The International Fragrance Association

To: Member Associations (FOR ACTION)
Subscribers to the Code and other Stakeholders

Cc: RMTF, RIFM
Customer Associations
Members of the JAG

June 30, 2023

Notification of the 51st Amendment to the IFRA Standards

Dear Colleagues,

IFRA herewith announces the Notification of the 51st Amendment to the IFRA Standards.

The IFRA 51st Amendment includes:

- The updated guidance document for the use of the IFRA Standards
- The IFRA Standards as detailed below
- The Annex on contributions from other sources to the IFRA Standards, which combines – where applicable – information from natural contributions (former Annex I) as well as Schiff bases (former Annex II).

As for previous Amendments, the IFRA Standards are based on the conclusions of the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety (http://fragrancesafetypanel.org) as contained in the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) Safety Assessments, publicly available in the Elsevier Fragrance Material Safety Resource Center (RIFM Home | FCT (elsevier.com)).

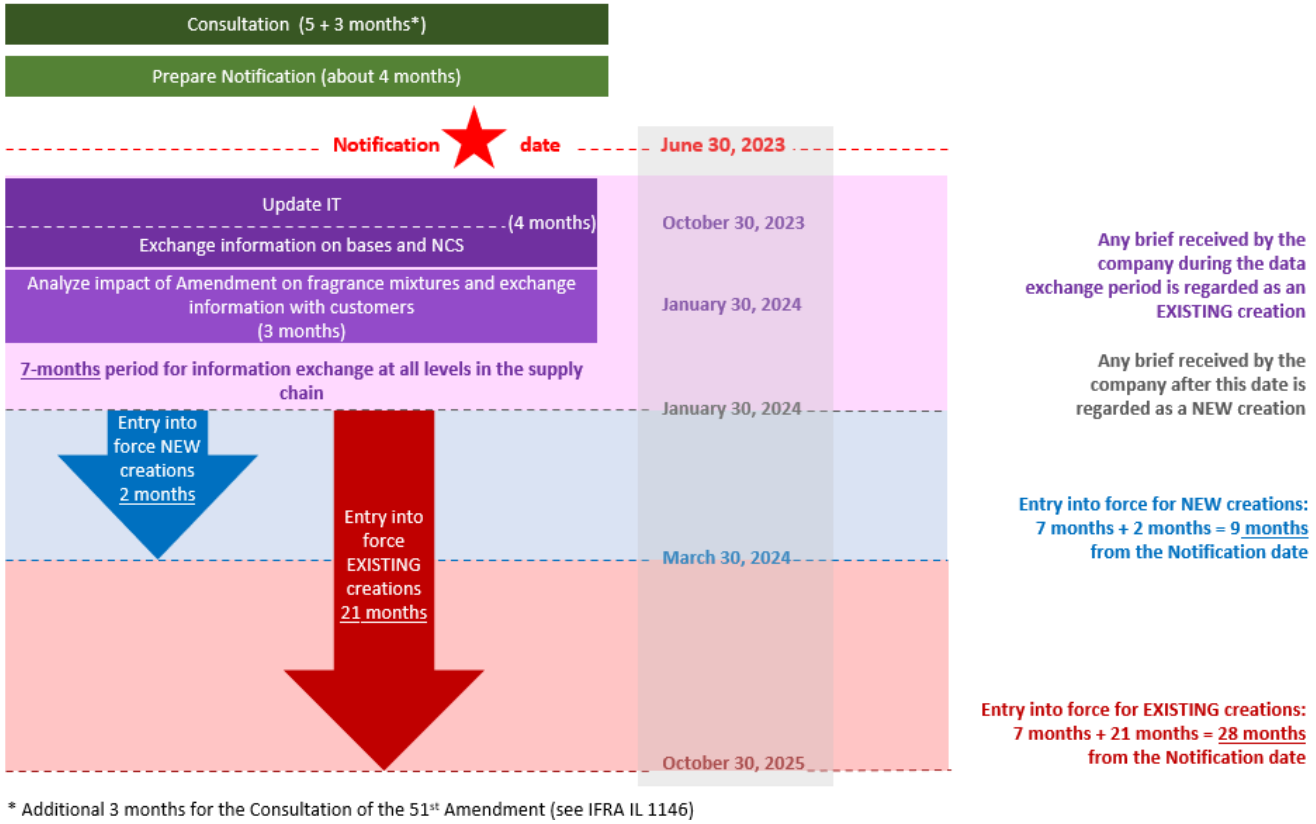
All documents will be available on a dedicated SharePoint site for several months and will be published on the IFRA website within a week following the date of the Notification.

