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RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate, CAS Registry Number 67883-79-8

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ABSTRACT

The existing information supports **the use of this material as described in this safety assessment**. *cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data from read-across analogs 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid (CAS # 80-59-1) and *cis*-3-hexenol (CAS # 928-96-1) show that *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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; exposure to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is below the TTC (0.03 mg/kg/day, 0.03 mg/kg/day and 1.4 mg/day, respectively). Data from analog 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2) provided *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate a No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (NESIL) of 1100 μg/cm^2 for the skin sensitization endpoint. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on ultraviolet/visible (UV/Vis) spectra; *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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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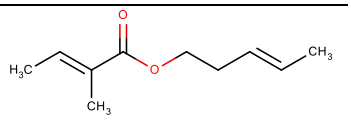

Name: *cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate
CAS Registry Number: 67883-79-8
Additional CAS Numbers*:
84060-80-0 (Z)-3-Hexenyl angelate
*Included because they are isomers

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., 2020)
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

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(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.

cis-3-Hexenyl tiglate was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data from read-across analogs 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid (CAS # 80-59-1) and *cis*-3-hexenol (CAS # 928-96-1) show that *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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; exposure to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is below the TTC (0.03 mg/kg/day, 0.03 mg/kg/day, and 1.4 mg/day, respectively). Data from analog 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2) provided *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate a No Expected Sensitization Induction Level (NESIL) of 1100 μg/cm^2 for the skin sensitization endpoint. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on ultraviolet/visible (UV/Vis) spectra; *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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, 2014a; RIFM, 2016a; RIFM, 2014b; RIFM, 2016b)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Reproductive Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Skin Sensitization: NESIL = 1100 μg/cm^2 (RIFM, 2010)
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. (UV/Vis Spectra, RIFM Database)
Local Respiratory Toxicity: No NOAEC available. Exposure is below the TTC.

Environmental Safety Assessment

Hazard Assessment:
Persistence:
Critical Measured Value: 66% (OECD 301F) for CAS # 67883-79-8 — RIFM (2011)
Bioaccumulation:
Screening-level: 181.5 L/kg (EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Ecotoxicity:
Screening-level: Fish LC50: 6.68 mg/L — (RIFM Framework; Salvito, 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, 2002)
Critical Ecotoxicity Endpoint: Fish LC50: 6.68 mg/L — (RIFM Framework; Salvito, 2002)
RIFM PNEC is: 0.00668 μg/L

- **Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU):** North America and Europe: Not applicable; cleared at screening-level

1. Identification

Chemical Name: *cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate	Chemical Name: (Z)-3-Hexenyl angelate
CAS Registry Number: 67883-79-8 **Synonyms:** 2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-hexenyl ester, (E,Z)-; *cis*-3-Hexenyl	**CAS Registry Number:** 84060-80-0 **Synonyms:** (Z,Z)-3-Hexenyl 2-methyl-2-butenoate; (Z)-3-Hexenyl angelate

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(*continued*)

Chemical Name: *cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate	Chemical Name: (Z)-3-Hexenyl angelate
trans-2-methyl-2-butenoate; *cis*-3-Hexenyl α-methylcrotonate; (Z)-3-Hexenyl 2-methylcrotonate; (Z)-3-Hexenyl (E)-2-methyl-2-butenoate; チグリン酸アルケニル(C 3–10); Hex-3-en-1-yl 2-methylbut-2-enoate; *cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate	
Molecular Formula: $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$	**Molecular Formula:** $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$
Molecular Weight: 182.26	**Molecular Weight:** 182.26
RIFM Number: 843	**RIFM Number:** 6009
Stereochemistry: *cis* isomer specified. Two stereocenters and 4 total stereoisomers possible.	**Stereochemistry:** Z,Z isomer specified. Two stereocenters and 4 total stereoisomers possible.

