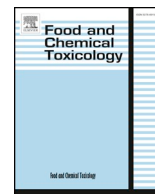




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Short Review

RIFM fragrance ingredient safety assessment, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl-, CAS Registry Number 68844-97-3



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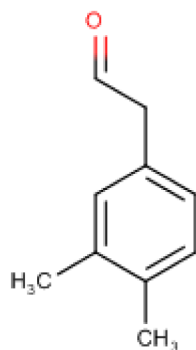
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Version: 042618. This version replaces any previous versions.

Name: Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl-
CAS Registry Number: 68844-97-3



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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fct.2018.11.008>

Received 26 April 2018; Received in revised form 30 August 2018; Accepted 1 November 2018

Available online 07 November 2018

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Abbreviation/Definition List:

2-Box Model - A RIFM, Inc. proprietary *in silico* tool used to calculate fragrance air exposure concentration

AF - Assessment Factor

BCF - Bioconcentration Factor

Creme RIFM Model - The Creme RIFM Model uses probabilistic (Monte Carlo) simulations to allow full distributions of data sets, providing a more realistic estimate of aggregate exposure to individuals across a population (Comiskey et al., 2015, 2017; Safford et al., 2015, 2017) compared to a deterministic aggregate approach

DEREK - Derek Nexus is an *in silico* tool used to identify structural alerts

DST - Dermal Sensitization Threshold

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency

EU - Europe/European Union

GLP - Good Laboratory Practice

IFRA - The International Fragrance Association

LOEL - Lowest Observable Effect Level

MOE - Margin of Exposure

MPPD - Multiple-Path Particle Dosimetry. An *in silico* model for inhaled vapors used to simulate fragrance lung deposition

NA - North America

NESIL - No Expected Sensitization Induction Level

NOAEC - No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration

NOAEL - No Observed Adverse Effect Level

NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration

NOEL - No Observed Effect Level

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OECD TG - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Testing Guidelines

PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic

PEC/PNEC - Predicted Environmental Concentration/Predicted No Effect Concentration

QRA - Quantitative Risk Assessment

REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals

RfD - Reference Dose

RIFM - Research Institute for Fragrance Materials

RQ - Risk Quotient

Statistically Significant - Statistically significant difference in reported results as compared to controls with a $p < 0.05$ using appropriate statistical test

TTC - Threshold of Toxicological Concern

UV/Vis spectra - Ultraviolet/Visible spectra

VCF - Volatile Compounds in Food

VoU - Volume of Use

vPvB - (very) Persistent, (very) Bioaccumulative

WoE - Weight of Evidence

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety* concludes that this material is safe under the limits 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 use of this material under current conditions is supported by existing information.

Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- was evaluated for genotoxicity, repeated dose toxicity, reproductive toxicity, local respiratory toxicity, phototoxicity, skin sensitization, and environmental safety. Data show that benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is not genotoxic. The skin sensitization endpoint was completed using DST for reactive materials ($64 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$); exposure is below the DST. The reproductive and local respiratory toxicity endpoints were completed using the TTC for a Cramer Class I material, and the exposure to benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is below the TTC ($0.03 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}/\text{day}$ and $1.4 \text{ mg}/\text{day}$, respectively). The phototoxicity/photoallergenicity endpoint was completed based on UV spectra; benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is not expected to be phototoxic/photoallergenic. The environmental endpoints were evaluated; benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- was not found to be PBT as per the IFRA Environmental Standards, and its risk quotients, based on its current volume of use in Europe and North America (i.e., PEC/PNEC) are < 1 .

Human Health Safety Assessment

Genotoxicity: Not genotoxic. (RIFM, 2014a; RIFM, 2014b)

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 DST.

Phototoxicity/Photoallergenicity: (UV Spectra, RIFM Database)
Not phototoxic/photoallergenic.

Local Respiratory Toxicity: No NOAEC available. Exposure is below the TTC.

