Food and Chemical Toxicology 141 (2020) 111344

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food and Chemical Toxicology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox

Short Review

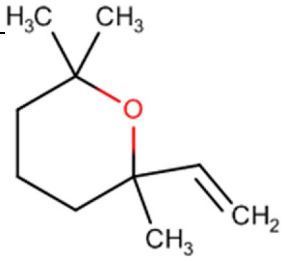
RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran, CAS registry number 7392-19-0

A.M. Api[a], D. Belsito[b], S. Biserta[a], D. Botelho[a], M. Bruze[c], G.A. Burton Jr.[d], J. Buschmann[e], M.A. Cancellieri[a], M.L. Dagli[f], M. Date[a], W. Dekant[g], C. Deodhar[a], A.D. Fryer[h], S. Gadhia[a], L. Jones[a], K. Joshi[a], A. Lapczynski[a], M. Lavelle[a], D.C. Liebler[i], M. Na[a], D. O'Brien[a], A. Patel[a], T.M. Penning[j], G. Ritacco[a], F. Rodriguez-Ropero[a], J. Romine[a], N. Sadekar[a], D. Salvito[a], T.W. Schultz[k], F. Siddiqi[a], I.G. Sipes[l], G. Sullivan[a,*], Y. Thakkar[a], Y. Tokura[m], S. Tsang[a]

[a] *Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc., 50 Tice Boulevard, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, 07677, USA*
[b] *Member Expert Panel, Columbia University Medical Center, Department of Dermatology, 161 Fort Washington Ave., New York, NY, 10032, USA*
[c] *Member Expert Panel, Malmo University Hospital, Department of Occupational & Environmental Dermatology, Sodra Forstadsgatan 101, Entrance 47, Malmo, SE-20502, Sweden*
[d] *Member Expert Panel, School of Natural Resources & Environment, University of Michigan, Dana Building G110, 440 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI, 58109, USA*
[e] *Member Expert Panel, Fraunhofer Institute for Toxicology and Experimental Medicine, Nikolai-Fuchs-Strasse 1, 30625, Hannover, Germany*
[f] *Member Expert Panel, 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, University of Wuerzburg, Department of Toxicology, Versbacher Str. 9, 97078, Würzburg, Germany*
[h] *Member Expert Panel, Oregon Health Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd., Portland, OR, 97239, USA*
[i] *Member Expert Panel, 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, 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, The University of Tennessee, College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Comparative Medicine, 2407 River Dr., Knoxville, TN 37996- 4500, USA*
[l] *Member Expert Panel, 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, The Journal of Dermatological Science (JDS), Editor-in-Chief, Professor and Chairman, Department of Dermatology, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine, 1-20-1 Handayama, Higashi-ku, Hamamatsu, 431-3192, Japan*

Version: 032919. This version replaces any previous versions.

Name: 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran
CAS Registry Number: 7392-19-0
Additional CAS Numbers:
13837-56-4 (+-)-Tetrahydro-2,6,6-trimethyl-2-vinyl-2H-pyrane
*Included because the materials 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
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

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

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2020.111344
Received 7 November 2019; Received in revised form 21 March 2020; Accepted 8 April 2020
Available online 17 April 2020
0278-6915/

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 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.

2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity/photoallergenicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data show that 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is not genotoxic. The repeated dose, reproductive, and local respiratory toxicity endpoints were evaluated using the threshold for toxicological concern (TTC) for a Cramer Class III material, and the exposure to 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is below the TTC (0.0015 mg/kg/day, 0.0015 mg/kg/day, and 0.47 mg/day, respectively). The skin sensitization endpoint was completed using the dermal sensitization threshold (DST) for non-reactive materials (900 μg/cm^2); exposure is below the DST. The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoints were evaluated based on data and UV spectra; 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran 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 genotoxic. (RIFM, 2004; RIFM, 2014a)
Repeated Dose Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Reproductive Toxicity: No NOAEL available. Exposure is below the TTC.
Skin Sensitization: No safety concerns at current, declared use levels; exposure is below the DST.
Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: Not phototoxic/photoallergenic. (UV Spectra, RIFM Database; RIFM, 1979c)
Local Respiratory Toxicity: No NOAEC available. Exposure is below the TTC.