2. Physical data

CAS # 67883-79-8	CAS # 84060-80-0
Boiling Point: 235.97 °C (EPI Suite)	**Boiling Point:** 235.97 °C (EPI Suite)
Flash Point: Not Available	**Flash Point:** Not Available
Log K_{OW}: log Pow = 3.8 (RIFM, 2013b), 3.93 (EPI Suite)	**Log K_{OW}:** 3.93 (EPI Suite)
Melting Point: −8.55 °C (EPI Suite)	**Melting Point:** −8.55 °C (EPI Suite)
Water Solubility: 23.73 mg/L (EPI Suite)	**Water Solubility:** 23.73 mg/L (EPI Suite)
Specific Gravity: 0.9115 (EOA, 1976 Sample 76–140)	**Specific Gravity:** Not Available
Vapor Pressure: 0.0369 mm Hg at 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0), 0.0572 mm Hg at 25 °C (EPI Suite)	**Vapor Pressure:** 0.0572 mm Hg at 25 °C (EPI Suite), 0.0369 mm Hg at 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0)
UV Spectra: No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; the molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L mol^{-1} • cm^{-1})	**UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; the molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L mol^{-1} • cm^{-1})
Appearance/Organoleptic: Colorless liquid. Warm-herbaceous, green, and sweet odor with a fruity undertone and moderate tenacity. Warm and somewhat herbaceous taste, not purely sweet, but slightly fruity and relatively powerful. Pleasant level: below 5 ppm (Arctander, 1969).	**Appearance/Organoleptic:** Not available

3. Volume of use (worldwide band)

1. 0.1–1 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:** 0.022% (RIFM, 2019)
2. **Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.000046 mg/kg/day or 0.0034 mg/day (RIFM, 2019)
3. **Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.00042 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2019)

*95th percentile calculated exposure derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Mod9l (Comiskey, 2015, 2017; Safford, 2015, 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, 2017; Safford, 2015, 2017).

***When a safety assessment includes multiple materials, the highest exposure out of all included materials will be recorded here for the 95th Percentile Concentration in hydroalcoholics, inhalation exposure, and total exposure.

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 v3.1	OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2
I	I	I

2. Analogs Selected:
   a. **Genotoxicity:** 2-Methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid (CAS # 80-59-1) and *cis*-3-hexenol (CAS # 928-96-1)
   b. **Repeated Dose Toxicity:** None
   c. **Reproductive Toxicity:** None
   d. **Skin Sensitization:** 2-Hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2)
   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

cis-3-Hexenyl tiglate is reported to occur in nature in the following*:
Chamomile
Capsicum species
Ginger (*Zingiber* species)
Guava and feyoa
(Z) -3-Hexenyl angelate is reported to occur in the following food by the VCF*:
Chamomile

*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

cis-3-Hexenyl tiglate is pre-registered for 2010; (Z)-3-hexenyl angelate is pre-registered for 2013. No dossier available for either material as of 05/18/21.

10. Conclusion

The maximum acceptable concentrations[a] in finished products for

cis-3-hexenyl tiglate are detailed below.

IFRA Category[b]	Description of Product Type	Maximum Acceptable Concentrations[a] in Finished Products (%)
1	Products applied to the lips (lipstick)	0.085
2	Products applied to the axillae	0.025
3	Products applied to the face/body using fingertips	0.51
4	Products related to fine fragrances	0.47
5A	Body lotion products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.12
5B	Face moisturizer products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.12
5C	Hand cream products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.12
5D	Baby cream, oil, talc	0.12
6	Products with oral and lip exposure	0.28
7	Products applied to the hair with some hand contact	0.96
8	Products with significant ano-genital exposure (tampon)	0.050
9	Products with body and hand exposure, primarily rinse-off (bar soap)	0.92
10A	Household care products with mostly hand contact (hand dishwashing detergent)	3.3
10B	Aerosol air freshener	3.3
11	Products with intended skin contact but minimal transfer of fragrance to skin from inert substrate (feminine hygiene pad)	1.8
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 *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate, the basis was a skin sensitization NESIL of 1100 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).

