TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILE FOR DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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The use of company or product name(s) is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

UPDATE STATEMENT

Toxicological profiles are revised and republished as necessary, but no less than once every three years. For information regarding the update status of previously released profiles, contact ATSDR at:

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FOREWORD

This toxicological profile is prepared in accordance with guidelines* developed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The original guidelines were published in the *Federal Register* on April 17, 1987. Each profile will be revised and republished as necessary.

The ATSDR toxicological profile succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for the hazardous substance described therein. Each peer-reviewed profile identifies and reviews the key literature that describes a hazardous substance's toxicologic properties. Other pertinent literature is also presented, but is described in less detail than the key studies. The profile is not intended to be an exhaustive document; however, more comprehensive sources of specialty information are referenced.

The focus of the profiles is on health and toxicologic information; therefore, each toxicological profile begins with a public health statement that describes, in nontechnical language, a substance's relevant toxicological properties. Following the public health statement is information concerning levels of significant human exposure and, where known, significant health effects. The adequacy of information to determine a substance's health effects is described in a health effects summary. Data needs that are of significance to protection of public health are identified by ATSDR and EPA.

Each profile includes the following:

- (A) The examination, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic information and epidemiologic evaluations on a hazardous substance to ascertain the levels of significant human exposure for the substance and the associated acute, subacute, and chronic health effects;
- (B) A determination of whether adequate information on the health effects of each substance is available or in the process of development to determine levels of exposure that present a significant risk to human health of acute, subacute, and chronic health effects; and
- (C) Where appropriate, identification of toxicologic testing needed to identify the types or levels of exposure that may present significant risk of adverse health effects in humans.

The principal audiences for the toxicological profiles are health professionals at the federal, state, and local levels; interested private sector organizations and groups; and members of the public.

This profile reflects ATSDR's assessment of all relevant toxicologic testing and information that has been peer-reviewed. Staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other federal scientists have also reviewed the profile. In addition, this profile has been peer-reviewed by a nongovernmental panel and was made available for public review. Final responsibility for the contents and views expressed in this toxicological profile resides with ATSDR.

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Administrator

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

*Legislative Background

The toxicological profiles are developed in response to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-499) which amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund). This public law directed ATSDR to prepare toxicological profiles for hazardous substances most commonly found at facilities on the CERCLA National Priorities List and that pose the most significant potential threat to human health, as determined by ATSDR and the EPA. The availability of the revised priority list of 275 hazardous substances was announced in the *Federal Register* on October 25, 2001 (66 FR 54014). For prior versions of the list of substances, see *Federal Register* notices dated April 17, 1987 (52 FR 12866); October 20, 1988 (53 FR 41280); October 26, 1989 (54 FR 43619); October 17,1990 (55 FR 42067); October 17, 1991 (56 FR 52166); October 28, 1992 (57 FR 48801); February 28, 1994 (59 FR 9486); April 29, 1996 (61 FR 18744); November 17, 1997 (62 FR 61332); and October 21, 1999 (64 FR 56792). Section 104(i)(3) of CERCLA, as amended, directs the Administrator of ATSDR to prepare a toxicological profile for each substance on the list.

QUICK REFERENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Toxicological Profiles are a unique compilation of toxicological information on a given hazardous substance. Each profile reflects a comprehensive and extensive evaluation, summary, and interpretation of available toxicologic, and epidemiologic information on a substance. Health care providers treating patients potentially exposed to hazardous substances will find the following information helpful for fast answers to often-asked questions.

Primary Chapters/Sections of Interest

- **Chapter 1: Public Health Statement**: The Public Health Statement can be a useful tool for educating patients about possible exposure to a hazardous substance. It explains a substance's relevant toxicologic properties in a nontechnical, question-and-answer format, and it includes a review of the general health effects observed following exposure.
- **Chapter 2: Relevance to Public Health**: The Relevance to Public Health Section evaluates, interprets, and assesses the significance of toxicity data to human health.
- **Chapter 3: Health Effects**: Specific health effects of a given hazardous compound are reported by *type of health effect* (death, systemic, immunologic, reproductive), by *route of exposure*, and by *length of exposure* (acute, intermediate, and chronic). In addition, both human and animal studies are reported in this section.

