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Short Review

RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, lavandulyl acetate, CAS Registry Number 25905-14-0

A.M. Api [a], D. Belsito [b], S. Biserta [a], D. Botelho [a], M. Bruze [c], G.A. Burton Jr. [d], J. Buschmann [e], M. A. Cancellieri [a], M.L. Dagli [f], M. Date [a], W. Dekant [g], C. Deodhar [a], A.D. Fryer [h], S. Gadhia [a], L. Jones [a], K. Joshi [a], M. Kumar [a], A. Lapczynski [a], M. Lavelle [a], I. Lee [a], D.C. Liebler [i], H. Moustakas [a], M. Na [a], T.M. Penning [j], G. Ritacco [a], J. Romine [a], N. Sadekar [a], T.W. Schultz [k], D. Selechnik [a], F. Siddiqi [a], I.G. Sipes [l], G. Sullivan [a,*], Y. Thakkar [a], Y. Tokura [m]

[a] *Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc., 50 Tice Boulevard, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, 07677, USA*
[b] *Columbia University Medical Center, Department of Dermatology, 161 Fort Washington Ave., New York, NY, 10032, USA*
[c] *Malmo University Hospital, Department of Occupational & Environmental Dermatology, Sodra Forstadsgatan 101, Entrance 47, Malmo, SE-20502, Sweden*
[d] *School of Natural Resources & Environment, University of Michigan, Dana Building G110, 440 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI, 58109, USA*
[e] *Fraunhofer Institute for Toxicology and Experimental Medicine, Nikolai-Fuchs-Strasse 1, 30625, Hannover, Germany*
[f] *University of Sao Paulo, School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, Department of Pathology, Av. Prof. dr. Orlando Marques de Paiva, 87, Sao Paulo, CEP 05508-900, Brazil*
[g] *University of Wuerzburg, Department of Toxicology, Versbacher Str. 9, 97078, Würzburg, Germany*
[h] *Oregon Health Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd., Portland, OR, 97239, USA*
[i] *Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Department of Biochemistry, Center in Molecular Toxicology, 638 Robinson Research Building, 2200 Pierce Avenue, Nashville, TN, 37232-0146, USA*
[j] *University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Center of Excellence in Environmental Toxicology, 1316 Biomedical Research Building (BRB) II/III, 421 Curie Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA, 19104-3083, USA*
[k] *The University of Tennessee, College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Comparative Medicine, 2407 River Dr., Knoxville, TN 37996- 4500, USA*
[l] *Department of Pharmacology, University of Arizona, College of Medicine, 1501 North Campbell Avenue, P.O. Box 245050, Tucson, AZ, 85724-5050, USA*
[m] *The Journal of Dermatological Science (JDS), Editor-in-Chief, Professor and Chairman, Department of Dermatology, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, 1-20-1 Handayama, Higashi-ku, Hamamatsu, 431-3192, Japan*

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* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: gsullivan@rifm.org (G. Sullivan).

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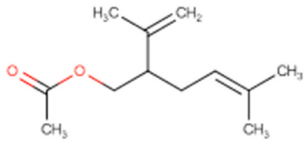

Abbreviation/Definition List:

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, 2017) compared to a deterministic aggregate approach
DEREK - Derek Nexus is an *in silico* tool used to identify structural alerts
DRF - Dose Range Finding
DST - Dermal Sensitization Threshold
ECHA - European Chemicals Agency
ECOSAR - Ecological Structure-Activity Relationships Predictive Model
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
PEC/PNEC - Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration
Perfumery - In this safety assessment, perfumery refers to fragrances made by a perfumer used in consumer products only. The exposures reported in the safety assessment include consumer product use, but do not include occupational exposures.
QRA - Quantitative Risk Assessment
QSAR - Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship
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, 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.