11. Summary

11.1. Human health endpoint summaries

11.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

11.1.1.1. Risk assessment. *cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate was assessed in the BlueScreen assay and found negative for both cytotoxicity (positive: <80% relative cell density) and genotoxicity, with and without metabolic activation (RIFM, 2013a). BlueScreen is a human cell-based assay for measuring the genotoxicity and cytotoxicity of chemical compounds and mixtures. Additional assays on more reactive read-across materials (2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid [CAS # 80-59-1] and *cis*-3-hexenol [CAS # 928-96-1]; see Section VI) were considered to fully assess the potential mutagenic or clastogenic effects of the target material.

There are no data assessing the mutagenic and clastogenic activity of *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate; however, read-across can be made to hydrolysis products of the target ester, 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid (CAS # 80-59-1) and *cis*-3-hexenol (CAS # 928-96-1) (see Section VI).

The mutagenic activity of *cis*-3-hexenol 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 *cis*-3-hexenol 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, 2014a). Under the conditions of the study, *cis*-3-hexenol was not mutagenic in the Ames test, and this can be extended to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate.

The mutagenic activity of 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in compliance with GLP and OECD TG 471 using the standard plate incorporation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2uvrA were treated with 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid in DMSO at concentrations up to 5000 μg/plate. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested dose with or without S9 (RIFM, 2016a). Under the conditions of the study, 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid was not mutagenic in the Ames test, and this can be extended to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate.

The clastogenic activity of *cis*-3-hexenol 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 *cis*-3-hexenol in DMSO at concentrations up to 1002 μg/mL in the presence and absence of metabolic activation for 3 and 24 h *cis*-3-Hexenol did not induce binucleated cells with micronuclei when tested up to the maximum dose in either non-activated or S9-activated test systems (RIFM, 2014b). Under the conditions of the study, *cis*-3-hexenol was considered to be non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* micronucleus test, and this can be extended to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate.

The clastogenic activity of 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid was evaluated in an *in vitro* micronucleus test conducted in compliance with GLP and OECD TG 487. Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were treated with 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid in DMSO at concentrations up to 1000 μg/mL in the presence and absence of S9 for 3 and 24 h 2-Methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid did not induce binucleated cells with micronuclei when tested up to cytotoxic levels/the maximum concentration in the presence and absence of S9 (RIFM, 2016b). Under the conditions of the study, *trans*-2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid was considered to be non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* micronucleus test, and this can be extended to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate.

Based on the available data, *cis*-3-hexenol and 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid do not present a concern for genotoxic potential, and this can be extended to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/28/21.

11.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

There are insufficient repeated dose toxicity data on *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate or any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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 *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate (0.42 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes, 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: 04/29/21.

11.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

There are no reproductive toxicity data on *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate or on any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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 *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate (0.42 μg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 μg/kg/day; Kroes, 2007; Laufersweiler, 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: 05/07/21.

11.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on the existing data and read-across material 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2), *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is considered a skin sensitizer with a defined NESIL of 1100 μg/cm^2.

11.1.4.1. Risk assessment. Limited skin sensitization studies are available for *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate. Based on the existing data and read-across material 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2; see Section VI), *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is considered a skin sensitizer. The chemical structures of these materials indicate that they would be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts, 2007; Toxtree v3.1.0; OECD Toolbox v4.2). In a murine local lymph node assay (LLNA), read-across material 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- was found to be sensitizing with an EC3 value of 38.3% (9575 μg/cm^2) (RIFM, 2007). In guinea pigs Open Epicutaneous Test (OET), *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate did not present reactions indicative of sensitization at 12% (Klecak, 1985). In a human maximization test, no skin sensitization reactions were observed with 12% or 8280 μg/cm^2 *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate in petrolatum (RIFM, 1976). Additionally, in a Confirmation of No Induction in Humans test (CHIH) with 1% or 1181 μg/cm^2 of read-across material 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- in 1:3 ethanol: diethyl phthalate, no reactions indicative of sensitization was observed in any of the 107 volunteers (RIFM, 2010).