NOTE: Not all health effects reported in this section are necessarily observed in the clinical setting. Please refer to the Public Health Statement to identify general health effects observed following exposure.

Pediatrics: Four new sections have been added to each Toxicological Profile to address child health issues:

Section 1.6 How Can (Chemical X) Affect Children?

Section 1.7 How Can Families Reduce the Risk of Exposure to (Chemical X)?

Section 3.7 Children's Susceptibility

Section 6.6 Exposures of Children

Other Sections of Interest:

Section 3.8 Biomarkers of Exposure and Effect Section 3.11 Methods for Reducing Toxic Effects

ATSDR Information Center

The following additional material can be ordered through the ATSDR Information Center:

Case Studies in Environmental Medicine: Taking an Exposure History—The importance of taking an exposure history and how to conduct one are described, and an example of a thorough exposure history is provided. Other case studies of interest include Reproductive and Developmental Hazards; Skin Lesions and Environmental Exposures; Cholinesterase-Inhibiting Pesticide Toxicity; and numerous chemical-specific case studies.

Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents is a three-volume set of recommendations for on-scene (prehospital) and hospital medical management of patients exposed during a hazardous materials incident. Volumes I and II are planning guides to assist first responders and hospital emergency department personnel in planning for incidents that involve hazardous materials. Volume III—Medical Management Guidelines for Acute Chemical Exposures—is a guide for health care professionals treating patients exposed to hazardous materials.

Fact Sheets (ToxFAOs) provide answers to frequently asked questions about toxic substances.

Other Agencies and Organizations

- The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) focuses on preventing or controlling disease, injury, and disability related to the interactions between people and their environment outside the workplace. Contact: NCEH, Mailstop F-29, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724 Phone: 770-488-7000 FAX: 770-488-7015.
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts research on occupational diseases and injuries, responds to requests for assistance by investigating problems of health and safety in the workplace, recommends standards to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and trains professionals in occupational safety and health. Contact: NIOSH, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201 Phone: 800-356-4674 or NIOSH Technical Information Branch, Robert A. Taft Laboratory, Mailstop C-19, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226-1998 Phone: 800-35-NIOSH.
- The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is the principal federal agency for biomedical research on the effects of chemical, physical, and biologic environmental agents on human health and well-being. Contact: NIEHS, PO Box 12233, 104 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 Phone: 919-541-3212.

Referrals

- The Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics (AOEC) has developed a network of clinics in the United States to provide expertise in occupational and environmental issues. Contact:

 AOEC, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW, #513, Washington, DC 20005 Phone: 202-347-4976 •
 FAX: 202-347-4950 e-mail: AOEC@AOEC.ORG Web Page: http://www.aoec.org/.
- The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) is an association of physicians and other health care providers specializing in the field of occupational and environmental medicine. Contact: ACOEM, 55 West Seegers Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60005 Phone: 847-818-1800 FAX: 847-818-9266.

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THE PROFILE HAS UNDERGONE THE FOLLOWING ATSDR INTERNAL REVIEWS:

- 1. Health Effects Review. The Health Effects Review Committee examines the health effects chapter of each profile for consistency and accuracy in interpreting health effects and classifying end points.
- 2. Minimal Risk Level Review. The Minimal Risk Level Workgroup considers issues relevant to substance-specific minimal risk levels (MRLs), reviews the health effects database of each profile, and makes recommendations for derivation of MRLs.
- 3. Data Needs Review. The Research Implementation Branch reviews data needs sections to assure consistency across profiles and adherence to instructions in the Guidance.

PEER REVIEW

A peer review panel was assembled for DEHP. The panel consisted of the following members:

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These experts collectively have knowledge of DEHP's physical and chemical properties, toxicokinetics, key health end points, mechanisms of action, human and animal exposure, and quantification of risk to humans. All reviewers were selected in conformity with the conditions for peer review specified in Section 104(I)(13) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended.

Scientists from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) have reviewed the peer reviewers' comments and determined which comments will be included in the profile. A listing of the peer reviewers' comments not incorporated in the profile, with a brief explanation of the rationale for their exclusion, exists as part of the administrative record for this compound. A list of databases reviewed and a list of unpublished documents cited are also included in the administrative record.

