

Corsair Toiletries Ltd.

Allergens Fact Sheet

There are more than 2400 fragrance ingredients used in consumer goods such as detergents, cosmetics, aromatherapy, and herbal products.

These can be made from natural sources or chemical synthesis, and it is estimated that between 1% and 3% of the European population may have some allergy to cosmetic/fragrance ingredients.

In the EU, since 2003, a series of 26 fragrance ingredients have been identified as being potentially allergenic.

This will soon increase to **82** (*in line with upcoming regulations & to be fully implemented by 31st July 2028*)

Those potential allergens contained within a product – at or above the prescribed level - will be listed on labels/packaging to help notify consumers who may be sensitive to these potential allergens.

All these fragrance potential allergens are listed below.

Possible problems:

When in contact with the skin, some fragrance ingredients may generate irritation. For example, causing redness of the skin or rashes.

They can also trigger more severe, allergic reactions - such as eczema - which is a reaction of the body's immune system.

Once an allergy has been triggered, by the first (or subsequent contact or building from initial exposure) to an allergenic ingredient, it can be a lifelong condition, which re-occurs when individuals are again exposed to the same substance.

The reaction depends on the susceptibility of the person, the nature of the ingredient and the amount used (*this may be a very small amount*)

Some fragrance ingredients may not directly cause allergic reactions but can be chemically transformed on the skin - from the action/reaction of/to air, sunlight or by biochemical reactions inside the body.

These 'modified' forms of the ingredients, can then cause allergic reactions to develop.

Allergies triggers:

As mentioned above, since the EU regulated the first fragrance allergens, more fragrance substances have been identified as having allergic potential and could trigger allergic reactions.

Based on the review available and on multiple cases of allergy scrutinised by dermatologists, the European Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) identified 82 substances (54 chemicals and 28 natural extracts) that can be categorised as "*established contact allergens*" in humans, including these that were already on the list.

The SCCS recommends that these substances, should be listed as allergenic substances of which consumers should be made aware, when using, or purchasing cosmetic products.

Safe Limits (Cosmetic Regulations UK/EU 1223/2009) and (Regulation (EU) 2023/1545 – amend)

For some substances which have been shown to cause a higher number of allergies, the opinion of the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) is that, if no thresholds for safe use can be established, for the ingredients and natural extracts of concern, an exposure level in cosmetic products of less than 0.01% (rinse off product) and 0.001% (leave on product) or less (or 10 mg/100g of cosmetic product) would limit allergic reactions in the majority of cases. The SCCS also identified primary and secondary prevention measures, from prohibition to providing information, that could limit or eliminate exposure to fragrance allergens.

This fact sheet is based on the
Scientific opinion on
"Fragrance allergens in cosmetic products"
By the independent European
Scientific Committee on
Consumer Safety.

Current list of notifiable Allergens

Perfume Ingredient given as listed in
Legislation (COMMON NAME)

Amyl Cinnamal	Alpha-Terpinene	Vanillin
Amylcinnamyl Alcohol	Terpinolene	Cananga Odorata Oil/Extract
Anise Alcohol	Myroxylon Pereirae Oil/Extract	Cinnamomum Cassia Leaf Oil
Benzyl Alcohol	Rose Ketones	Cinnamomum Zeylanicum Bark Oil
Benzyl Benzoate	3-Propylidene-phthalide	Citrus Aurantium Flower Oil
Benzyl Cinnamate	Lippia Citriodora Absolute	Citrus Aurantium Peel Oil
Benzyl Salicylate	Methyl Salicylate	Citrus Aurantium Bergamia Peel Oil
Cinnamal	Acetyl Cedrene	Citrus Limon Peel Oil
Cinnamyl Alcohol	Amyl Salicylate	Lemongrass Oil
Citral	Anethole	Eucalyptus Globulus Oil
Citronellol	Benzaldehyde	Eugenia Caryophyllus Oil
Coumarin	Camphor	Jasmine Oil/Extract
Eugenol	Beta-Caryophyllene	Juniperus Virginiana Oil
Farnesol	Carvone	Laurus Nobilis Leaf Oil
Geraniol	Dimethyl Phenethyl Acetate	Lavandula Oil/Extract
Hexyl Cinnamal	Hexadecanolactone	Mentha Piperita Oil
Hydroxycitronellal	Hexamethylindanopyran	Mentha Viridis Leaf Oil
Isoeugenol	Linalyl Acetate	Narcissus Extract
Limonene	Menthol	Pelargonium Graveolens Flower Oil
Linalool	Trimethylcyclopentenyl	Pogostemon Cablin Oil
Methyl 2-Octynoate	Methylisopentenol	Rose Flower Oil / Extract
Alpha-Isomethyl Ionone	Salicylaldehyde	Santalum Album Oil
Evernia Prunastri Extract	Santalol	Eugenyl Acetate
Evernia Furfuracea Extract	Sclareol	Geranyl Acetate
Pinus Mugo	Terpineol	Isoeugenyl Acetate
Pinus Pumila	Tetramethyl	Pinene
Cedrus Atlantica Oil/Extract	Acetyloctahydronaphthalenes	
Turpentine	Trimethylbenzenepropanol	

Further:

It should be noted, based on analysis of their chemical structure, 26 other individual chemicals were categorised as “*likely contact allergens*”. In addition, 35 individual chemicals and 13 natural extracts were also categorised as “*possible contact allergens*” and three further specific substances were recognized as “*potent allergens*” i.e. not completely benign - in consumer products.

For more information on Allergens within Cosmetic products, please visit:

http://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/opinions_layman/perfume-allergies/en/1-3/1-introduction.htm