Environmental Safety Assessment**Hazard Assessment:**

Persistence: Screening-level: (EPI Suite v4.1; US EPA, 2012a)
2.6 (BIOWIN 3)

Bioaccumulation: Screening-level: (EPI Suite v4.1; US EPA, 2012a)
level: 25 L/kg

Ecotoxicity: Screening-level: (RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
Fish LC50: 55.46 mg/L

Conclusion: Not PBT or vPvB as per IFRA Environmental Standards

Risk Assessment:

Screening-level: PEC/PNEC (RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
North America and Europe) < 1

Critical Ecotoxicity Endpoint: (RIFM Framework; Salvito et al., 2002)
Fish LC50: 55.46 mg/L

RIFM PNEC is: 0.05546 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$

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

1. Identification

- 1. Chemical Name:** Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl-
- 2. CAS Registry Number:** 68844-97-3
- 3. Synonyms:** 3,4-Xylylacetaldehyde; Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl-
- 4. Molecular Formula:** $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$
- 5. Molecular Weight:** 148.2
- 6. RIFM Number:** 6389

2. Physical data

- 1. Boiling Point:** 239.37 °C (EPI Suite)
- 2. Flash Point:** 243.00 °F, TCC (117.10 °C)*
- 3. Log K_{ow} :** 2.64 (EPI Suite)
- 4. Melting Point:** 24.43 °C (EPI Suite)
- 5. Water Solubility:** 432.9 mg/L (EPI Suite)
- 6. Specific Gravity:** Not Available
- 7. Vapor Pressure:** 0.0479 mm Hg @ 25 °C (EPI Suite), 0.0307 mm Hg @ 20 °C (EPI Suite v4.0)
- 8. UV Spectra:** No significant absorbance between 290 and 700 nm; molar absorption coefficient is below the benchmark ($1000 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)
- 9 Appearance/Organoleptic:** Not Available

*<http://www.thegoodscentscompany.com/data/rw1425451.html>, retrieved 06/20/17.

3. Exposure

- 1. Volume of Use (worldwide band):** < 0.1 metric tons per year (IFRA, 2015)
- 2 95th Percentile Concentration in Hydroalcohols:** 0.0029% (RIFM, 2015)
- 3 Inhalation Exposure*:** 0.0000011 mg/kg/day or 0.000081 mg/day (RIFM, 2015)
- 4 Total Systemic Exposure**:** 0.000049 mg/kg/day (RIFM, 2015)

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

**95th percentile calculated exposure; assumes 100% absorption unless modified by dermal absorption data as reported in Section IV. It

is derived from concentration survey data in the Creme RIFM aggregate exposure model and includes exposure via dermal, oral, and inhalation routes whenever the fragrance ingredient is used in products that include these routes of exposure (Comiskey et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2015; Safford et al., 2017; and Comiskey et al., 2017).

4. Derivation of systemic absorption

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

5. Computational toxicology evaluation

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

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

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

6. Metabolism

Not considered for this risk assessment and therefore not reviewed except where it may pertain in specific endpoint sections as discussed below.

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

Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is not reported to occur in food by the VCF*:

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

8. IFRA STANDARD

none

9. REACH Dossier

Pre-registered for 11/30/10; no dossier available as of 04/26/18.

10. Summary

10.1. Human health endpoint summaries

10.1.1. Genotoxicity

Based on the current existing data, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- does not present a concern for genotoxicity.

10.1.1.1. Risk assessment. Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- was assessed in the BlueScreen assay and found negative for genotoxicity without metabolic activation but positive with metabolic activation.

However, these positive results were observed at cytotoxic concentrations (reduced the relative cell density to less than 80%) (RIFM, 2013). BlueScreen is a screening assay that assesses genotoxic stress through human-derived gene expression. Additional assays were considered to fully assess the potential mutagenic or clastogenic effects of the target material. The mutagenic activity of benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- has been evaluated in a bacterial reverse mutation assay conducted in compliance with GLP regulations and in accordance with OECD TG 471 using the preincubation method. *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2uvrA were treated with benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- 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, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- was not mutagenic in the Ames test.