Environmental Safety Assessment

Hazard Assessment:
Persistence:
Critical Measured Value: 0% (OECD 301 F) for CAS # 7392-19-0 RIFM (1999a)
Bioaccumulation:
Screening-level: 98.32 L/kg (EPI Suite v4.11; US EPA, 2012a)
Ecotoxicity:
Screening-level: 96-h Fish LC50: 0.649 mg/L (ECOSAR; US EPA, 2012b)
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: 96-h Fish LC50: 0.649 mg/L (ECOSAR; US EPA, 2012b)
RIFM PNEC is: 0.0649 μg/L
- Revised PEC/PNECs (2015 IFRA VoU): North America and Europe < 1

1. Identification

Chemical Name: 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran **CAS Registry Number:** 7392-19-0 **Synonyms:** Bois de rose oxide; LRG 1188; 2H-Pyran, 2-ethenyltetrahydro-2,6,6-trimethyl-; 2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-vinyltetrahydropyran; Trimethyl 2,2,6-vinyl-6-tetrahydropyrane; Limetol; 2,2,-6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydro-2H-pyran; 2-Ethenyl-2,6,6-trimethyltetrahydropyran; 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran **Molecular Formula:** $C_{10}H_{18}O$ **Molecular Weight:** 154.25 **RIFM Number:** 1221 **Stereochemistry:** No isomer specified. One stereocenter, 1 geometric center, and 4 total isomers possible.	**Chemical Name**: (+-)-Tetrahydro-2,6,6-trimethyl-2-vinyl-2H-pyrane **CAS Registry Number:** 13837-56-4 **Synonyms:** 2H-Pyran, 2-ethenyltetrahydro-2,6,6-trimethyl-, (+-)-; 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydro-2H-pyran; (+-)-Tetrahydro-2,6,6-trimethyl-2-vinyl-2H-pyrane **Molecular Formula:** $C_{10}H_{18}O$ **Molecular Weight:** 154.25 **RIFM Number:** 5412 **Stereochemistry:** No isomer specified. One stereocenter, 1 geometric center, and 4 total isomers possible.

2. Physical data

CAS # 7392-19-0 **Boiling Point:** 170.89 °C (EPI Suite) **Flash Point:** 58 °C (GHS), 38 ± 2 °C (RIFM, 2014c) **Log K_{OW}:** Log P_{ow} = 3.9 (major isomer); Log Pow = 4.4 (minor isomer) (RIFM, 1999b), 3.52 (EPI Suite) **Melting Point**: -4.41 °C (EPI Suite) **Water Solubility:** 70.97 mg/L (EPI Suite) **Specific Gravity:** Not Available **Vapor Pressure:** 1.44 mm Hg @ 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0), 2.01 mm Hg @ 25 °C (EPI Suite) **UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L $mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$) **Appearance/Organoleptic:** Arctander, Volume II, 1969: Colorless mobile liquid. The undiluted material has a sharp, almost irritating, but fresh-camphoraceous-cineolic odor, which becomes sweet, warm, herbaceous and pleasant upon dilution (near 1%)	CAS # 13837-56-4 **Boiling Point:** 170.89 °C (EPI Suite) **Flash Point:** Not available **Log K_{OW}:** 3.52 (EPI Suite) **Melting Point**: -4.41 °C (EPI Suite) **Water Solubility:** 70.97 mg/L (EPI Suite) **Specific Gravity:** Not available **Vapor Pressure:** 1.44 mm Hg @ 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0), 2.01 mm Hg @ 25 °C (EPI Suite) **UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark (1000 L $mol^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$) **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 v1.0)

1. 95th Percentile Concentration in Hydroalcoholics: 0.016% (RIFM, 2016b)
2. Inhalation Exposure*: 0.00015 mg/kg/day or 0.012 mg/day (RIFM, 2016b)
3. Total Systemic Exposure**: 0.0010 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2016b)