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

Lavandulyl acetate was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data from read-across analogs 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- (CAS # 58461-27-1) and acetic acid (CAS # 64-19-7) show that lavandulyl acetate is not expected to be genotoxic. The repeated dose, reproductive, and local respiratory toxicity endpoints were evaluated using the threshold for toxicological concern (TTC) for a Cramer Class I material, and the exposure to lavandulyl acetate is below the TTC (0.03 mg/kg/day, 0.03 mg/kg/day, and 1.4 mg/day, respectively). The skin sensitization endpoint was completed using the dermal sensitization threshold (DST) for non-reactive materials (900 μg/cm^2); exposure is below the DST. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on ultraviolet/vis (UV/Vis) spectra; lavandulyl acetate is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; lavandulyl acetate was found not to be persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) as per the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Environmental Standards, and its risk quotients, based on its current volume of use in Europe and North America (i.e., Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration [PEC/PNEC]), are <1.

Human Health Safety Assessment

Genotoxicity: Not expected to be genotoxic. (RIFM, 2017b; Zeiger et al., 1992; RIFM, 2017c; Morita et al., 1990)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Reproductive Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Skin Sensitization: No safety concerns at current, declared use levels; exposure is below the DST.
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. (UV Spectra; RIFM Database)
Local Respiratory Toxicity: No NOAEC available. Exposure is below the TTC.

Environmental Safety Assessment

Hazard Assessment:
Persistence: Screening-level: 2.91 (BIOWIN 3) (EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Bioaccumulation: Screening-level: 420 L/kg (EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Ecotoxicity: Screening-level: Fish LC50: 1.84 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: 1.84 mg/L (RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
RIFM PNEC is: 0.00184 μg/L
- **Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU):** North America and Europe: Not applicable; cleared at screening-level

1. Identification

1. **Chemical Name:** Lavandulyl acetate
2. **CAS Registry Number:** 25905-14-0
3. **Synonyms:** 4-Hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-, acetate; 2-Isopropenyl-5-methylhex-4-enyl acetate; 2-Isopropenyl-5-methyl-hex-4-en-1-yl acetate; Lavandulyl acetate
4. **Molecular Formula:** $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$
5. **Molecular Weight:** 196.29
6. **RIFM Number:** 761
7. **Stereochemistry:** No isomer specified. One stereocenter and 2 total stereoisomers possible.

2. Physical data

1. **Boiling Point:** 231.23 °C (EPI Suite)
2. **Flash Point:** 91 °C (Globally Harmonized System), 196 °F; CC (Fragrance Materials Association [FMA])
3. **Log K_{OW}:** 4.48 (EPI Suite)
4. **Melting Point**: −17.12 °C (EPI Suite)
5. **Water Solubility:** 6.816 mg/L (EPI Suite)

6. **Specific Gravity:** 0.908 (FMA)
7. **Vapor Pressure:** 0.0476 mm Hg at 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0), 0.04 mm Hg at 20 °C (FMA), 0.0733 mm Hg at 25 °C (EPI Suite)
8. **UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L mol^{-1} · cm^{-1})
9. **Appearance/Organoleptic:** A colorless, oily liquid, very sweet, fruity-herbaceous, and slightly warm to spicy odor of some resemblance to the odor of linalyl propionate (Arctander, 1969)

3. Volume of use (worldwide band)

1. 0.1–1 metric ton per year (IFRA, 2015)

4. Exposure to fragrance ingredient (Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model v1.0)

1. **95**th **Percentile Concentration in Hydroalcoholics:** 0.015% (RIFM, 2017a)
2. **Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.000025 mg/kg/day or 0.0018 mg/day (RIFM, 2017a)
3. **Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.00022 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2017a)

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

**95th percentile calculated exposure; assumes 100% absorption unless modified by dermal absorption data as reported in Section V. 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, 2015; Safford, 2015a, 2017; and Comiskey et al., 2017).

5. Derivation of systemic absorption

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

6. Computational toxicology evaluation

1. **Cramer Classification:** Class I, Low

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

2. Analogs Selected:
   a. **Genotoxicity:** 4-Hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- (CAS # 58461-27-1); acetic acid (CAS # 64-19-7)
   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

7. Metabolism

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

8. Natural occurrence

Lavandulyl acetate is reported to occur in the following foods by the VCF*:

Chamomile
Curry (Bergera koenigii L.)
Mentha oils
Mushroom
Thyme (*Thymus* species)
Wormwood oil (Artemisia absinthium L.)

*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.