The citation of the peer review panel should not be understood to imply its approval of the profile's final content. The responsibility for the content of this profile lies with the ATSDR.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD .	v
QUICK REFE	RENCE FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS vii
CONTRIBUTO	PRSix
PEER REVIEV	/ xi
LIST OF FIGU	RES
LIST OF TABI	.ES xix
1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8	ALTH STATEMENT WHAT IS DEHP? WHAT IS DEHP? WHAT HAPPENS TO DEHP WHEN IT ENTERS THE ENVIRONMENT? HOW MIGHT I BE EXPOSED TO DEHP? BY HOW CAN DEHP ENTER AND LEAVE MY BODY? HOW CAN DEHP AFFECT MY HEALTH? HOW CAN DEHP AFFECT CHILDREN? HOW CAN FAMILIES REDUCE THE RISK OF EXPOSURE TO DEHP? IS THERE A MEDICAL TEST TO DETERMINE WHETHER I HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO DEHP? WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS HAS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MADE TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH? WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION? DETO PUBLIC HEALTH BACKGROUND AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES TO DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE IN THE UNITED STATES IS UMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS IS UMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS IS MINIMAL RISK LEVELS IS HOW CAN DEHP WHEN IT ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES IS SUMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS IS SUMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS IS MINIMAL RISK LEVELS IS SUMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS IS MINIMAL RISK LEVELS IS SUMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS IS SUMMARY OF HEALTH EFFECTS
3. HEALTH E 3.1 3.2	FFECTS 21 INTRODUCTION 21 DISCUSSION OF HEALTH EFFECTS BY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE 21 3.2.1 Inhalation Exposure 23 3.2.1.2 Systemic Effects 23 3.2.1.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects 24 3.2.1.4 Neurological Effects 28 3.2.1.5 Reproductive Effects 28 3.2.1.6 Developmental Effects 28 3.2.1.7 Cancer 28 3.2.2.1 Death 29 3.2.2.2 Systemic Effects 29 3.2.2.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects 81

		3.2.2.4 Neurological Effects	81
		3.2.2.5 Reproductive Effects	82
		3.2.2.6 Developmental Effects	86
		3.2.2.7 Cancer	90
	3.2.3	Dermal Exposure	92
		3.2.3.1 Death	92
		3.2.3.2 Systemic Effects	92
		3.2.3.3 Immunological and Lymphoreticular Effects	93
		3.2.3.4 Neurological Effects	93
		3.2.3.5 Reproductive Effects	93
		3.2.3.6 Developmental Effects	93
		3.2.3.7 Cancer	93
3.3	GENO	TOXICITY	93
3.4	TOXIC	COKINETICS	. 102
	3.4.1	Absorption	. 104
		3.4.1.1 Inhalation Exposure	. 104
		3.4.1.2 Oral Exposure	. 104
		3.4.1.3 Dermal Exposure	. 105
	3.4.2	Distribution	. 106
		3.4.2.1 Inhalation Exposure	. 106
		3.4.2.2 Oral Exposure	. 106
		3.4.2.3 Dermal Exposure	. 107
		3.4.2.4 Other Routes of Exposure	
	3.4.3	Metabolism	. 109
	3.4.4	Elimination and Excretion	. 111
		3.4.4.1 Inhalation Exposure	. 111
		3.4.4.2 Oral Exposure	. 111
		3.4.4.3 Dermal Exposure	. 112
		3.4.4.4 Other Routes of Exposure	
	3.4.5	Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK)/Pharmacodynamic (PD)	
		Models	
3.5	MECH	IANISMS OF ACTION	120
	3.5.1	Pharmacokinetic Mechanisms	120
	3.5.2	Mechanisms of Toxicity	. 121
	3.5.3	Animal-to-Human Extrapolations	
3.6	TOXIC	CITIES MEDIATED THROUGH THE NEUROENDOCRINE AXIS	. 136
3.7		DREN'S SUSCEPTIBILITY	
3.8	BIOM	ARKERS OF EXPOSURE AND EFFECT	
	3.8.1	Biomarkers Used to Identify or Quantify Exposure to DEHP	
	3.8.2	Biomarkers Used to Characterize Effects Caused by DEHP	
3.9		ACTIONS WITH OTHER CHEMICALS	
3.10		LATIONS THAT ARE UNUSUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE	
3.11		ODS FOR REDUCING TOXIC EFFECTS	
	3.11.1	Reducing Peak Absorption Following Exposure	. 153
		Reducing Body Burden	
		Interfering with the Mechanism of Action for Toxic Effects	
3.12	ADEQ	UACY OF THE DATABASE	155
		Existing Information on Health Effects of DEHP	
		Identification of Data Needs	
	3.12.3	Ongoing Studies	. 170

