

Event Report: Fragrance Ingredient Presentation Roundup

Highlights from the British Society of Perfumers' one-day symposium.

The British Society of Perfumers' (BSP) one-day symposium recently took place at Whittlebury Hall Hotel, Towcester, Northamptonshire, offering perfumers and other fragrance industry professionals an opportunity to smell and discuss fragrance ingredients.

The attendees spent the day visiting a series of ingredient presentations from suppliers, including natural and synthetic products for everything from fine fragrance to personal care to home care products.

The day's talks were followed by a dinner, which featured the BSP's fragrance excellence awards, honoring scented products from fine fragrance to home care.

Axxence presented a range of ingredients produced at its Slovakian operation. The company uses bioconversion, isolation technology, soft chemistry, oxidation and reduction, hydrolysis and sulfur introduction chemistry techniques to produce its materials.

Primarily focused on flavor materials, the company has created a number of fragrance ingredients from the enzymes of plantains grown on some 310 ha in Plavinca, Slovakia, including **trans-2-hexenal**. The process employs the use of added fatty acids and water, but is otherwise similar to the grass-cutting process, according to Axxence's Peter Van der Schaft. The ingredient is then chemoisolated from the process' "broth" via spinning-cone-column separation and distilled and purified. The company processed 7,200 metric tons of plantains in 2013, Axxence's Ron Honing said. The wastewater from this process can be recycled directly to the land, making for a relatively environmentally friendly process.

Samples of the *trans*-2-hexenol presented by the company were intended to be dosed at 20 ppm in a finished product and imparted a green, fruity and apple impression.

The company is also able to produce natural **styrallyl acetate** from carrot. A sample of the material was intended to be dosed at 12 ppm in a finished product and was had a profile that was fruity, berrylike, yellow fruitlike and tropical.

Another product in the company's pipeline is **2,6-nonadienal**, derived from cucumber.

The company is also able to isolate **rose oxide** from geranium oil. A sample that was presented was intended to be dosed at 2 ppm in a finished product and had an olfactive profile that was green, herbal, mangolike and appropriate for red fruit flavors.

β -Damascenone, intended to be dosed at 10 ppm in a finished product, had a profile that was fruity, berrylike, red fruitlike and tropical.

A sample of **indole** received quite a bit of attention. Intended to be dosed at 2 ppm in a finished product, the material was



The BSP held a dinner following the event.

appropriate for animal and earthy notes, tobacco and savory flavors.

Finally, an **angelica root oil** sample was distributed. The material has been processed in order to concentrate the percentage of macrocyclic lactones to boost the musk and herbal aspects of the material. The ingredient also had a fruity quality and could be interesting in combination with orris and tuberose.

Today's concentrated bases are aggressive, particularly in the detergent, fabric softener and high-performance cleaner segments, explained **Treatt's** Andrew Campbell and Vince Skeels during the company's presentation. As a result, high-impact, low-dose ingredients are highly sought-after—if they offer competitive prices and stability in-use. In response, Treatt has launched its MeritT+ range, which is intended to provide formulators with concentrated products with strong fragrances and stable performance. In addition, the products reportedly shield formulators from the price fluctuations of citruses such as orange, lemon and lime, offering the ability to dose at a higher rate at equivalent cost to natural oils.

For example, the presenters explained that the **lemon MeritT+** can be dosed at a lower level in a shampoo compared to lemon oil. The presenters circulated lemon fantasy accords with lemon oil and another with lemon MeritT+.

Treatt also showed **lime MeritT+** in shampoo; the lime material had fruity and green top notes and imparted freshness to formulations. **Mandarin MeritT+** was free of dimethyl anthranilate.

Symrise presented a range of ingredients in applications from personal care to fine fragrance to home care, including hand soaps, air fresheners, fabric softeners and liquid detergents.



From left: Peter Whipps, president of the BSP; Roger Duprey, BSP honorary secretary; Kate Williams, BSP vice president; Helen Hill, past BSP president; Virginie Daniau (Parfum Parfait); past BSP president John Bailey; and honorary treasurer Matthew Williams.

