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RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al, CAS Registry Number 62439-41-2

A.M. Api [a], D. Belsito [b], 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], 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] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, Columbia University Medical Center, Department of Dermatology, 161 Fort Washington Ave., New York, NY, 10032, USA*
[c] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, Malmo University Hospital, Department of Occupational & Environmental Dermatology, Sodra Forstadsgatan 101, Entrance 47, Malmo, SE-20502, Sweden*
[d] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, School of Natural Resources & Environment, University of Michigan, Dana Building G110, 440 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI, 58109, USA*
[e] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, Fraunhofer Institute for Toxicology and Experimental Medicine, Nikolai-Fuchs-Strasse 1, 30625, Hannover, Germany*
[f] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, 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] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, University of Wuerzburg, Department of Toxicology, Versbacher Str. 9, 97078, Würzburg, Germany*
[h] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd., Portland, OR, 97239, USA*
[i] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, 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] *Member of Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, 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] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, The University of Tennessee, College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Comparative Medicine, 2407 River Dr., Knoxville, TN, 37996-4500, USA*
[l] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, Department of Pharmacology, University of Arizona, College of Medicine, 1501 North Campbell Avenue, P.O. Box 245050, Tucson, AZ, 85724-5050, USA*
[m] *Member Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, The Journal of Dermatological Science (JDS), Department of Dermatology, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, 1-20-1 Handaycama, Higashi-ku, Hamamatsu, 431-3192, Japan*

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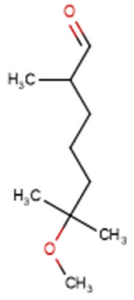
CAS Registry Number: 62439-41-2



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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
CNIH – Confirmation of No Induction in Humans test. A human repeat insult patch test that is performed to confirm an already determined safe use level for fragrance ingredients (Na et al., 2021)
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., 2017; Safford et al., 2015a, 2017; Comiskey et al., 2017) compared to a deterministic aggregate approach

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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 Observed 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 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.

6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data show that 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is not genotoxic. Data on read-across material 3,5,5-trimethylhexanal (CAS # 5435-64-3) provide a calculated Margin of Exposure (MOE) > 100 for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. Data on read-across material 2-methylundecanal (CAS # 110-41-8) provide a calculated MOE >100 for the reproductive toxicity endpoint. Data provided 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al a No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (NESIL) of 5900 μg/cm^2 for the skin sensitization endpoint. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on ultraviolet/visible (UV/Vis) spectra; 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. For the local respiratory endpoint, a calculated MOE >100 was provided by the read-across analog hydroxycitronellal (CAS # 107-75-5). The environmental endpoints were evaluated; 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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.

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Human Health Safety Assessment	
Genotoxicity: Not genotoxic.	(RIFM, 2014b; RIFM, 2016a; RIFM, 2016b; RIFM, 2016c)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: NOAEL = 83 mg/kg/day.	(ECHA REACH Dossier: 3,5,5-Trimethylhexanal; ECHA, 2011)
Reproductive Toxicity: Developmental toxicity NOAEL: 1350 mg/kg/day. Fertility NOAEL: 991 mg/kg/day.	(RIFM, 2019c; RIFM, 2019b)
Skin Sensitization: NESIL = 5900 μg/cm^2.	RIFM (2015b)
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic.	(UV/Vis Spectra; RIFM Database)
Local Respiratory Toxicity: NOAEC = 70 mg/m^3.	RIFM (2013a)
Environmental Safety Assessment	
Hazard Assessment:	
Persistence:	
Screening-level: 2.62 (BIOWIN 3)	(EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Bioaccumulation:	
Screening-level: 15.81 L/kg	(EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
:	
Screening-level: Fish LC50: 232.3 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: 232.3 mg/L	(RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
RIFM PNEC is: 0.23238 μg/L	
• **Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU):** North America and Europe: not applicable; cleared at screening-level	

1. Identification

1. **Chemical Name:** 6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al
2. **CAS Registry Number:** 62439-41-2
3. **Synonyms:** Heptanal, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethyl-; Methoxymelonal; 6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptanal; (±)-6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptanal; Aquaflor; 6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al
4. **Molecular Formula:** $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$
5. **Molecular Weight:** 172.26 g/mol
6. **RIFM Number:** 5784
7. **Stereochemistry:** Isomer not specified. One chiral center and 2 total enantiomers possible.