As described in the End of Consultation Letter, the implementation timelines for the restriction/specification Standards based on feedback received during Consultation have been slightly modified to be as follows:

	Date for Standards entering into force for **new creations**	Date for Standards entering into force for **existing creations**
IFRA Standard **prohibiting** the use of ingredients	**2 months** after the date of the Notification (i.e. August 30, 2023)	**13 months** after the date of the Notification (i.e. July 30, ,2024)
IFRA Standards **restricting** or **setting specifications** for the use of ingredients	**9 months** after the date of the Notification (i.e. March 30, 2024)	**28 months** after the date of the Notification (i.e. October 30, 2025)

The International Fragrance Association

The below scheme does visualize the overall timing for the implementation of the restriction/specification Standards in the scope of the 51st Amendment:



* Additional 3 months for the Consultation of the 51st Amendment (see IFRA IL 1146)

However, for the Standards where there is no change in the scope and/or in the MAC levels but just on format or adding clarification, the implementation timeline is not applicable. The Standards will be published on the website only in the updated format, but with no change in the application date.

Please take note that the impact of a Standard being applicable to a fragrance mixture is not only determined by a change in the upper concentration limit (directly or indirectly via presence in another source as listed in the respective Annex of contribution from other sources), but may also result from product types switching categories.

In this context we would like to point out that due to a recent decision by the Expert Panel for fragrance safety, two materials have received higher permitted use levels for Category 6. One material, Methyl-N-methyl anthranilate (CAS 85-91-6), was part of the Consultation with a revised Standard and the change will be implemented as a result of the Consultation. For the other material affected, Tagetes oil and absolute, given the change in the existing Standard is actually only an increase in the permitted use level in one category (Category 6), there is no new implementation timeline provided for this material, to prevent confusion. More details are provided in sections 2.6 and 3.6.

Respective details on implementation timelines are indicated where appropriate in the respective sections of this letter.

An **existing creation** is a compound currently sold or already the subject of evaluation for performance in a defined consumer product. The period of time permitted for achieving compliance with a new or revised Standard applies only to that compound in that defined consumer product.

A **new creation** is defined as any fragrance mixture for which the brief has been issued after the completion of the information exchange across the supply chain period (i.e. update of IT systems, bilateral information

exchange between fragrance houses and information exchange between fragrance houses and customers as a total of 7 months).

The date for compliance of IFRA Amendments corresponds to the date of placement of fragrance mixtures on the market, meaning for them to leave a fragrance house. From a documentation point of view this should be considered to be the earliest of the following dates: the date of dispatch or the date of invoice.

The IFRA Member Associations are kindly requested to distribute this information without delay to their individual members.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Dr. Matthias Vey
IFRA VP Scientific Affairs

The International Fragrance Association

Table of Contents

The International Fragrance Association

1. General

As communicated in the Consultation and End of Consultation Letters, a number of format updates are introduced to the IFRA standards with the 51st Amendment.

The most visible elements are that we will no longer include the chemical structure and the empirical formula in the Standard format.

Further, the Standards used to have, where applicable, a reference to Annex I concerning the presence of the restricted ingredient in Natural Complex Substances (NCS) and to Annex II concerning contribution from Schiff bases. With the 51st Amendment, we combined this information into one single Annex, named 'Contributions from other sources' and will only refer to this Annex. Further, the detailed information introduced in the Standard with the 49th Amendment will no longer be included, preventing us from re-issuing a Standard every time there is a change in the Annex.

These changes are not only introduced to the format of all new and revised Standards that are part of the 51st Amendment but will also be applied to all existing Standards available on the IFRA website, as part of the 51st Amendment.

