was predicted using Toxtree.
- The major metabolites for the target material and read-across analogs were determined and evaluated using OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 (OECD, 2018).

	Target Material	Read-across Material
Principal Name	Benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate	Styryl acetate
CAS No.	2206-94-2	10521-96-7
Structure		
Similarity (Tanimoto Score)		0.45
Read-across Endpoint		• Genotoxicity
Molecular Formula	$C_{10}H_{10}O_2$	$C_{10}H_{10}O_2$
Molecular Weight	162.18	162.18
Melting Point (°C, EPI Suite)	0.87	32.682
Boiling Point (°C, EPI Suite)	227.90	239.90
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25°C, EPI Suite)	11.6	6.2
Log K_{OW} (KOWWIN v1.68 in EPI Suite)	2.49	2.36
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25°C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPI Suite)	498.1	649.2
J_{max} (μg/cm^2/h, SAM)	11.457	32.682
Henry's Law (Pa·m^3/mol, Bond Method, EPI Suite)	5.29E	5.29E
Genotoxicity		
DNA Binding (OASIS v1.4, QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• AN2|AN2 ≫ Schiff base formation after aldehyde release|AN2 ≫ Schiff base formation after aldehyde release ≫ Specific Acetate Esters|SN1|SN1 ≫ Nucleophilic attack after carbenium ion formation|SN1 ≫ Nucleophilic attack after carbenium ion formation ≫ Specific Acetate Esters|SN2|SN2 ≫ Acylation|SN2 ≫ Acylation ≫ Specific Acetate Esters|SN2 ≫ Nucleophilic substitution at sp3 Carbon atom|SN2 ≫ Nucleophilic substitution at sp3 Carbon atom ≫ Specific Acetate Esters	• AN2|AN2 ≫ Schiff base formation after aldehyde release|AN2 ≫ Schiff base formation after aldehyde release ≫ Specific Acetate Esters|SN1|SN1 ≫ Nucleophilic attack after carbenium ion formation|SN1 ≫ Nucleophilic attack after carbenium ion formation ≫ Specific Acetate Esters|SN2|SN2 ≫ Acylation|SN2 ≫ Acylation ≫ Specific Acetate Esters|SN2 ≫ Nucleophilic substitution at sp3 Carbon atom|SN2 ≫ Nucleophilic substitution at sp3 Carbon atom ≫ Specific Acetate Esters
DNA Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• No alert found	• No alert found
Carcinogenicity (ISS)	• Non-carcinogen (moderate reliability)	• Non-carcinogen (good reliability)
DNA Binding (Ames, MN, CA, OASIS v1.1)	• No alert found	• No alert found
***In Vitro* Mutagenicity (Ames, ISS)**	• No alert found	• No alert found
***In Vivo* Mutagenicity (Micronucleus, ISS)**	• No alert found	• No alert found
Oncologic Classification	• Not classified	• Not classified
Metabolism		

Rat Liver S9 Metabolism Simulator and Structural Alerts for Metabolites (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• See Supplemental Data 1	• See Supplemental Data 2

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate (CAS # 2206-94-2). Hence, *in silico* evaluation was conducted to determine read-across analogs for this material. Based on structural similarity, reactivity, physical–chemical properties, and expert judgment, styryl acetate (CAS # 10521-96-7) was identified as a read-across analog with sufficient data for toxicological evaluation.

13. Conclusions

- Styryl acetate (CAS # 10521-96-7) was used as a read-across analog for the target material benzenemethanol, α-methylene-, acetate (CAS # 2206-94-2) for the genotoxicity endpoint.
  - o The target material and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to a class of aromatic esters.
  - o The target material and the read-across analog share a C2 acetic acid fragment and a conjugated aromatic alcohol fragment.
  - o The key difference between the target material and the read-across analog is the alcohol fragment, *i.e.,* 1-phenylethenol for the target material and styryl alcohol for the read-across analog. This structural difference is toxicologically insignificant.
  - o Similarity between the target material and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
  - o The physical–chemical properties of the target material and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable comparison of their toxicological properties.
  - o According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target material and the read-across analog.
  - o Both materials have several DNA binding (OASIS v1.4, QSAR Toolbox v4.2) alerts due to the acetate group. However, neither 1-phenylethenol nor styryl alcohol is considered structural active fragments for acetates. Acetic acid is naturally occurring in the human body and can be excreted out very easily. Therefore, the alerts can be ignored.
  - o The target material and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
  - o The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.

Explanation of Cramer Classification

Due to potential discrepancies between the current *in silico* tools (Bhatia et al., 2015), the Cramer Class of the target material was determined using expert judgment, based on the Cramer decision tree.

Q1. Normal constituent of the body? No
Q2. Contains functional groups associated with enhanced toxicity? No
Q3. Contains elements other than C, H, O, N, and divalent S? No
Q5. Simply branched aliphatic hydrocarbon or a common carbohydrate? No
Q6. Benzene derivative with certain substituents? No
Q7. Heterocyclic? No
Q16. Common terpene? (see Cramer et al., 1978 for detailed explanation)? No
Q17. Readily hydrolyzed to a common terpene? No
Q19. Open chain? Yes
Q20. Aliphatic with some functional groups (see Cramer et al., 1978 for detailed explanation)? Yes
Q21. 3 or more different functional groups? No
Q18. One of the list? (see Cramer et al., 1978 for a detailed explanation on the list of categories)? No, Low (Class I)

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