2. Physical data

1. **Boiling Point:** 205.16 °C (EPI Suite)
2. **Flash Point:** 80 °C (Globally Harmonized System)
3. **Log K_{OW}:** 2.0 (Givaudan, 2010 iii), 2.32 (EPI Suite)
4. **Melting Point:** 6.46 °C (EPI Suite)
5. **Water Solubility:** 624.2 mg/L (EPI Suite)
6. **Specific Gravity:** Not Available
7. **Vapor Pressure:** 0.187 mm Hg at 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0), 0.279 mm Hg at 25 °C (EPI Suite)
8. **UV Spectra:** No absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L mol^{-1} • cm^{-1})
9. **Appearance/Organoleptic:** Not Available

3. Volume of use (worldwide band)

1. 1–10 metric tons per year (IFRA, 2015)

4. Exposure to fragrance ingredient (Creme RIFM aggregate exposure model v2.0)

1. **95**th **Percentile Concentration in Fine Fragrance:** 0.032% (RIFM, 2019a)
2. **Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.000070 mg/kg/day or 0.0047 mg/day (RIFM, 2019a)
3. **Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.00049 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2019a)

*95th percentile calculated exposure derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model (RIFM, 2015a; Safford, 2015; Safford, 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 (RIFM, 2015a; Safford, 2015; Safford, 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 III, High

Expert Judgment	Toxtree v3.1	OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2
III	III	III

2. Analogs Selected:
   a. **Genotoxicity:** None
   b. **Repeated Dose Toxicity:** 3,5,5-Trimethylhexanal (CAS # 5435-64-3)
   a. **Reproductive Toxicity:** 2-Methylundecanal (CAS # 110-41-8)
   b. **Skin Sensitization:** None
   c. **Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity:** None
   d. **Local Respiratory Toxicity:** Hydroxycitronellal (CAS # 107-75-5)
   e. **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

6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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.

9. REACH dossier

6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al has been pre-registered for 2010; no dossier available as of 11/09/21.

10. Conclusion

The maximum acceptable concentrations[a] in finished products for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al are detailed below.

IFRA Category[b]	Description of Product Type	Maximum Acceptable Concentrations[a] in Finished Products (%)[c]
1	Products applied to the lips (lipstick)	0.29
2	Products applied to the axillae	0.14
3	Products applied to the face/body using fingertips	1.4
4	Products related to fine fragrances	2.5
5A	Body lotion products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.64
5B	Face moisturizer products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.58
5C	Hand cream products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.64
5D	Baby cream, oil, talc	0.19
6	Products with oral and lip exposure	0.29
7	Products applied to the hair with some hand contact	2.0
8	Products with significant ano-genital exposure (tampon)	0.19
9	Products with body and hand exposure, primarily rinse-off (bar soap)	4.1
10A	Household care products with mostly hand contact (hand dishwashing detergent)	12
10B	Aerosol air freshener	9.0
11	Products with intended skin contact but minimal transfer of fragrance to skin from inert substrate (feminine hygiene pad)	0.19
12	Other air care products not intended for direct skin contact, minimal or insignificant transfer to skin	No restriction

Note: [a]Maximum acceptable concentrations for each product category are based on the lowest maximum acceptable concentrations (based on systemic toxicity, skin sensitization, or any other endpoint evaluated in this safety assessment). For 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al, the basis was the subchronic reference dose of 0.83 mg/kg/day, a predicted skin absorption value of 40%, and a skin sensitization NESIL of 5900 μg/cm^2.
[b]For a description of the categories, refer to the IFRA RIFM Information Booklet (https://www.rifm.org/downloads/RIFM-IFRA%20Guidance-for-the-use-of-IFRA-Standards.pdf).
[c]Calculations by Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model v3.1.4.

11. Summary

11.1. Human health endpoint summaries

11.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

11.1.1.1. Risk assessment. 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was assessed in the BlueScreen assay and found positive for both cytotoxicity (positive: <80% relative cell density) and genotoxicity without metabolic activation, positive for cytotoxicity with metabolic activation, and negative for genotoxicity with metabolic activation (RIFM, 2013b). BlueScreen is a human cell-based assay for measuring the genotoxicity and cytotoxicity of chemical compounds and mixtures. While the BlueScreen assay on the target material showed positive results, data from additional assays were considered to fully assess the potential mutagenic

or clastogenic effects of the target material.

