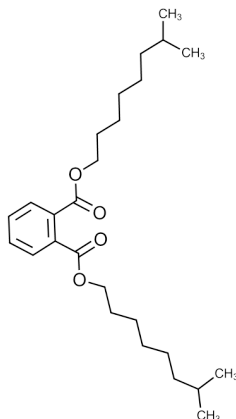


CAS 26761-40-0

# Diisodecyl Phthalate (DIDP)

C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>4</sub>



## Summary of Health Effects

Diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP) can affect how animals develop.

## How is DIDP used?

DIDP is used in polyvinyl chloride (PVC), film and sheeting, artificial leather, coated fabrics, tubing, wire, cable, and toys.<sup>1</sup>

According to the European Chemicals Agency, DIDP may be used in outdoor playgrounds, gym and bouncy balls, swimming pools, inflatable castles and sleds.<sup>2</sup>

## Toxicity: What are its health effects?

DIDP is listed as a developmental toxicant in California's Proposition 65 list.<sup>3</sup> DIDP is recognized as a probable developmental toxicant by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)<sup>2</sup> and the European Chemicals Agency concluded that DIDP has developmental toxic effects.<sup>4</sup>

## Exposure: How can a person come in contact with it?

A person can come in contact with DIDP by breathing in contaminated air, eating

contaminated food, drinking contaminated water, or from skin contact with consumer products.<sup>5</sup>

The 2014 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) results showed that a metabolite of DIDP was present in the urine of 89.9% of the U.S. population.<sup>6</sup>

## Other Information

In 2005, the European Commission banned DIDP from use in toys and child care articles if they can be put in the mouths of children.<sup>7</sup>

In 2008, an interim ban was placed on DIDP in the U.S. In a 2014 report to the CPSC, the Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel on Phthalates and Phthalate Alternatives did not find compelling data to justify maintaining the current interim bans on the use of di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP) or DIDP in children's toys and child care articles. The Commission recommended that the interim ban on DIDP be lifted. However, they did note that DIDP is a potential developmental toxicant.<sup>8</sup>

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