Mysore acetate had a floral richness and sandalwood aspect. Its warm, woody, floral character also had ionic orris and violet aspects. The material is appropriate in woody and violet notes in sandalwood bases. It can also bring woody notes to tropical fruits and provide a lift to citrus.

Poivrol was a spicy, light and transparent ingredient with obvious pepper character. The material can add refreshing character to formulations and add vitality to fruit compositions.

Vetival was bright, fresh, tart and bitter, woody, soft, floral, ionic, leathery, earthy and high-impact, with distinct radiance, and a clean freshness and naturalness appropriate for fruit compositions, making it a good fit for laundry applications.

Ambrocenide crystals (99% purity) were powerful, intense and radiant, with good tenacity and versatility. The material was less woody and animalic than Ambrocenide 10 DPG. In fabric care applications, the ingredient can provide clean and fresh impact.

Floral Concept's Brigitte Frison and Frederique Remy presented a range of natural raw materials, including **nootkatone ex citrus**, **red berry extract CO₂**, which was very peppery, **mandarin oil** from red mandarin via molecular distillation, **lavandin absolute colorless**, which was transparent and stable, with a pleasant dusty note, **osmanthus absolute** that was fruity with a slight animal note, and **Andalusian cistus** made from concrete at high temperatures, which provides a very concentrated heart.

Gerry Stopps and Tristan Badard of **Omega Ingredients** presented **Queensland sandalwood oil**, which is produced from steam-distilled powdered wood. The clear, amber liquid was woody, dry, soft and earthy, with slight green nuances.

Nootkatone 10% ex citrus had strong fresh grapefruit, citrus, orange, and gardenia notes, with nuances that were sweet and woody. The ingredient is appropriate as a top note for personal care and household product applications.

Cascarilla bark oil featured an interesting colalike character that could potentially be modified in a beverage profile.

Lavandin grosso American, which is produced by Lebermuth, was fresh, lavender, herbal, floral and camphoraceous, with an interesting estery facet. The material is appropriate for applications such as fine fragrance, personal care, cosmetics, household products, soap and fougère profiles.



The day's interactive exhibits featured a series of presentations including both raw materials and ingredients in applications such as fine fragrance, laundry care, personal care and more.

The company also offers **safrole-free nutmeg oil** that was spicy, warm and characteristically nutmeglike, and **safrole-free cinnamon leaf oil**, which was spicy, with clove nuances.

PFW presented its **Emeraldine** product in a range of applications. The material is described by the company as "a very fresh green leafy 'petal' character with fruity citrus nuances and a white floral supporting profile." When 10 parts of Emeraldine were added to a body lotion, the material boosted the creamy and musky aspects and pushed up the Tropicate's (a PFW material that has a "fruity [tropical, banana, mango, pineapple] odor with a full-bodied honey undertone") fruitiness and vanillin aspects and added complexity to the accord.

When 10 parts of Emeraldine were added to an apple shampoo accord, it reinforced the apple and fruity notes and made it greener, crisper and more refined, adding a skin note, in addition to overall sophistication. PFW's Paul Hodges and Achille Riviello noted that how Emeraldine behaves is a function of what's around it, making Emeraldine something of an olfactory chameleon.

When 10 parts Emeraldine were added to a soap formulation, the odor became creamier, more coumarinic, stronger, milkier and more lactonic. The company presented a technique of dosing an existing product to see what it would be like with a given ingredient, which can allow formulators to explore an idea of a matching fragrance with a little twist and explore potential effects. In an existing laundry power, the addition of Emeraldine at 1% in the fragrance, or overall dosage of 0.3%, caused it to be more floral, jasmnelike, cleaner and softer, with overall greater impact.

In an orange flower accord for a shower gel with 10 parts Emeraldine added, the scent had an increased "living flower" character. A jasmine accord to which 10 parts of Emeraldine were added became more natural, green stemmy and generally textured. Later in the day, the company hosted a private smelling session that played off the interaction between naturals and synthetics.

For details on future events, visit www.perfumerflavorist.com/events/calendar.

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