The mutagenic activity of 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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 dose in the presence or absence of S9 (RIFM, 2014b). Under the conditions of the study, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was not mutagenic in the Ames test.

The clastogenic activity of 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al in DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide) at concentrations of up to 1723 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 all 3 evaluated concentrations of the 3-h treatment without S9 and at the highest evaluated concentration (1723 μg/mL) of the 3-h treatment with S9. No statistically significant increase in the BNMN frequency was observed at any evaluated concentration in the approximate 24-h treatment without S9 (RIFM, 2016b). Under the conditions of the study, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was considered positive for clastogenic activity in the *in vitro* micronucleus test.

As a follow-up to the positive *in vitro* MNT assay, a GLP-compliant 3D reconstructed skin micronucleus assay (RSMN) was conducted to evaluate the genotoxic potential of 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al in EpiDerm. Acetone was used as the vehicle. EpiDerm tissues were treated with 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al at 24-h intervals for 48 and 72 h at concentrations up to 45 mg/mL. No increase in the number of binucleated cells with micronuclei was observed when tested up to the maximum dose (RIFM, 2016c). Under the conditions of the study, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was concluded to be negative for the induction of micronuclei in the reconstructed skin micronucleus assay (RSMN) using the EpiDerm model.

To investigate the biological and systemic relevance of the positive results in the *in vitro* MNT assay, the clastogenic activity of 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was evaluated in an *in vivo* micronucleus test conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 474. 6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was administered in corn oil to groups of male and female CD-1 mice at doses of 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg were. Mice from each dose level were euthanized at both the 24- and 48-h time points, at which time the bone marrow was extracted and examined for polychromatic erythrocytes. The test material did not induce a significant increase in the incidence of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes in the bone marrow compared to vehicle control (RIFM, 2016a). Under the conditions of the study, test 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was considered to be not clastogenic in the *in vivo* micronucleus test.

Based on the available data, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al does not present a concern for genotoxic potential.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 03/10/21.

11.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

The MOE for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is adequate for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint at the current level of use.

11.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data on 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al. Read-across material 3,5,5-trimethylhexanal (CAS # 5435-54-3; see Section VI) has sufficient data to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. A 28-day OECD 407/GLP subchronic oral toxicity study was conducted in Wistar rats. Groups of 5 rats/sex/dose were administered via oral gavage test material 3,5,5-trimethylhexanal at doses of 0, 50, 150, or 500 mg/kg/day for 28 days. Post-exposure satellite groups were also assigned to the control and high-dose groups to serve as the 14-day treatment-free recovery groups. Treatment-related clinical signs of piloerection and squatting/hunchback position were observed in the male and female high-dose group after the administration of the test material at 500 mg/kg/day. Two female animals of the high-dose groups died overnight and were subsequently replaced by substitutes. The highest dose was reduced to 250 mg/kg/day as a result of mortality and adverse clinical signs. After the reduction of the high dose to 250 mg/kg/day, only animals of this dose group showed clinical signs on the second day. On the third day, 1 female of the high-dose group died, most likely as a result of the administration of 500 mg/kg/day on the first day of the study. During the recovery period, no clinical signs were observed in the high-dose group (250 mg/kg/day). There was also a statistically significant decrease in body weight and a slightly reduced group mean weekly bodyweight in high-dose females at the end of the treatment period; however, these findings were reversible in the recovery groups. Centrilobular hypertrophy of the liver in correlation with statistically significantly higher relative and absolute liver weights and focal periportal vacuolation in treated females were considered to be treatment-related. However, histopathological examination of the livers did not reveal any signs of necrotic changes of hepatocytes. The liver changes observed were considered to be an expression of a reversible adaptive response to the test material and were not deemed as an adverse effect. The NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity was considered to be 250 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested (ECHA, 2011).

A default safety factor of 3 was used when deriving a NOAEL from a 28-day OECD 407 study (ECHA, 2012). The safety factor has been approved by the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety*.

Thus, the derived NOAEL for the repeated dose toxicity data is 250/3 or 83 mg/kg/day.

Therefore, the 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al MOE for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint can be calculated by dividing the 3,5,5-trimethylhexanal NOAEL in mg/kg/day by the total systemic exposure for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al, 83/0.00049, or 169388.

In addition, the total systemic exposure to 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al (0.49 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (1.5 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007) for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class III material at the current level of use.