The clastogenic activity of benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- 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 benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- in DMSO at concentrations up to 1480 µg/ml in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9) for 4 and 24 h. Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- did not induce binucleated cells with micronuclei when tested up to cytotoxic levels in either non-activated or S9-activated test systems (RIFM, 2014b). Under the conditions of the study, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- was considered non-clastogenic in the *in vitro* micronucleus test.

Based on the available data, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- does not present a concern for genotoxic potential.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 06/17/17.

10.1.2. Repeated dose toxicity

There are insufficient repeated dose toxicity data on benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- or any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is below the TTC for the repeated dose toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

10.1.2.1. Risk assessment. There are no repeated dose toxicity data on benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- or any read-across materials that can be used to support the repeated dose toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- (0.049 µg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 µg/kg bw/day) 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: 06/14/17.

10.1.3. Reproductive toxicity

There are insufficient reproductive toxicity data on benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- or any read-across materials. The total systemic exposure to benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is below the TTC for the reproductive toxicity endpoint of a Cramer Class I material at the current level of use.

10.1.3.1. Risk assessment. There are no reproductive toxicity data on benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- or any read-across materials that can be used to support the reproductive toxicity endpoint. The total systemic exposure to benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- (0.049 µg/kg/day) is below the TTC (30 µg/kg bw/day) 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: 06/14/17.

10.1.4. Skin sensitization

Based on the existing data, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is considered a skin sensitizer. However, based on application of DST, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- does not present a safety concern for skin sensitization under the current declared levels of use.

10.1.4.1. Risk assessment. The chemical structure of this material indicates that it would be expected to react with skin proteins (Roberts et al., 2007; Toxtree 2.6.13; OECD toolbox v3.4). In a murine local lymph node assay (LLNA), benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- was found to be positive with an EC3 value around 1%. Acting conservatively due to the limited data, the reported exposure was benchmarked utilizing the reactive DST of 64 µg/cm². The current exposure from the 95th percentile concentration is below the DST for reactive materials when evaluated in all QRA categories. Based on the weight of evidence from existing data, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- is considered a skin sensitizer. Table 1 provides the acceptable concentration for benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- which presents no appreciable risk for skin sensitization based on the reactive DST.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 06/20/17.

10.1.5. Phototoxicity/photoallergenicity

Based on the available UV/Vis spectra, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- would not be expected to present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

10.1.5.1. Risk assessment. There are no phototoxicity studies available for benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- in experimental models. UV/Vis absorption spectra indicate no significant absorption between 290 and 700 nm. The corresponding molar absorption coefficient is well below the benchmark of concern for phototoxicity and photoallergenicity (Henry et al., 2009). Based on lack of absorbance, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- does not present a concern for phototoxicity or photoallergenicity.

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

Additional References: None.

Table 1

Acceptable concentrations for benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- based on DST reactive.

IFRA Category ^a	Description of Product Type	Acceptable Concentrations in Finished Products	95 th Percentile Concentration
1	Products applied to the lips	0.005%	0.00% ^b
2	Products applied to the axillae	0.001%	0.00% ^b
3	Products applied to the face using fingertips	0.03%	0.00% ^b
4	Fine fragrance products	0.03%	0.00% ^b
5	Products applied to the face and body using the hands (palms), primarily leave-on	0.01%	0.00% ^b
6	Products with oral and lip exposure	0.02%	0.00%
7	Products applied to the hair with some hand contact	0.06%	0.00% ^b
8	Products with significant ano-genital exposure	0.00%	0.00%
9	Products with body and hand exposure, primarily rinse-off	0.05%	0.00% ^b
10	Household care products with mostly hand contact	0.19%	0.00% ^b
11	Products with intended skin contact but minimal transfer of fragrance to skin from inert substrate	0.11%	0.00%
12	Products not intended for direct skin contact, minimal or insignificant transfer to skin	Not Restricted	0.004%

Note:

^a For a description of the categories, refer to the IFRA/RIFM Informational Booklet.