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

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

2. Analogs Selected:
   a. Genotoxicity: None
   b. Repeated Dose Toxicity: None
   c. Reproductive Toxicity: None
   d. Skin Sensitization: None
   e. Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: None
   f. Local Respiratory Toxicity: None
   g. Environmental Toxicity: None
3. **Read-across Justification:** None

7. Metabolism

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

8. Natural occurrence (discrete chemical) or composition (NCS)

2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is reported to occur in the following foods by the VCF*:

Citrus fruits
Grape (*Vitus* species)
Honey
Loganberry juice (*Rubus ursinus* var. *loganobaccus*)
Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.)
Passion fruit (*Passiflora* species)
Tea
Tequila (*Agave tequilana*)
Wine

*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. This is a partial list.

9. REACH dossier

Available for 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran; accessed 04/30/19.

10. Conclusion

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

11. Summary

11.1. Human health endpoint summaries

11.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

11.1.1.1. Risk assessment. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran 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, 2015a). BlueScreen HC is a human cell-based assay for measuring the genotoxicity and cytotoxicity of chemical compounds and mixtures. Additional assays were considered to fully assess the potential mutagenic or clastogenic effects of the target material.

The mutagenic activity of 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 471 using the standard plate incorporation and preincubation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA102 were treated with 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at concentrations up to 5000 μg/plate. No increases in the mean number of revertant colonies were observed at any tested concentration in the presence or absence of S9 (RIFM, 2004). Under the conditions of the study, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran was not mutagenic in the Ames test.

The clastogenic activity of 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran 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 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran in ethanol at concentrations up to 1540 μg/mL in the DRF study; micronuclei analysis was conducted at 400 μg/mL in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9) for 4 h and in the absence of metabolic activation for 24 h 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran did not induce binucleated cells with micronuclei when tested up to cytotoxic levels concentration in either the presence or absence of an S9 activation system (RIFM, 2014a). Under the conditions of the study, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran was considered to be non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* micronucleus test.

Based on the data available, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran does not present a concern for genotoxic potential.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/18/19

11.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

There are no repeated dose toxicity data on 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran or any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is below the TTC for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class III material at the current level of use.

11.1.3. Risk assessment

There are no repeated dose toxicity data on 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (1.0 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.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/04/19

11.1.4. Reproductive toxicity

There are no reproductive toxicity data on 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran or on any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is below the TTC for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class III material at the current level of use.

11.1.4.1. Risk assessment. There are no reproductive toxicity data on 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran or on any read-across materials that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (1.0 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: 03/27/19

11.1.5. Skin sensitization

Based on the existing data, and the application of DST, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran does not present a safety concern for skin sensitization under the current, declared levels of use.

11.1.5.1. Risk assessment. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would not be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree 3.1.0; OECD Toolbox v4.2). 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran was found to be negative in an *in vitro* direct peptide reactivity assay and KeratinoSens assay (RIFM, 2015b; RIFM, 2015c). In a guinea pig open epicutaneous test and a guinea pig Freund's Complete Adjuvant test, no reactions indicative of skin sensitization were observed. However, limited details were provided in these reports (RIFM, 1979a; RIFM, 1979b). In a human maximization test, no skin sensitization reactions were observed (RIFM, 1982). Additionally, in a human repeated insult patch test with 1000 μg/cm^2 of 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran in dimethyl phthalate, no reactions indicative of sensitization were observed in any of the 53 volunteers (RIFM, 1996).