11.1.2.2. Derivation of subchronic reference dose (RfD). Section X provides the maximum acceptable concentrations in finished products, which take into account skin sensitization and application of the Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA2) described by Api et al. (RIFM, 2020b) and a subchronic RfD of 0.83 mg/kg/day.

The RIFM Criteria Document (Api et al., 2015) calls for a default MOE of 100 (10 × 10), based on uncertainty factors applied for interspecies (10 ×) and intraspecies (10 ×) differences. The subchronic RfD for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was calculated by dividing the lowest NOAEL (from the Repeated Dose or Reproductive Toxicity sections) of 83 mg/kg/day by the uncertainty factor, 100 = 0.83 mg/kg/day.

*The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety is composed of scientific and technical experts in their respective fields. This group provides advice and guidance.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 03/08/21.

11.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

The MOE for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is adequate for the reproductive toxicity endpoint at the current level of use.

11.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are insufficient reproductive toxicity data on 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al. Read-across material, 2-methylundecanal (CAS # 110-41-8; see Section VI), has sufficient data to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint.

In an OECD 414/GLP prenatal developmental toxicity study, 22 female Wistar Han rats/group were administered dose levels of 0, 1500, 5000, and 15000 ppm (Equivalent to 147, 477, and 1350 mg/kg/day) in diet from gestation days (GDs) 6–21. No mortality was observed. No treatment-related clinical signs of toxicity were observed in any dose groups. A lower test-diet consumption at the start of treatment was observed in the mid- and high-dose groups as compared to the control. However, the food consumption in mid and high-dose groups over the remaining treatment period and the overall mean was similar to the control. Histopathological examination at the end of the administration period showed no abnormalities due to the test substance. Furthermore, the numbers of pregnant females, corpora lutea and implantation sites, and pre-implantation loss were comparable in the control and test groups. Thus, the NOAEL for developmental toxicity was considered to be 15000 ppm (equivalent to 1350 mg/kg/day), the highest dose tested (RIFM, 2019b).

Another OECD 421/GLP reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test was conducted in Wistar Han rats. Groups of 10 rats/sex/dose were exposed to the test material 2-methylundecanal at dose levels of 0, 1500, 5000, and 15000 ppm (mg/kg/day equivalency in males: 0, 96–108, 313–360, and 991–1093, respectively; in females: 0, 97–292, 339–995, and 1005–2527) in diet. Males were treated for 29 days (up to and including the day before scheduled necropsy), and females were treated for 51–63 days (2 weeks prior to mating, during mating, and 14–16 days after delivery, up to and including the day of scheduled necropsy). No parental toxicity was observed up to the highest dose. There were no treatment-related developmental toxicity effects seen at any dose levels. The NOAEL for developmental toxicity was considered to be 15000 ppm (equivalent to 991 mg/kg/day), the highest dose tested (RIFM, 2019c).

The NOAEL for developmental toxicity was derived from a more robust OECD 414 study and was considered to be 1350 mg/kg/day.

Therefore, the 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al MOE for the developmental toxicity endpoint can be calculated by dividing the 2-methylundecanal NOAEL in mg/kg/day by the total systemic exposure for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al, 1350/0.00049, or 2755102.

There are sufficient fertility data on 2-methylundecanal. An OECD 421/GLP reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test was conducted in Wistar Han rats. Groups of 10 rats/sex/dose were exposed to the test material 2-methylundecanal at dose levels of 0, 1500, 5000, and 15000 ppm (mg/kg/day equivalency in males: 0, 96–108, 313–360, and 991–1093; in females: 0, 97–292, 339–995, and 1005–2527) in the diet. Males were treated for 29 days (up to and including the day before scheduled necropsy) and females were treated for 51–63 days (2 weeks prior to mating, during mating, and 14–16 days after delivery, up to and including the day of scheduled necropsy). No treatment-related effects were seen for gestation, viability and lactation indices, duration of gestation, parturition, sex ratio, live litter size, maternal care, clinical signs, body weight, anogenital distance, areola/nipple retention, serum level of T4 thyroid hormone, and macroscopic examination. The NOAEL for fertility was considered to be 15000 ppm (equivalent to 991 mg/kg/day), the highest dose tested (RIFM, 2019c).

Therefore, the 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al MOE for the fertility endpoint can be calculated by dividing the 2-methylundecanal NOAEL in mg/kg/day by the total systemic exposure for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al, 991/0.00049, or 2022449.

