

Cade oil

CAS-No.:	8013-10-3 90046-02-9 The scope of this Standard includes, but is not limited to the CAS number(s) indicated above; any other CAS number(s) used to identify this fragrance ingredient should be considered in scope as well.	Molecular formula:	Not applicable.
Synonyms:	Prohibition of the crude material: Juniper tar Specification for the distillates: Juniper tar oil Juniperus oxycedrus oil		

History:	Publication date:	2013 (Amendment 47)	Previous Publications:	1990 2003
-----------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------	--------------

Implementation dates:	For new submissions*:	August 10, 2013
	For existing fragrance compounds*:	August 10, 2014
	*These dates apply to the supply of fragrance mixtures (formulas) only, not to the finished consumer products in the marketplace.	

RECOMMENDATION:

PROHIBITION / SPECIFICATION

FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT PROHIBITION:

Crude cade oil derived by pyrolysis of the wood and twigs of *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. should not be used as a fragrance ingredient for any finished product application.

Only rectified (purified) cade oils being in compliance with the limitations for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) established by this IFRA Standard should be used.

Cade oil

FRAGRANCE INGREDIENT SPECIFICATION:

Limit content of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) resulting from the use of rectified oils according to Good Manufacturing Practice.

Benzopyrene and 1,2-Benzanthracene are to be used as markers for PAH. If used alone or in combination with rectified Birch tar oils, rectified Opoponax oil or rectified Styrax oil, the total concentration of both of the markers should not exceed 1 ppb in the final product.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES:

NONE TO CONSIDER (SEE ALSO THE SECTION ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES IN CHAPTER 1 OF THE GUIDANCE FOR THE USE OF IFRA STANDARDS)

INTRINSIC PROPERTY DRIVING RISK MANAGEMENT:

CARCINOGENICITY, GENOTOXICITY BY RELEASE OF POLYNUCLEAR HYDROCARBONS (PAH).

EXPERT PANEL FOR FRAGRANCE SAFETY RATIONALE / CONCLUSION:

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed all the available data for Cade oil and recommends not to use Cade oil (crude) as or in fragrance ingredients in any finished product application.

In addition, they recommend to use Cade oil (distillates) according to the specification above mentioned.

REFERENCES:

The IFRA Standard on Cade oil is based on at least one of the following publications:

- The RIFM Safety Assessment on Cade oil if available at the RIFM Safety Assessment Sheet Database: <http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com>

- Api A.M., Belsito D., Bruze M., Cadby P., Calow P., Dagli M. L., Dekant W., Dent M., Ellis G., Fryer A. D., Fukayama M., Griem P., Hickey C., Kromidas L., Lalko J., Liebler D.C., Miyachi Y.,

Cade oil

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. 2015 Aug;82 Suppl:S1-S19 (http://fragrancematerialsafetyresource.elsevier.com/sites/default/files/Criteria_Document_Final.pdf).

- IDEA project (International Dialogue for the Evaluation of Allergens) Final Report on the QRA2: Skin Sensitisation Quantitative Risk Assessment for Fragrance Ingredients, September 30, 2016 (<http://www.ideaproject.info/uploads/Modules/Documents/qra2-dossier-final--september-2016.pdf>).

- Salvito D.T., Senna R. J., Federle T.W. (2002). A framework for prioritizing fragrance materials for aquatic risk assessment. Environ Toxicol Chem. 2002;21:1301-1308 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12069318>).

Additional information on the application of IFRA Standards is available in the Guidance for the use of IFRA Standards, publicly available at www.ifrafragrance.org.