4.	CHEMICAI	L AND PHYSICAL INFORMATION	172
	4.1	CHEMICAL IDENTITY	172
	4.2	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	172
5.	PRODUCTI	ON, IMPORT/EXPORT, USE, AND DISPOSAL	176
	5.1	PRODUCTION	176
	5.2	IMPORT/EXPORT	179
	5.3	USE	179
	5.4	DISPOSAL	
6.	POTENTIA	L FOR HUMAN EXPOSURE	182
	6.1	OVERVIEW	182
	6.2	RELEASES TO THE ENVIRONMENT	
		6.2.1 Air	
		6.2.2 Water	
		6.2.3 Soil	
	6.3	ENVIRONMENTAL FATE	
	0.5	6.3.1 Transport and Partitioning	
		6.3.2 Transformation and Degradation	
		6.3.2.1 Air	
		6.3.2.2 Water	192
			192
	<i>C</i> 1	6.3.2.3 Sediment and Soil	
	6.4	LEVELS MONITORED OR ESTIMATED IN THE ENVIRONMENT	
		6.4.1 Air	
		6.4.2 Water	
		6.4.3 Sediment and Soil	
		6.4.4 Other Environmental Media	
	6.5	GENERAL POPULATION AND OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	
	6.6	EXPOSURES OF CHILDREN	
	6.7	POPULATIONS WITH POTENTIALLY HIGH EXPOSURES	
	6.8	ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	
		6.8.1 Identification of Data Needs	
		6.8.2 Ongoing Studies	213
7.	ANALYTIC	CAL METHODS	
	7.1	BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS	
	7.2	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	218
	7.3	ADEQUACY OF THE DATABASE	221
		7.3.1 Identification of Data Needs	221
		7.3.2 Ongoing Studies	222
8.	REGULATI	ONS AND ADVISORIES	223
9.	REFERENC	CES	231
		Y	
10	. ULUSSAK	.1	283
Al	PPENDICES		
	Δ	ATSDR MINIMAL RISK LEVELS AND WORKSHEETS	Δ-1

B.	USER'S GUIDE	B-1
C.	ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS	C-1
D.	INDEX	D-1

LIST OF FIGURES

3-1.	Levels of Significant Exposure to DEHP - Inhalation	27
3-2.	Levels of Significant Exposure to DEHP - Oral	60
3-3.	Peroxisomal Fatty Acid Metabolism	71
3-4.	DEHP Metabolites	103
3-5.	Conceptual Representation of a Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Model for a Hypothetical Chemical Substance	
3-6.	Existing Information on Health Effects of DEHP	156
6-1.	Frequency of NPL Sites with DEHP Contamination	183

LIST OF TABLES

3-1.	Levels of Significant Exposure to DEHP - Inhalation	. 25
3-2.	Levels of Significant Exposure to DEHP - Oral	. 30
3-3.	Genotoxicity of DEHP In Vivo	. 95
3-4.	Genotoxicity of DEHP In Vitro	. 98
3-5.	Tissue:Blood Partition Coefficients Used in the Keys et al. (1999) Model	118
3-6.	Physiological Parameter Values Used in the Keys et al. (1999) Model	119
3- 7.	Ongoing Studies on the Health Effects of DEHP	171
4- 1.	Chemical Identity of DEHP	173
4- 2.	Physical and Chemical Properties of DEHP	174
5-1.	Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use DEHP	177
6-1.	Releases to the Environment from Facilities that Produce, Process, or Use DEHP	185
6-2.	Concentration of DEHP in Categories of Household Waste	200
6-3.	Types of Industries Using DEHP-containing Products	204
7-1.	Analytical Methods for Determining DEHP in Biological Materials	217
7-2.	Analytical Methods for Determining DEHP in Environmental Samples	219
8-1.	Regulations and Guidelines Applicable to DEHP	225