Acting conservatively due to the insufficient data, the reported exposure was benchmarked utilizing the non-reactive DST of 900 μg/cm^2 (Safford, 2008, 2011, 2015b; Roberts et al., 2015). The current exposure from the 95th percentile concentration is below the DST for non-reactive materials when evaluated in all QRA categories. Table 1 provides the maximum acceptable concentrations for 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran that present no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on the non-reactive DST. These levels represent maximum acceptable concentrations based on the DST approach. However, additional studies may show it could be used at higher levels.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/03/19

11.1.6. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available data and UV/Vis spectra, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran would not be expected to present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

11.1.6.1. Risk assessment. UV/Vis absorption spectra indicate no significant absorption between 290 and 700 nm. The corresponding molar absorption coefficient is well below the benchmark of concern for phototoxicity and photoallergenicity (Henry et al., 2009). In an *in vivo* photoallergenicity study, the application of undiluted 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran followed by UV exposure did not result in any skin reactions (RIFM, 1979c). Based on the *in vivo* study data and the

Table 1
Maximum acceptable concentrations for 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran that present no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on non-reactive DST.

IFRA Category[a]	Description of Product Type	Maximum Acceptable Concentrations in Finished Products Based on Non-reactive DST	Reported 95th Percentile Use Concentrations in Finished Products
1	Products applied to the lips	0.069%	NRU[b]
2	Products applied to the axillae	0.021%	0.013%
3	Products applied to the face using fingertips	0.41%	0.0020%
4	Fine fragrance products	0.39%	0.0016%
5	Products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.10%	0.015%
6	Products with oral and lip exposure	0.23%	0.0060%
7	Products applied to the hair with some hand contact	0.79%	6.0×10^{-4}%
8	Products with significant ano-genital exposure	0.041%	No Data[c]
9	Products with body and hand exposure, primarily rinse-off	0.75%	0.0077%
10	Household care products with mostly hand contact	2.7%	0.0095%
11	Products with intended skin contact but minimal transfer of fragrance to the skin from inert substrate	1.5%	No Data[c]
12	Products not intended for direct skin contact, minimal or insignificant transfer to skin	Not Restricted	1.7%

Note.
[a] For a description of the categories, refer to the IFRA/RIFM Information Booklet.
[b] No reported use.
[c] Fragrance exposure from these products is very low. These products are not currently in the Creme RIFM Aggregate Exposure Model.

lack of absorbance and, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

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

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/03/19

11.1.7. Local respiratory toxicity

The MOE could not be calculated due to a lack of appropriate data. The exposure level for 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran is below the Cramer Class III TTC value for inhalation exposure local effects.

11.1.7.1. Risk assessment. There are no inhalation data available on 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.012 mg/day. This exposure is 39.2 times lower than the Cramer Class III TTC value of 0.47 mg/day (based on human lung weight of 650 g; Carthew et al., 2009); therefore, the exposure at the current level of use is deemed safe.

Additional References: None

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/05/19

11.2. Environmental endpoint summary

11.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran 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, 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran was identified as a fragrance material with the 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 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran as possibly persistent and 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.

11.2.1.1. Risk assessment. Based on the current Volume of Use (2015), 2,2,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran presents a risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

11.2.1.2. Key studies

11.2.1.2.1. Biodegradation. For CAS # 7392-19-0

RIFM, 1999a: The ready biodegradability of the test material was evaluated using the manometric respirometry test according to the OECD 301 F guideline. No biodegradation was observed after 28 days.

11.2.1.2.2. Ecotoxicity. For CAS # 7392-19-0

RIFM, 2014b: A *Daphnia magna* acute immobilization test was conducted according to the OECD 202 method under static conditions. The 48-h EC50 was reported to be 32 mg/L (95% CI: 23–47 mg/L).

RIFM, 2016a: An algae growth inhibition test was conducted according to the OECD 201 guidelines under static conditions. The 72-h EC50 value based on growth rate was reported to be 72 mg/L (95% CI: 66.6–77.8 mg/L).

11.2.1.2.3. Other available data. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran CAS # 7392-19-0 has been registered under REACH with no additional data available at this time.

11.2.2. Risk assessment refinement

2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran has passed the screening criteria; measured data is included for completeness only and has not been used in PNEC derivation.

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

Endpoints used to calculate PNEC are underlined.

