



Our mission is to provide the highest level of safety, and to protect public health and the environment from toxic harm.

Fact Sheet, March 2009

Chemical Information Call-in Program Bulletin

DTSC adds two chemicals to information call-in.

In 2008, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) began implementation of its authority under California's [Health and Safety Code, Chapter 699, Sections 57018-57020](#) to solicit [information on chemicals of concern](#) from manufacturers.

The initial class of materials chosen for the call-in program was carbon nanotubes. DTSC has communicated with the nanotechnology industry and held several workshops and symposia in an effort to [collect information and identify data gaps](#) regarding physiochemical properties, analytical methods, environmental fate and transport, and other relevant information.

At that time, DTSC indicated an interest in [other chemical classes](#) to be considered for [Specific Chemical Information Call-in](#) during 2008-09: members of the brominated flame retardants; members of the methyl siloxanes (e.g. decamethylcyclotrasiloxane); and other nanomaterials such as nanometals and quantum dots.

DTSC will now also focus upon two chemicals new for its Specific Chemical Information Call-in: Bis(2-ethylhexyl) tetrabromophthalate (TBPH) and decamethylcyclotrasiloxane (D5). These chemicals were chosen because of their high production volume, widespread use in consumer and industrial applications, and concerns about potential toxic risks to human health and the environment. DTSC believes there may be significant information gaps regarding the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of these two chemicals.

TBPH is used as a flame retardant by several manufacturers in the United States and other countries for the production of polyurethane foam, electrical insulation, and other products. TBPH has been found in house dust, possibly from furniture, electronics, and other consumer items within the home. Other brominated and non-brominated flame retardants may be added to the [Chemical Information Call-in](#) later.

D5 is used in industry, in consumer health and beauty products, and as a dry cleaning solvent. Toxicological studies done for the U.S. EPA showed an increase in uterine tumors in rats. However, risk assessment data for D5 are not complete.

DTSC looks forward to working with the manufacturers and end users of TBPH and D5, and other interested parties to identify (i) available information on these chemicals; (ii) potential data gaps; (iii) specific information in publicly available government databases that addresses potential data gaps; (iv) other specific information from manufacturers, academic researchers, or other sources that may address potential data gaps; (v) information on other manufacturers who may not be aware of this call-in; and (vi) new information that may be required to ensure these chemicals can be used safely. More information on the call-in process for TBPH and D5 will be forthcoming on this Web site.

