



CAS 117-82-8 Di(methoxyethyl) phthalate (DMEP)

Toxicity

The European Union (EU) added DMEP to the candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) and banned DMEP for use in cosmetics and accessible components of children's toys.^{1,2} The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for labelling classified DMEP as Category 1B for reproductive toxicity and assigned the risk phrase "may damage fertility or the unborn child (R61)."³

Animal studies reported reproductive and developmental effects in rodents fed DMEP or methoxyacetic acid (MAA), a metabolite of DMEP.^{4,5,6}

Exposure

DMEP was detected as a plasticizer in a PVC medical device and in personal care products collected from Shanghai markets.^{7,8}

DMEP has been detected in play and exercise balls and children's toys, such as hoppers and inflatable water products in Australia and in T-shirts, diapers, and house carpets in Germany.⁶ DMEP has been detected in house dust in Germany (Kersten & Reich 2003).¹⁰ A Hong-Kong biomonitoring study detected DMEP in blood plasma of the male population.¹¹

References

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