

US EPA Risk Assessments Confirm Safety of Most Uses of DINP and DIDP Regulated Under TSCA

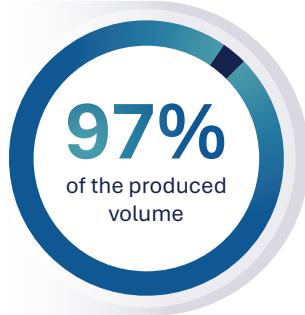


In January 2025, under the Biden Administration, EPA released the final manufacturer-requested risk evaluations (MRRE) for DINP and DIDP under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). **EPA determined that uses of DINP and DIDP regulated under TSCA do not pose unreasonable risk of injury to human health for consumers or the general population, or to the environment.** This conclusion reconfirms DINP and DIDP manufacturers' full confidence in the safety of these phthalates as currently used.

Manufacturer-requested risk evaluations are conducted with the same level of rigor - the requirement to use the best available science and undergo expert peer review - as EPA-initiated risk evaluations.

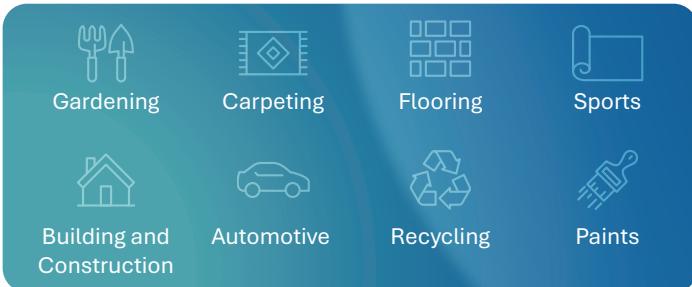
DINP

EPA concluded that all 15 consumer uses and 28 out of 32 industrial and commercial uses EPA evaluated for DINP under TSCA are safe, which is **approximately 97% of the produced volume.**

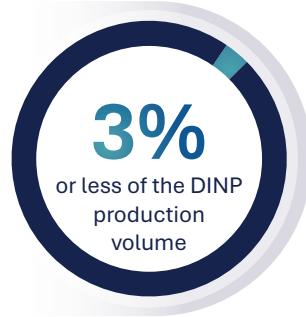


Examples of uses of DINP that EPA determined do not contribute to unreasonable risk include resilient flooring and vinyl floor tiles, PVC-backed carpeting, car mats, plasticizers used in building and construction materials (such as wallpaper and specialty wall coverings), water supply piping, hoses, exercise mats, non-spray applications of paints and coatings and adhesives and sealants, and recycling.

EPA found only 4 categories of use pose unreasonable risk to workers. These 4 categories represent **only 3% or less of the DINP production volume** in the U.S. Additionally, these categories (unprotected workers using spray-applied adhesives and sealants, or paints and coatings) are not likely to exist in industrial and commercial settings where automation and personal protective equipment are routinely used.



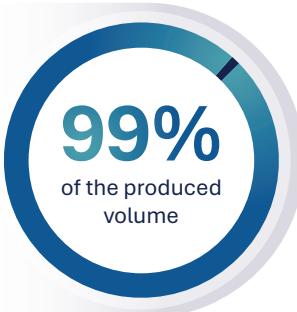
Only 3% or less of the DINP production volume in the U.S. is in this application type (spray).



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DIDP

EPA concluded that all 13 consumer uses and 30 of 36 industrial and commercial uses EPA evaluated under TSCA for DIDP are safe, **which is approximately 99% of the produced volume.**



Examples of uses of DIDP that EPA determined do not contribute to unreasonable risk include PVC roofing, wall coverings, pool liners, shower curtains, fitness balls, foam flip flops, synthetic leather used in furniture and clothing, building and construction materials (insulation for wire and cable, etc.), automotive uses such as flexible tubes and hoses, non-spray applications of paints and coatings and adhesives and sealants, and recycling.

EPA found 6 categories of use pose unreasonable risk only to female workers of reproductive age. However, these conditions (**workers spraying high concentration products at high pressure for 8 hours a day without protective equipment**) are not likely to exist in industrial and commercial settings where automation and personal protective equipment are routinely used.



Only 1% or less of the DIDP production volume in the U.S is in this application type (high-pressure spray).