^b Negligible exposure (< 0.01%).

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 05/24/17.

10.1.6. Local Respiratory Toxicity

The margin of exposure could not be calculated due to lack of appropriate data. The material, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl-, exposure level is below the Cramer Class I TTC value for inhalation exposure local effects.

10.1.6.1. Risk assessment. There are no inhalation data available on benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl-. Based on the Creme RIFM Model, the inhalation exposure is 0.000081 mg/day. This exposure is 17284 times lower than the Cramer Class I TTC value of 1.4 mg/day (based on human lung weight of 650 g; Carthew et al., 2009); therefore, the exposure at the current level of use is deemed safe.

Additional References: None.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 05/26/17.

10.2. Environmental endpoint summary

10.2.1. Screening-level assessment

A screening-level risk assessment of benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- 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, benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- 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 v4.1 (US EPA,

2012a) did not identify benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- as either being possibly persistent nor 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 \geq 2000 L/kg. Ecotoxicity is determined in the above screening-level risk assessment. If, based on these model outputs (Step 1), additional assessment is required, a WoE-based review is then performed (Step 2). This review considers available data on the material's physical–chemical properties, environmental fate (e.g., OECD Guideline biodegradation studies or die-away studies), fish bioaccumulation, and higher-tier model outputs (e.g., US EPA's BIOWIN and BCFBAF found in EPI Suite v4.1). Data on persistence and bioaccumulation are reported below and summarized in the Environmental Safety Assessment section prior to Section 1.

10.2.2. Risk assessment

Based on current Volume of Use (2015), benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- does not present a risk to the aquatic compartment in the screening-level assessment.

Biodegradation: No data available.

Ecotoxicity: No data available.

Other available data: Benzeneacetaldehyde, 3,4-dimethyl- has been pre-registered for REACH with no additional data at this time.

10.2.3. Risk assessment refinement

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

Endpoints used to calculate PNEC are underlined.

	LC50 (Fish) (mg/L)	EC50 (<i>Daphnia</i>) (mg/L)	EC50 (Algae) (mg/L)	AF	PNEC (μ g/L)	Chemical Class
RIFM Framework Screening-level (Tier 1)	<u>55.46</u>			1,000,000	0.05546	

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

Exposure	Europe (EU)	North America (NA)
Log K_{ow} Used	2.6	2.6
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 0.05546 μ g/L. The revised PEC/PNECs for EU and NA: not applicable, cleared at the screening-level and therefore does not present a risk to the aquatic environment at the

current reported volumes of use.

Literature Search and Risk Assessment Completed On: 06/13/17.

11. Literature Search*

- **RIFM Database:** Target, Fragrance Structure Activity Group materials, other references, JECFA, CIR, SIDS
- **ECHA:** <http://echa.europa.eu/>
- **NTP:** <http://tools.niehs.nih.gov>
- **OECD Toolbox**
- **SciFinder:** <https://scifinder.cas.org/scifinder/view/scifinder/scifinderExplore.jsf>
- **PubMed:** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>
- **TOXNET:** <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **IARC:** <http://monographs.iarc.fr>
- **OECD SIDS:** <http://webnet.oecd.org/hpv/ui/Default.aspx>
- **EPA ACToR:** <https://actor.epa.gov/actor/home.xhtml>
- **US EPA HPVIS:** https://ofmpub.epa.gov/oppphpv/public_search_publicdetails?submission_id=24959241&ShowComments=Yes&sqlstr=null&recordcount=0&User_title=DetailQuery%20Results&EndPointRpt=Y#submission
- **Japanese NITE:** <http://www.safe.nite.go.jp/english/db.html>
- **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.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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