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (*Daphnia*) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μg/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level **(Tier 1)**	1.70			1000000	0.00170	
ECOSAR Acute Endpoints **(Tier 2)** ***Ver 1.11***	0.649	1.656	1.937	10000	0.0649	Vinyl/Allyl Ethers
ECOSAR Acute Endpoints **(Tier 2)** ***Ver 1.11***	5.413	3.538	4.717			Neutral Organics SAR

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

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} Used	4.4	4.4
Biodegradation Factor Used	0	0
Dilution Factor	3	3
Regional Volume of Use Tonnage Band*	1–10	< 1
Risk Characterization: PEC/PNEC	**< 1**	**< 1**

*Combined Regional Volume of Use.

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

The RIFM PNEC is 0.0649 μg/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and NA are < 1; therefore, the material does not present a risk to the aquatic environment at the current reported Volume of Use.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 04/09/19

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

Search keywords: CAS number and/or material names

*Information sources outside of RIFM's database are noted as appropriate in the safety assessment. This is not an exhaustive list. The links listed above were active as of 09/30/19.

Declaration of competing interest

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

References

Api, A.M., Belsito, D., Bruze, M., Cadby, P., Calow, P., Dagli, M.L., Dekant, W., Ellis, G., Fryer, A.D., Fukayama, M., Griem, P., Hickey, C., Kromidas, L., Lalko, J.F., Liebler, D.C., Miyachi, Y., Politano, V.T., Renskers, K., Ritacco, G., Salvito, D., Schultz, T.W., Sipes, I.G., Smith, B., Vitale, D., Wilcox, D.K., 2015. Criteria for the Research Institute for fragrance materials, Inc. (RIFM) safety evaluation process for fragrance ingredients. Food Chem. Toxicol. 82, S1–S19.

Arctander, S., 1969. Perfume and Flavor Chemicals (Aroma Chemicals), vols. I and II Published by the author: Montclair, NJ (USA).

Carthew, P., Clapp, C., Gutsell, S., 2009. Exposure based waiving: the application of the toxicological threshold of concern (TTC) to inhalation exposure for aerosol ingredients in consumer products. Food Chem. Toxicol. 47 (6), 1287–1295.

Comiskey, D., Api, A.M., Barratt, C., Daly, E.J., Ellis, G., McNamara, C., O'Mahony, C., Robison, S.H., Safford, B., Smith, B., Tozer, S., 2015. Novel database for exposure to fragrance ingredients in cosmetics and personal care products. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 72 (3), 660–672.

Comiskey, D., Api, A.M., Barrett, C., Ellis, G., McNamara, C., O'Mahony, C., Robison, S.H., Rose, J., Safford, B., Smith, B., Tozer, S., 2017. Integrating habits and practices data for soaps, cosmetics and air care products into an existing aggregate exposure model. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 88, 144–156.

ECHA, 2012. Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment Chapter R.11: PBT Assessment, November 2012 v1.1. http://echa.europa.eu/.

Henry, B., Foti, C., Alsante, K., 2009. Can light absorption and photostability data be used to assess the photosafety risks in patients for a new drug molecule? J. Photochem. Photobiol. B Biol. 96 (1), 57–62.

IFRA (International Fragrance Association), 2015. Volume of Use Survey. February 2015.

Kroes, R., Renwick, A.G., Feron, V., Galli, C.L., Gibney, M., Greim, H., Guy, R.H., Lhuguenot, J.C., van de Sandt, J.J.M., 2007. Application of the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) to the safety evaluation of cosmetic ingredients. Food Chem. Toxicol. 45 (12), 2533–2562.

Laufersweiler, M.C., Gadagbui, B., Baskerville-Abraham, I.M., Maier, A., Willis, A., et al., 2012. Correlation of chemical structure with reproductive and developmental toxicity as it relates to the use of the threshold of toxicological concern. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 62 (1), 160–182.

RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1979. Skin Irritation and Capacity of Allergenic Sensitization of 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran Determined by the Open Epicutaneous Test (OET) on guinea Pigs. Unpublished report from Roure, Inc. RIFM

report number 1817. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1979. Capacity for Allergic Sensitization of 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran Determined by the Intradermal Test with Freund's Complete Adjuvant (FCAT) on guinea Pigs. Unpublished report from Roure, Inc. RIFM report number 1818. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1979. Guinea Pig Assay of Photosensitizing Potential of 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran. Unpublished report from Roure, Inc. RIFM report number 1819. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1982. Report on Human Maximization Studies. Report to RIFM. RIFM Report Number 1643. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1996. Repeat Insult Patch Test with 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol). Unpublished report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 57179. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1999. Ready Biodegradability of 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol). Unpublished report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 57176. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 1999. Partition Coefficient of 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol). Unpublished report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 57178. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2004. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol): Reverse Mutation Assay "Ames Test" Using Salmonella typhimurium. Unpublished report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 44280. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2014. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran: in Vitro Mammalian Cell Micronucleus Assay in Human Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes (HPBL). RIFM report number 67591. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2014. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol):Daphnia sp., 48-hour Acute Immobilization Test. Unpublished Report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 70490. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2014. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol): Determination of Flash Point and Auto-Ignition Temperature (Liquids and Gases). Unpublished report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 70491. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2015. Report on the Testing of 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-Vinyltetrahydropyran in the BlueScreen HC Assay (-/+ S9 Metabolic Activation). RIFM report number 69492. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2015. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol): Direct Peptide Reactivity Assay (DPRA). Unpublished Report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 70494. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2015. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol): KeratinoSens Assay. Unpublished Report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 70495. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2016. 2,2,6-Trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran (Limetol): Alga Growth Inhibition Test. Unpublished Report from Givaudan. RIFM report number 70493. RIFM, Woodcliff Lake, NJ, USA.
RIFM (Research Institute for Fragrance Materials, Inc.), 2016. Exposure Survey. 10, March 2016.
Roberts, D.W., Api, A.M., Safford, R.J., Lalko, J.F., 2015. Principles for identification of high potency category chemicals for which the dermal sensitization threshold (DST) approach should not be applied. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 72 (3), 683–693.
Roberts, D.W., Patlewicz, G., Kern, P.S., Gerberick, F., Kimber, I., Dearman, R.J., Ryan, C.A., Basketter, D.A., Aptula, A.O., 2007. Mechanistic applicability domain classification of a local lymph node assay dataset for skin sensitization. Chem. Res. Toxicol. 20 (7), 1019–1030.
Safford, B., Api, A.M., Barratt, C., Comiskey, D., Daly, E.J., Ellis, G., McNamara, C., O'Mahony, C., Robison, S., Smith, B., Thomas, R., Tozer, S., 2015b. Use of an aggregate exposure model to estimate consumer exposure to fragrance ingredients in personal care and cosmetic products. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 72, 673–682.
Safford, B., Api, A.M., Barratt, C., Comiskey, D., Ellis, G., McNamara, C., O'Mahony, C., Robison, S., Rose, J., Smith, B., Tozer, S., 2017. Application of the expanded Creme RIFM consumer exposure model to fragrance ingredients in cosmetic, personal care and air care products. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 86, 148–156.
Safford, R.J., 2008. The dermal sensitisation threshold–A TTC approach for allergic contact dermatitis. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 51 (2), 195–200.
Safford, R.J., Api, A.M., Roberts, D.W., Lalko, J.F., 2015a. Extension of the dermal sensitization threshold (DST) approach to incorporate chemicals classified as reactive. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 72 (3), 694–701.
Safford, R.J., Aptula, A.O., Gilmour, N., 2011. Refinement of the dermal sensitisation threshold (DST) approach using a larger dataset and incorporating mechanistic chemistry domains. Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 60 (2), 218–224.
Salvito, D.T., Senna, R.J., Federle, T.W., 2002. A Framework for prioritizing fragrance materials for aquatic risk assessment. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 21 (6), 1301–1308.
US EPA, 2012a. Estimation Programs Interface Suite for Microsoft Windows, v4.0–v4.11. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, USA.
US EPA, 2012b. The ECOSAR (ECOlogical Structure Activity Relationship) Class Program for Microsoft Windows, v1.11. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, USA.