9. Reach dossier

Pre-registered for 2010; no dossier available as of 01/02/20.

10. Conclusion

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

11. Summary

11.1. Human health endpoint summaries

11.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, lavandulyl acetate does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

11.1.1.1. Risk assessment. There are no studies assessing the mutagenic or clastogenic activity of lavandulyl acetate; however, read-across can be made using 2 materials, 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- (CAS # 58461-27-1; see Section VI) and acetic acid (CAS # 64-19-7; see Section VI).

The mutagenic activity of 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- 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 method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2uvrA were treated with 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at concentrations up to 5000 μg/plate. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested concentration in the presence or absence of S9 (RIFM, 2017b). Under the conditions of the study, 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- was not mutagenic in the Ames test, and this can be extended to lavandulyl acetate.

The mutagenic activity of acetic acid has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in equivalence or similar to OECD TG 471 using the preincubation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, and TA97 were treated with acetic acid in distilled water at concentrations up to 1000 μg/plate. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested concentration in the presence or absence of S9 (Zeiger, 1992). Under the conditions of the study, acetic acid was not mutagenic in the Ames test, and this can be extended to lavandulyl acetate.

The clastogenic activity of 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- 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 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- in DMSO at concentrations up to 1540 μg/mL in the DRF study; micronuclei analysis was conducted at concentrations up to 450 μg/mL in the presence and absence of metabolic activation. 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- 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, 2017c). Under the conditions of the study, 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1--methylethenyl)- was considered to be non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* micronucleus test, and this can be extended to lavandulyl acetate.

The clastogenicity of acetic acid was assessed in an *in vitro* chromosome aberration study conducted in equivalence or similar to OECD TG 473. Chinese hamster ovary cells were treated with acetic acid in water at concentrations up to 20 mM in the presence and absence of metabolic activation. No statistically significant increases in the frequency of cells with structural chromosomal aberrations or polyploid cells were observed with any concentration of the test material, either with or without S9 metabolic activation (Morita et al., 1990). Under the conditions of the study, acetic acid was considered to be non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* chromosome aberration assay.

Based on the data available, 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- and acetic acid do not present a concern for genotoxic potential, and this can be extended to lavandulyl acetate.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/22/20.

11.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

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

11.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data on lavandulyl acetate or any read-across materials that can be used to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure (0.22 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC for lavandulyl acetate (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/13/20.

11.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

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

11.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are no reproductive toxicity data on lavandulyl acetate or any read-across materials that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure (0.22 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC for lavandulyl acetate (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007; Laufersweiler et al., 2012).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/10/20.

11.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on existing data and the application of DST, lavandulyl acetate does not present a safety concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

11.1.4.1. Risk assessment. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would not be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree v3.1.0; OECD Toolbox v4.2). No predictive *in vitro* or animal skin sensitization studies are available for lavandulyl acetate. In a human maximization test, no skin sensitization reactions were observed with 10% (6900 μg/cm^2) lavandulyl acetate (RIFM, 1976). Acting conservatively due to the limited data, the reported exposure was benchmarked utilizing the non-reactive DST of 900 μg/cm^2 (Safford, 2008, 2011, 2015b; Roberts et al., 2015). The current exposure from the 95th percentile concentration is below the DST for non-reactive materials when evaluated in all QRA categories. Table 1 provides the maximum acceptable concentrations for lavandulyl acetate that present no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on the non-reactive DST. These levels represent maximum acceptable concentrations based on the DST approach. However, additional studies may show it could be used at higher levels.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 12/25/19.

Table 1
Maximum acceptable concentrations for lavandulyl acetate that present no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on non-reactive DST.