In addition, the total systemic exposure to 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al (0.49 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (1.5 μg/kg/day; Kroes et al., 2007; Laufersweiler et al., 2012) for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class III material at the current level of use.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 03/02/21.

11.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on the available data, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is considered a sensitizer with a defined NESIL of 5900 μg/cm^2.

11.1.4.1. Risk assessment. Based on the available data, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is a sensitizer with a defined NESIL of 5900 μg/cm^2. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would be expected to react directly with skin proteins (Toxtree v3.1.0; OECD Toolbox v4.2). 6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was found to be positive in *in vitro* Direct Peptide Reactivity Assay (DPRA), KeratinoSens, and human Cell Line Activation Test (h-CLAT) (RIFM, 2016d; RIFM, 2020c; RIFM, 2017). In the local lymph node assay (LLNA), 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was not found to be sensitizing when tested up to 50% (12,500 μg/cm^2) (RIFM, 2012). However, in another LLNA, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al was found to be sensitizing with an EC3 value of 24% (6000 μg/cm^2) (RIFM, 2010). In a Confirmation of No Induction in Humans test (CNIH) with 5905 μg/cm^2 of 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al in 1:3 ethanol:diethyl phthalate, no reactions indicative of sensitization was observed in any of the 106 volunteers (RIFM, 2015b).

The available data demonstrate that 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al is a weak sensitizer with a Weight of Evidence No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (WoE NESIL) of 5900 μg/cm^2 (Table 1). Section X provides the maximum acceptable concentrations in finished products, which take into account skin sensitization and application of the Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA2) described by Api et al. (RIFM, 2020b) and a subchronic RfD of 0.83 mg/kg/day.

Additional References: RIFM, 1975.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 02/26/21.

11.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV/Vis spectra, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al in experimental models. UV/Vis absorption spectra indicate no absorption between 290 and 700 nm. The corresponding molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark of concern for phototoxicity and photoallergenicity (Henry et al., 2009).

Table 1
Data summary for 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al.

LLNA weighted mean EC3 value μg/cm^2 [No. Studies]	Potency Classification Based on Animal Data[a]	Human Data			
		NOEL-CNIH (induction) μg/cm^2	NOEL-HMT (induction) μg/cm^2	LOEL[b] (induction) μg/cm^2	WoE NESIL[c] μg/cm^2
6000 [1]	Weak	5905	NA	NA	5900

NOEL = No observed effect level; CNIH = Confirmation of No Induction in Humans test; HMT = Human Maximization Test; LOEL = lowest observed effect level; NA = Not Available.

[a] Based on animal data using classification defined in ECETOC, Technical Report No. 87, 2003.

[b] Data derived from CNIH or HMT.

[c] WoE NESIL limited to 2 significant figures.

Based on the lack of absorbance, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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 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: 02/18/21.

11.1.6. Local respiratory toxicity

There are no inhalation data available on 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al; however, in a 2-week inhalation study for the analog hydroxycitronellal (CAS # 107-75-5; see Section VI), a NOAEC of 70 mg/m^3 is reported by Randazzo et al. (RIFM, 2013a).

11.1.6.1. Risk assessment. The inhalation exposure estimated for combined exposure was considered along with toxicological data observed in the scientific literature to calculate the MOE from inhalation exposure when used in perfumery. In a two-week, nose-only inhalation study conducted in rats, a NOAEC of 70 mg/m^3 was reported for hydroxycitronellal (RIFM, 2013a). The target exposure concentrations were 0.70, 7.0, and 70 mg/m^3, and the overall mean exposure concentrations were 0.84, 6.4, and 73 mg/m^3. Clinical observations were recorded prior to, during, and post-exposure. At necropsy, bronchoalveolar lavage was performed for cytokine analysis, and lung tissue was collected for histopathology (5 animals/sex/group). Additionally, hematology and serum chemistry were considered (5 animals/sex/group). All parameters examined and measured were unaffected by material exposure; however, there was an accumulation of yellow material on the body surface of females in the highest concentration group (70 mg/m^3). This was considered a non-adverse clinical observation. Therefore, the NOAEC was determined to be 70 mg/m^3, the highest exposure concentration tested.