Based on the available data on read-across material 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)-, summarized in Table 1, *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate is considered to be a weak skin sensitizer with a defined NESIL of 1100 μg/cm^2.

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, 2020).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 05/10/21.

11.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV/Vis spectra, *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate would not be expected to present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

Table 1
Data Summary for 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- as read-across material for *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate.

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
9575 (1)	Weak	1181	N/A	NA	1100

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.

11.1.5.1. Risk assessment. There are no phototoxicity studies available for *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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, 2009). Based on lack of absorbance, *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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} • cm^{-1} (Henry, 2009).

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/29/21.

11.1.6. Local respiratory toxicity

The margin of exposure could not be calculated due to a lack of appropriate data. The exposure level for *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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 *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.0034 mg/day. This exposure is 411.8 times lower than the Cramer Class I TTC value of 1.4 mg/day (based on human lung weight of 650 g; Carthew, 2009); therefore, the exposure at the current level of use is deemed safe.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 05/04/21.

11.2. Environmental endpoint summary

11.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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, *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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 *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate 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 ≥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), *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate presents no risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

11.2.2.1. Key studies

11.2.2.1.1. Biodegradation. For CAS # 67883-79-8.

RIFM, 2011: The ready biodegradability of the test material was determined using the manometric respiratory test according to the OECD 301F guideline. Biodegradation of 66% was observed after 28 days.

11.2.2.1.2. Ecotoxicity. No data available.

11.2.2.1.3. Other available data. cis-3-Hexenyl tiglate (CAS # 67883-79-8) and (Z)-3-hexenyl angelate (CAS # 84060-80-0) have been pre-registered for REACH with no additional data available at this time.

11.2.3. 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 Framework: Salvito, 2002)

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} Used	3.8	3.8
Biodegradation Factor Used	0	0
Dilution Factor	3	3
Regional Volume of Use Tonnage Band*	<1	<1
Risk Characterization: PEC/PNEC	**<1**	**<1**

*Combined Regional Volume of Use for both CAS #s.

The RIFM PNEC is 0.00668 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: 05/05/21.

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 05/18/21.

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.

Appendix G. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2021.112567.

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (*Daphnia*) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μg/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level **(Tier 1)**	6.68			1000000	0.00668	

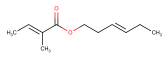
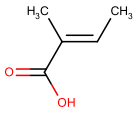
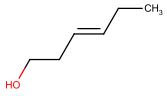
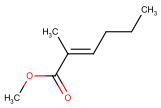
Appendix

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	Read-across Material
Principal Name	*cis*-3-Hexenyl tiglate	2-Methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid	*cis*-3-Hexenol	2-Hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)-
CAS No.	67883-79-8	80-59-1	928-96-1	16493-96-2
Structure				
Similarity (Tanimoto Score)		0.42	0.27	0.51
Read-across Endpoint		• Genotoxicity	• Genotoxicity	• Skin Sensitization
Molecular Formula	$C_{11}H_{18}O_2$	$C_5H_8O_2$	$C_6H_{12}O$	$C_8H_{14}O_2$
Molecular Weight	182.26	100.11	100.16	142.19
Melting Point (°C, EPI Suite)	−8.55	45.5	−38.47	−41.94
Boiling Point (°C, EPI Suite)	235.97	185	156.5	170.80
Vapor Pressure (Pa @ 25°C, EPI Suite)	7.63	1.77E+001	125	201
Log K_{OW} (KOWWIN v1.68 in EPI Suite)	3.93	1.40	1.61	2.67
Water Solubility (mg/L, @ 25°C, WSKOW v1.42 in EPI Suite)	23.73	1.845e+004	1.6e+004	430.2
J_{max} (μg/cm^2/h, SAM)	46.780	1762.543	446.293	38.708
Henry's Law (Pa·m^3/mol, Bond Method, EPI Suite)	8.34E+001	7.19E-002	1.57E+000	4.05E+001
Genotoxicity				
DNA Binding (OASIS v1.4, QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• No alert found	• No alert found	• No alert found	
DNA Binding (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• Michael addition|Michael addition ≫ Polarised Alkenes-Michael addition|Michael addition ≫ Polarised Alkenes-Michael addition ≫ α, β− unsaturated esters	• No alert found	• No alert found	
Carcinogenicity (ISS)	• Non-carcinogen (moderate reliability)	• Non-carcinogen (good reliability)	• Non-carcinogen (low reliability)	
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	• Acrylate Reactive Functional Groups	• Not classified	• Not classified	
Skin Sensitization				
Protein Binding (OASIS v1.1)	• No alert found			• No alert found
Protein Binding (OECD)				