IFRA Category[a]	Description of Product Type	Maximum Acceptable Concentrations in Finished Products Based on Non-reactive DST	Reported 95th Percentile Use Concentrations in Finished Products
1	Products applied to the lips	0.069%	NRU[b]
2	Products applied to the axillae	0.021%	0.0037%
3	Products applied to the face using fingertips	0.41%	1.0×10^{-4}%
4	Fine fragrance products	0.39%	0.015%
5	Products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.10%	0.0037%
6	Products with oral and lip exposure	0.23%	NRU[b]
7	Products applied to the hair with some hand contact	0.79%	1.9×10^{-4}%
8	Products with significant ano-genital exposure	0.041%	No Data[c]
9	Products with body and hand exposure, primarily rinse-off	0.75%	0.0021%
10	Household care products with mostly hand contact	2.7%	0.0061%
11	Products with intended skin contact but minimal transfer of fragrance to skin from inert substrate	1.5%	No Data[c]
12	Products not intended for direct skin contact, minimal or insignificant transfer to skin	Not Restricted	0.045%

Note.

[a] For a description of the categories, refer to the IFRA/RIFM Information Booklet.

[b] No reported use.

[c] Fragrance exposure from these products is very low. These products are not currently in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model.

11.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV/Vis spectra, lavandulyl acetate would not be expected to present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

11.1.5.1. Risk assessment. There are no phototoxicity studies available for lavandulyl acetate in experimental models. 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). Based on the lack of absorbance, lavandulyl acetate does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

11.1.5.2. 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 $mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$ (Henry et al., 2009).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 01/13/20.

11.1.6. Local Respiratory Toxicity

The margin of exposure (MOE) could not be calculated due to a lack of appropriate data. The exposure level for lavandulyl acetate is below the Cramer Class I TTC value for inhalation exposure local effects.

11.1.6.1. Risk assessment. There are no inhalation data available on lavandulyl acetate. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.0018 mg/day. This exposure is 777.8 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: 01/24/20.

11.2. Environmental endpoint summary

11.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of lavandulyl acetate was performed following the RIFM Environmental Framework (Salvito, 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, lavandulyl 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 lavandulyl acetate as possibly 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, 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 $\geq$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).

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

11.2.1.2. Key studies

11.2.1.2.1. Biodegradation. No data available.

11.2.1.2.2. Ecotoxicity. No data available.

11.2.1.3. Other available data. Lavandulyl acetate has been pre-registered for REACH with no additional data available at this time.

11.2.2. Risk assessment refinement

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

Endpoints used to calculate PNEC are underlined.

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

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{OW} Used	4.48	4.48
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 0.00184 μg/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and NA 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: 01/21/20.

12. 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:** https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-assessment/oecd-qsar-toolbox.htm
- **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

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (*Daphnia*) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μg/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level **(Tier 1)**	1.84			1000000	0.00184	

- **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 05/31/20.

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.2021.112176.

Appendix

Read-across Justification

Methods

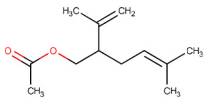
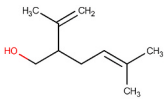
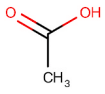
The read-across analogs were identified following the strategy for structuring and reporting a read-across prediction of toxicity as described in Schultz et al. (2015). The strategy is also consistent with the guidance provided by OECD within Integrated Approaches for Testing and Assessment (OECD, 2015) and the European Chemicals Agency read-across assessment framework (ECHA, 2017).

- 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	Read-across Material
Principal Name	Lavandulyl acetate	4-Hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-	Acetic acid

(*continued on next page*)

(*continued*)