This NOAEC expressed in mg/kg lung weight/day is:

- (70 mg/m^3) × (1 m^3/1000 L) = 0.070 mg/L
- Minute ventilation (MV) of 0.17 L/min for a Sprague Dawley rat × duration of exposure of 360 min per day (min/day) (according to GLP study guidelines) = 61.2 L/day
- (0.070 mg/L) × (61.2 L/d) = 4.28 mg/day
- (4.28 mg/day)/(0.0016 kg lung weight of rat*) = 2675 mg/kg lung weight/day

The 95th percentile calculated exposure was reported to be 0.0047 mg/day—this value was derived from the concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM exposure model (RIFM, 2015a; Safford, 2015). To compare this estimated exposure with the NOAEC expressed in mg/kg lung weight/day, this value is divided by 0.65 kg human lung weight (Carthew et al., 2009) to give 0.0.007 mg/kg lung weight/day resulting in a MOE of 382143 (i.e., [2675 mg/kg lung weight/day]/[0.007 mg/kg lung weight/day]).

The MOE is greater than 100. Without adjustment for specific uncertainty factors related to inter-species and intra-species variation, the material exposure by inhalation at 0.0047 mg/day is deemed to be safe under the most conservative consumer exposure scenario.

*Phalen, R.F. Inhalation Studies. Foundations and Techniques, 2 nd Ed 2009. Published by Informa Healthcare USA, Inc., New York, NY. Chapter 9, Animal Models, in section: "Comparative Physiology and Anatomy," subsection, "Comparative Airway Anatomy."

Additional References: Troy (1977); RIFM, 2003a; RIFM, 2002; RIFM, 2003b; Isola and Rogers, 2002; Rogers et al., 2003a; RIFM, 2003c; RIFM, 2003d; RIFM, 2004a; RIFM, 2004b; RIFM, 2004c; Isola et al., 2004a; Rogers et al., 2005; RIFM, 1972; Vethanayagam et al., 2013; RIFM, 2014a.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 03/12/21.

11.2. Environmental endpoint summary

11.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al 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) identified 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al as possibly persistent but not 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.

11.2.2. Risk assessment

Based on the current Volume of Use (2015), 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al presents no risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

11.2.3. Key studies

11.2.3.1. Biodegradation. No data available.

11.2.3.2. Ecotoxicity. No data available.

11.2.3.3. Other available data. 6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al has been pre-registered for REACH and has no additional data at this time.

11.2.3.3.1. 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	North America
Log K_{OW} Used	2.0	2.0
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 0.23238 μg/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and NA are not applicable. The material was cleared at screening-level; therefore, it does not present a risk to the aquatic environment at the current reported VoU.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 03/08/21.

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
- **National Library of Medicine's Toxicology Information Services:** 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 11/10/21.

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.2022.112991.

Appendix

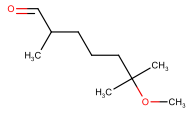
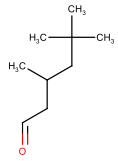
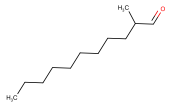
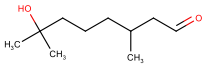
Read-across Justification

Methods

The read-across analogs were identified using RIFM fragrance materials chemical inventory clustering and read-across search criteria (RIFM, 2020a). These criteria follow the strategy for structuring and reporting a read-across prediction of toxicity as described in Schultz et al. (2015) and are 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, 2017).

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (*Daphnia*) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μg/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level **(Tier 1)**	232.3			1,000,000	0.2628	

- 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 substance 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, oncologic classification, ER binding, and repeat dose categorization predictions 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).
- To keep continuity and compatibility with *in silico* alerts, OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2 was selected as the choice of the alert system.