(*continued on next page*)

(*continued*)

	Target Material	Read-across Material	Read-across Material	Read-across Material
	• Michael addition|Michael addition ≫ Polarised Alkenes|Michael addition ≫ Polarised Alkenes ≫ Polarised alkene - esters			• Michael addition|Michael addition ≫ Polarised Alkenes|Michael addition ≫ Polarised Alkenes ≫ Polarised alkene - esters
Protein Binding Potency	• Moderately reactive (GSH)|Moderately reactive (GSH) ≫ Alkenes and cycloalkenes (AN)|Slightly reactive (GSH)|Slightly reactive (GSH) ≫ Methacrylates (MA)| Slightly reactive (GSH) ≫ Tiglates (MA)			• Moderately reactive (GSH)|Moderately reactive (GSH) ≫ Alkenes and cycloalkenes (AN)|Slightly reactive (GSH)|Slightly reactive (GSH) ≫ Methacrylates (MA)
Protein Binding Alerts for Skin Sensitization (OASIS v1.1)	• No alert found			• No alert found
Skin Sensitization Reactivity Domains (Toxtree v2.6.13)	• Alert for Schiff base formation			• Alert for Schiff base formation
Metabolism				
Rat Liver S9 Metabolism Simulator and Structural Alerts for Metabolites (OECD QSAR Toolbox v4.2)	• See Supplemental Data 1	• No metabolites	• See Supplemental Data 2	• See Supplemental Data 3

Summary

There are insufficient toxicity data on *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate (CAS # 67883-79-8). 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, 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid (CAS # 80-59-1), *cis*-3-hexenol (CAS # 928-96-1), and 2-hexenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2) were identified as read-across analogs with sufficient data for toxicological evaluation.

Conclusions

- Read-across alcohol *cis*-3-hexenol (CAS # 928-96-1) and read-across acid 2-methyl-*trans*-2-butenoic acid (CAS # 80-59-1) were used as read-across analogs for the target ester *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate (CAS # 67883-79-8) for the genotoxicity endpoint.
  - o 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.
  - o The read-across materials are major metabolites of the target material.
  - o Structural differences between the target material and the read-across analogs are mitigated by the fact that the target 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.
  - o 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.
  - o 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.
  - o The structural alerts for the endpoints evaluated are consistent between the metabolites of the read-across analog and the target material.
- 2-Methyl-, methyl ester, (2E)- (CAS # 16493-96-2) was used as a read-across analog for the target material *cis*-3-hexenyl tiglate (CAS # 67883-79-8) for the skin sensitization endpoint.
  - o The target material and the read-across analog are structurally similar and belong to a class of α,β-unsaturated esters.
  - o The target material and the read-across analog have similar α,β-unsaturated acid moieties, but different straight chain alcohol groups.
  - o The key difference between the target material and the read-across analog is that the target material has a tiglic acid group and a 3-hexenol moiety whereas the read-across analog has a 2-methyl-hex-2-enoic acid and a methanol group. These structural differences are toxicologically insignificant.
  - o The 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 The target material and the read-across analog are predicted to have protein binding alerts by OECD for skin sensitization. In addition, they are also predicted to have alerts for reactivity domains by Toxtree and are classified as moderately reactive because of the tiglate and methacrylate functionalities. This shows that the alerts for the target material and read-across analog are comparable. The data described in the skin sensitization section above shows that both target and read-across materials are skin sensitizers. Data are consistent with *in silico* alerts.
  - 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.

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