2. Relevant changes to the guidance for the use of the IFRA Standards

2.1 Clarification about paper products

Internally we identified the need for a more clear wording on how to apply the IFRA Standards for paper products when it comes to the calculation of fragrance ingredient concentrations in finished products. This clarification is now part of the guidance document distributed as part of the Notification of the 51st Amendment. The text looks as follows:

> 6.5.11. Baby diapers, Feminine hygiene conventional pads, liners, Interlabial pads, Tampons, Incontinence pants/pads, Cleaning wipes, Baby wipes, Dryer sheets, and Wet toilet paper
>
> Regarding the assembled products, two situations need to be considered:
>
> 1. Product types for which the MAC (Maximum Acceptable Concentration) levels apply to the finished consumer product. This includes Baby diapers, Feminine hygiene conventional pads, liners, Interlabial pads, Tampons, and Incontinence pants/pads.
>   In these cases, the fragrance mixture is often included in the finished product based on weight rather than percent concentration (as is the case for the formulated products). Therefore, MAC levels reflect the ratio of fragrance ingredient weight and product weight.
> 2. Product types for which the MAC levels apply to the lotion/formulation carrier that is then added to the finished consumer product. This includes Cleaning wipes (such as toilet seat wipes and wipes in household cleaning products), Baby wipes, Dryer sheets, and Wet toilet paper. This is because the fragrance mixture is part of a lotion/carrier formulation that is then added to the finished product. Therefore, MAC levels reflect the percent concentrations of the fragrance ingredient in the lotion/carrier formulation rather than the finished product.

2.2 Clarification about categorization of fabric softener sheets, dryer sheets and dry-cleaning kits

The Consultation identified the need for clarification around dryer sheets, now in Category 12. The question posed was whether those are in principle the same product as fabric softener sheets (still in Category 10A). It was further needed to provide a better understanding of a dry-cleaning kit (Category 12) and whether it could be combined with dryer sheets.

Based on expert judgment we concluded that fabric softener sheets and dryer sheets are the same and should be mentioned in the same entry in Category 12.

For dry cleaning kits, there appear to be two types: one that is placed in the dryer and therefore has limited skin contact and could qualify Category 12 as well; and one that would involve manual application (active rubbing on the clothes) and therefore because of certain skin contact would better be placed in Category 10A. The guidance document issued with this Notification does include respective wording.

2.3 Categorization of Pillow Spray

Clarification was asked about pillow spray being in Category 11B. Category 5B was suggested as an alternate category, as although it is not applied with hands, the exposure and penetration will be direct on face and hair during long rest sleeping. Alternatively, Category 10A could be considered.

The RMTF reviewed the evidence in consultation with RIFM Experts. The driver for the placing of pillow spray in Category 11B is largely based on skin sensitization concerns and potential transfer of product from the pillow to the skin.

The instructions to the consumer provided in the categorization form do not indicate that the surface of the pillow should be allowed to dry before laying on it. It is assumed that the product will be sprayed on the top surface of the pillow, the consumers will lay their face on the pillow before the fabric dries and there is the aspect of occlusion when putting the face on the pillow. It was assumed that it would be too conservative to assume 100% transfer to skin. The surrogate application was a wet facial wipe which assumes a factor of 20% for amount of product remaining on skin. As such, with the assumption of 20% of the product remaining on the skin, Category 11 would be appropriate in the absence of more refined exposure information. This clarification is incorporated in the updated guidance document.

2.4 Categorization of Reed Diffusers

During Consultation some impactful changes of the MAC levels for Category 10A of two revised Standards were brought to IFRAs attention, with potential impact on reed diffusers.

The rationale for the categorization of reed diffusers was shared via the IFRA IL 1107 and has been included in the guidance document attached to this Notification of the 51st Amendment.

A comprehensive review of product types in Category 10, 11 and 12 is foreseen as part of the preparation of the 52nd Amendment.

2.5 Handling of traces

As described in the End of Consultation letter, during Consultation comments were received regarding management of technically unavoidable traces. The RMTF therefore revisited the language proposed in the guidance document but felt that the current text is adequate with regard to describing the roles and responsibilities of exchanging information along the supply chain as basis for responsible management of traces in finished consumer products.

2.6 Phototoxicity considerations for products in Category 6

Clarification was asked about the rationale for the approach of having phototoxicity leave-on considerations applicable for Category 6. The RMTF agreed that this is very conservative in nature, since the lip exposure is “incidental”, the primary area of application being the oral cavity not that much exposed to sunlight.

As this question is intrinsic to the risk assessment, the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety was consulted via RIFM for advice. The Panel feels that for the average person toothpaste and mouth wash is a rinse-off but there are other types like breath spray, where it might have some leave-on aspects. Whether more potential remedies from the application on lips and adjacent skin area justifies leave-on phototoxicity considerations is doubtful and from a clinical perspective there is no indication of patients with phototoxicity effects due to e.g. use of mouthwash.