	Target Material	Read-across Material	Read-across Material	Read-across Material
Principal Name	6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al	3,5,5-Trimethylhexanal	2-Methylundecanal	Hydroxycitronellal
CAS No.	62439-41-2	5435-64-3	110-41-8	107-75-5
Structure				
Similarity (Tanimoto Score)		0.40	0.50	0.73
Endpoint		Repeated dose toxicity	Reproductive toxicity	Local respiratory toxicity
Molecular Formula	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$	$C_9H_{18}O$	$C_{12}H_{24}O$	$C_{10}H_{20}O_2$
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	172.268	142.242	184.323	172.268
Melting Point (°C, EPI Suite)	−6.46	−35.47	3.24	23.36
Boiling Point (°C, EPI Suite)	205.16	173.00	171.00	241.00
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25°C, EPI Suite)	3.72E+01	1.07E+01	1.99E+02	7.73E-01
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25°C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPI Suite)	6.24E+02	1.89E+02	5.37E+00	3.04E+03
Log KOW	2.32	3.09	4.67	2.11
J_{max} (μg/cm^2/h, SAM)	13.14	19.97	0.87	45.87
Henry's Law (Pa·m^3/mol, Bond Method, EPI Suite)	5.85E-01	5.00E+01	1.17E+02	2.42E-03
Repeated Dose Toxicity				
Repeated Dose (HESS)	Not categorized	Not categorized		Not categorized
Reproductive Toxicity				
ER Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	Non-binder, non-cyclic structure		Non-binder, non-cyclic structure	Non-binder, non-cyclic structure
Developmental Toxicity (CAESAR v2.1.6)	Non-toxicant (low reliability)		Non-toxicant (low reliability)	Non-toxicant (low reliability)
Local Respiratory Toxicity				
Respiratory Sensitization (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	No alert found			No alert found
Metabolism				
Rat Liver S9 Metabolism Simulator and Structural Alerts for Metabolites (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	See Supplemental Data 1	See Supplemental Data 2	See Supplemental Data 3	See Supplemental Data 4

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al (CAS # 62439-41-2). 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, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanal (CAS # 5435-64-3), 2-methylundecanal (CAS # 110-41-8), and hydroxycitronellal (CAS # 107-75-5) were identified as read-across materials with sufficient data for toxicological evaluation.

Conclusions

- 3,5,5-Trimethylhexanal (CAS # 5435-64-3) was used as a read-across analog for the target material, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al (CAS # 62439-41-2), for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint.
  - o The target substance and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to the class of aldehydes.
  - o The target substance and the read-across analog share a common aliphatic branched aldehyde fragment.
  - o The key difference between the target substance and the read-across analog is that the target has an additional ether functional group while the read-across has an additional alcohol group in the structure. The tertiary hydroxy group on the target substance is predicted to undergo conjugation leading to the path of excretion faster compared to the read-across analog. The read-across analog contains the structural features of the target material that are relevant to this endpoint and is expected to have an equal or greater potential for toxicity as compared to the target.

- The similarity between the target substance and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. The Tanimoto score is mainly driven by an aliphatic branched aldehyde fragment. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
- The physical–chemical properties of the target substance and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable comparison of their toxicological properties.
- According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target substance and the read-across analog.
- The target substance and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
- The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.

- 2-Methylundecanal (CAS # 110-41-8) was used as a read-across analog for the target material, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al (CAS # 62439-41-2), for the reproductive toxicity endpoint.
  - The target substance and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to the class of aldehydes.
  - The target substance and the read-across analog share a common aliphatic branched aldehyde fragment.
  - The key difference between the target substance and the read-across analog is that the target has an additional ether functional group while the read-across has an additional alcohol group in the structure. The tertiary hydroxy group on the target substance is predicted to undergo conjugation leading to the path of excretion faster compared to the read-across analog. The read-across analog contains the structural features of the target material that are relevant to this endpoint and is expected to have an equal or greater potential for toxicity as compared to the target.
  - The similarity between the target substance and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. The Tanimoto score is mainly driven by an aliphatic branched aldehyde fragment. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
  - The physical–chemical properties of the target substance and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable comparison of their toxicological properties.
  - According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target substance and the read-across analog.
  - The target substance and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
  - The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.
- Hydroxycitronellal (CAS # 107-75-5) was used as a read-across analog for the target material, 6-methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptan-1-al (CAS # 62439-41-2), for the local respiratory toxicity endpoint.
  - The target substance and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to the class of aldehydes.
  - The target substance and the read-across analog share a common aliphatic branched aldehyde fragment.
  - The key difference between the target substance and the read-across analog is that the target has an additional ether functional group while the read-across has an additional alcohol group in the structure. This structural difference is toxicologically insignificant.
  - The similarity between the target substance and the read-across analog is indicated by the Tanimoto score. The Tanimoto score is mainly driven by an aliphatic branched aldehyde fragment. Differences between the structures that affect the Tanimoto score are toxicologically insignificant.
  - The physical–chemical properties of the target substance and the read-across analog are sufficiently similar to enable comparison of their toxicological properties.
  - According to the OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2, structural alerts for toxicological endpoints are consistent between the target substance and the read-across analog.
  - The target substance and the read-across analog are expected to be metabolized similarly, as shown by the metabolism simulator.
  - 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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