

## Statement on the US EPA's Risk Evaluations for DINP

Januar 27, 2025

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) published a Risk Evaluation for DINP
- No unreasonable risks of injury to human health for consumers or the general population or the environment were identified
- Risks have been identified in specific, low volume industrial spraying uses

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On January 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 2025, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) published final Risk Evaluation Documents for two phthalates DINP and DIDP. Evonik significantly contributed to the risk evaluation of DINP by providing relevant data and contribution to public draft documents and meetings during the last four years and is part of the industry initiative that pro-actively requested US EPA to evaluate the risk of DINP under the TSCA regime.

In that recent evaluation, US EPA found no unreasonable risks of injury to human health for consumers, the general population or the environment. This reassures our confidence in the safety of DINP, which has been the reason why we supported the manufacturers through ACC's High Phthalates Panel requested risk evaluations in 2019. In the risk evaluation on DINP US EPA evaluated the risk of 47 uses, concluding that 43 of the 47 industrial/commercial/consumer uses for DINP are safe, which corresponds to approximately 97% of the produced volume in the U.S.. Uses such as PVC film and sheet, fabrics, textiles, and apparel, building and construction materials (wire or wiring systems, joint treatment, fireproof insulation), non-spray applications of paints and coatings, non-spray applications of adhesives and sealants, and recycling, to name a few, pose no unreasonable risk.

However, US EPA identified risks for DINP in four conditions of use only for average adults and female workers of reproductive age, representing just 3% or less of the DINP production volume in the U.S. These conditions (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 is routinely used, and we question the relevance of the scenario used as a basis for the conclusions. Additionally, observed effects seen in animal tests are

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questionable to be relevant. For liver carcinogenicity US EPA concluded that „DINP is *Not Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans*“, confirming a non-human relevant mode of action.

This assessment of safety is crucial to businesses and consumers of DINP and DIDP. We feel the need to inform our customers and the whole plasticizers downstream market about this development and reassure the following:

- DINP is not classified as a hazardous substance in any national chemical legislation.
- DINP is safe to be used in its current application including inter alia flooring, wall covering, cables, automotive, roofing and food contact materials.
- For our customers we can offer support in case of further questions or insecurities on that matter.

Evonik Oxeno will actively contribute to further regulatory processes, also as a member of the American Chemistry Council (ACC) and is in line with the ACC's position on DINP.

DINP has a long-lasting tradition as a safe general-purpose plasticizer. This has been proven by the consensual decision of the European Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) in 2018, that concluded no classification of DINP is warranted. This most recent US EPA risk evaluation repeatedly proves the safe use of DINP for the vast majority of applications.

We continue to support the market and its numerous applications of plasticizers in everyday life products with compliant, safe, and cost-effective products.

With best regards,



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