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety therefore concluded that the products in Category 6 can be considered rinse-off with regard to phototoxicity. Therefore, the guidance document for the Standards has been updated and the impact of the change on individual Standards is highlighted several times in this Notification letter.

2.7 Elimination of “sunblock” terminology in the guidance

The way the term “sunblock” was used in the guidance was considered outdated and it was suggested to use the term “UV filters” instead. The RMTF agreed and the guidance document has been updated accordingly.

2.8 Clarification that make-up remover for face and eyes also includes potential exposure to lips

Questions posed during the Consultation should be adequately answered via IFRA IL 1107 and the respective information has been incorporated in the guidance document under section 1.6.2.2 Multiple use products including exposure to lips does adequately cover this concern. Further a footnote has been added in Table 11 of the guidance document.

2.9 Clarification about “aftershaves of all types” in Category 4

As part of the Consultation, it was pointed out that in Table 11 of the guidance document, “Aftershaves of all types” are included in Category 4, while in other parts of the guidance, it is indicated that some aftershaves are cream and lotion products that may be categorized as face moisturizers in Category 5B. It was therefore suggested to be more precise in describing Category 4 in Table 11.

The IFRA RMTF agreed with this proposal and the wording in the guidance has been modified accordingly. Further the term “hydroalcoholic” has been prevented to describe this product type, as there are also non-alcoholic products in the market. The new descriptor in the guidance document is as follows: “aftershaves of all types (except creams and balms)”.

3. Materials that were part of the Consultation, where a Standard deviating from what was consulted will be issued or where no new or revised Standard will be notified

3.1 Carvone (CAS 99-49-0, 2244-16-8, 6485-40-1)

Questions have been asked about lowered MAC levels in various Categories compared to the existing Standard. The revised Standard is driven by systemic toxicity only. The distribution of MAC levels, when systemic toxicity is considered, is driven by reported exposures in respective categories. Based on the Consultation feedback, RIFM and the Expert Panel have been investigating based on the original study report whether the NOAEL could be revised (increased). The investigation could not be concluded by the time of the Notification, but indicated that the NOAEL will likely be increased, leading to revised higher MAC levels. and a revised RIFM Safety Assessment. The RMTF has therefore decided to take Carvone out of the scope of the 51st Amendment and include in the following Amendment based on the updated safety assessment.

It was further pointed out that in the Annex on contribution from other sources, the botanical name of Gingergrass (for which 4% of carvone is reported) is not *Cymbopogon winterianus* Jowitt but *Cymbopogon martinii* var. *sofia*. The IFRA NCS TF checked and agreed that the botanical name is not correct and was replaced by *Cymbopogon martini sofia.*

3.2 Cresols (CAS 1319-77-3, 108-39-4, 95-48-7, 106-44-5)

Based on feedback from the Consultation it was clarified that the restriction Standard should not cover o-Cresol (CAS 95-48-7) and m-Cresol (CAS 108-39-4) as the safety concern identified in the RIFM SA regarding potential depigmentation effects only applies to the para-isomer at current use levels.

The focus of the Standard is therefore on p-Cresol and the mixtures containing it and the Standard which is part of this Notification has been modified accordingly.

3.3 2-tert-Butylcyclohexanone (CAS 1728-46-7)

It was pointed out that this ingredient is a by-product in multiple commercially available qualities of another broadly used fragrance ingredient. This led to concerns about the correctness of the exposure assessment based on the concentration survey at hand. It was therefore agreed to withdraw this Standard from the 51st

Amendment and to re-survey it during a next RIFM Concentration Survey, looking at its use added as such in addition to its contribution from its presence in the other fragrance ingredient.

3.4 Allyl 3-cyclohexylpropionate (CAS 2705-87-5)

During the Consultation it was pointed out that this ingredient is also an Allyl ester and therefore this specification has been included in the Standard.

3.5 5,6,7-Trimethylocta-2,5-dien-4-one (CAS 358331-95-0, 357650-26-1, 847144-75-6)

Concern was raised about the name of this Standard as it should include details on the isomer. This was confirmed by the RMTF and the name of the Standard has been modified as follows: 2,5-Octadien-4-one, 5,6,7-trimethyl-, (2E)-

3.6 Methyl-N-methyl anthranilate and Tagetes oil and absolute

A revised Standard on Methyl-N-methyl anthranilate has been part of the Consultation, applying the new approach for phototoxic ingredients as described in the guidance document in section 1.6.1.1. As described in detail under item 2.6, following evaluation by the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety, products in IFRA Category 6 will be considered rinse-off from now on. For the progressive implementation of the generally revised approach for phototoxic materials this means that the Standard for Methyl-N-methyl anthranilate was modified to show a MAC of 0.5% instead of 0.1%.

