

December 7, 2000

Michael D. Shelby, Ph.D.
Director, Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction
The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
National Toxicology Program
B3-09
P.O. Box 12233
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2233

Dear Dr. Shelby:

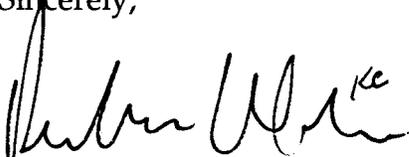
We write this letter to supplement our previous comments to you (dated October 30, 2000) regarding CERHR's Expert Panel Report on Phthalates. The concern we expressed previously stands, and is heightened based on our recent research on phthalates in cosmetics. We reiterate our request that you amend the document as posted on the web, at a minimum to acknowledge the fact that women with high exposures to DBP were not considered when CERHR concluded that DBP exposures were of minimal concern to human reproduction.

We reassert that the panel has failed to consider the reproductive risk faced by perhaps millions of women of childbearing age who are exposed to relatively high levels of dibutyl phthalate (DBP). If, as CDC scientists postulate (Bount et al 2000), the high exposures of DBP in women stem from cosmetics, our recent research shows that nail polish is likely a significant contributor. Far more than half of the nail enamels we studied contained DBP. Industry patents indicate that the chemical typically comprises about 5% of the product, by weight, and that DBP's purpose in the nail polish is to maintain the flexibility of the film on the nail. We conducted patent office and web-based label searches to reach this conclusion – the details of our study methods and results are presented in the attached report, *Beauty Secrets*.

In any assessment of effects of DBP to human reproduction, occupational exposures in nail salons must be considered. According to the 1997 U.S. Economic Census, the more than 81,000 beauty salons around the country employ 407,000 people. This workforce, many of whom are likely women of childbearing age, stands to have the highest levels of exposure to DBP of any other segment of the population. Since the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act specifically excludes from any labeling requirements all cosmetics used by professionals and not sold to the public, women who work in this industry are nearly powerless to take voluntary actions to reduce their DBP exposures while government assessments of the safety of DBP continue.

We ask you to consider the potential effects of the high exposures in women of childbearing age found in CDC's recent biomonitoring study (Blount et al 2000). We also request that you address the DBP exposures that must be occurring in nail salons around the country.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Wiles" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Richard Wiles
Vice President for Research

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jane Houlihan" with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

Jane Houlihan
Senior Analyst

Attachment

References

Blount BC, MJ Silva, SP Caudill, LL Needham, JL Pirkle, EJ Sampson, GW Lucier, RJ Jackson, JW Brock. 2000. Levels of seven urinary phthalate metabolites in a human reference population. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. 108(10):979-982. October 2000.