	Target Material	Read-across Material	Read-across Material
CAS No.	25905-14-0	58461-27-1	64-19-7
Structure			
Similarity (Tanimoto Score)		0.56	0.12
Read-across Endpoint		• Genotoxicity	• Genotoxicity
Molecular Formula	$C_{12}H_{20}O_2$	$C_{10}H_{18}O$	$C_2H_4O_2$
Molecular Weight	196.29	154.25	60.05
Melting Point (°C, EPI Suite)	−17.12	−21.93	16.64
Boiling Point (°C, EPI Suite)	231.23	221.70	117.90
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25°C, EPI Suite)	9.78	2.60	2093.2
Log K_{OW} (KOWWIN v1.68 in EPI Suite)	4.48	3.48	−0.17
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25°C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPI Suite)	6.82E+000	2.53E+002	1.00E+006
J_{max} (μg/cm^2/h, SAM)	0.94	30.86	6282.17
Henry's Law (Pa·m^3/mol, Bond Method, EPI Suite)	2.08E+002	5.06E+000	1.45E-002
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	• No alert found	• No alert found
DNA Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• No alert found	• No alert found	• No alert found
Carcinogenicity (ISS)	• Structural alert for nongenotoxic carcinogenicity|Substituted n-alkylcarboxylic acids (Nongenotox)	• Structural alert for nongenotoxic carcinogenicity|Substituted n-alkylcarboxylic acids (Nongenotox)	• No alert found
DNA Binding (Ames, MN, CA, OASIS v1.1)	• No alert found	• No alert found	• No alert found
***In Vitro* Mutagenicity (Ames, ISS)**	• No alert found	• No alert found	• No alert found
***In Vivo* Mutagenicity (Micronucleus, ISS)**	• No alert found	• No alert found	• No alert found
Oncologic Classification	• Not classified	• Not classified	• Not classified
Metabolism			
Rat Liver S9 Metabolism Simulator and Structural Alerts for Metabolites (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	See Suppplemental Data 1	See Supplemental Data 2	• No metabolites

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on lavandulyl acetate (CAS # 25905-14-0). Hence, *in silico* evaluation was conducted to determine read-across analogs for this material. Based on structural similarity, reactivity, metabolism data, physical–chemical properties, and expert judgment, 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- (CAS # 58461-27-1) and acetic acid (CAS # 64-19-7) were identified as read-across analogs with sufficient data for toxicological evaluation.

Metabolism

The metabolism of the target material lavandulyl acetate (CAS # 25905-14-0) was predicted using the Rat Liver S9 Metabolism Simulator (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2). The target material is predicted to be metabolized to 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- (CAS # 58461-27-1) and acetic acid (CAS # 64-19-7) in the first step with 0.95 probability. Hence, 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- and acetic acid can be used as read-across analogs for the target material. Both read-across analogs were out of domain for the *in vivo* and *in vitro* rat S9 simulators (OASIS TIMES v2.27.19). However, based on expert judgment, the model's domain exclusion has been overridden, and a justification is provided.

Conclusions

- The read-across alcohol 4-hexen-1-ol, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)- (CAS # 58461-27-1) and the read-across acid acetic acid (CAS # 64-19-7) are used as read-across analogs for the target ester lavandulyl acetate (CAS # 25905-14-0) for the genotoxicity endpoint.
  - The products of ester hydrolysis (corresponding alcohol and acid) are used as read-across analogs for the target ester for the endpoints indicated in the table.
  - The read-across materials are major metabolites or analogs of the major metabolites of the target.
  - Structural differences between the target material and the read-across analogs are mitigated by the fact that the target material could be metabolically hydrolyzed to the read-across analogs. Therefore, the toxicity profile of the target is expected to be similar to that of its metabolites.

- The target material and the read-across analog have similar physical–chemical properties. Any differences in the physical–chemical properties of the target material and the read-across analogs are toxicologically insignificant.
- Both the target material and read-across alcohol have substituted n-alkylcarboxylic acids (nongenotoxic) carcinogenicity alerts. Substances belonging to this chemical class are potentially reactive as peroxisome proliferators (PPs). PPs are a diverse group of chemicals, including hypolipidemic drugs, plasticizers, and herbicides, that were found to cause liver cancer when chronically administered to rats and mice. These chemicals are considered nongenotoxic agents, given generally negative results in genotoxicity assays. Even if the mechanism by which these chemicals cause tumors is not fully understood, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPAR α) is thought to mediate most of the PP effects in the rodent liver. Two hypotheses have been proposed to account for PP-induced hepatocarcinogenesis in rodents: (i) increase in DNA damage through induction of oxidative stress, and (ii) alteration of hepatocyte growth control by enhanced cell proliferation or decreased apoptosis. The target material additionally presents several DNA Binding (OASIS QSAR Toolbox) alerts. These alerts can be ignored because the target material does not belong to the training set for these alerts. The data described in the genotoxicity section shows that the material does not present a concern for genotoxicity at the current level of use. Therefore, the predictions are superseded by the data.
- According to the QSAR OECD Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the target material and the read-across analog.
- The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.

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