Further this change is relevant for the Standard on Tagetes oil and absolute, which was issued following the revised scheme as part of the 49th Amendment. A revised Standard with an increased MAC in Category 6 from 0.01% to 0.1% is part of the 51st Amendment. Given the increased MAC in only one category there is no new implementation timeline for the Standard.

4. List of the NEW Standards that are notified with the 51st Amendment

Based on the comments addressed above, below please find the list of the Standards that are part of the Notification of the 51st Amendment.

a) 1 new IFRA Restriction Specification Standard

CAS number	Name	Status
2705-87-5	Allyl-3-cyclohexylpropionate	NEW RESTRICTION SPECIFICATION STANDARD (BASED ON DERMAL SENSITIZATION AND SYSTEMIC TOXICITY)

b) 32 new IFRA Restriction Standards based on dermal sensitization and systemic toxicity

CAS number	Name	Status
98-53-3	4-tert-Butylcyclohexanone	NEW RESTRICTION STANDARDS (BASED ON DERMAL SENSITIZATION AND SYSTEMIC TOXICITY)
139504-68-0	1-(2-tert.-Butyl cyclohexyloxy)-2-butanol	
499-70-7, 59471-80-6	Carvomenthone	
150-84-5, 67601-05-2, 141-11-7	Citronellyl acetate	
2550-52-9	Cyclohexadecanone	

CAS number	Name	Status
88642-03-9, 5365-06-0, 2550-59-6, 3100-36-5, 5120-20-7, 854373-71-0, 854373-70-9	Cyclohexadecenone	
10461-98-0	alpha-Cyclohexylidene benzeneacetonitrile	
916887-53-1	2-Cyclohexylidene-2-ortho-tolylacetonitrile	
2550-11-0	Dimethyl octenone	
58567-11-6	(Ethoxymethoxy)-cyclododecane	
27538-09-6, 27538-10-9	Ethyl and Methyl furaneol	
116044-44-1, 116126-82-0	Ethyl isopropyl bicycloheptene-2-carboxylate	
1576-78-9	cis-3-Heptenyl acetate	
35154-45-1	cis-3-Hexenyl isovalerate	
67633-96-9	cis-3-Hexenyl methyl carbonate	
62439-42-3	6-Hydroxy-2,6-dimethylheptanal	
122-67-8	Isobutyl cinnamate	
93-29-8	Isoeugenyl acetate	
16587-71-6	Isopentylcyclohexanone	
623-36-9	2-Methyl-2-pentenal	
93893-89-1, 53243-59-7, 53243-60-0	3-Methyl-5-phenylpent-2-enenitrile	
68966-86-9	4-Methyl-1-propan-2-ylbicyclo[2.2.2]oct-2-ene-8-carboxylate	
5533-03-9	Methyl vanillyl ether	
13049-88-2	cis-3-Nonenyl acetate	
81786-75-6, 81786-73-4, 86115-11-9, 81786-74-5	3,4,5,6,6-Pentamethylhept-3-en-2-one	
2120-70-9	Phenoxyacetaldehyde	
33885-52-8	Tetramethyl bicyclo-2-heptene-2-propionaldehyde	
74338-72-0	2,4,4,7-Tetramethyl-6-octen-3-one	
70788-30-6	1-(2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexyl)-3-hexanol	
60241-52-3, 60241-53-4	1-(2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexyl)-3-pentanol	
1891-67-4	3,6,7-Trimethyl-2,6-octadienal	
338735-71-0, 351343-77-6	Woody furan	

The above IFRA Standards are driven by the skin sensitization endpoint. The systemic toxicity endpoints have also been evaluated and the maximum concentration levels reported in the above Standards are the lower concentration levels of those derived from the dermal sensitization and the systemic toxicity assessment.

The International Fragrance Association

c) 11 new IFRA Restriction Standards to control potential dermal sensitization effects solely based on QRA2

CAS number	Name	Status
60763-41-9	alpha-Amylcinnamicaldehyde diethyl acetal	NEW RESTRICTION STANDARDS BASED ON DERMAL SENSITIZATION (QRA2)
91-87-2	alpha-Amylcinnamicaldehyde dimethyl acetal	
97-42-7, 1205-42-1, 1134-95-8	Carvyl acetate	
155514-23-1	5-Hexen-1-yl 2-methylbutanoate	
16429-07-5	2-Hexylidenecyclohexan-1-one	
67801-33-6, 67633-95-8	Methyl lavender ketone	
72403-67-9	Myraldyl acetate	
4643-27-0	2-Octen-4-one	
1669-44-9	3-Octen-2-one	
68738-94-3, 68738-96-5, 68991-96-8, 68991-97-9	Octahydro-dimethylnaphthalene-2-carbaldehyde (mixed isomers)	
358331-95-0, 357650-26-1, 847144-75-6	2,5-Octadien-4-one, 5,6,7-trimethyl-, (2E)-*	

* The RIFM Safety Assessment (SA) is available in the RIFM Database but not yet published in Food & Chemical Toxicology and hence not yet available in the Fragrance Material Resource Center on the Elsevier website. However, a publication is expected shortly. In the meantime, a draft publication can be shared with interested stakeholders on request to IFRA (mvey@ifrafragrance.org).

The above IFRA Standards are driven by the dermal sensitization endpoint. The systemic toxicity endpoints have also been evaluated and cleared by Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC), but has not been taken into account to review the maximum concentration levels of the above listed Standards. In consequence, the maximum concentration levels are only the result of the application of QRA2.

d) 2 new IFRA Restriction Standards for which risk management is based on TTC

CAS number	Name	Status
2986-54-1	Methoxycyclododecane	NEW RESTRICTION STANDARD BASED ON SYSTEMIC TOXICITY (TTC)
53767-86-5	7-Methoxy-3,7-dimethyloct-1-ene	

As outlined in the IFRA Standard setting process in general, when the RIFM SA is based on the application of the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) and/or Dermal Sensitization Threshold (DST) to support current use levels, no IFRA Standard will be set as long as the exposures do not exceed those thresholds (e.g., applied for new Standards listed under item c above). More information is provided in IFRA IL 1128 of September 28, 2021.

e) 1 new IFRA Restriction Standard due to potential of depigmentation

CAS number	Name	Status
1319-77-3, 106-44-5	p-Cresol	NEW RESTRICTION STANDARD BASED ON DEPIGMENTATION

Standard on p-Cresol is based on its potential to cause depigmentation. p-Cresol is reported to occur in nature.

The International Fragrance Association

f) 1 new IFRA Prohibition Standard due to potential genotoxicity effects

CAS number	Name	Status
10599-70-9	3-Acetyl-2,5-dimethylfuran	NEW PROHIBITION STANDARD BASED ON GENOTOXICITY

The Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety reviewed the available genotoxicity information for 3-Acetyl-2,5-dimethylfuran (ADF) and found it was mutagenic in an Ames test. It was also predicted to be positive/equivocal in multiple in silico prediction models. Additionally, an in vivo genotoxicity and carcinogenicity assay conducted in the rats demonstrated a significant increase in gpt mutation frequency and increase in the area and number of GST-P foci in rat liver. These outcomes suggest that ADF has mutagenic and carcinogenic potential in rat liver. According to the IFRA Standard setting procedure the material is prohibited for use as a fragrance ingredient.

5. List of REVISED Standards part of the 51st Amendment

a) 7 Revised IFRA Restriction Standards to control potential dermal sensitization effects for which the systemic toxicity endpoints have now also been evaluated

CAS number	Name	Status
119-84-6	Dihydrocoumarin	REVISED RESTRICTION STANDARDS (BASED ON DERMAL SENSITIZATION AND SYSTEMIC TOXICITY)
97-53-0	Eugenol	
106-24-1	Geraniol	
6728-26-3, 505-57-7, 16635-54-4	2-Hexenal	
107-75-5	Hydroxycitronellal	
123-11-5	p-Methoxybenzaldehyde	
5462-06-6	4-Methoxy-alpha-mehtylbenzenepropanal	

b) 1 Revised IFRA Restriction Standard based on new dermal sensitization data

CAS number	Name	Status
17369-59-4	3-Propylidenephthalide	REVISED RESTRICTION STANDARD (BASED ON DERMAL SENZITIZATION)

The review of the available safety information as contained in the published SA did lead to a slight correction (increase) of the NESIL from 920 ug/cm² to 940 ug/cm². The respective MAC differences in the revised Standard compared to the 49th Amendment are therefore relatively small.

c) 1 Revised IFRA Restriction Standard based on phototoxicity and systemic toxicity (and 1 updated Standard with regard to MAC in Category 6)

CAS number	Name	Status
85-91-6	Methyl-N-methylanthranilate	REVISED RESTRICTION STANDARD (BASED ON PHOTOTOXICITY AND SYSTEMIC TOXICITY) AND POTENTIAL OF NITROSAMINE FORMATION

CAS number	Name	Status
91722-29-1 8016-84-0 91770-75-1	Tagetes oil and absolute	UPDATED RESTRICTION STANDARD (BASED ON ALIGNMENT WITH UPDATED SYSTEM FOR PHOTOTOXICITY)

With the review of the safety data, the new approach for phototoxic ingredients, which is to also set limits for rinse-off products, has been implemented for Methyl-N-methyl anthranilate.

Further, as feedback from the Consultation, the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety has been asked for advice on how to treat Category 6 with regard to leave-on / rinse-off from a phototoxicity point of view. As described in detail in the introduction part of this letter related to timelines as well as under items 2.6 and 3.6, the way Category 6 is treated from a phototoxicity point of view has changed and from now on is considered as rinse-off. In consequence, the level in Category 6 changed for Methyl-N-methylanthranilate compared to the Consultation (increase from 0.1 to 0.5%). Further, the first Standard issued under the updated system for phototoxicity as explained in the guidance document to the Standards, on Tagetes oil and absolute, has to be updated for Category 6. The revised Standard, increasing the MAC from 0.01% to 0.1% is issued as part of the Notification of the 51st Amendment.

d) 2 Revised IFRA Restriction Standards based on systemic toxicity

As part of the ongoing RIFM Safety Assessment Program, the fragrance ingredients Methyl eugenol (CAS 93-15-2) and Estragole (CAS 140-67-0) have been reconsidered and their updated SAs were approved in September 2022 by the Expert Panel for Fragrance Safety.

Given the endpoint driving the Standards and the large presence of both materials, as communicated with the IFRA IL 1146 of November 29, 2022, it has been decided to make the 2 revised Standards part of the 51st Amendment.

CAS number	Name	Status
140-67-0, 1407-27-8, 77525-18-9	Estragole	REVISED RESTRICTION STANDARD (BASED ON DERMAL SENZITIZATION AND SYSTEMIC TOXICITY)
93-15-2	Methyl eugenol	

The RIFM SAs are available in the RIFM Database but not yet published in Food & Chemical Toxicology and hence not yet available in the Fragrance Material Resource Center on the Elsevier website. However, publication is expected shortly. In the meantime, a draft publication can be shared with interested stakeholders on request to IFRA (mvey@ifrafragrance.org).

6. Minor updates to existing Standards and format change

a) Revised Restriction Standard

CAS number	Name	Status
4602-84-0, 106-28-5, 3790-71-4, **16106-95-9,** **3879-60-5**	Farnesol	UPDATED RESTRICTION STANDARD FORMAT

This material is not part of the 51st Amendment but in the Consultation Letter, it was announced that CAS numbers 106-28-5 (2E, 6E) and 3790-71-4 (2Z, 6E) were added to the Standard for clarification.

During the Consultation period, it was further asked to include CAS number 16106-95-9 (2Z, 6Z) and CAS number 3879-60-5 (2E, 6Z) for consistency reasons. The revised Standard is published along the 51st Amendment Notification.

The International Fragrance Association

b) Revised Prohibition Standard

CAS number	Name	Status
13341-72-5, **38049-04-6**	Mintlactone	UPDATED PROHIBITION STANDARD FORMAT

During the Consultation period, additional information was received on Mintlactone, ingredient for which the Standard was issued with the 50th Amendment. It was suggested to include CAS number 38049-04-6 in the Standard for clarification. The revised Standard is published along the 51st Amendment Notification.

Given that the Standards in general state that the scope includes but is not limited to the CAS numbers indicated in the Standards and that any other CAS number used to identify the ingredient should be considered in scope as well, please note that these changes therefore are not considered affecting the content of the Standards on Farnesol and Mintlactone. Thus, the implementation timelines associated to the 51st Amendment do not apply for the Standards on Farnesol and Mintlactone.

The updated Standards, are issued as part of the 51st Amendment along with several Standards only re-issued do to the implementation of the format changes agreed (deletion of the chemical structure, the molecular formular and the inclusion of details from Annex of other sources).